NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Ottawa, Ontario, June 1 - 12, 1964

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

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COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

JUNE 1, 1964

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OTTAWA, JUNE 1, 1964

3:00 o'clock P.M.

The Council of the Northwest Territories was convened in Ottawa at 3:00 o'clock P.M. on Monday, June 1, 1964, for the First Session 1964, this being the Twenty-Seventh Session.

All members were present.

PRAYERS.

The Commissioner addressed the Council. (See Appendix A, Sessional Paper No. 1).

Air Marshal H. Campbell, retired, moved that Council express to the Commissioner its appreciation for his opening address. Mr. Campbell said:

> May I rise to present a motion of appreciation for your interesting address this afternoon. Before doing so, I would like to say how much I appreciate this honour in selecting me to do so. My guide lines as a new Member for moving this motion are broken into three points:
>
> First of all I am allowed to speak on any matter pertinent to the business of Council; secondly, any views are my own views and not binding on the Council and thirdly that I may make my speech as long or as short as I see fit. This scope and freedom of actions as a new member and bearing in mind my previous profession, creates a clear contrast indeed. However, I do not feel that I should take advantage of this, particularly at this time. First of all:
>
> Mr. Commissioner, I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to you and your Minister in making me a member of this Council, and for my appointment to this Council.
>
> I have been aware of this Council and the responsibilities of the Council for some years and I have sensed these responsibilities which are grave and heavy. This is associated with the northern part of our country and on the other hand the development of this area is directly associated with the development of our country as a whole. It is for this reason, Mr. Commissioner, that I look forward to the opportunity of serving on this Council and to association with the other members. I shall endeavour to make a worthwhile contribution.
>
> My second point is, that having listened to your learned address, the address has indicated that the program is full for the next two weeks. Your interesting address has covered a variety of subjects and it is for this reason that I do not think I should spend any more time as the Sessions of the Council have their work cut out for them. As a consequence, I feel that I should not delay the Council but rather let it get on with its responsibilities and actions.

Mr. Commissioner, I now take pleasure in moving that the Council express to you its appreciation for your fine and interesting address this afternoon.

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

Mr. Commissioner, in rising to second the motion of appreciation to you, Sir, for your opening address, I find I am unable to do so without a pang of sadness at the loss the people of the North suffered with the passing of our former Council Member and colleague, Knut Lang, who literally gave his all for the betterment of living conditions and the progress and development of the North.

I would also like to pay tribute to a former Deputy Commissioner who master-minded many of the policies that were incorporated within the legislation of the Territories during the last ten years. I refer to the late Mr. Cunningham who passed away only a few brief months after his retirement. These two men, though dead, still speak, and their works follow them. I, too, add a welcome to new members of the Council, appointed and elected.

Following a practice I have followed, Mr. Commissioner, I would like to give an account of the state of that part of the nation known as the constituency of Mackenzie River. Due to circumstances beyond human control, I was unable to get around my constituency during the recent election for a seat on the Northwest Territories Council. The life of the Territorial Council having terminated on November 25th. last, a vacuum was created and the seat was "up for grabs". I was tied up and chained to the post office as acting postmaster during March and part of April and was content to run on my record, and the issue was never in doubt.

As a matter of interest, an era came to an end recently when the Fort Simpson post office was transferred to a more central location in the old Fire Hall, after having been in the Goodall family on Mackenzie Drive for the last twenty-six years. It is possible that we may have made changes too often and results are so slow in coming.

My point of vantage as Acting Postmaster over the long years has given me a first-hand and intimate knowledge of the problems and needs of the people, as well as their frustrations and sorrows. It is possible that in our desire to help them we may have made changes too fast and that may be why the results are so slow in coming. It may be that in robbing "treaty people" of the rugged self-reliance of the frontier, by giving them wage employment at a fantastic wage scale instead of by piece work as formerly, we have also robbed many of them of the ability to make decisions for themselves.

The general economic picture is good and heads of many indigenous families who have been rehabilitated are now living in new homes that have been built in the settlements, and they have been assisted in getting out to their trapping areas. Also, winter works programs at Jean Marie River and Fort Liard have helped the local people. However, there are certain depressed areas such as Fort Providence, which pose many problems. Reports from Fort Liard, Nahanni and Wrigley indicate that though the values of some species of fur leave much to be desired,

employment with Canadian National Telecommunications and Oil exploration companies and local sawmills have all helped.

Certain monies from the Public Relief Fund have become available to residents of Fort Simpson, and a report from Mr. Louis Desrochers, former Member of the Northwest Territories Council, states that as soon as the accounts are straightened out on the personal property deficiencies, the balance for commercial claims will be sent to the local committees for distribution.

We should convey to you, Mr. Commissioner and to all Members of Council that Mr. Louis Desrochers wishes me to convey his best wishes and to say he regrets that he cannot be with us today as he has been in the past.

The flood damage in Fort Simpson was comparatively slight, in comparison to the devastation that occurred at Hay River. The flood of a year ago was actually a blessing in disguise to the island, as new homes were built for the "treaty people" whose homes were damgged on the Indian flat, and those whose damages could be repaired were moved to higher ground above the high water mark. This made for a more composite settlement, and a new subdivision was created with streets, avenues and street lights. All this resulted in better living conditions. Some homes have electricity and a number are hooked on to the dial telephone line. After the Canadian National Telecommunications land line was completed and opened at Easter with long distance communication the bill of one treaty Indian subscriber was over two hundred dollars for long distance calls during the first month.

The plans for inaugurating or erecting Fort Simpson Local Improvement District into a village have not found much local support as yet. The Administration no doubt has a copy of the minutes of the local advisory Council of the Area Administrator containing a petition drawn up by myself asking that the Local Improvement District of Fort Simpson be erected to village status as of January 1st, 1965. However, interest in this petition was so negligible that no signatures have been attached.

A large percentage of our bona fide ratepayers are at present employed only on a casual basis and find life difficult enough in just providing food, clothing, fuel and light for their dependants. The price of these essential items is ever increasing. I would stress the importance of closer instruction in "domestic economy" in our schools today; the preparation of wholesome food for a balanced diet and the budgeting of the breadwinners' income.

We need industry in more ways than one. We need to attack the problem of utilizing all our renewable resources to their fullest extent. It is rather a sad fact that though work is in progress and plans exist for an all-weather road to the outside by 1970 or thereabouts, conditions are such as to discourage private enterprise

from coming into the country and to dissuade many who have tried it, from staying. This may be rather a strong statement to make, but I have watched the situation closely for a good number of years and when this session comes to committee stage I will endeavour to tell the members of Council why this situation exists.

The Local Improvement District of Fort Simpson has a representative Advisory Council to the Area Administrator. It is composed of eleven members, and they hold their meetings once a month. The Deputy Commissioner is supplied with a copy of the minutes and by-laws. The proposals and recommendations in regard to the Budget are in his care for the consideration of the Administration.

Living on an island, the Island of Fort Simpson, has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. During certain weeks of the year when the ice is running, we are literally isolated from the airport a dozen miles away. However, we have an airstrip some 4,000 feet long with adequate runway for any single engine plane, and thus we are able to have passengers, express and occasionally mail transferred to the mainline. I have a copy of an application by Northern Mountain Airlines to the Air Transport Board for a charter base at Fort Simpson, which I will present to the Council for their consideration when we reach the committee stage.

I bespeak a good word for the Hostels. It has been said that the hostel is a poor substitute for a home. A good deal depends on what kind of a home and environment a child comes from. This is a debatable point. All chidren are not born equal but under our present system of education in the Northwest Territories, all are born with equal opportunity, and the Administration has no reason to be ashamed of the way it takes care ofits Indian and Eskimo people. And we are beginning to see results. We see bright young Eskimo girls who are adapting themselves to life in civilization and who will be able to take on positions in life that can only be filled by trustworthy and skilled personnel. They will have equal opportunity with their counterparts in other parts of Canada, as cashiers, salesladies, nurses' aides or whatever vocation they may take up. I am very much impressed with what I have seen of them, and they will not return to their igloos and improvised shelters on a forbidding Arctic coast. Eventually, they will fulfill their destiny by becoming the mothers of Canadians.

I am not forgetting to put in a plug for the Sisters of Charity and the Church of England missionaries who taught in the church-sponsored schools when the consensus of public opinion in Canada was that the Indian was a vanishing race, and that by the 1960's he would have vanished altogether. Many of our finest citizens in the Northwest Territories today received the only schooling they had at the church-sponsored schools at Fort Providence and Hay River, and local church-sponsored schools at settlements like Fort Simpson.

As a case in point, Mr. Commissioner, I hold in my hands a diary of a young man, who received all his schooling in church-sponsored schools. He writes of his life in the northern woods indicating a rugged individualist who has not lost his independence, who shuns the monotony of an eight-hour day, and who exemplifies what may still be done today by anyone who loves the life his father led and has the will to succeed. I should like to present it to you with the compliments of the author, Johnnie Tatso.

Mr. Commissioner I wish to second the motion of appreciation to you on your opening address.

The other members replied to the Commissioner's opening address as follows:

Mr. Porritt said:

It is a pleasure to be back on the Council again; possibly I was the first to regain his seat. I especially want to welcome Lyle Trimble of Inuvik. He is bringing new young blood to the Council. The Department has expanded and we have a job to do. I will endeavour to seek support for our northern people; they are Canadians and the North is still part of Canada. There should be no barriers or class distinction. Let them be used to bolster our economy. We have had visions and plans of all kinds thrust upon us. Through many of the agencies we have been working at cross-purposes and are taking the road of least resistance. We only get $0.50 for our $1.00. Lack of control is killing incentive. The laxness of our senior government is the reason for these problems, and only about 1% of government employees are drawn from the North. The Civil Service Commission makes it almost impossible to employ northerners.

I am optimistic about the North's future. Roads, railways and communications have focused more attention on the North. However, we need capital invested for the future of our country. There is much concern over commercial fishing as this self-renewing resource is being neglected. We are interested in developing and marketing this resource and putting it to the best use. At present it is exported by two buyers from the U.S.A. There is just enough work to keep our Canadian workers on the job. At a recent Federal-Provincial Conference, it was brought out that the fishing industry was receiving financial backing along with agriculture. The few fishermen have little or no incentive. They live a poor existence. Fishing is a last resort as they know that the meagre returns and poor conditions will drive them down further. When are we going to bring into practice the plans that were made? We need a processing plant to bring a larger return to our fishermen. We must be represented on the committees that are concerned with these problems. The development was made under agriculture instead of fishing and they did not even know we were part of Canada.

I will be seeking support in this session on the matter of Hay River Hospital. The problem of rebuilding in the new subdivision has become an urgent necessity. The Hay River sewer and water problem will have to be brought before the Council. Also, there are short seasons when the work must

must be started early. The health of the people is being jeopardized by lack of adequate facilities. The public is complaining of high postal rates or express rates. Why collect more than the public can stand?

As to the division of the Northwest Territories I would like to say that we have many reasons for being one Territory. Instead of deciding for the people of the Northwest Territories we should let them decide these things for themselves.

Fort Resolution and Pine Point could be put on a priority basis, in both human and other resources. This needs your early attention. We could turn to the planned co-operative movement but we could not wait for the possibility of their help. The construction of a winter road over the ice provides work for the local people, and, last year, resulted in a 25% reduction in food prices. However, this road over the ice is very uncertain whereas a bush road would only need occasional plowing.

How far does the responsibility of Indian Affairs extend? Because of lack of understanding of our so-called white ways, the Indians are confused. The government brought a new cunning style with them, to our own people, even though it threatens their very existence. The Indians have not been associated with the white man's culture for very long. They cannot change overnight and we must be tolerant. In remote areas we see unacceptable conditions. In large centres we may say this is brought on by themselves but this is not so in remote areas. It has taken away his pride and respect. Indian Affairs should be turned over to the various provinces. An intensive campaign should be carried on amongst the white people to give them an understanding that the Indian and the white people might work together. In the integrated schools there should be teachers who have a knowledge of the Indian language spoken in the area.

Oceanographers are a must. Many Indians are good at this work. They should be trained in any trade which they show ability for. Any action taken, of course, should be put into effect only after the Indian people fully understand what is involved. Out of this program can come a co-operative housing development, trapping co-operatives, with schools located in the central village for training and lumbering operations forming part of the trade schools on a small scale. The native people are communal by nature and tradition, and are not content to work long.

Fur cannot be written off. This self-renewing resource will again take its place as the major factor in the economy. There is an abundance of marten in the Anderson River district, where there are vast areas which are uninhabited. One hundred years ago there were more people out trapping than there are now. We should encourage young men to get out and trap. Eight years in school will not equip them for this. I am convinced that a good man in this area can make $1,000.00 a season.

In Alaska fur production was good but not in the Northwest Territories. There should be an incentive to let out white trapping licences again. The income from trappers does not tell a true story. These figures are misleading.

There should be a plan for opening up Wood Buffalo Park in order to bolster the economy. The time has come to get things in the open; if it belongs to Alberta let them have it rather than letting it remain a wilderness in our midst. Alberta can do more for them because of their Department of Agriculture. It has been 42 years since Wood Buffalo Park was established. The establishment of the buffalo reserve came about under The National Parks Act. The area does not lend itself to park purposes and cannot be a tourist attraction.

The Great Slave Lake Railway is nearing completion and initial production at the Pine Point Mine is anticipated on or before 1966. There are major forests in Wood Buffalo National Park. The Northern Administration Branch is selling timber to private companies. Production is estimated at 10,000,000 board feet per year and the Crown receives $1.00 per 1,000 board feet in timber dues. Total revenue from dues could amount to $1,000,000 from all Park timber. Most of the area is unsuitable for agriculture.

Many Northerners think that when a company is given exclusive jurisdiction in a certain area or in a specific field development of the North may be retarded.

Aircraft changes and in fact abandonment of routes have taken place without any apparent reason. The promises we have received have never materialized. When P.W.A. was taking over from Canadian Pacific Airlines there was a promise of new aircraft but new aircraft never materialized and old ones were used. Pre-war-days' aircraft are what we had to use. A large percentage of the aircraft are rented and no effort is made towards heating them. No passenger-service-aircraft and equipment is being used. We may be classed as back-woodsmen but we no longer want to be under-privileged and we are not asking for special service. We are not looking for something new. Air service should not be restricted if our commerce is to be developed. Fares have been cut from $43.00 to $14.00 on regular flights, by a company holding the franchise, to prevent charter service. This has created problems in that there are often 30 to 40 passengers but only 25 seats available on the plane. On the other hand, unless there is a payload both ways, a regular flight is not made both ways.

I will seek education for the improvement of delinquents in the North. We need to look after our growing youth - the river pilots' training plan should be followed up.

I would ask for the expansion of the wildlife survey program. On the question of Northern research and services I would seek to make research results available immediately to all in the North.

I would ask that we might discuss rates of allowances to Councillors, because, unless there is more remuneration, we will not get the right types of Council members.

Mr. Trimble said:

In supporting the Motion that Council express its appreciation to the Commissioner for his opening address, I would like to come first to what I consider to be the most pressing problem facing us in the Mackenzie Delta, and perhaps in all of the Northwest Territories. That problem, I believe, could be considered a trinity consisting of unemployment, relief and alcohol -- a rather unhealthy trinity at that. Not one of these presents the real problem in itself. A great many men who succeed in securing gainful employment lose the same after their first or second pay cheque because alcohol makes them unfit and unreliable. Many such men are very good workers when they are sober and on the job. However, because of their unreliability, they have difficulty securing other employment and have to fall back on relief. A certain amount of money is earned through trapping or other work, but this money, of course, goes for more drink and so relief must be continued. Since relief, under the present Government policy, can be obtained without any effort and with little embarrassment, many people are no longer interested in employment.

It is the height of folly for any Indian or Eskimo person to build his own house in this present day. If he secures his own logs and purchases his own materials he would very likely immediately receive opposition and discouragement, being refused permission to build how and where he would probably prefer, as it would not fit into the administrative plan. A few years ago in Inuvik, many indigenous people were refused the right to build a porch onto their tentframes, and so, while the Administration entertained in their comfortable utility-serviced Government homes, the indigenous population shivered throughout the cold arctic winters in their porchless tents. How does the Government sooth its wounded conscience? -- by building these people homes. So now if an Indian or Eskimo decides to build himself a home and puts forth a good deal of effort, his finished product will be inferior to that of his neighbour who did absolutely nothing but possibly shed a tear or two and accept the key.

Many people accept relief as a legitimate way of life, and this deplorable condition is being passed on to the next generation. One Eskimo trapper of my acquaintance, when he learned that fuel oil would be given to those who had no dogs to haul their own wood, immediately disposed of his dog team. To my knowledge he has been burning Government oil in a Government relief house and living on relief rations ever since. I am not so very much concerned about the amount of money that is spent on relief. To me this is very insignificant in comparison with the value of our indigenous people as individuals. Not many years ago they were a proud, honest, independent and self-supporting people, but in later years, as our so-called civilization has surrounded them, they have fallen, and to a certain

extent, have been lulled away from their former plane. To use the well-spoken words of my predecessor, the late Mr. Knut Lang, "Nothing can be more disastrous to the human character than relief doled out to able-bodied persons". A large portion of the population of the Delta area is living a subsistence life, which I suppose was the case in generations past. However, instead of relying on their own initiative and cunning, as in the past, the general welfare policy has encouraged many to rely on the Government for a subsistence livelihood, and many people have become dependent on the Government for life without doing anything in return. I do not believe it is too late to redeem these people, but certainly there will have to be a change in the present Government relief policy if progress is going to be made.

The idea of work for relief, I am given to understand, is entirely unacceptable. Certainly widows with families and handicapped people need and must receive help and assistance in regard to food, clothing and housing, and no recompense should be expected. However, to give relief to an able-bodied man who shies away from work, while his neighbour is struggling on a trapline or cutting wood or fishing, etc., is very foolish indeed. It not only has a deteriorating effect on the person receiving the handout, but it is also detrimental and discouraging to the ones who get out of town and try to make their own way.

It is my belief that if a more flexible policy could be adopted, whereby the local welfare officers would have the authority to provide work for unemployed persons who are able-bodied, then the present deterioration would be halted and reformation begun. By this I do not mean "work for relief", but rather "work instead of relief" and the same money that would normally be given as a relief handout would be paid as an hourly wage. This work could take on many forms such as supplying and cutting-up wood for old folk and genuine welfare cases, general repair and cleaning of sidewalks, public buildings, etc., clearing of ditches, and general maintenance and improving of the settlement. The person need not be considered as a casual employee working set hours, but could be free to work for an hourly wage at whatever time was suitable, so that such employment could fit into his daily pattern of fishing, supplying his own firewood or whatever it might be. But he would be paid for whatever hours he worked, and would be refused a gratis handout. I realize that such a policy is not popular to our modern minds, but I can see no other way. There is no sense in us trying to find and provide employment, although it is desperately needed, while the present Government welfare policy is encouraging people to refuse any work that may already be available. When an able-bodied man goes to a welfare officer for a handout and is given a job instead, he will soon take advantage of any available work. Then we will have some willing workers who will welcome any employment

the Government or private enterprise may be able to provide.

I am glad to see the subject of interdiction being brought up at this Session. It is of little good if a person has to obtain relief while what little money he has, or what he can borrow, goes toward paying a fine, or if relief has to be paid to a man's family while he fares sumptuously in jail. To have the right to drink means a great deal to many people, and to lose this right for a period of time because of repeated liquor offences, and particularly in welfare cases, is much more beneficial than any negative punishment.

More employment is, of course, desperately needed. Fishing and whaling operations help many, but it seems to me that the payments made to the indigenous people, who are actually catching the fish and whales, are only a small percentage of the total expense. For example, out of last summer's operation cost of $11,127. 51 at Kendall Island, only $848.04, or about 8%, was paid for the raw materials of fish and whale, and the value of the operation's fleet and equipment is about $100,000. There are many large bowhead whales which pass along the coast each year. I have been informed by Eskimos who have hunted these whales at Point Barrow, Alaska, that their muktuk is much superior to that of the beluga, and their meat is a very good human food. These whales grow to an enormous size and special whale guns and bombs are required to kill them. Many are captured each year by the Alaskan Eskimos who have had and used this equipment, I suppose, since it was first introduced by whalers from the South. There are, I believe, a couple of old dart guns in the Delta Area, but no bombs to be used with them. I would certainly like to see some attempt made to capture some of these great mammals, as I believe it would be a great boon to the present whaling industry and would also supply a goodly amount of human food to the Delta area.

The logging and sawmill operations are helping to provide employment but it seems that Aklavik is the main settlement to receive benefit from it. I personally believe that a sawmill should be set up at the Arctic Red River settlement, and logging should be done up the Arctic Red River. I believe the timber up the Arctic Red River is larger than that in the Delta, and such an operation would provide considerable employment to the people of the settlement during both winter and summer. Arctic Red River is a very depressed area and it seems somewhat forgotten. A settlement and employment must be provided for these people. There is also very good fishing at Arctic Red River, and I believe a fishing project would do very well, possibly one which specialized in dried fish.

Fort McPherson people also do a good deal of fishing, and the Indian people seem to be especially gifted in the making of dried fish. These people are also able to take advantage of the run of arctic char which goes up the Rat River to spawn each fall. The people are very interested

in the manufacturing of plywood scows, which I believe are the most practical type of boat for this country, but they never seem to be able to get sufficient material.

I feel that a boat-building industry could be very promising here, possibly specializing in plywood scows, but such things as toboggans and snowshoes could also be made. I have watched these Indian people make toboggans and snowshoes which are far superior to any that are imported, and I see no reason why the whole delta area could not be supplied locally.

I understand that the boat building project which was started at Tuktuk was later moved to Inuvik. I personally feel that this was a mistake and would like to see such an industry flourish at Tuk. There is a large Eskimo population at Tuk, and such employment is necessary. Possibly these people would be the ones to receive the greatest benefit from the bowhead whales.

I believe the Fur Shop at Tuktuk is going along very well, as is the Fur Garment Co-op at Aklavik. However, I feel more Government assistance is required during this premature stage of the Co-op, and possibly the wages of the manager and shop foreman could be paid by the Government. I am glad to see that the establishment of a tannery in the Mackenzie Delta area looks promising. The Aklavik Fur Garment Co-op has also applied for a licence to purchase raw furs locally from the trappers. I personally feel that the success or failure of this industry rests in the granting of this licence and the establishment of a tannery. There are presently 8 or 9 different charges levied against each muskrat pelt before it arrives back in the hands of the Co-op, and this means an additional cost of at least one-third. The last tanned muskrat pelts purchased by the Co-op cost about $2.60 each, and they were only average in size and quality. It was necessary for the Co-op to raise prices, and even then I am doubtful if a profit was made. The Co-op presently has a very large inventory of produce and an insufficient market, and now that Spring has arrived the demand for fur garments will be even less.

Education has certainly advanced in the Mackenzie Delta area by leaps and bounds in recent years, and many young people are now going on to a more complete education. It seems that an attempt has been made to center much of the schooling in Inuvik and transport the children from outlying settlements to the two hostels situated there. I know that this situation is ill thought of by the parents in other settlements, and it is sincerely hoped that hostels can be constructed at Tuktuk, Aklavik and Good Hope so that the children may remain in their home settlements, and to a certain extent under parental influence. I would personally like to see the hostels operated in such a way that the children could live there while their parents are in the bush, and live with their parents while they are in town.

The school situation in Inuvik is pathetic, with 857 pupils presently crowded into what was intended to accommodate 650. Information seems to indicate that no plans have been made to expand classroom facilities for the Sir Alexander Mackenzie School this coming year, although the people of Inuvik advise that a conservative estimate predicts 960 pupils for 1964-65, with a further increase the following year. Certainly the construction of hostels in other settlements would do much to remedy this situation, but it seems strange that, although the Inuvik School situation was realized years ago, nothing has been done about it. It is, I believe, very important that additional classroom facilities be provided in Inuvik this summer for the next school term.

The people of Aklavik have shown a great concern over the erosion of the river bank along the south side of the settlement. According to a report submitted by the Associated Engineering Services Ltd., on January 27, 1964, as much as 70 feet of river bank has been eroded, mostly during the last few years. The conclusion of this report, as well as two reports of the Department of Public Works, dated November 21 and December 12, 1963, is that the cost of even minimum bank protection would be prohibitive, and that there is no assurance that such protection would continue to be effective and withstand the rigors of ice flow and bed erosion. It is expected that some day the river will break through to the large lake behind the settlement, and when this happens, Aklavik will be situated on a small island in the West Channel. It is reasonable to assume that the people of Aklavik will some day have to move from the present site and relocate at some better location. For the last three years the settlement has been flooded after the spring break-up. Last year there was every indication that the break-up would be perfectly normal, but the settlement flooded just the same, and there seems to be no way of knowing whether or not the Mackenzie Delta will flood.

I realize that in the minds of many people Aklavik has already been moved and relocated at what is now Inuvik. This, of course, is foolishness. The majority of the resident population did not move, and never will move to Inuvik. The fact that there is now a population of over 600 people in Aklavik bears sufficient evidence to this. The reason is quite simple. The indigenous people cannot possibly continue to follow their traditional way of life, or even begin to make a living off the land, and live in Inuvik. Inuvik is situated on the East Branch of the Mackenzie River and is too far removed from the good fishing and trapping areas, and most important of all, from the Richardson Mountains, west of the delta, where the caribou herds migrate each spring and fall. The indigenous people rely on these herds of caribou for their major supply of food.

There is plenty of good suitable land to the west of the Delta, and the settlement could be relocated on this mainland approximately 15 miles from the present site with, I feel, very moderate expense. Aklavik will shortly be in dire need of many new buildings such as a large Government school to replace the old Anglican Hostel which is presently being used. A hostel, large nursing station and police barracks will also soon be required, and the Hudson's Bay Company must re-build shortly or their store will tumble into the river. As the land is low and flat and composed solely of river silt and permafrost, roads are expensive to build and maintain, particularly when spring floods have to be contended with. Insulation must be torn from the floors of buildings and replaced, otherwise you have nothing but a layer of ice under your floor during the coming winter.

For the past few weeks I have had petitions circulated around the settlement as well as being posted in the Hudson's Bay Company Store, Lacombe's Store, the Fur Shop and the school. Signatures have been obtained from as many residents as possible, both those in favour of relocating as well as any who may be opposed to it. The results of this plebiscite was as follows: 143 in favour and 7 not in favour, or a percentage of over 95% in favour.

The people of Aklavik sincerely hope that favourable consideration will be given by the Federal Government to their petition. The cost, as I said, would be quite modest if steps were taken now. However, if the wishes of the people are ignored now, the loss that will be experienced, and the cost of moving when something has to be done, will be much greater.

I would like to mention briefly the subject of Inuvik's liquor store hours and the sale of beer from the Mackenzie Hotel parlour for off-premises consumption. Considering the ridiculously few hours the liquor store is open, it would almost appear that the business is intentionally funnelled into the Mackenzie Hotel beer parlour, where the Indian and Eskimo people pay an extra $4.50 for a case of beer. I refer specifically to the Indians and Eskimos because the whites are generally more conscious of the price. It is very difficult for out-of-town people to come to Inuvik, make their purchase from the liquor store, and return home. Often, because the store is closed, they will decide to remain in Inuvik overnight, but when this happens, they invariably remain glued to the beer parlour until all their money is gone. I might add that I have been informed by the R.C.M.P. in Inuvik that most of the trouble there stems from the case of beer sold for off-premises consumption. I feel this is unnecessary, undesirable and costly, both to the individual and taxpayer, and that the Government Liquor Store should be providing this service for the people.

Finally, although I hesitate to speak on the subject of the two bills which the previous Council has passed concerning the dividing of the Northwest Territories,

I feel that I must. I would like to say, at least, that very few people in my constituency knew anything about it until after the bills were passed by Council, and even now very little is known by the local people. I am disappointed that such little effort was made to inform the people who would be affected by this split. For quite some time now I have discussed this subject with many residents of the Delta area. During my campaigning I brought this subject up at the three largest settlements where I had meetings; namely, Tuktoyaktuk, McPherson and Aklavik, as well as in my election address over the radio. I was not in favour of what had been done, mainly because I feel that our country is not developed enough for it and little can be gained from it, and because it was not taken to the people.

Each of these meetings was followed by an open discussion from the floor. Of all the people I have discussed this with, only one spoke in favour of it. I might add that I received a great majority of the votes from all three of these settlements. I can truthfully say, and feel I must, that the people of the Mackenzie Delta area do not appreciate or approve of what has been done.

Mr. Commissioner, I would like to add my support to the motion of appreciation to you for your opening address.

Mr. Hodgson said:

Supporting the motion of appreciation to the Commissioner for his opening address, I would like to add a few remarks. Like Mr. Campbell who is a new Member to the Council, naturally there is a lot that I do not know. I would certainly like to express my appreciation at being appointed a Member of this Council and I deem it an honour and privilege with other Members, both elected and appointed.

I would like to express to you my gratitude for your courtesy, for your communications to me and to Mr. Murphy in getting material to me so that I could come with some knowledge of some of the points discussed today.

I have been interested in the North for some time. I am one of the few natives from the Province of British Columbia, with the exception of the Commissioner, who is a native son of the Province that I come from. Your Assistant Director, Mr. Hyslop, is also from my Province. To us, many of the names mentioned and those I have read in the material are names that are shrouded in mystery, and I would like to take the mystery off these names and would like to get down to discuss the problems of the people involved.

I do not wish to enter into the specific problems of the communities which the elected members can bring up, having lived and resided in these particular areas. Not having travelled in the North I am somewhat at a loss to get into specifics on this. I have studied papers, votes and proceedings of the previous Council, and I feel

I know some of the Council Members by reading their names and by reading some of the statements that they have made at previous Council meetings.

I realize, in line with the mover of the motion to express appreciation to the Commissioner, that we can speak out on any issue at this time but I do not want to bore the Council nor to overstep my bounds, but as a member of Council, I have some contribution that I can make to this Council and I hope to make this contribution in future sessions.

I come from a group of society that knows what it is like to struggle, a group who have not had things easy but have had many struggles, bitter struggles, to achieve results that we believe we were entitled to. While I recognize the world is a place of struggle, it is what we all have to do. The question is whether the struggle is for the world or for one or two individuals.

I was very much impressed with the three previous speakers and I am very interested in the areas from which they come and in the problems that they bring forward. When in school, my teacher told me the future belonged to my generation and the next future belonged to coming generations, that now belongs to us. Government and education in the North Country will certainly equip these people so that they will know what to do with their future.

Canada is a great country, and I have great belief in helping people migrate from one Province to another. I also believe that we stand in the future to become one of the great countries of the world. As well as looking after our own people, we must also look after new Canadians that make up this great country of ours. I certainly look forward to discussions in committee, and I again wish to associate myself with the motion of appreciation to the Commissioner for his opening remarks.

Mr. Brown: The session meets from 3:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. each day. However, the Council has been informed of the official affair which you and Mrs. Sivertz are giving at 6:00 P.M. Therefore, I take pleasure in recommending that this Council adjourn at 5:15 P.M. this afternoon. Tomorrow morning I will move that the hours be set for sittings of this Council.

Mr. Goodall: It has been moved and seconded that the rules of Council be varied to permit adjournment at 5:15 P.M. this evening.

Mr. Sivertz: All in favour!

The Council Members all assented to this motion.

Mr. Baker said:

I wish to thank you for your address and express support for your motion. I wish to outline our position in Mackenzie North and describe the situation that we are in regarding our industry and general affairs.

In Yellowknife we have two major gold mines which employ a considerable number of men, mostly brought in from Outside, with the result that very few Indians are being employed in the Con Mine and in the Giant Mine. Also, there is another mine about 70 miles from Yellowknife which can be reached by air during the summer months and by winter road during the winter months. I have been to that mine recently but I did not notice any Indians, but mostly people from Outside. However, we are facing problems concerning the Indian, and there are a considerable number of Indians who are really looking for work and there is no work available for them.

I tried hard to secure some employment for them, asking the people of the mines and the employment agency there, but there is hardly any work available with the exception of the mining development out in the Barrenland which employs people who have experience in prospecting and in looking for the spots where they find minerals. But, in the meantime, there are several projects, such as road building, which were started and have been abandoned recently. The Ingraham Trail has been constructed from Yelowknife some 22 miles east to Prelude Lake. Right-of-way clearing has also been completed for an additional 20 miles. However, this has been abandonedrecently and work has not been resumed. There is also a road cleared from Ptarmigan Mine to the Indian village, on which work has not been resumed recently. We were optimistic that these projects would employ Indians and whites, both of whom are out of work at Yellowknife.

I have no objection to welfare but who wants to live on welfare. People want to earn their livelihood. If work was resumed on these projects, it would provide a considerable number of jobs for people who are anxious to have jobs. Furthermore, I suggested that to strengthen the Indian economy the fishing season could be extended to later in the fall. As it is now, the fishing season closes on the 25th of September and if it was extended, there is an area for Indians to fish near Fort Rae and the northern arm of the Great Slave Lake or what is called the Old Fort area. I ask for the extension of the fishing season from the 25th of September to freeze-up, or possibly until the end of October, so that the Indians could fish, and the fish exporters could take the fish out of their hands and dispose of it. This would amount to cash of from $25,000 to $30,000. This fish could be caught by the Indians and sold to the fish dealers on the spot. This idea was not met with favour by Indian Affairs at Yellowknife, and the Citizenship and Immigration Department.

However, something else occurred which, to my mind, could be put into effect with the co-operation of the Department of Forestry. If we induce some industrialists

to participate in pulp wood production on Great Slave Lake, we could do the same at Resolution or Pine Point. There is a 218 mile stretch where there is brush on both sides of the Slave River. That timber could be used for pulp. Also, there is a considerable amount of timber on the east part of Great Slave Lake between Snowdrift and Rocher River, and there are numerous islands in the lake that are well-timbered and could be used instead of going to waste or being destroyed by fires. The timber along the Slave River could be taken down the Slave on barges of 500 to 600 ton capacity. The establishment of a pulp industry would be of great significance to the people of the area and to the economy of the country.

There are two roads being built, one from Fort Smith to High Level, Alta. and the other from Fort Smith to Hay River. The timber could be loaded on barges and taken to the pulp mill. If you were going to erect a pulp mill, the minimum cost would be approximately $20,000,000. If 100 tons of pulp could be produced daily, the operation would probably be economical, but they would have to take a survey to determine the amount of timber required to keep the pulp mill going. Probably our government would give assistance by giving them a cheap rate of lumber and also supply them with power from the power project on Taltson River, which will supply power for Pine Point and some parts of Great Slave Lake. This would make it easier for pulp industrialists who wish to go into that business.

I was up to Fort Smith and all the Indians are approximately on the same level as the white people as they have running water, lights, home appliances and dryers in their homes and you could not see any difference between the Indian and white people. What the white people have, the indigenous people have something like it. In Yellowknife things are different and the Indians are living in such circumstances that it is a disgrace. It is simply what you would call obscene conditions. Old log shacks built 50 or 60 years ago are still used. Occasionally the Citizenship and Immigration Department encourages the Indians to get logs and build houses, and they would help them by giving them building materials like plywood. However, there is no domestic planning with electricians, etc. to make it look like anything. There are no streets. Also, in Fort Smith, there are posts for electric power which are being used by government agencies, like the Police and the Hudson's Bay Company. I had a business establishment there and I put out posts myself, but the Indians had no assistance or electricity. I was talking to the Indians about electricity in general. They use gas lamps. The Department of Citizenship and Immigration do not consider Indians as human beings and give them no consideration whatsoever, and we do not give the Indians a chance to become integrated. Indian Affairs should be taken away from the Citizenship and Immigration Department and be taken over by the Territorial Government. Something should be done about this. If we do not take such steps we cannot make citizens of these inhabitants. All the shacks of the Indians should be put in a heap and burned because they are not fit for humans to live in.

Another thing which I was optimistic about was the hospital and the water system at Fort Rae. The hospital at Fort Rae was built well and is nicely operated. The people who operate this hospital are the Sisters of Charity, R.C. Other young girls help them. The hospital is well run but it is neglected because there is no effort made to bring a good doctor there. If we take a patient into the Yellowknife hospital, it would cost the government $25.00 a day for hospitalization. Under hospitalization, the patient pays only $1.50 and the Territorial Government covers the remaining $23.50 a day. If the patient was taken to Fort Rae hospital, it would cost only $10.00 or $12.00, which is half the cost at Yellowknife. Attention should be given to Fort Rae hospital because we could make very good use of it.

I would really emphasize and ask that those projects that were abandoned in the past, should be started again. Immediate action should be taken and money should be appropriated for that purpose, and roads should be put through for the employment of those men. The pulp mill could wait but we have to deal with the Department of Forestry to take lumber out of the North. I am confident, however, that any person would heed such a comprehensive idea which would be beneficial to all individuals and would secure a sound economy. It would aid Resolution, Hay River, Rocher River and all Indians on the northern shore of Great Slave Lake. In Ontario they take cordwood to the pulp mills. Similarly, I would like to get wood and take it by boat to pulp mills in the North and get cash for it.

By extending the fishing season for Indians, from $25,000 to $30,000 could be made. This would circulate the money among the Indians, and help the economy.

Dr. Vallee said:

I promise to be very brief as I am a greenhorn and feel like a new boy at school who has been asked to address his seniors.

Messrs. Baker and Trimble, who like myself, are new members of the Council, can make a contribution to this Council, whereas I feel I have no contribution as far as specific topics are concerned.

I would like to say one thing about the Department of Northern Affairs; I am going to learn a lot. I have had the privilege of working with many of the employees, with researchers in the Arctic, and I have been much impressed with the calibre of the employees that the Department of Northern Affairs hires. However, even the most efficient employees would have little effect if the policy was not very sound or if the policy was very complicated and difficult, even with the very best of intentions. At best, some of these problems are extremely difficult to cope with.

I would like to give a sense of urgency in our work to to the vicious circle that you find in the community way of life through unemployment, loss of sense of purpose and other situations which apply to the Indian people. Situations such as; low morale, loss of support, sense of drifting and aimlessness have been passed on to younger generations giving them no idea of their goals in life. Before our long range programs come to fruition, we must cope with these problems and the problems outlined by Mr. Trimble. Some of these problems are found in community development in the broad sense.

I had the privilege of attending the first meeting of co-operatives in Frobisher Bay and I was flabbergasted at what went on. To see these people coming together and making decisions and doing something about their own lives, was something to see. I do not mean they just talked about matters like catching fish at Cambridge Bay, but rather one had the feeling that their lives were being given meaning. They felt they were committed to something worthwhile and would like to see this movement spread throughout the Territories. I am very much concerned about seeing this development extended to the Indians, to the non-Indians and to the non-Eskimos who fit into this situation. Development is difficult in that the population is widely dispersed, thus people can so easily lose their sense of goal. Also, they are subject to government red tape as they are being run by the Outside. More participation should come from the people at the lower levels.

We should step up the adult education program, not necessarily tied in with the Education Division, but on a broader scale. I would like to see this kind of thing developed more than in the past. Such a program would have to cope with the social-economic distinctions in the Arctic. Where you have a community divided up according to ethnic groups and the standard of living varies enormously, and where children are brought up in this atmosphere, it might take generations to break this down.

May I express my support for the motion in appreciation of your address.

Mr. Harvey said:

I wish to express my appreciation and gratitude on my appointment to the Northwest Territories Council. I have listened to the remarks from elected members of the Territories and have come to the conclusion that the people of the north are seeking independence and seem to want almost complete independent status at once. The members' comments have shown very intimately the conditions which exist in the North. As far as the indigenous people are concerned, I cannot, of course, be anything but sympathetic about the pulp and fishing industries, and through my business I have some intimate knowledge of their difficulties in this respect.

I was particularly interested in learning of the attention being given to industrial development in the Territories, as well as learning of pertinent employment matters. Industrial development, if implemented in a practical manner as I have no doubt can be worked out, would overcome one of the main problems throughout the country - the problem of unemployment. The residents of the Territories, including, of course, the indigenous people, profit by self-employment.

I have reviewed the legislation and other important data which was so quickly and ably sent to me by the Secretary on rather short notice, and as I reviewed it, I could not help but be impressed by the manner in which the members of the administration had prepared it.

It was only as a traveller from Alberta that I travelled to the Northwest Territories along the Mackenzie Delta, to the McKay Lake area and to the buffalo belt along Great Slave Lake. These papers will aid me in dealing with very serious matters which the Council may consider.

As a new Member I feel "wet behind the ears", but I look forward to working with you, Mr. Commissioner, and to further my association with both the appointed and elected Members of this Council.

The Council adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1964

10:00 o'clock A.M.

All members were present.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Brown rose and noted that all members of Council except himself had replied to the Commissioner's address. He said it would be inappropriate for him to comment on or criticize the various items brought out in the addresses of the members of Council at this time but he reserved the right to make personal comments at various stages of the Council's Session while sitting in Committee. He added his assent to Mr. Goodall's earlier tribute to Messrs. Cunningham and Lang, former Council members, and said that he was saddened at the loss of these former colleagues. He congratulated Mr. Goodall on his re-election and noted that it was the first time Mr. Goodall had not obtained his seat by acclamation. He recalled that, when the then Prime Minister Diefenbaker visited with Council at Fort Simpson in 1961, Mr. Goodall had informed Mr. Diefenbaker that his secret of political success was that he had no opposition. Mr. Brown

observed that Mr. Goodall must now have a new secret since he defeated two opponents to retain his seat on Council. Mr. Brown also welcomed back to Council Mr. Porritt and questioned whether or not it was the flood at Hay River that washed him back into Council. Mr. Brown then, in a more serious vein, stated that it was probably Mr. Porritt's great interest in the area, his constant attention to the needs of the people, and his devotion of a great deal of energy, that had in fact seen him re-elected to Council. He congratulated him on his election. Mr. Brown also extended his congratulations to the other two elected member of Council and warmly welcomed all the appointed members who he said would bring valued knowledge to the considerations and deliberations of the Council.

Change of Rules.

After concluding his remarks, Mr. Brown moved that Rule No. 2 of Council concerning hours of sitting which requires that Council shall sit from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. daily should be amended to read that Council, for this Session, should sit from 10:00 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. and from 2:45 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. excepting Saturdays and Sundays. He said that he was making this motion to accommodate the requirements of the Lorne Building in which the Council was meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Porritt and carried unanimously.

Tabling of Papers.

Mr. Brown then tabled for consideration of Council, the Orders and Regulations that had been published to the 25th of May, 1964, and also tabled Sessional Papers Nos. 3 to 22 inclusive and References for Advice Nos. 1 to 16 inclusive. Mr. Brown then moved that Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to further consider the Commissioner's address and the replies from the various members.

Mr. Baker seconded this motion and Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Goodall in the Chair.

Mr. Goodall explained that the purpose of this Committee meeting was to provide an opportunity to discuss points that had been raised by Council members in their replies to the Commissioner's address.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Brown opened the discussion by observing first that there had been an apparent difference of opinion among various elected Council members on the problem of whether too much or too little help was being extended to indigenous peoples and whether or not this was, in fact, robbing them of the ability to make effective decisions on their own.

Mr. Goodall explained that he had raised this subject initially and that his main point was that the Indian people are now finding it more difficult to live off the land and are faced with the problem of converting to a wage economy in which there are few jobs of a type which they find themselves capable of filling. He felt that this was largely the result of the decision to build homes for them in settlements rather than encouraging them to stay out of the main settlements and live off the land in the traditional manner of their forefathers. He suggested that the original plan of the Territorial Council was that families would

not be brought into the main settlements, but that only the children would be brought to live in hostels for the period of their education. He said this was then extended to the construction of homes for the aged and he agreed that this was a good idea, since it brought them close to the hospitals and churches. But, he said, Indian Affairs subsequently began building homes for entire families and this spurred the migration of the population into the settlements. He explained that this effectively kept them from living off the land because it placed them at too great a distance from their hunting areas. He pointed out that some of these families were often very large, (the Chief at Fort Simpson has 15 children), and that these children were running around the settlement. They were not able to go to the hostels, since the hostels were filled with children from places as far away as Fort Chimo. He felt that the resettlement of families from the land to the communities was creating problems for them with which they found themselves unable to cope. They now found it impossible to buy food and clothing because of the lack of jobs. He also pointed out that there was the anomalous situation of The Government providing winter work for them at the "fantastic" rate of pay of $1.86 an hour. As soon as this employment was over they were apparently at loose ends again and did not know what to do with themselves. He said that they all liked to dress well. When he originally came into the country he recalls the men wearing stetson hats and blue serge suits but that now many of them had no visible means of support.

Mr. Sivertz suggested that if Council wished, they could delay more specific details of this debate on welfare and the problems of social adjustment until the time when the Committee would be considering Sessional Paper No. 6 which had been prepared or alternatively when the welfare appropriations were being voted. A number of points of interest in the paper would be raised at that time. Welfare Officers would be on hand assisting the discussion. He also invited Council members to raise specific questions that they might have so that answers might be prepared for them. He suggested that the Committee should consider whether it wished to progress with a generalized discussion or whether it wished to get into particular problems.

Mr. Baker then addressed Council and gave a lengthy review of some of the problems that were being experienced by the Indians at Rae, at the Yellowknife Indian Village, at Trout Rock and at Fort Providence. He said that the conditions of the people at these settlements were much inferior to the conditions of those at Fort Simpson and in the Simpson area. They did not have access to very good hunting lands; their villages were not properly laid out; there was no planning; the homes that Indian Affairs had built were inadequate, poorly placed, not well designed, had no foundations, no electric wiring and they were often placed with their backs to the street. He complained that Indian Affairs in general did not properly supervise the development of the subdivisions in which they placed government built homes for Indians.

Mr. Baker pointed out that although the Indians did not have access to social welfare from Northern Affairs, there was a Division of Indian Affairs that was supposed to look after the welfare of Indians but he said this was very badly neglected and he cited instances where certain widows were being given only $15.00 per month, plus some wood for fuel. He said that he had spoken to the Indian Agent at Yellowknife, concerning one of these ladies, and the Agent told him that they were entitled to a maximum amount of $22.50 per month.

He questioned why this maximum amount was not being issued. He suggested and "demanded" that Indian Affairs do something about the housing situation and the lack of town planning.

Dr. Vallee requested, in fairness to the Indian Affairs Branch, that we should have one of their officers present, "not particularly on the mat", but rather as a resource person.

Mr. Sivertz agreed that he would ask the Indian Affairs Branch to send a representative if it was the wish of Council. After further discussion it was agreed that the Indian Affairs Branch would be asked to send a member to this Committee meeting.

Mr. Baker assured the Committee that he could answer any and all of the questions that they might wish to ask since he had a personal knowledge of how the Indian Affairs Branch operates in the field. The Committee, nevertheless, agreed to ask for the assistance of the Indian Affairs Branch in settling the questions that had been raised.

Mr. Sivertz noted that in the past, the Indian Affairs Branch had been receptive to the suggestions of the Territorial Council that matters of education should be transferred from that Branch to the Department of Northern Affairs. This would allow the integration of education of Indian children with those of other ethnic groups in the Northwest Territories. He suggested that if Council so wished, a similar approach could be made on the subject of welfare. He noted that this had been discussed generally with the Indian Affairs Branch and that they expressed no opposition to such a transfer but they questioned whether Northern Affairs had adequate staff to handle the situation.

Mr. Harvey asked whether a transfer of staff from Indian Affairs to Northern Affairs, would not naturally accompany a transfer of duties and responsibilities.

Mr. Sivertz said that this had not been the approach that had been followed when education was transferred to Northern Affairs. He pointed out that the training, the terms of reference and the approach of the Indian Affairs Branch was considerably different from that of Northern Affairs. When education was transferred, the Northern Affairs Department had to acquire a sufficient number of additional positions in order to handle the education of Indian children. Mr. Sivertz noted that an approach had already been made by the Federal Government to the provinces on the general problem of the take-over of many of the functions of the Indian Affairs Branch by the respective provincial governments. He said that, although the provinces had requested a special conference to consider the many related problems, it had not yet been possible to hold the conference. However, the conference was shortly to be held and many of the problems concerning treaty rights, land rights, trust funds, etc., would then be discussed. He suggested that probably out of such a conference there would not come a uniform implementation of transfer of responsibilities and pointed out that there are some responsibilities which the Federal Government felt it would not divest itself of at the present time. However, the intention was that the responsibilities, generally those of the provinces for other citizens - health, welfare, municipal affairs, etc., would be transferred as soon as possible. He further explained that when the responsibility for administration of these functions was transferred, the Federal Government would, of course, provide the funds to the provinces and to the Territorial Governments to do the jobs formerly performed by the Federal Agencies.

Mr. Sivertz suggested that the Northwest Territories might not necessarily have to await the decision of the Federal-Territorial Conference; the Territorial Government might proceed at its own pace.

Mr. Goodall re-entered the discussion and pointed out that he wished to emphasize that in the Fort Simpson area the general conditions were very good and that Indian Affairs had done some excellent work; but he understood that in Providence, Rae and other areas, the situation was deplorable indeed and that the Indian people had virtually no means of living. He said, however, that although there was this contrast he did not wish to give the impression that no problems existed at Fort Simpson. He mentioned that, although some of the Indian wage earners in Fort Simpson are making $2.20 an hour, they, by nature and tradition, tend to help each other, their families, their friends and their neighbours, so that large wage earners are often personally impoverished.

Dr. Vallee asked Mr. Goodall how much it cost in fuel oil to heat a house at Fort Simpson.

Mr. Goodall replied that most of the Indian homes in Fort Simpson are heated by wood stoves, that most of the Indians cut wood themselves but that if it is purchased, it sells for $16.00 a cord. He estimated that the average small home would burn two cords of wood per month in the extremely cold winter months and about one cord in the milder months, but he re-emphasized that this figure was for small homes and that of late the Indian Affairs Branch had been building larger homes because they were encouraging the Indians to live in homes more appropriately suited to the size of their large families.

Mr. Baker asked Mr. Goodall several questions and Mr. Goodall replied to the effect that the homes built by Indian Affairs at Fort Simpson are well utilized, that they have electric facilities or lighting and stoves, telephones, etc., and that the community is well planned.

Mr. Baker said this was not the experience of the Rae, Providence and Yellowknife Indian village people. That, furthermore, the children of the people of these settlements were finding it very difficult to make good use of their educational opportunities because of the very poor home environment. He reiterated the bad conditions under which they lived and described them as "obscene".

Mr. Brown asked Mr. Baker if Indian Affairs had built any houses at Rae.

Mr. Baker replied yes, houses were built for the Indians but the homes were not wired for electricity and that there was absolutely no planning of the settlement.

Mr. Brown pointed out that Rae was a rocky settlement in which it was very difficult to find level, even ground on which to locate a subdivision in the normal manner. He recalled that several years ago he had seen six well located, well constructed homes that Indian Affairs had built at Rae.

Mr. Baker disputed this and asked Mr. Brown where they were located. At this point Dr. Vallee interjected that we must get down to something positive by way of solutions and observed that regardless of what we feel the people should or should not want, we must deal with

what they actually want and what they are actually doing. He suggested that the people want to move into towns and larger settlements regardless of the fact that we might think it best for them to remain in the bush. He pointed out, however, that when they do migrate in large numbers to the settlements, they create many new problems. Jobs are not available or if they are available, the Indians are apparently not skilled enough to command such employment and the result is the same. He said we should not bemoan the Indians' desire for a better life but that we should focus on the central point which is apparently a lack of employment and community development. He commended the education program which is designed to assist Indians to take advantage of better employment opportunities and he further suggested that the Council get down to specifics in its observations and avoid continuous generalities.

Mr. Porritt pointed out that in each area of the North we find different problems. He said, however, there is one set of problems common to the Northwest Territories and that is problems resulting from the inter-mingling of Metis, Eskimos and Indians socially and economically. These groups, however, are subject to different treatment, resulting in anomalous situations, as different administrative branches of the Federal Government are responsible for them.

Mr. Sivertz said that the Director of Indian Affairs might be available in the afternoon or Wednesday morning to discuss with this Committee the problems that had been raised concerning the administration of Indian affairs in the North.

Mr. Goodall stated that, in his opinion, Indians have lost their sense of responsibility with regard to planning their own lives, and gave as an example that they would not go out and cut wood for themselves but expected this to be done for them. He also expressed the view that they were naturally lethargic. He mentioned further that more industry was needed to provide employment opportunities. He suggested that representatives from the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration should attend Council discussions to explain the housing provided for Indians at Rae and elsewhere.

Mr. Brown recommended deferment of the current discussion on Indian Affairs in general until Mr. Battle or his representative could arrive to explain Indian administration.

Mr. Harvey asked that all topics bearing on Indian affairs should be discussed when members of the Indian Affairs Branch were in attendance.

Mr. Goodall agreed.

Mr. Baker, on the subject of Indian housing, stated that those in Yellowknife were not suitable for modern life and they should be built according to the standards provided under the National Housing Act. He advocated better housing, not shacks as at present, so that the Indian people could have the advantage of better living standards and learn therefrom in such matters as sanitation, personal hygiene and so on. He strongly recommended that the houses be wired so that the Indian people could use washing machines and electric stoves. He expressed the view this would enable Indian children to be brought up in a better atmosphere with higher standards than at present and to become fully accepted citizens.

Mr. Trimble stated that he thought Government housing should only be made available to those people completely disabled,or widows,and he suggested that the Government should supply finishing building materials and give them to any Indians who have cut logs and built their own homes. He believed the present administrative arrangement for housing discouraged individual initiative. Also, any man with initiative who went out and cut logs and built his own house, without the advantages of various finishing building materials, ended up owning a poorly constructed house.

Dr. Vallee made the point that this discussion applied only to the Western part of the Territories and wondered whether a housing Co-Operative, such as the one at Frobisher Bay, could be introduced here. He mentioned that possibly the Co-operative at Inuvik could be expanded to include housing.

Mr. Trimble, in reply to Dr. Vallee, said that although the Co-operative at Aklavik was working well, it catered only to those people with good steady incomes and therefore didn't touch the majority of people.

Dr. Vallee expressed the view that this meant that people were not necessarily lazy but because they did not have jobs they were unable to help themselves or their children.

Mr. Harvey said it was his understanding that when the children were sent to residential schools the parents came to the settlements to find work but they were usually disappointed. He understood that once parents arrived they enjoyed certain comforts and amenities which they were loathe to give up and also that they didn't want to be separated from their children. He expressed the view that it is the current changed conditions, and not the fact that Indians didn't want to work, which led to the present difficulties.

Mr. Goodall asserted that the Indian Affairs Branch should not be blamed for encouraging Indians to build themselves better homes and for encouraging them to come into the settlements to learn some skills in the construction trades. He said a major problem was maintaining the homes once built and in keeping them warm and confortable. This was not a problem encountered in the bush where all hands assembled for the job of cutting and carrying fuel wood. He also mentioned that the cash earnings of Indians were often siphoned off and diverted to the stores where purchases were made which were not necessarily sound.

Mr. Brown said that the discussion centered on the lack of enough jobs for full employment and that this was a problem not confined to the Northwest Territories but one affecting every city or community across Canada. He thought perhaps conditions in the Northwest Territories made this problem a little different but that it was by no means unique, and a study was needed to determine what employment opportunities could be found. He expressed the view that the discussion on details could lead nowhere and that the deliberations should be concentrated on the major problem of unemployment. He mentioned that in small communities even a few unemployed persons look like a considerable number and that such a number would be unnoticed in a large city. He also made references to the policy of the Indian Affairs Branch with regard to a housing assistance program and also to the policy of the Territorial Government to assist anyone wishing to procure housing, and he mentioned, as well, the availability of CMHC mortgages. In other words, there were opportunities to obtain housing assistance for anyone who wished to take advantage of them. The problem, of course, concerned those people without income and the basic question

was what could be done to find work for these people.

Mr. Trimble in agreeing with Mr. Brown, stated that the Indian people must be encouraged to take work when it is available for them and be discouraged from accepting relief without making any real effort to help themselves. In illustrating his comment, he cited the case of the Indian Affairs Agent at Aklavik who required cordwood for issue as a relief item to indigents and was unable to find able-bodied Indians with enough initiative to cut such cordwood at the rate of $20.00 per cord. As it was, it ended up with two Metis boys cutting and selling the wood to Indian Affairs and the Indians lost out on this job opportunity. Mr. Trimble mentioned also that the Aklavik school used wood for heating but experienced a good deal of trouble in getting sufficient supplies, simply because able-bodied persons were not interested enough in working at this type of employment. In other words, in his opinion, available employment wasn't always taken up by those who required it most. He also mentioned that such people, when they went fishing or trapping, did not stay out long enough, but as soon as they took a small quantity, they returned to town and sold what had been caught. He advocated a change in relief issue policies to make these issues much more difficult to obtain and thereby discourage people from seeking relief when they were able to make some sort of effort to help themselves.

Mr. Trimble said that labour opportunities in construction were often lost to the local people because the contractors brought in their own employees from Outside. He thought this was because the contractors had found in the past that local labour had been unsatisfactory and unreliable and consequently, to make a profit they had to bring in labour for their needs. In Mr. Trimble's view the unreliability of Indians for this type of work was primarily based on the fact that they were entering a different type of life; one to which they were not accustomed. In the past they had been used to harvesting their requirements from the sea or the land on an annual basis, i.e., putting up enough fish or enough caribou meat to last until the next season and they found it very difficult to condition themselves to the requirements of a different type of employment.

Mr. Sivertz reported that the problem is very complicated in respect to the employment of local labour by contractors. As Mr. Trimble had stated, the contractors wished, naturally, to employ men on whom they could rely. As an example, Mr. Sivertz cited the Trans-Canada pipeline construction which employed welders brought in from the U.S.A. because the contractor claimed that there were not enough skilled Canadian welders for this employment. Mr. Sivertz mentioned that this was a general problem. He also mentioned that the Federal Government was resisting any recommendations from the Department of Northern Affairs for a clause in all contracts requiring that local labour be employed. This was because the Federal Government wants to permit mobility of labour and to allow unemployed skilled labour from one part of the country to journey to another and not become an unemployment charge.

In commenting on Mr. Trimble's reference to relief policies Mr. Sivertz stated that any applicant for social assistance must take work if it was available and only when it was unavailable was he then eligible for assistance. Mr. Sivertz stated that although this was the policy it was difficult to apply it in practicem partly because any person issuing relief was usually terribly busy or in many cases the person charged with relief issues was a person not trained for this job, and had other important departmental responsibilities. He said it was the responsibility of placement officers to find jobs or to issue relief when these were unavailable but

also mentioned that only two such full-time placement officers were working in the Mackenzie District. In most cases a clerk, teacher or technical officer was issuing social assistance and, of course, was untrained for this responsibility. Mr. Sivertz expressed dismay at the report that the Aklavik people considered relief as an acceptable alternative to wage employment.

Dr. Vallee enquired about the results of economic surveys in the western Arctic and said that in the past such surveys have proven whether resources in a given area had been tapped to capacity.

Mr. Harvey commented that Sessional Paper No. 11 made reference to encouraging trapping and what could be done to return the people to the land.

Mr. Baker strongly disagreed with Mr. Trimble on the question of housing built by the Indian people for themselves. Mr. Baker made the point that only housing built by skilled carpenters would be well constructed and that such buildings should be based on plans supplied by CMHC. He said that he thought all Indian houses should be built to such standards although the requirements of Treaties with Registered Indians might require some sort of exceptions. It was his view that Indian Affairs should aid in providing housing and underwrite some of the costs. He disagreed entirely that Indians should be given any building materials because in his opinion they couldn't build houses properly.

Mr. Porritt, commenting on Mr. Sivertz' statement that relief should be issued by placement officers, referred to the situation at Fort Resolution. He explained that unless the Departmental officer issuing relief wished to spend a week at Fort Resolution, he must issue social assistance between planes, that is, between 6:00 P.M. one evening and 9:00 A.M. the next morning and, as a result, usually worked most of the night. In these circumstances the relief issuer, however devoted to his duty, could not possibly investigate all the cases coming before him and pass on the validity of individual applications for relief.

Mr. Sivertz agreed that the entire issue of social assistance was badly hampered and poorly based because of the lack of trained staff for this purpose.

Mr. Porritt stated his view that relief applicants should be required to appear before a local committee to explain their need for assistance or that the relief issuer should be able to consult some local agency for advice on the actual need of any applicant for help. He also referred to the disparity in welfare issue standards between the Indian Affairs Branch and the Northern Administration Branch.

Mr. Sivertz stated that all Councillors agreed with these views.

Mr. Baker expressed surprise that the RCM Police Detachment comprising two men at Fort Resolution hadn't been called on to issue relief. He said that in the past, the RCM Police had handled social welfare on behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Harvey interjected to say that this discussion on the mechanics of the distribution of welfare was taking too much time away from the main problem of lack of employment. He wondered whether the elected Councillors, in their long experience, could state what special skills the Indian peoples had as trappers, construction workers, guides and so on, which prepared them for employment opportunities.

Mr. Hodgson also agreed that the discussion had been too general and should get down to specifics. He supported Mr. Harvey in the suggestion that the experience of the Councillors should be drawn on to see what could be recommended for the improvement of employment opportunities. He expressed the view that what had happened in the North was inevitable in view of the changing way of life and that we must expect the parents of children in residential schools to follow their children and to want to stay in settlements where they had a taste of a better life and where they would be with their children. In his view, full consideration should be focussed on what could be done to foster employment.

Mr. Sivertz reported that the Industrial Division had done a survey of the Mackenzie Delta to ascertain what local resources were available and how they could be managed to provide employment opportunities. One of the points in the area survey report was that imported dog food was costing the local people $50,000 a year and that this money could be saved by using dog food available from local resources, such as fish. Mr. Sivertz said that all investigations in respect of fishing projects were done in co-operation with the Fisheries Research Board to ensure that supplies were ample and to set quotas to avoid depletion of resources. He mentioned further that copies of the Mackenzie Delta Area Survey Report were being obtained in sufficient numbers for all members of Council.

Mr. Baker, when it was reported that Mr. Battle, Director of the Indian Affairs Branch, would not be available until next week, suggested that the Council should pass a resolution expressing its views on the administration of Indian affairs.

Mr. Sivertz stated the Council could make such a resolution and address it to Mr. Laing who would then pass it to his Ministerial colleague.

Mr. Harvey expressed concern at being asked to vote on Indian administration without knowing very much about it and enquired whether he would have an opportunity to review reports from the Indian Affairs Branch.

Mr. Baker stated that any information concerning his riding was available from him and didn't have to be provided through a written report.

Mr. Brown said that the Indian Affairs Branch prepared an Annual Report and that this could be obtained.

Mr. Sivertz expressed the view that such an Annual Report would be much too sketchy, particularly with reference to the Indians of the Northwest Territories who represented a small percentage of those in Canada. He expressed the further opinion that a thorough study by Council of Indian Affairs, including legislation and administration, would be a tremendous job and could not be undertaken in the time available to Council. He gave his own view that Indians should not be handled by a Federal Government Department which implied that they were special citizens, and thought that they should be integrated within the Provinces and treated like other citizens of Canada. He suggested that Council might like to put forward a Motion that the Federal Government turn over to the Territorial Government the administration of Indian affairs in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Trimble expressed full agreement with the views put forward by Mr. Sivertz.

Mr. Campbell also agreed with Mr. Sivertz' recommendation but suggested that this recommendation be discussed with Mr. Battle and as a result of such discussion, a plan be drawn up for a possible turnover of administration.

Mr. Brown, commenting on the recommendation, said that a major consideration would be the costs involved and that this was not a matter to be considered lightly but one requiring very serious study.

Mr. Campbell agreed with Mr. Brown.

Mr. Harvey said he supported Mr. Brown but added that he would like to hear from the Indian Affairs Branch officers as to what they were responsible for now and how they were organized to carry on these functions. He thought it would be helpful to all members to know more about these operations. He was personally in favour of Indians being transferred to the Territorial Government but wanted to know from the Indian Affairs experts what complications were involved.

Mr. Baker commented that Indians do not get the same scale of relief as other citizens of the Northwest Territories and, in his opinion, were deprived of their rights. It was his proposal that all matters pertaining to Indian affairs in the Northwest Territories should be transferred to become the responsibility of the Welfare Division of the Northern Administration Branch.

Mr. Brown suggested that further discussion on this topic be deferred until the representatives of the Indian Affairs Branch could be on hand to answer questions.

Mr. Goodall mentioned that the construction of the telephone line and the work provided by sawmills and oil exploration had been helpful in the Mackenzie District and that in Fort Simpson the overall picture was good. He said that the Indian Agent and the representatives of the Canadian Wildlife Service had helped to encourage Indians to get out on the land. He expressed further the view that if these Indian people were left on their own they would develop more initiative.

Mr. Porritt asked whether there was a report on industrial development and what were the possibilities of more employment.

Mr. Brown replied that this was covered in the Mackenzie Delta Area Survey Report and also that some programs offering local employment were provided in the N.W.T. budget. It was his suggestion that when the budget was being considered, and they had reached these items, these matters be considered, and that staff of the Industrial Division be on hand to answer any queries.

Mr. Sivertz reported that because of the depressed conditions at Fort Resolution, a contract had been let with the Co-Operative Union of Canada to make a survey of the Resolution area with a view to establishing co-ops to harvest local resources. He mentioned that this survey would take two years and that the renewal of the contract would be one of the items to be discussed in the Appropriations. He mentioned also, that this survey was being done under contract because officers of the Industrial Division specializing in co-operative development were engaged elsewhere and could not start such a job until two or three years hence.

Dr. Vallee stated that there were advantages to using a non-governmental agency for this type of survey. He cited as an example the trend now obvious in Quebec where co-operatives from the southern areas were interested in northern development and how this was acting for the advantage of the northern people and also for the relief of the over-worked government staff.

Mr. Goodall expressed the view that more use must be made of the natural resources and that the local people must have a chance to benefit from such use. He mentioned agriculture as a possibility that could be developed along the Mackenzie valley and stated that gardens were possible down to the Delta area. He reported that Fort Simpson Indians grew vegetables which they sold locally to the hostel or the hotel, but didn't keep them for their own use as they lacked proper storage. He also mentioned that Indians liked to have meat with each meal and for this reason were not so keen on using vegetables.

Mr. Baker made the point that contracts for such things as road works and the installation of power lines were not being awarded locally to contractors in the Northwest Territories but were being awarded to Outside contractors. He said that these Outside contractors brought in their own workers and so deprived local employees of a chance to work. It was his proposal that the Department of Northern Affairs should employ resident contractors for such work and to insist when such contractors were engaged that they employ Indians or others who needed employment opportunities.

Mr. Sivertz, in commenting on Mr. Baker's suggestion, thought perhaps the Council members would like to consider the possibility of a northern development corporation or perhaps a northern development fund, financed partly by government and partly by private sources.

Mr. Harvey stated he supported the Baker-Sivertz proposal.

Mr. Baker went on to say that he had made some enquiries which led him to the conclusion that the hiring of contractors from outside the territories, was resulting in higher costs. He made specific reference to the construction of the Ingraham Road which he was told cost $23,000 per mile. From his enquiries of other contractors , he gained the impression that a wider road could be built to the same standard for $18,000 per mile.

Mr. Sivertz stated that a study of job opportunities possible in the Northwest Territories was much too big a task for this Council and, in fact, was being done by the Industrial Division with all possible speed, considering staff shortages. He wondered whether it was the view of Council that such research should be accelerated and, if so, whether Council thought it should commission a study of this overall question or whether perhaps one or two Councillors could form a Committee to study this problem and examine area survey reports for information. Mr. Sivertz added that the area survey reports were in themselves tremendous efforts compiled after many months of field work and that they would need very careful examination to draw out any useful information in respect of employment opportunities.

Dr. Vallee immediately volunteered to be one of the Councillors to serve on a Committee to study this question.

Mr. Harvey wondered whether Council should study the question of unemployment in the Northwest Territories when this is, after all, a National problem.

Mr. Sivertz replied that there are really two problems - the problem of the education of a rising generation for future employment opportunities and the problem of taking care of the present generation of parents, who often live in misery. He stated that many of the things that these people once did without now have become necessities for them and that these were items which required a cash income. He thought that every effort must be made to use any available resource such as fishing, art work, handicrafts, tanning, fur garments, etc., and to develop cottage industry to provide cash incomes. He expressed the view that co-operatives were perhaps the best means of encouraging and developing this type of project, after areasurveys have brought out the possibilities of success. He mentioned that in the past, projects have failed because they have not been based on complete studies of the situation and that it has been found it takes two or three years to assemble the required data in order to bring a project into operation. He thought the aims of the Council should be to educate the new generation and to provide self-sufficiency for the present generation, and that if parents of the present generation enjoyed some modicum of self-sufficiency they would motivate their children so that the youngsters would receive the most benefit from the education they now are getting. Mr. Sivertz said that some of the children now being educated will, as has happened already, find opportunities for employment elsewhere in Canada, and also he thought that a good many of the present graduates would return to work in the North if employment opportunities were attractive. It was his opinion that the educational process should instruct the children who live in the Northwest Territories to the point where they could participate in the whole life of Canada and find their adult life in any part of Canada. He made the further point that we must educate these people in such a way that they are the masters of their own destiny.

The Committee adjourned at 12:45 P.M.

2:45 o'clock P.M.

The Committee resumed its discussion, Mr. Goodall in the chair.

Mr. Sivertz reported to the Committee that he had spoken to the Assistant Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. John Gordon, and that he and Mr. Battle, the Director of the Indian Affairs Branch, Citizenship and Immigration, had agreed to make themselves available to Council on Tuesday afternoon, June 9th., to discuss the possibility of transferring administrative responsibility for northern Indians to the Territorial Government.

Dr. Vallee suggested that Mr. Walter Rudnicki, formerly the Chief of the Welfare Division in Northern Affairs, and at present Chief of Welfare for the Indian Affairs Branch, be present with the other federal representatives to outline to Council the plan he had prepared for a possible turn-over of such responsibility to the provinces. Council agreed, therefore, that Mr. Gordon, Mr. Battle and Mr. Rudnicki

would be asked to come to Council on Tuesday afternoon, June 9th.

In answer to a question by Mr. Baker, Mr. Goodall suggested that when the federal officials come before Council, the Council should concentrate on productive issues in discussions and seek to arrive at satisfactory solutions to the overall arrangements for administration of Indians rather than to raise contentious individual administrative details which might be disputative in character.

Mr. Baker thereupon suggested that if satisfaction is not received by the Committee, then an appeal should be submitted by Council to the Prime Minister, if necessary.

Dr. Vallée wondered if the Indians had themselves expressed a desire for a change in jurisdiction from the Indian Affairs Branch.

Mr. Baker replied emphatically that he was representing the Indians and that they had elected him for this purpose.

Dr. Vallée wondered what the possible effect might be of rumours concerning a possible change of jurisdiction and he noted the harmful effects that had been experienced among the Ungava Eskimos of Northern Quebec in similar circumstances, when they became, in effect, a political football.

At. Mr. Harvey's suggestion, Council agreed to proceed with other matters that had been raised by Council members and to leave the Indian Affairs subject until next Tuesday afternoon when the federal officials would be present.

Northern Mountain Airlines

Mr. Goodall presented the problem of the Northern Mountain Airlines Company which desired a charter to operate out of Fort Simpson. He had been requested by the local representative of the Company to recommend to the Air Transport Board that a charter franchise be granted.

Mr. Trimble explained that it was standard practice for the Air Transport Board to hold local hearings to determine whether or not an application was in the public interest. After further discussion, the Committee agreed with Mr. Brown that they were not in a position to advance a recommendation to the Air Transport Board on any specific cases but that where general policies, such as the full utilization of local airports, were concerned they might express their opinions.

Vandalism

The last point brought up by Mr. Goodall was that of vandalism, which he said, he hoped Council would not treat lightly, since it was a serious problem. He reviewed the situation at Fort Simpson where a large number of children (approximately 150) of ages 8 to 12 had, on several occasions, broken into the Hudson's Bay Store garages, the hockey arena, the school and other establishments. Windows and 27 expensive street lights were broken, items stolen and $90.00 was stolen from the R.C. Priest. He said that the Magistrate simply did not know what to do with the children and that Father Possett would be happy to have some of them placed in the hostel under his care. Mr. Goodall said that thus far no curfew was enforced.

Mr. Trimble pointed out that the Police should not be expected to act as guardians for the children in place of their parents. He said parents should not be allowed to shift personal responsibility

for their children's conduct to public agencies like the police, school teachers, etc.

Mr. Sivertz and Dr. Vallée emphatically expressed opinions that without the full co-operation of the community no amount of external enforcement on this matter would be effective. That if, for example, 20 constables were appointed to do nothing but enforce a curfew it would then become fashionable to try to outwit the 20 constables.

Mr. Olson, the Legal Adviser, outlined to Council the legal responsibility of the parents. He stated that in certain cases there was a civil responsibility but no criminal responsibility. He pointed out that the Curfew Ordinance made the parent or guardian responsible for the conduct of the child after curfew.

Mr. Harvey expressed the opinion that as a parent he had found a good spanking, well administered, was still the best answer to such a problem and that the parents should be taught to practice this.

Mr. Porritt explained that it was against Indian custom and practice to punish children physically in any manner.

Mr. Goodall then pointed out that the parents were themselves distressed over this matter. He also said that the home environment was not always the causative factor for this type of delinquency, that good children also get into trouble. He mentioned that young girls in large numbers were now on the streets at all hours, and cited the bad effects that home brew permits were having. Indians tended to band together and get drunk, then seek adventure which led them into trouble with the law.

Mr. Brown interjected at this point that a luncheon at the Canadian Club was being held Wednesday, June 3rd. with Mr. Eamon de Valera, the President of Ireland, as a special guest, and that Council had been invited to attend. The Committee agreed unanimously to attend and that Council's Wednesday, June 3rd. session should adjourn at 12:15 rather than 12:45, so that Council members might be at the Chateau Laurier by 12:30.

Dr. Vallée said he thought he could speak as an expert on this subject, and stressed that all his experience indicated there was a failure to achieve any good purpose by physical punishment of children or coercion by public authority. The community must take action itself. He pointed to Mr. Goodall's report that, in one instance, parents had voluntarily paid $25.00 damages each, for street lighting broken by their children. This was positive and encouraging. He wondered whether the local children were not expressing a hidden hostility for hostel students, who were living in a better physical situation, when they broke into and damaged the federal hostel.

Mr. Sivertz mentioned the failure of prohibition in the United States and expressed again the belief that public opinion must be the deciding factor. All human beings strive for approval. When the public disapproved of the children behaving in this manner they would quickly bring them under control.

Mr. Goodall noted that conditions had, of course, changed . Formerly young boys could go and earn $1.00 per cord by sawing wood, but since everyone uses fuel oil now, this is no longer possible. There is consequently a lack of work to keep them busy. This concluded the points raised by Mr. Goodall.

Mr. Brown then suggested that other elected members raise their own points.

Mr. Porritt mentioned briefly the problem of fisheries at Hay River and also the Hay River Hospital situation.

Hay River Hospital

Mr. Brown pointed out that although the Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada had apparently sold their building to the C.N.R. for transfer from a hospital to an administrative building by the fall of 1965, no plan or concrete proposal had been submitted for a new hospital to replace the old facilities. He wondered whether Hay River would, in fact, have hospital facilities available.

Mr. Porritt explained that the reason for the sale was that in its present location on Vale Island, which is zoned commercial, the town could not issue a building permit for the 10 to 15 bed extension which was required to accommodate the Pine Point population. He said,also,that the new subdivision would be more attractive since it would be serviced with water and sewer.

Mr. Brown pointed out that there must have been some misunderstanding on this matter. It was not the intention of the Territorial Government to give this impression, and he expressed the opinion that the action of the Pentecostal Mission had been somewhat hasty and ill-advised in that it had disposed of a building which had been supported by public construction grants and had advanced no concrete proposal for the utilization of this money in the construction of a new hospital.

Dr. G. Butler, Chief of Northern Health Service, and the chief medical adviser to the Council, was called to the Committee. He summarized briefly the situation and explained that although it had been suggested to local authorities that an eventual transfer of the hospital to the new subdivision might be necessary, the Administration's view was that this would probably be in 3 or 4 years' time. The health clinic was also under consideration for such a transfer and the move would be "keyed" to population densities. He emphasized the difficulty of financing the construction of hospitals in the North and said that, according to his figures, grants that are now available would only cover approximately 50% of construction costs for a new Hay River Hospital. The remaining $200,000 must be found elsewhere, either from the Mission, Pine Point Mine or from another source. Dr. Butler felt that a meeting was needed soon with all individuals present in order to establish plans.

Mr. Brown doubted that plans could now be prepared in time for construction next year.

Dr. Butler, in reply, said that sketch plans could be prepared rather quickly by the Hospital Design Division of Health and Welfare, but that architects' working drawings take considerably longer.

Mr. Sivertz pointed out that detailed administrative problems should be avoided by Council and that sitting in Committee on such matters would be an unwarranted waste of time.

Mr. Brown said that he believed the Administration could present proper plans for this hospital to the Fall session of Council. He said that he was very sympathetic to the needs of northern municipalities for hospitals. The present $2,000 per bed grant given by the Federal Government and the matching grant by the Territorial Government were completely inadequate.

Mr. Sivertz expressed his warm appreciation for all the fine efforts that had been put forth by the Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada in providing hospital services to Hay River and surrounding area. He expressed the desire of the Administration to co-operate in every possible way with the Pentecostal Mission in providing for future hospital requirements at Hay River.

Yellowknife Hospital

Dr. Butler then answered several questions put to him by Mr. Baker regarding the propriety of building a new hospital at Yellowknife. Dr. Butler agreed in principle that it was probably wise to construct a new hospital at Yellowknife due to the unsuitability of the present building but he pointed out that all the financial details for a new hospital would have to be studied in detail before the Administration could bring a positive recommendation to Council.

Road Construction - Fort Resolution

Mr. Porritt enquired whether he could raise questions about water and sewer and road construction for Fort Resolution. He mentioned that Fort Resolution was a very depressed community with a great deal of welfare assistance being issued. He pointed out that a road project would not only decrease the relief costs by providing employment but also, when completed, would provide a link with the Outside that would lead to a reduction in the costs of food and other essentials because these could be trucked in all year round.

Mr. Sivertz replied that such a road would be a Northern Affairs and National Resources responsibility as it would be a trunk road that would not come under the area of responsibility assigned to the Territorial Government. He further stated that a review of the Federal Estimates indicated that there was no road connection planned this year between Pine Point and Fort Resolution. He said that Council could recommend such a road and ask Northern Affairs for a report on the prospects of a road, on the construction costs and on other pertinent details. Mr. Porritt agreed to this proposal.

Division of the Territories

Mr. Porritt said that he wanted to comment on the Division of the Northwest Territories, as proposed previously, and stated he planned to introduce a Motion later on this topic.

Mr. Sivertz, in answering Mr. Porritt, said that the Council had the right to decide when and whether it wished to discuss a proposed division of the Northwest Territories. In reply to enquiries from several of the newer members, he gave a brief resume of the decisions which led to the adoption by a previous Council of a Motion recommending the division of the Northwest Territories. Briefly, the main reasons were that by dividing the Territories, there would be an opportunity to increase the autonomy of the Territories by giving the proposed Mackenzie Territory a wholly elected Council. At the same time such a division would recognize the very real geographic and transportation differences between the two areas of the N.W.T. and the fact that the two areas, because they were so different, could not develop at a uniform rate. This made some of the legislation which now applies to both of the proposed territories inappropriate to one or the other.

Mr. Sivertz mentioned also that the government of the day had accepted the recommendation of Council, had approved it and had, as a result, prepared Bills which would have divided the Territories and that these Bills were referred to the Mines, Forests and Waters Committee

of House of Commons for study. As the study was not completed the Bills were not finally dealt with but it is understood that Mr. Laing intends to re-introduce a Resolution to Parliament shortly asking for further consideration of these Bills by the current Committee. A more or less general discussion ensued on the question of representation for the various parts of the North and the problems met in trying to decide whether the representatives for Territorial ridings should be appointed or elected. The view was expressed that, despite the proposals in the Bill, the whole of the proposed Territories of Mackenzie and Nunassiaq should be divided into constituencies represented by elected members. There was a general opinion that it is inappropriate for Canada to have any part of her country not represented by an elected member either in a Federal or Territorial riding. After some further discussion it was agreed to defer further consideration of this question and in the meantime to distribute to the Councillors copies of the report of the Mines, Forests and Waters Committee and other pertinent material which would give them background and the benefit of previous studies of this problem.

Mr. Porritt raised the point that any election in the North in the more isolated areas could be handled by having a plane fitted as a travelling poll which could call at isolated settlements and camps to record the votes of the people.

Mr. Brown replied that this is practically what was done now but that to call at all camps, as suggested, would make the costs prohibitive.

Mr. Trimble suggested that as many indigenous people as possible should be employed as election officials. In the discussion following, it was brought out that this is done to some extent now and that in those areas where Indians or Eskimos were unable to act as election officials, because of inability to read or write English, Hudson Bay factors or other northern residents were usually emploted as election officials.

Mr. Sivertz pointed out that the products of our schools would soon eradicate this problem as there were many graduating Eskimos and Indians who could read and write English and would be available for this type of work.

Wood Buffalo Park

Mr. Porritt then raised a question about the development of Wood Buffalo Park and suggested that instead of it being maintained as a closed area reserved for the protection of the buffalo it should be thrown open for development for country-wide benefit. He stated that his constituents had indicated to him that they would like the Park thrown open for both human recreation and for mineral exploration and similar development, and that they felt the preservation of the buffalo was not a sufficient reason to keep such a big park in operation. He also mentioned that Wood Buffalo Park encompassed such a large area that it could include, quite easily, several of Canada's major Parks within its boundaries.

Mr. Baker commented that the Park should be maintained inviolate because of its potential as a tourist attraction, and also mentioned that he approved of the arrangements made in the past for controlled buffalo hunting.

Mr. Sivertz remarked that the public was permitted entry into the Park area but that in his opinion this Park had a very low potential as a recreational area for tourists.

Mr. Harvey associated himself with Mr. Porritt and said that many

people in Alberta thought that the Wood Buffalo Park area on the Alberta side was far too big and that the Park should be re-established as a game conservation area to protect the buffalo, and on this basis it could then be thrown open for prospecting and mineral development. He said that his remarks should not be construed to mean that anyone in Alberta questions the reservation of this area to preserve buffalo but he thought that by developing it along the lines suggested both purposes could be served.

Mr. Porritt then mentioned that some of the buffalo which were outside the Park were being herded back in and this deprived the Indian people of the opportunity to hunt them.

Mr. Sivertz replied this was true and that this had been attempted last winter simply to drive these buffalo away from the anthrax-infected area and this operation did have the strong backing of the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture. He said that this herd-drive had been successful only in part as they had found it entirely too difficult to herd all the buffalo back within the Park boundaries.

Mr. Goodall enquired about the present situation with regard to the outbreak of anthrax and was told that there had been no late r eports but that when these were available he would be informed.

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

The Council adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1964

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Goodall in the Chair, to resume debate on the Commissioner's opening address.

Mr. Sivertz, at Council's previous request, tabled two area surveys, one on the Copper Eskimos and the other on the Tuktoyaktuk-Cape Parry area, which were conducted by Mr. Gunther Abrahamson of the Industrial Division. Also tabled were the various sessional papers placed before previous Council Sessions which led up to the previous Council's decision regarding the proposed division of the Northwest Territories. The Committee resumed consideration of specific points raised by Mr. Porritt in his reply to the Commissioner's address.

Indemnities of Council Members

Mr. Porritt raised the point of the inadequacy of the present pay and allowances for elected Councillors, in view of the greatly increased

duties and expenses which they encounter. In answer to a question from an appointed member Mr. Porritt explained that the per diem rate for elected members was $100 with a $2,000 yearly maximum.

Mr. Brown said that this was not a new subject, that it is under continuous review and that the present rates of pay for elected council members was the same in the Northwest Territories as in the Yukon. He stated that there were two basic questions to be answered. (1) Is the $100-per-day-rate adequate, and (2) should the appointed members who now serve with no remuneration, also receive pay for their services. He said that past investigation regarding pay for members on similar provincial and municipal bodies would indicate that the present remuneration of Council members was equal to or greater than that paid in the provinces. However, he conceded that conditions are continually changing and that we must look at the situation once again in terms of present conditions. He suggested that if Mr. Porritt wished, a report could probably be drafted for presentation to the Fall session of Council, which could then consider it and make recommendations to the Federal Government. He pointed out that Council itself was not competent to change the rates of pay which are set out in the Northwest Territories Act, but that they could recommend such changes to the Federal Government.

Mr. Campbell questioned the purpose of the remuneration paid to Council members.

Mr. Brown said that it did not necessarily reflect the contribution made by Council members.

Mr. Campbell responded that the motive should be to attract competent individuals and he suggested that $2,000 annual, maximum payment was completely inadequate. He pointed out that consultants hired by the Federal Government are often paid up to and exceeding $200 per day. He requested that an immediate interim report should be sought and set before Council before prorogation so that Council might make an immediate recommendation to the Federal Government. Further discussion on the matter brought unanimous expression of opinion that additional remuneration should be sought for elected Councillors to assist them in covering the continuous duties and services which they must render to their constituents. Also, appointed members should not be required to perform their service to the Northwest Territories at a personal sacrifice.

Mr. Sivertz said he had recommended to the Minister similar pay for both appointed and elected members and that the time was now past when one could expect to find men of means to serve without pay. In our present democratic society only an adequate pay structure can secure good government for the people. He stated that he believed the Minister of Northern Affairs was sympathetic to his request.

Mr. Harvey agreed with Mr. Campbell that the emphasis should be on an increase in allowance for elected members and that there should be no direct reference to campaign expenses as such, since those who sought office and failed to be elected would complain that this was discrimmination. The emphasis should be placed on increased transportation allowance for the Council members who must serve their constituents.

Mr. Hodgson said that in British Columbia he believed members of the Provincial Legislature receive a $6,000 stipend per year and that the Legislature sat for approximately six weeks to two months annually. Provincial M.L.A.'s also receive tickets and passes which allow them to travel freely throughout their constituencies. He pointed out that, so far as appointed members are concerned, he personally is off the union payroll when he is serving on the Northwest Territories Council and he supported a cost survey of the entire problem.

Mr. Baker said that he did not wish to deprive appointed members of any of the benefits that might be secured for the elected members but he did note that the elected members had certain additional expenses which were unavoidable. He said that anyone serving on the Council, whether elected or appointed, had a "grand" responsibility and that they should serve to the utmost of their capability.

Inter-Provincial Trucking

Mr. Porritt raised a second problem particularly concerning Hay River and area. He said that the truckers located in the Northwest Territories were being given unfair competitions by Outside truckers who were using the N.W.T. highways and did not purchase N.W.T. licenses. He said they would often slip in and drop a load off at Hay River and get out of the Territories again before the Police were aware of their presence. In his view, the problem centred around two facts. First, many contractors doing work in the Territories brought in their own vehicles which used the highways. They very seldom purchased N.W.T. plates for the short period of time which they were in the Territories, but local contractors, who must bid against them for these contracts, do have the added expense of purchasing N.W.T. licenses for all their vehicles. Also, any N.W.T. transport company having trucks which use Alberta highways must have Alberta plates as well. The second problem was that no reciprocal agreement existed between Alberta and the N.W.T. to allow N.W.T. truckers to pick up and drop freight on their northbound runs. He said that they might pick up freight anywhere along their routes but that they could not drop so much as one pound of freight in Alberta without a franchise and that these are granted to Alberta truckers by the Alberta Public Utilities Board.

Mr. Sivertz said that there obviously was a problem, but that the real question was whether it was profitable to establish highway check points and questioned how we could plug every loophole. He thought it was not possible to do so in every case.

Mr. Brown expressed the opinion that part of the problem was licence fees and part of it inter-provincial trade. He said that the Administration had discussed with Hay River truckers in the past, several of their problems, and that certain legislative and administrative adjustments had been made to satisfy their complaints, but that some general enforcement problems remain. He pointed out that there were no boards covering this in the Northwest Territories but the Alberta Government has co-operated and agreed to reciprocity, and the Alberta Public Utilities Board has also agreed to hear any appeals regarding injustices which are experienced by N.W.T. truckers. He said that most of these complaints centred in Hay River which was the main trans-shipment centre. Outside of the Hay River area there are few complaints of this nature.

Mr. Porritt said that although Grimshaw Trucking Company opened winter roads at its own expense, it found that competing truckers used the roads that were then opened and that they were in direct competition with Grimshaw. But they refused to bear a portion of the cost of these winter roads.

Mr. Brown pointed out that contributions were made by the Territorial Government on the Hay River to Fort Smith and the Providence to Fort Simpson winter roads and that this had been of some assistance, both to truckers and to the people living in these settlements.

Mr. Goodall agreed. He indicated that $100,000 in freight had been brought into Fort Simpson during the past winter over the winter road and that this had changed the economic picture completely. It allowed lower inventories to be carried by merchants and this in turn lowered consumer prices.

Mr. Harvey said that in Alberta, private truckers co-operate and join with the Government in establishing proper road directions and they also assist in construction, but not usually to government standards. He stipulated that these were primarily resource companies such as oil research companies.

Mr. Brown pointed to the N.W.T. tote trail assistance program which aided the construction of roads to resource enterprises.

Mr. Sivertz pointed to the low cost of winter roads and mentioned that the 150 mile Hay River to Fort Smith road was constructed for approximately $10,000, of which $5,000 was contributed by the Territorial Government.

Mr. Porritt said that this $5,000 was but a drop in the bucket. After every snow storm the road must be re-plowed and this cost $500 to $1,000. He said that the northern truckers were not so much asking for monopoly franchises but were insisting that Outside truckers purchase licences when they operate within the Northwest Territories.

This concluded the points raised by Mr. Porritt.

The points raised by Mr. Trimble were next considered by the Committee.

Bull-head Whales

Mr. Trimble said that since relief and the drinking problems were being covered in sessional papers, he would delay any comment he might make until these papers were being considered. He said concerning industries, however, that he would appreciate an investigation of the utilization of the large number of bull-head whales which are found along the Arctic Coast. They apparently come from the Pacific Ocean and along the Alaska Coast. He mentioned that two years ago when flying out from Tuktuk he saw a vast number of these great bull-whales, and he mentioned that Mr. Nichol of the Northern Affairs Department on one trip over the northern islands, counted thirty of the giants. He suggested that these bull-whales offered a large resource potential for the local people if they were properly utilized. The whale bone could also be used for handicraft.

Mr. Sivertz thought that the Industrial Division and Fisheries Research people had already investigated the possible utilization of these bull-whales and that they might have information which would be available to Council.

Mr. Trimble said he would appreciate an investigation and suggestions concerning the numbers of these whales, the size of boats which must be used to secure them, the other equipment required, the distances that they might have to go from land, the method of processing whales, and the possible markets for them.

Mr. Harvey suggested that American government agencies have already investigated these from the standpoint of Alaska, and he also believed that the Alaska University had considerable information on the whales. He asked if this information was available to the N.W.T. Council. It was agreed that the information would probably be available but that a request would have to be made in order to secure it.

Inuvik School

Mr. Trimble made reference to the over-crowding of the Inuvik School.

Mr. Sivertz referred to the plan adopted eight years ago by the Department for the construction of 22 new classrooms per year with the aim of providing by 1968 sufficient classroom space for all the children in the Territories. He mentioned that the restrictions in 1962-63 meant that no classrooms were built that year and that partial restrictions continued with the planned construction of only 17 new classrooms in 1963-64. He stated that he had asked the Deputy Minister for an accelerated program of classroom construction with the numbers up to 30 per year so that there would be an opportunity to catch up to classroom construction outlined in the original plan. It was his suggestion that this topic be deferred for discussion during debate on the Appropriations for Education, at which time the Chief of the Education Division would be available to answer questions in detail.

Mr. Trimble agreed to this proposal.

Relocation of Aklavik

Mr. Trimble then reported that the settlement of Aklavik had a limited future because of the rapid erosion of the riverbank at the south side of the settlement. He mentioned that this problem had been surveyed by engineering teams employed by the Department of Public Works and also by a private consultant. He said that during the past four to five years the river bank had been eroded back about seventy feet. It was generally agreed that it was completely uneconomical to make any effort to halt this erosion as the land is silt with a permafrost base. Apparently engineering experts were agreed that no measures could be introduced which would guarantee permanent protection from the erosive effect of the raging Mackenzie. During the last couple of years the land has been flooded and because it was flat, with poor drainage, the local water supply had been contaminated. It was his opinion that if the river continued to eat the bank away at the present rate, it would eventually meet the large lake behind the settlement, making the Aklavik area an island. Even now there was hardly any room for expansion at the townsite and in fact old buildings were now being torn down to provide new building sites. In recognition of this situation the Aklavik people had made representations and investigations with a view to relocating their settlement on the mainland, probably near a place called Red Mountain. This area had been examined in the original survey made several years ago when the old settlement of Aklavik was removed to Inuvik. The site now selected was considered suitable for a small settlement and it was on high ground free from flooding. Nearby are some lakes which provide a good water supply as well as good navigation. The proposed townsite area also had room for an airstrip.

Mr. Trimble mentioned that the Aklavik settlement still contained over 600 people who had never left because they couldn't follow their traditional way of life at Inuvik. Most of the better fishing and trapping areas were on the west side of the Mackenzie, accessible from Aklavik but inaccessible from Inuvik. The countryside around Inuvik, which was on the east side of the Mackenzie offered poor trapping and hunting and no access to caribou which frequent the Richardson Mountains. He stated that it was because the Aklavik people realized that their present townsite was unsuitable

that they had made this proposal for a new site.

Mr. Trimble continued, that in his opinion the cost of such a relocation would be quite small as most of the Aklavik buildings were small houses of the 512 type and could be moved readily, either by road or by water. The few older buildings were in such poor condition that most would have to be destroyed, and in his view the Aklavik school was in this category. He also mentioned that he thought a new hostel was required for the Aklavik area. He understood the RCM Police planned a new post at Aklavik and that National Health and Welfare planned a new nursing station. He noted that the present site of the Hudson's Bay Company store was close to the riverbank and that the gradual erosion here would mean the store would disappear. For these reasons he thought now was the time for action and the planning of a move. He made the further point that the limited life of Aklavik as a settlement meant that private investors were no longer interested in sinking money in it.

Dr. Vallée enquired whether other sites were possibilities besides the one proposed. He suggested that a survey should be made to examine the economic and physical characteristics of all sites in the region to determine which would be most suitable.

Mr. Trimble replied that there had been some consideration of a site to the north of the present Aklavik but as this was almost out of the tree line it was considerably windier than other sites. For this reason most of the Aklavik people thought that the site closer to the Richardson Mountains would be best,but that this particular site would have to be examined to decide which part of it would be most appropriate.

Mr. Brown commented that he agreed the only answer for Aklavik was another site acceptable to the people and went on to say that all the reports on the original sites considered when Inuvik was established were available for re-study.

Mr. Campbell, in supporting the recommendation for action to select a new site for Aklavik, gave his opinion that such a new townsite should be laid out on a planned basis and that it should be controlled by the Department.

Mr. Sivertz opined that the urgency of selecting a new site was perhaps underlined more than necessary. In his opinion the rate of erosion would mean that it would be quite a few years yet before Aklavik became an island and many of the present buildings were lost. He did agree that the present school was an old building but thought it was usable for several years yet. He suggested the Councillors should visit Aklavik during the Fall Session when they were meeting in the Territories and not rely only on administration reports of available sites for relocation. He agreed that plans for removal were desirable but precipitate action should not be taken. He suggested that Council should ask the Administration to report on any available sites and that, also, Council should visit the Mackenzie Delta and see first-hand the situation.

Mr. Trimble, in replying to Mr. Sivertz, said that the road now running in front of the Hudson's Bay Company store had already partly disappeared. While agreeing that the store might not be swept away for a few years, he stated that the road in front of it was necessary for the local population to use the store. He added he had noticed lately that the school building foundation had cracks and that,in general,local opinion was that the school wouldn't last very long in its present condition.

It was his view that some prompt action was necessary in view of the plans of other Departments for new construction, such as the nursing station planned by National Health and Welfare.

Mr. Brown reported that he understood the Aklavik people had held a recent public meeting and that this meeting had expressed the opinion they wanted to move and that this was a change from opinions expressed by these people in the past.

Mr. Harvey wondered whether this changed attitude was due to the influence of the younger generation.

Mr. Trimble replied that it was the older generation which was most in favour of relocation.

Mr. Brown commented that the change in thinking of the Aklavik people was encouraging. However, he thought that any decision on relocation must be carefully studied. He mentioned the fact that nowadays communities expected to have certain services and that the site selected must be one where such services could be easily installed. He mentioned also, that the people should understand that, if there were certain community services they wanted, these were something they had to pay for. He emphasized that while governments were prepared to assist communities to get such services, this assistance was always conditional on the willingness of the people to pay their share and that the Aklavik people should know what they want and be willing to pay for it before any decision on a new site was taken.

Mr. Trimble replied he thought that the site the Aklavik people had selected was ideal. He expressed the view that the Aklavik people expected neither more nor less than any other N.W.T. community.

Mr. Harvey stated he thought it would be possible for the Aklavik people to live in Inuvik and work out of Inuvik, trapping and hunting in the Aklavik area. He also stated that any reference material supplied Council should include information about transportation between Inuvik and the traplines in the Aklavik area. He mentioned that in some other places in Canada aircraft were used to move workers from the settlements out to their work in the bush and he believed that in the Delta area both air and water transportation would be possible for this purpose.

Mr. Porritt expressed the view that the people should get away from the settlements and back to the land to hunting and trapping. He said that he recommended the collection of all possible information for study with a decision deferred until later.

Mr. Sivertz commented that an economic survey of Newfoundland some years ago proved that concentrated settlements were necessary for the best harvesting of regional resources and, in addition, these provided the people with better schools, better health facilities and improved amenities. He said that this movement in Newfoundland away from dispersal of the people and towards population concentrations has had notable success for several years now. He said that the former way of life in the North was changing and although it had been good in the past it still could be improved by following new methods and getting away from some of the traditional approaches to doing things. He noted that a movement has already begun in the North away from the bush and into the settlements and he was against population dispersal such as others had proposed.

Mr. Goodall mentioned that he had known cases where trappers had commuted between their traplines and their home settlements by aircraft.

Mr. Sivertz expressed the view that Council should hold up any decision on the relocation of Aklavik until a chance had been secured for a visit to the Mackenzie Delta and there had been an opportunity to examine all pertinent factors. It was his opinion that an on-the-spot appreciation of the situation was necessary before any further discussion of relocation possibilities. This view was shared by several Councillors.

Pulp Mills - Slave River

Mr. Baker made reference to the possibility of establishing pulp mills along the Slave River. He thought there were resources of pulpwood to be harvested there and that the two roads now being built, one to High Level and one to Pine Point, would be valuable for the movement of pulpwood to processing centres Outside. He also mentioned that water transportation was available to deliver pulpwood to railhead. This availability of transportation would make such an operation profitable. He thought that such a development would not require any government assistance but could be operated by private companies and he voiced his opinion that these could be induced to establish in the area. He mentioned that a Vancouver firm had been canvassed by him and had expressed interest in such an operation if the Forestry Department was agreeable. He had promised the firm to which he referred all possible breaks, including power at reasonable rates. He expressed the view that this was reasonable and that power in such circumstances would be available from the new generators being built to provide expanded power production in the area. He mentioned that a pulp mill would require 100 tons of pulp daily and that the investment in a pulp mill amounted to at least $20,000,000.

Mr. Harvey interjected to say that the transportation costs in such an industry would need careful study before any action could be taken.

Mr. Baker replied that a pulp industry would be a great aid to the local economy and he didn't think transportation was an urgent or very real problem. He added that the Indian people liked to cut timber and sell it and he knew that in northern Ontario the workers cut and sold pulp wood and delivered it themselves to the mill where it was processed.

At 12:15 P.M. Council adjourned.

2:45 o'clock P.M.

The Committee continued its consideration of the Motion on the Commissioner's address, Mr. Goodall in the Chair.

Mr. Baker once more raised the subject of the possibility of a 20 million dollar pulp mill to be located in the Great Slave Lake area.

Mr. Hodgson said that he did not wish to appear to throw cold water on Mr. Baker's suggestion and that he lacked personal knowledge of the magnitude of the problem of establishing such a mill, but he thought the supply of wood would be but a very small portion of the overall problem which he thought basically to be an economic problem. He understood that the basic product of pulp mills was a rough craft paper which is very bulky, hard to handle and that there would be many technical problems involved, but that if a mill could be established the real answer to the local employment problem of the Great Slave area would be met and that it would in turn stimulate the economy of the entire area. He noted, however, that no details had been presented nor was a report available for Council's study. He suggested the need of a report outlining the feasibility of establishing a pulp mill, including such things as availability of power. He mentioned the B.C. - Peace River power project was now under way and said that this would open up large areas of northern B.C. where excellent stands of timber would be available, and that power would be available at a very low price. He doubted that companies would choose to build a mill in the much more expensive location of the Great Slave Lake area in preference to locating in northern B.C.

Mr. Baker replied that he had consulted with an industrialist and that this industrialist had advised that what was needed was a survey of the resources and that if they were available the project could be worthwhile, providing there was a cheap source of power and low transportation rates.

Mr. Harvey said that a very great deal was involved in such a project. As a report of the project's feasibility could take a long time to prepare, he suggested an interim report should be prepared by the Industrial Division to be placed before the Fall session of Council so that it could determine if a detailed report would be justified.

Mr. Baker observed that the B.C. Government had so many applications for the location of pulp mills that it could not meet all requests and he suggested that some of those turned down by B.C. might naturally wish to locate in the N.W.T.

Dr. Vallée noted that Mr. Baker frequently referred to an industrialist and he wondered who this man was, whether he had visited the Northwest Territories and surveyed the situation himself. Did he give evidence of interest on his own or was he approached by Mr. Baker? Was the approach on a personal level or was it only by correspondence?

In response to these questions Mr. Baker replied that the man in question was Mr. Horan whose Head Office was in Detroit and he was a financier.

Dr. Vallée observed then that he was not an industrialist in the sense of a man acquainted with this type of industry.

Mr. Baker asked if he would have Council's permission to negotiate with industrialists that he might wish to approach regarding the establishment of such a pulp mill.

Mr. Hodgson said that we must proceed in an orderly fashion. That we cannot on the one hand ask the Administration to prepare a report and on the other hand go charging around the country, with each Council member dealing off large chunks of the resources of the Northwest Territories.

In answer to Mr. Harvey's question Mr. Brown noted that the recommendations of the Committee are included in the chairman's report and replies or papers are tabled at the next session of Council. He suggested that this was the normal way in which the Territorial Council obtained action on the part of the Administration. Mr. Brown further pointed out to Mr. Baker that the Federal Government controls the forestry resources of the Northwest Territories and that the Territorial Government has no jurisdiction whatsoever over these resources, but can make recommendations.

Mr. Sivertz followed with a more detailed explanation for Mr. Baker concerning the relationship with regard to resources in the North and the respective responsibilities of the Territorial and Federal Governments.

Mr. Baker suggested that Mr. Sivertz, as Commissioner, should consult with Mr. Laing about this project. The Committee agreed that they would await the interim report to be prepared by the Administration and tabled at the Fall Session of Council on Mr. Baker's proposed project.

Mr. Baker then raised the problem of the location of a hostel near Rae which he suggested should be located close to the town limits to handle students from Rae, Lac La Martre and other nearby settlements.

In response to the Chairman's question Mr. Brown pointed out that a paper is on the agenda concerning the location of both a school and hostel in

the Rae area and that this matter could be discussed when the paper was under consideration. The Committee agreed with this suggestion.

Power Transmission Line To Rae

Mr. Baker's next suggestion was that a power line thirty miles in length should be extended as a cut-off from the Russell Lake area to supply Rae. He said that this matter had been discussed by him with Mr. Humphrys of Northern Canada Power Commission and that Mr. Humphrys had suggested an alternative line from Yellowknife to the community, following along the road, thus making maintenance easier. Mr. Baker said that he had agreed with Mr. Humphrys on this matter and also that the creosoted timbers to be used for poles should be imported from B.C. rather than using local timber, which was not suitable since there were no facilities available in the North to treat the poles cut there.

Mr. Brown reviewed briefly the power situation at Rae as it now stands. He said that a diesel unit supplies the present power needs but it does not generate enough power to serve the entire settlement.

Mr. Sivertz interjected that since Mr. Baker had raised this matter with the General Manager of N.C.P.C. and had been personally satisfied that Mr. Humphrys' solution was the proper one, there was no further need for this Committee to discuss this specific item unless other Council members had an interest in it. The Committee agreed with Mr. Sivertz.

Road Program - Yellowknife Area

Mr. Baker then raised the general question of industrial development in the Yellowknife-Rae area and pointed to abandoned road projects such as the Ingraham Trail which was originally intended to extend from Yellowknife to McKay Lake but has been abandoned, according to Mr. Baker. He said that a local business man at Yellowknife, Mr. Smoky Heal, had advised him that such a road could be constructed for $15,000 per mile by local contractors who would utilize local labour and equipment. This was in contrast to the $23,000 per mile cost of the road so far. Mr. Baker went on to defend the performance of Indians in the type of work needed for the clearing of brush to establish road right-of-ways. He said that road construction should not be undertaken with labour that is imported from outside the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Sivertz re-entered the discussion with the observation that these were all federal projects to develop federal resources, that the Northwest Territories Council was not consulted when the federal decision was taken to build the McKay Lake road and that we could only make a recommendation when it comes to the priority or locations of roads being constructed by the Federal Government in the North. He said further that the Territorial Government lacked the background of detailed knowledge necessary to make intelligent recommendations on these subjects, but if Council so desired, such studies could be commissioned. Mr. Sivertz then went on to the problem of "costing" of roads and suggested that the idea of building low grade roads initially and later enlarging them to more staisfactory standards was not the proper way to approach the road construction problem. It had been found that it was more costly in the end to proceed on this basis than to design the road originally to the ultimate requirements that could be foreseen. Mr. Sivertz also suggested that the public tender is the only effective way to really determine appropriate costs for road construction. He said that in his view the Canadian Construction Industry was very efficient indeed. He said, however, that contractors might survey local machinery and labour sources and use these to lower their costs. He believed that they already did this to a large extent. Mr. Sivertz further questioned anyone's ability to second guess what proper

costs should be on road construction. In his view these could only be ascertained by the public tenders of responsible construction companies. He doubted the wisdom of Mr. Baker's suggestion that local contractors might be given such work on a cost plus basis and said that this might prove, in fact, much more costly. He summarized by saying that regardless of Council's views these roads are constructed by the Federal Government and the contracts are let in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Administration Act which had been passed by the Parliament of Canada.

Mr. Hodgson gave his support to the time honoured system established by the Government, after much experience, in the letting of contracts. He said that fly-by-night companies must be avoided and termed them as usually being "gyppo artists". In his view, however, nothing was wrong with stipulating in contracts that a certain percentage of the materials or labour must be obtained locally if it is available. He said such questions must be decided after proper organization and research.

Mr. Baker agreed that further study was needed.

Dr. Vallée pointed out to Council that although these were federal and not territorial responsibilities, still the people of the Northwest Territories were very much interested since they were the affected persons, and he wondered why these federal projects had been abandoned.

Mr. Baker interjected that the Trout Rock access road was not open.

In response to Dr. Vallée's question Mr. Sivertz said that these roads, in his understanding, had not been abandoned but construction was delayed and that the rate of progress was being decided by the Federal Government. He suggested that the Chief of the Engineering Division might come to Committee to answer all the questions that might be put to him concerning roads in the North. The Committee agreed to this suggestion.

At this point Mr. Harvey observed that on each discussion the Committee seems to progress so far and then have to call upon an expert. This he suggested means delays and meansre-discussing the same items. He suggested that Council members avail themselves of the information that is made available to them by the Administration and that if questions must come before Council, they should be placed on the order paper in advance so that the necessary experts might be present when they are first discussed in committee.

Mr. Brown then indicated that this had been the practice of Council members in the past in dealing with matters they were interested in and that the Administration is pleased to provide this type of assistance. In answer to Mr. Baker's question Mr. Brown said that the Territorial Government's interest at Rae extended to those areas for which the Territorial Government was responsible. For example, education and public health.

Bridge at Rae

Mr. Baker next wanted to know why the bridge at Rae, which connects the island on which the Hudson's Bay Store is located to the mainland,was not enlarged so as to accommodate trucks.

After brief discussion Mr. Sivertz observed that this was exactly the type of detailed question which should be handled in the manner previously agreed upon. If such details were constantly brought before Council the rate of progress would be so slow that the Council would not finish its business even if it sat 365 days a year. Mr. Sivertz suggested that Mr. Baker contact the Engineering Division on this bridge question.

Dr. Vallée then pointed out that in some cases it is rather hard to classify what would be a local problem which should be dealt with directly by a committee member as an individual and what was a general problem which should be brought before Council. He said, for example, that he would like to get information regarding Rankin Inlet.

Mr. Sivertz suggested that after discussing the matter with the Administration it would be the responsibility of each Council member to decide whether the general interest involved was sufficient to warrant bringing the matter before Council. This was agreed to by all Committee members.

When Mr. Baker raised once more the problem of the bridge at Rae Mr. Brown said that he had briefly discussed this with the Administrator of the Mackenzie, who was present, and that apparently this was a foot bridge erected many years ago by the Hudson's Bay Company to service their own store. He suggested that since this was not a part of the community roads system the Territorial Government had no interest in the bridge and suggested that if the Hudson's Bay Company wished to enlarge it the Territorial Government would be quite pleased.

Mr. Trimble entered the discussion with the observation that Council members should represent their constituents and, therefore, they should bring problems presented to them by their constituents for the consideration of Council

Mr. Brown agreed with Mr. Trimble's observation and said that in his reply to Mr. Baker he had simply pointed out that the bridge was not a part of the community roads system and that in his view it was not, therefore, a matter to be brought before the Territorial Council.

Mr. Sivertz further observed that while Council may be approached on individual items, the Council is the ultimate appeal body and not the first place of appeal. Mr. Sivertz suggested that local matters should first be brought to the Area or Regional Administrator. In this case he suggested that Mr. Baker might have discussed the need for enlarging the bridge with the Yellowknife Regional Administrator. If satisfaction had not then been secured, he should have approached the District Administrator. Only if the established means of liaison and communication with the Territorial Government have been tried and exhausted and found to be wanting, should Council be burdened with detailed items of this type.

Hospital at Rae

Mr. Baker then went on to his next point which concerned the hospital at Rae. He compared the Yellowknife Hospital per diem rates with those at the Rae Hospital and suggested that the Rae Hospital needed additional equipment. He suggested further that the Territorial Government should transfer patients to Rae where they would only pay $10.50 per day rather than $23.00 per day at Yellowknife.

Mr. Brown replied that the very old Rae Hospital had served a most useful purpose in the past, and that it was still classified as a hospital He added that it was being served by a Northern Health Service doctor. He noted, however, that the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services had established a $20.00 per day rate for the hospital and he questioned Mr. Baker's information about the per diem rates. He suggested that possibly Mr. Baker was confusing the rates for custodial care patients with those for standard day patients. Mr. Brown also informed Committee that the Yellowknife Hospital rate is $25.00 per day and that this is where all area surgery must take place since there are three doctors in attendance. Mr. Brown thought that the main problem at Rae was the lack of utilization of the total hospital facilities. The hospital had, on an average, only 9 patients per day.

This concluded the Committee's discussions.

JUNE 3, 1964

4:40 o'clock P.M.

The Council reconvened.

Committee Report

Mr. Goodall, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole considering the questions raised in the debates on the Motion of Appreciation for the Commissioner's Opening Address, reported to the Commissioner.

"In general, the economic situation throughout the Mackenzie River constituency was good although Fort Providence was described as a depressed area, both as to economic conditions and the morale of the inhabitants. Because of the condition of the Indians at Rae and elsewhere, as indicated by Mr. Baker and others, it was agreed that there would be a meeting held later on during the Council Session, with representatives of the Indian Affairs Branch present, to clarify the problems of housing and social assistance. The problem of vandalism by the children of Fort Simpson was discussed at some length.

"Messrs. Trimble and Goodall were appointed as a Committee to investigate and to report on the application for a charter base at Fort Simpson from Northern Mountain Airlines. Health conditions were also discussed and an outline of the health services in general was made to Council by Dr. Butler.

"Also receiving consideration was the question of building a new hospital in the new development at Hay River under the auspices of the Pentecostal Mission and at an estimated cost of $400,000.

"Consideration was given to sewer and water requirements at Hay River and to roads at Fort Resolution.

"There was some discussion on the possible division of the Northwest Territories but this question was left for a later discussion after study by the Council members of the material already presented in the past on this subject.

"Another proposal was to bring the welfare services for Indians and for other northern people under one Administration.

"The present status of Wood Buffalo Park was reviewed and there was also consideration given the program to conserve the wood buffalo.

"It was decided a survey should be made to aid Council in deciding what remuneration should be paid to Councillors, and the question of stipends was to be reviewed later.

"Attention was given to the question of the licensing of trucks from Alberta which were operating in the Northwest Territories.

"The cost of operating and maintaining winter roads was another subject receiving attention. It was decided that the Industrial Division of the Department of Northern Affairs would be asked to report regarding the use of bowhead whales, including hunting techniques and meat processing and marketing methods and problems.

"It was agreed to defer consideration of the question of over-crowding at the Inuvik school until this item came up under the Appropriations Ordinance and it could be considered with the advice of the Chief of the Education Division.

"Also studied was the future of Aklavik and the request of the residents for relocation to a mainland site at Red Mountain on the Husky Channel.

"As a result of a proposal from Mr. Baker that pulpwood in the Great Slave Lake area should be harvested by private enterprise, it was decided that this would be considered at the next session of Council, and that in the meantime the possibilities would be investigated by the Industrial Division and a paper prepared for consideration.

"The subject of a hostel at Rae was noted and it was agreed that this would be considered when the Appropriations Ordinance was under review.

"Consideration was given also to the question of power for Rae and to roads which were the responsibility of the Federal Government.

"After some discussion, the apparent disparity in the rates at the hospitals at Rae and Yellowknife was clarified to the satisfaction of Mr. Baker and other members of Council."

The Report was accepted.

On motions, Mr. Harvey moved that appreciation be expressed for the opportunity afforded Council members to attend the Canadian Club luncheon and to hear the address of the President of Ireland, Mr. E. de Valera. The Motion included a request that the Secretary of the Council should write to the President of the Canadian Club expressing Council's appreciation. This Motion was carried.

First Reading of Bills.

Bills were given first reading as follows:

Bill No. 1, Canadian National Railways Telephone System Franchise Ordinance, moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Mr. Goodall, carried.

Bill No. 2, Centennial Agreement Ordinance, moved by Mr. Harvey, seconded by Mr. Hodgson, carried.

Bill No. 3, Disabled Persons Allowance Ordinance, moved by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Dr. Vallée, carried.

Bill No. 4, Fort Providence Power Franchise Ordinance, moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Porritt, carried.

Bill No. 5, Game Ordinance. Mr. Brown moved that this Bill be held in abeyance as a new version was being drafted to replace the present one and would be available for later presentation to Council. This was agreed to.

Bill No. 6, Hospital Aid Ordinance, moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Goodall, carried.

Bill No. 7, Jury Ordinance, moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Hodgson, carried.

Bill No. 8, Loan Agreement (1964) Ordinance, moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Harvey, carried.

Bill No. 9, Lord's Day Ordinance, moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Porritt, carried.

Bill No. 10, Low Cost Housing Ordinance, moved by Mr. Porritt, seconded by Mr. Goodall, carried.

Bill No. 11, Old Age Assistance and Blind Person's Allowance Ordinance, moved by Mr. Porritt, seconded by Dr. Vallee, carried.

Bill No. 12, Pharmaceutical Chemists Ordinance, moved by Mr. Harvey, seconded by Mr. Hodgson, carried.

Bill No. 13, University Students Grants and Loans Ordinance, moved by Dr. Vallée, seconded by Mr. Trimble, carried.

Bill No. 14, Appropriation Ordinance, 1964-65, moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Porritt, carried.

Bill No. 15, Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1964-65, moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Harvey, carried.

Second Reading of Bills.

Six Bills were given second reading as follows:

Bill No. 3, Disabled Persons Allowance Ordinance, moved by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Dr. Vallée, carried.

Bill No. 11, Old Age Assistance and Blind Person's Allowance Ordinance, moved by Mr. Porritt, seconded by Mr. Trimble, carried.

Bill No. 8, Loan Agreement (1964) Ordinance, moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Harvey, carried.

Bill No. 10, Low Cost Housing Ordinance, moved by Mr. Porritt, seconded by Mr. Trimble, carried.

Bill No. 13, University Students Grants and Loans Ordinance, moved by Dr. Vallee, seconded by Mr. Brown, carried.

Bill No. 4, Fort Providence Power Franchise Ordinance, moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Goodall, carried.

Council moved into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Porritt in the chair, to consider Bills 3 and 11.

Following some discussion, Bill No. 3 was accepted as presented.

Consideration of Bill 11, Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons Allowance Ordinance

Bill No. 11 was then reviewed. Mr. Goodall expressed the view that persons over seventy should get both the old age pension and any other allowance which they had been receiving for disability. It was pointed out to him that this was covered by Federal legislation and was not the immediate concern of the Council of the Northwest Territories unless the Council decided to pay disability pensions to persons seventy years and older.

Mr. Campbell queried the effective date proposed, of April 1, 1964, and wondered whether, because the Federal legislation had been amended effective December 1, 1963, the recipients of these increased allowances would be out of pocket and suffer some financial loss in comparison to pensioners in other parts of Canada.

At the request of Council, Mr. Hefler, of the Welfare Division, explained it was his understanding that, in most of the provinces, provincial legislation had been enacted so that provincial recipients of these allowances did get them with effect from the 1st of December, 1963. Mr. Hefler stated that in almost every case Territorial recipients of disability pensions or of old age assistance were also getting supplementary assistance from the Territorial Government in the form of Social Welfare. In other words, these allowances were made on a "means test" basis and obviously anyone receiving them was normally a case for social assistance. It was for this reason that the Administration proposed April 1st as the effective date for the increases in categorical allowances. Otherwise, if the allowances were increased with effect from 1st of December, 1963, there would have to be a retroactive adjustment applied to the relief issues which these people might get in the future. This would obviously cause a great deal of extra administrative work at every level. The proposal to make the effective date April 1, 1964, carried with it a decision that there would be no attempt to adjust any supplementary social assistance given to allowance recipients, and that the increase, which might amount to $30.00 each by the time it is paid, would not be considered income for the purpose of the means test application.

Mr. Trimble expressed the view that, based on his knowledge and experience, the people who received old age pensions, old age assistance or other special allowances were not getting supplementary social assistance. He also requested a statement showing what supplementary social assistance was being issued now to the recipients of these special allowances and pensions.

Mr. Baker disagreed with Mr. Trimble and said that in the Yellowknife area the recipients of these allowances were also getting supplementary welfare benefits.

The hour of adjournment having come, the Committee rose, and the Chairman, Mr. Porritt, reported progress.

Council adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1964

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS

First Reading of Bills

Mr. Goodall moved first reading of the Bill 5, Game Ordinance. The motion was seconded by Mr. Brown and carried.

Council then resolved itself into Committee to consider Bill 11, with Mr. Porritt in the Chair.

Further Consideration of Bill 11

Mr. Sivertz pointed out that progress had been made in yesterday's Committee meeting on Bill 11, and that Mr. Hefler of the Welfare Division was present once more to answer any additional questions that might be advanced by the Members.

Mr. Campbell said that, as he understood it, the question was whether a retroactive payment should be made to December 1, 1963, or to April 1, 1964 and pointed out that apparently an administrative adjustment would offset any increased payment should the December 1, 1963 date be established but that such an adjustment would not be made if the effective date was established as April 1, 1964. The individuals concerned would, therefore, be better off with the April 1, 1964 date. After further brief discussion, the Council members agreed on the April 1, 1964 retroactive date and also agreed to accept the Bill as a whole without amendment.

Consideration of Bill 8, Loan Agreement (1964) Ordinance and Bill 10, Low Cost Housing Ordinance

Mr. Harvey chaired the Committee for consideration of Bill No. 8, Low Cost Housing Ordinance.

Mr. Brown pointed out that the Housing Administrator, Mr. Lacroix, was present to answer any questions on the housing program. Bill No. 8 was, however, agreed to without any discussion.

The committee continued to sit under the chairmanship of Mr. Harvey for consideration of Bill 10.

Mr. Campbell asked why it was necessary to charge an additional 1% interest rate in the Northwest Territories over the standard rate of N.H.A. loans administered by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Mr. Brown replied that it was the considered opinion of C.M.H.C. and the Territorial Administration that this charge was necessary to offset both administrative costs and the additional risks which must be undertaken in issuing loans in the Northwest Territories. He said that unless a further subsidy was to be included in the financing of the plan these charges were necessary.

Mr. Campbell questioned why Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation did not administer their own low cost housing program. In his view the Territorial Government should be seeking to encourage low cost housing loans and not discourage them with higher interest rates. At this point the chairman called Mr. Lacroix to the table.

Mr. Lacroix gave a brief summary of the Territorial low cost housing program and pointed to the $6,000 limit which was the main point of difference between it and the C.M.H.C. program. In answer to Mr. Goodall's question Mr. Lacroix informed the committee that 44 loans

were now committed and approximately $225,000 in funds had already been advanced on approved loans. He said that these loans had been issued on applications received from 6 settlements in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Campbell asked if any loans had been made to date to Eskimos and Indians and Mr. Lacroix replied no.

In response to Mr. Porritt's question Mr. Lacroix said that the rules of administration for the Territorial program are very similar to the C.M.H.C. rules. In answer to Mr. Campbell's question "why two plans?," (i.e. both Territorial and C.M.H.C.,) Mr. Lacroix replied that the Territorial program served those individuals in the North who are not able to afford homes of National Housing Act standards and that it actually supplements the C.M.H.C. program. He said the main difficulty with the C.M.H.C. program in the North is that it very often requires large down payments and high monthly payments, both of which northern residents find hard to meet. In answer to Mr. Goodall's question Mr. Lacroix confirmed that both leasehold and freehold land is eligible for receipt of loans under our territorial program. In response to Mr. Harvey's question Mr. Lacroix said that no interest was payable on the second mortgage, (the $1,000 mortgage accompanying the low cost loan) and that the capital amount of this loan was actually a write-off over a ten year period, provided the owner fulfills the terms of the first mortgage.

Mr. Brown pointed out that this was a new program and that very good progress had been achieved to date. In answer to Mr. Campbell's question Mr. Brown advised that the borrowing rates paid by the Territorial Government are determined every six months by the Finance Department and that they are approximately 5 1/4% per annum.

Mr. Campbell then commented that this allowed 2% mark-up of interest chargeable for administration.

Mr. Baker asked if Indians were excluded from the program and Mr. Lacroix replied that any territorial resident was entitled to benefit from the program. In response to Mr. Baker's further question Mr. Lacroix said that 5% down payment was required of applicants, but that this did not necessarily have to be in the form of cash. It could also be in the form of labour or land value.

Mr. Porritt agreed that there must certainly be some security to the loaning agency and Mr. Brown observed that an investigation is a prerequisite to each loan. Every applicant must demonstrate his ability to repay.

Mr. Campbell returned the discussion to the matter of a further subsidy in terms of interest rates.

Dr. Vallée said he was confused. There appeared to be a conflict of aims in the program. First, that extra administrative costs were being charged to the loan applicants and secondly, that the real aim was to encourage the building of a large number of minimum standard houses. These, to him, appeared to conflict and he wondered whether the extra 1% interest charge was a wise decision.

Mr. Harvey pointed out that this was a wise business-like decision and that it was based upon increased administrative costs and increased risk to the Territorial Government which was the loaning agency. He said this was the normal arrangement. Where higher risks are encountered higher interest rates are charged.

Mr. Baker said that he did not agree with this and did not think that it was wise or fair for business men to charge extra interest on loans when people were a higher credit risk.

Mr. Campbell said that he believed it was wrong psychologically to approach the northern residents with a plan that asked them to pay a penalty for living in the North.

Mr. Lacroix pointed out that in addition to the $1,000 direct grant, which is, in effect, given over a ten year period, all legal services (normally $200 to $300 per mortgage) are contributed free of charge to the applicant.

Mr. Goodall interjected that in his opinion he did not think the extra 1% interest charge was a significant factor and that it would not inhibit or discourage anyone who was serious about building a low cost house in the north.

Mr. Campbell suggested an amendment to the Bill to allow interest rates to be adjusted to be equal to the C.M.H.C. interest rates.

Mr. Brown pointed out that in his view it was out of order for such a motion to be passed in the committee stage of discussion and that only a resolution could be advanced for inclusion in the Chairman's report to the Commissioner in the form of a recommendation. Mr. Brown further explained that if unilateral action was now taken by the Territorial Council to ammend the terms of administration of this program, which had been approved by a previous Council, difficulties might be encountered with the Finance Department and the Treasury Board.

Mr. Campbell wondered why, if Council was not competent to make changes, the Bill was before the Council for consideration.

Mr. Sivertz explained it was within the competence of Council to approach Treasury Board with a recommendation towards the reduction of the interest rates but that this could not be effected probably until the Fall session of Council.

Mr. Campbell then observed that if a financial commitment had been made to the federal authorities regarding the additional 1% charge, the Council's discussion on it was purely academic.

Mr. Hodgson entered the discussion, agreeing with Messrs. Campbell and Valleé that a fundamental question of principle was involved. He said that in the logging camps of interior B.C. somewhat similar circumstances were encountered in that there was no stability and loaning agencies had no security. The objective of the program, as he saw it, was to make responsible citizens, - people with a stake in their community. He felt that the $1,000 grant offered over a ten-year period was too far away to be effective or attractive enough to the local people. He thought that the Territorial Government should do everything possible to encourage people to become responsible citizens and own proper homes.

Dr. Vallée reasserted that it was not the amount of money involved, so far as he was concerned, but the principle of the matter that northern people should not be punished financially for wanting to live in the North.

Mr. Porritt agreed and observed that it was mainly punishing the lowest income brackets. Those that could afford only low cost housing. The people enjoying C.M.H.C. loans at 6 1/4% for larger homes were those with better financial standing.

Mr. Brown made several comments on this point. He said that Council has complete discretion to determine the use of Territorial funds. However, he thought that Council should note several things. First, the $1,000 second mortgage loan which becomes a grant is available to the applicant when his first mortgage is approved, and that, in fact, only his obligation to repay the second mortgage is eradicated at the

end of the ten years. This waiting period for discharge of responsibility is necessary to act as an inducement for people to continue to live in the homes and thus fulfil the object of the program. He said so far as interest rates were concerned that the Territorial Government could reduce fees to any amount they wished, but that, if such a decision is taken, Council must realize that it should accept and authorize any future write-off of losses which could occur due to the lowering of the interest rates. In answer to a question Mr. Lacroix advised that the borrower himself decides where he will purchase materials. He pointed out that the local contractors in Fort Smith and Hay River had benefited from the low cost plan when 15 applicants in Fort Smith and 18 to 20 applicants in Hay River had banded together and contracted the construction of all their homes at the same time. In answer to Mr. Hodgson's question it was explained that a $12,000 house in Edmonton could well cost $14,000 or more if erected in Hay River or Yellowknife due to the added transportation costs of materials. In answer to Mr. Baker's question Mr. Lacroix advised that the applicant could choose his own design but he must submit plans regarding design and materials with his application.

Mr. Sivertz pointed out that these plans were checked with regard to the soundness and safety of the homes being built. In answer to Mr. Baker's further question it was explained that actually no money was advanced until the structure was built and inspected by the District Engineer but that credit arrangements were made by the applicant on the basis of approved loans.

Mr. Lacroix added that there was a 20% holdback in mortgage payments to cover such eventualities as claims by sub-contractors who remained unpaid by the mortgagor. After a series of questions by Messrs. Porritt and Campbell it was explained that a $1,000 second mortgage could accompany any first mortgage regardless of the amount of the first mortgage. There is no minimum with regard to the first mortgage which would act as a limit on the free $1,000 second mortgage. At this point Mr. Sivertz gave a general review of the program as he saw it. He said that the scheme was in its infancy and that the Administration was trying carefully to put across the idea that applicants must have financial competence and faithfulness in repaying obligations. He paid tribute to Mr. Lacroix who he said had done an absolutely outstanding job in developing this program with no supporting staff whatsoever. Mr. Lacroix had developed forms and procedures for examinations regarding land, for progress and construction, for the making of payments, etc. Many trips to the field and consultation with all individuals concerned, including builders and contractors, were part of the duties undertaken by Mr. Lacroix as Administrator of the program.

Mr. Harvey then excused Mr. Lacroix. The committee agreed to Bill No. 10.

Consideration of Bill 13, University Students Grants and Loans Ordinance.

Mr. Campbell took the Chair for the consideration of Bill No. 13.

Mr. Brown explained that this Bill was an attempt to seek formal statutory authority for the issue of grants and loans to university students from the Territories. He mentioned that loans and grants issued in the past had been authorized as appropriations under the education section of the Appropriations Ordinances and that it had been thought desirable after a year's experience with this type of grant to bring this program under its own special legislation.

Mr. Porritt mentioned that he had been approached by some of the Federal teachers in Hay River who wondered whether they could be considered eligible under this program to obtain assistance to further their education and take university courses leading to a degree.

Mr. Thorsteinsson, Chief of the Education Division, explained to Council that this program had been introduced for the young people from the

Territories and had not been considered to be applicable to those people already established and who presumably could afford to finance their own advanced education. He understood the intention of Council, in voting money for this purpose in the past, was to make it possible for youngsters from Territorial schools to extend their education, if they so wished.

Dr. Vallée commented that professionals could be encouraged to become permanent residents of the territories by allowing grants or loans to be given to teachers and others who wished to increase their academic standing, on the condition that they must return to the territories for at least three years after completing this training.

Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that the Committee set up to review applications for such aid had not applied this yardstick in interpreting the eligibility of applications.

Mr. Sivertz stated that Council could decide to widen the eligibility so that applicants, other than high school graduates of the Territories, could be included in this program of assistance. He went on to point out that if this was done the Committee could be faced with a large number of applications from people who wished to get graduate degrees, to acquire additional training or to resume an interrupted education, and that such widely based eligibility could lead to a great many administrative problems. He explained that already the Committee had some difficulty in deciding on a number of cases coming before them which were on the borderline of the present interpretation.

Mr. Thorsteinsson reported that the practice being followed in selecting applicants for this aid under the Northwest Territories scheme was in line with provincial practice. He said that, in general, such programs throughout Canada applied to youngsters progressing through the provincial school systems and going on to university, and that, as a rule, the provinces didn't offer aid to assist financially-established people to get additional education. He mentioned that this approach was aimed at getting the greatest value for the public funds spent and that it was general practice to give priority to the younger applicants over the older ones, although the older ones were not completely excluded from such benefits. He said the policy adopted had to be tailored to suit the amount of money available for this purpose and this was one reason why the policy had not been interpreted to include the type of person that Mr. Porritt recommended for consideration. He expressed the further view that the program for the Northwest Territories was the most liberal one in existence on the continent at present.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that in the past year twenty-five persons had received aid and, of these, eighteen received grants and seven received loans.

Council adjourned at 11:45 so that the members could go to Government House to meet His Excellency, Governor General Vanier and Madame Vanier on the occasion of the presentation to his Excellency of a copy of a new book on the North, "The Unbelievable Land".

2:45 o'clock P.M.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole, considering Bill No. 13 with Mr. Campbell in the Chair, Mr. Thorsteinsson in attendance.

Consideration of Bill 13 continued

Mr. Thorsteinsson pointed out that a sessional paper of the January, 1963

Council Session explained the basis and plan of the program for extension of loans and grants to university students. He said that the Administration had proceeded at the direction of Council and that 25 students were now enjoying benefits under the program. This assistance scheme had been adopted only after a comprehensive study was made of practices in the provinces of Canada and other countries including the United States. In his opinion the plan was extremely liberal and to his knowledge there was nothing similar on the North American Continent. He said further that few places in the world approach this standard of assistance to students. There were 7 students currently receiving both grants and loans while 18 students were receiving grants only. The number of students who would be assisted in the coming year was difficult to estimate at the moment but he guessed that between 12 and 20 may be eligible. Concerning which applicants should be accepted, Mr. Thorsteinsson said that the plan was primarily designed to aid young people, those who had completed their secondary education in the Northwest Territories. It was not primarily for older people although these could be included on a lower priority. The purpose of the present Bill was to confirm that the Administration was acting in accordance with the desires of Council and that it had Council's full authority to proceed with the program.

Dr. Vallée questioned whether only secondary school graduates from the N.W.T. would be eligible for the program and Mr. Thorsteinsson explained that although the program was primarily designed for such students, if others became residents of the Northwest Territories and met the Grade 12 standard of the Northwest Territories, they too would be eligible, provided they were bona fide residents. In answer to a member's question Mr. Thorsteinsson said that the incentive to return to the Northwest Territories was with regard to the forgiveness of the loan portion of the assistance. Grants were not recoverable. In answer to Mr. Harvey's and Mr. Porritt's questions Mr. Thorsteinsson said that orphans in the N.W.T. would be covered in the wording of clause 2 (1) (b), but that there were certain qualifications in this regard, which he explained.

Dr. Vallée wondered if all 25 recipients of loans at the moment were white children. Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that there was one Treaty Indian receiving benefits under the plan. Also, although there were no Eskimos yet under the plan, there was an Eskimo from the N.W.T. attending university. This individual had not applied for assistance under our plan but he was receiving other financial assistance. This concluded the questions put to Mr. Thorsteinsson. The Bill was approved section by section and the Committee then moved to consider Bill No. 4.

Consideration of Bill 4, Fort Providence Power Franchise Ordinance.

Mr. Porritt wondered what protection the residents of Providence were going to receive with regard to the rate structure for power which was to be supplied by Northland Utilities.

Mr. Brown replied that rates had not yet been settled, and that the present Bill was only to allow the Commissioner to negotiate a franchise. He pointed out that being a power franchise, this would come under the authority of the Public Utilities Board which had recently been established, and that this Board would protect the interests of the consumers at Providence.

Mr. Porritt was satisfied by this explanation and no other questions were raised.

The Committee then approved the Bill item by item, following which the Bill as a whole was agreed to.

Council then resumed its sitting and the Chairman of the various Committees reported progress to the Commissioner.

Reports of Committees

Mr. Porritt reported that his committee had considered Bill 3 and Bill 11 and recommended Third Reading.

Mr. Harvey reported that his committee had considered Bills 8 and 10 and recommended third reading for both. In regard to Bill 10 he said that "the Committee recommends that the policy of setting the interest rate on loans made pursuant to the Low Cost Housing Ordinance and the Territorial Housing Ordinance at one per cent per annum higher than the current National Housing Act lending rate, be re-examined with a view to the elimination of that one per cent, and that the Commissioner report to the next session of Council regarding the economic soundness and legality of such elimination", having regard to any inter-governmental agreements and undertaking relating thereto.

Mr. Campbell reported to the Commissioner that his committee had considered Bills 13 and 4 and recommended Third Reading for both.

Second Reading of Bill 14, Appropriation Ordinance, 1964-65 and Bill 15, Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1964-65.

On a point of order Mr. Brown arose and explained to Council the action of the previous Council at the November, 1963 session to provide a six months' interim supply of funds so that the administration of the Territorial Government could continue in the absence of a Council, until such a time as a new Council could be established. He explained that the Territorial Government does not have access to funds other than those voted by Council, and unlike the Federal Government, the Territorial Government cannot resort to Governor General's warrants when short of funds. Mr. Brown said that the four million one hundred and one thousand dollars voted at the November Council session was based on 50% supply of the previous year's budget, excepting certain items such as grants to school districts and municipalities where these are made early in the year by the Territorial Government. In these cases, 100% of the previous year's estimates were voted. Mr. Brown said that unfortunately the Treasury Department had not yet provided him with a statement of exactly how much of this money had been spent to date, but assured Council members that the expenditures had not exceeded those authorized by the previous Council. Mr. Brown then moved, and Mr. Goodall seconded, that Council should give second reading to Bill 14. Carried. Mr. Brown moved, and Mr. Harvey seconded, that second reading be given to Bill 15. Agreed.

Consideration of Bill 14, Appropriation Ordinance, 1964-65.

On Mr. Brown's motion, seconded by Dr. Vallée, Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bills 14 and 15, with Mr. Brown in the chair.

Mr. Brown called the Committee to order and said that Mr. Sivertz had an announcement to make.

Mr. Sivertz informed the Committee that the Prime Minister of Canada had indicated an interest in meeting with the members of the Northwest Territories Council and he would be available very shortly in his office. The question was put to Committee whether the members desired to accept the Prime Minister's invitation to visit his office at this time.

Dr. Vallée aksed the more experienced Council members whether satisfactory progress was being achieved by the Council.

Mr. Brown said that in his judgment the Council Session was proceeding very well.

Mr. Porritt then moved, seconded by Mr. Hodgson, that the Council should adjourn to visit the Prime Minister. Agreed.

Mr. Brown declared the Committee adjourned.

4:30 o'clock P.M.

The Committee resumed its consideration of Bill No. 14, Appropriations Ordinance, 1964-65, Mr. Brown in the chair.

In introducing this Bill the Chairman referred to the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations in connection with the Government of the Northwest Territories. He explained to Council, for the benefit of the new members, the arrangements whereby the excess of expenditures over revenue in each year was met by a grant from the Federal Government. He noted that annual territorial requirements were estimated over a five-year period. This was covered by an agreement between the two Governments and the deficit grants for each year were calculated amounts, estimated year by year, which might or might not parallel or match the annual operating deficits. In actual practice, in the first two years of the current agreement and in the estimate of expenditures for the next fiscal year, it appeared that the deficit grant estimated for each of these three years would exceed in each year the actual operating deficits. Mr. Brown stated that this was the usual situation because many programs took a while to get going, but from past experience it was found the deficit grants did not cover the annual operating deficits for the latter years of the 5-year period covered by the financial agreement. This did not matter as long as the total deficit grant matched the total operating deficit for the full five-year period. In other words, the operating deficit might have to be manipulated so that it did not exceed the amount which would be the sum total of the individual operating grants year by year during the five-year period.

Mr. Brown then mentioned that at the end of March, 1965 it was expected that $1,434,000 would be on hand as the surplus accruing to date in the three years of the operation of the current five-year plan. He also mentioned that some of this surplus was more apparent than real because it represented an over-inventory of liquor stocks which meant that purchases lately had not been so heavy as in former years. In the operations of the liquor system gross sales and revenue were totalled and also gross expenditures and these had to be related to calculate net profit or income. Mr. Brown mentioned also that good budgeting required planning for a small surplus. For this reason, although the total in each item or each vote was submitted for approval, a 5% deduction was made from the overall sum of the votes and Council was asked to vote 95% of the grand total budget presented. This approach was based on long experience as it had been found that in general not more than 95% of the total amount of the estimates was usually spent. By taking 5% off the grand total it meant that any individual vote could be spent up to the total amount provided, leaving some other vote where operations had not moved ahead to make up the difference.

Mr. Campbell wondered whether the voting of only 95% of the total budget meant that there was a holdback in any program or any hesitancy in introducing a full program. He was assured that this was not the case and that the only reason for the 5% holdback was because experience dictated this to be appropriate when circumstances beyond the control of the Administration forced curtailment or delay of some programs and savings resulted.

Mr. Campbell also suggested that the Commissioner should have authority to transfer money between the votes so that there could be more flexibility in spending arrangements.

Mr. Sivertz replied that he was hesitant about this suggestion as it was in effect giving him a blank cheque. He went on to explain that any extra money required for any one vote was provided by Supplementary Estimates and this was in order as long as the overall budget was not exceeded.

Mr. Brown mentioned that by having set totals for each vote, without vote transfer privileges, Council had more control, and that whenever extra funds were needed the Administration had to go back to Council. He also went on to explain that there was a contingency fund of $100,000 which was available for any emergency requirements.

Mr. Sivertz stated that up until recently this contingency fund had been quite sufficient but that there had been two recent emergencies which had over-taxed the amount supplied and in such circumstances it had been necessary to call a special Session of Council, such as had been required to deal with the situation arising from the Hay River flood.

Mr. Campbell asked whether programs sometimes run ahead of scheduled amounts and Mr. Brown replied that at the moment welfare and health needs were running ahead of estimated amounts. He added that this was a circumstance beyond the control of the Administration. He also went on to explain that the Territorial accounting system followed that laid down by the Federal Financial Administration Act, because the money spent by the Territorial Council was in part provided from Federal funds.

Mr. Brown, having concluded his general explanation, and there being no more questions, referred to Appendix B and stated that these were estimated figures as final figures were not yet available, but that these were quite close estimates. He then referred the Councillors to Appendices I, J and K and in answer to an enquiry stated that the $30,000 shown as recoverable from Local Improvement Districts was a tax levied by the Territorial Government. He mentioned that this applied at Fort Simpson but that Inuvik was legally an Unorganized Area.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hodgson, he confirmed that the recoveries under the various Health Allowance programs, Fitness Program, etc., were rebates received from the Federal Government for monies already spent by the Territorial Government.

Mr. Brown then turned to Appendix L and stated that this summarized the estimated expenditure for each vote.

Item I - Education

Council then moved to Item 1, the Education Vote, and Mr. Thorsteinsson and two members of his staff, Messrs. Carol Baker and Arthur Veal, were invited to attend the Council.

Allotment No. 101, was passed without comment.

Allotment 102, Maintenance of Pupils at Student Residences -

Mr. Porritt queried Mr. Thorsteinsson about the differences in cost per pupil and in reply he was told that there were many factors accounting for this, one of the major factors being the age of the children in residence. Mr. Thorsteinnson explained that at Yellowknife (for example) where the residential school catered to teenagers, expenses

were considerably higher because of the extra costs for food, clothing, etc.

Mr. Hodgson asked what the attendance rate was in the schools in the Territories.

Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that at some places, Rae for example, the children attended school in alternate years, i.e., the parents usually had large families and in one year would send a couple of children to school and the next year a couple of other children. At Inuvik a different experience was noted and here the children wanted to continue in school and extend their education. Mr. Thorsteinsson explained that in general the N.W.T. school system was young in years and therefore there were quite a number of older children who started school quite late and these youngsters were in their teens before graduating into the high school. A good many of these youngsters then took vocational training rather than continue high school academic work, thus adding to the drop out rate. However, he was of the impression that the drop out rate in the Northwest Territories was lower than that experienced in southern Canada.

Mr. Porritt enquired about attendance in general and Mr. Thorsteinsson stated that where the children were in residential school the attendance rates were very high, but in other areas where the parents often took their children into the bush with them the attendance rates were rather poor.

It being 5:30 the Committee rose, the chairman, Mr. Brown,reported progress and Council adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1964

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS

Council resolved into committee of the whole to continue consideration of Bill 14, Appropriation Ordinance, 1964-65, Mr. Brown in the chair. Mr. Thorsteinsson attended Council.

Mr. Brown noted that yesterday the Committee had concluded its sitting while considering allotment 102, Maintenance of Pupils at Student Residences.

After a brief discussion the committee agreed to consider at this time the location of a school and hostel in the Rae area.

Reference for Advice No. 11, The Selection of a Suitable Site for the New School and Hostel in the Yellowknife - Rae Area.

Mr. Brown referred the committee members to Reference for Advice No. 11

Mr. Baker reviewed the situation as he knew it. The first request for

the location of a hostel and school in the Rae area was when Mrs. Hardie was a member of Parliament. During one of her visits she met with the Chief and a number of the Indians in the Priest's home and they there expressed objection to sending their children to the residential school at Fort Smith. They expressed a preference for the establishment of a hostel right in Rae where the parents could be close to their children. Mrs. Hardie agreed at the time with the Chief that children should be near their parents while attending school, if possible. Mr. Baker said that nothing had been accomplished since that meeting although Mr. Phillips, Mr. Orange and Mr. Murdock of the Northern Affairs Department had visited Rae in connection with the matter. Mr. Baker said that he knew of a suitable site, near the future water-sewer system, for the location of such a hostel and there was good space nearby for garden facilities also.

School Location Policy

Mr. Brown thanked Mr. Baker for his remarks and asked Mr. Thorsteinsson to explain the background of the paper in terms of the overall policy in the Northwest Territories for the location of schools and hostels.

Mr. Thorsteinsson explained that in the first instance the basic need for residential schools arose because a large number of children were not able to get to school or there was no school in their settlement. The plan was that where larger communities existed schools and hostels would be constructed. Children from the smaller communities would be taken to the larger communities where the schools and hostels had been built. He said that in the Mackenzie the Department had determined that hostels could not be economically established for less than 100 resident children. Smaller cottage hostels of from 8 to 12 had been established on a trial basis in the Eastern Arctic and although the costs per pupil were somewhat smaller, the educational achievements of the children proved much superior in larger schools and hostels. This was for elementary school students. In addition, centres of education for secondary schools were established at Hay River up to Grade 11, and at Fort Smith, Yellowknife and Inuvik up to Grade 12. The Fort Simpson school did teach some high school subjects and would probably develop as a centre of secondary school education. At some future time a secondary school centre might eventually be located on the Northern Arctic coast, possibly at Cambridge Bay which is centrally located and has an all-weather landing airstrip for aircraft. Basically, there were fewer secondary school centres and more elementary centres but there was some combination of elementary and secondary education in certain schools. To the question of why there should be a separate approach to elementary and secondary requirements, Mr. Thorsteinsson pointed to the degree of specialization which was required in high schools. It was hard to justify the acquisition of specialist teachers for classes of less than a given number of pupils and, therefore, the students had to be gathered from a larger area in order to meet this requirement. He explained that in comparison with southern Canada even our secondary school units in the Northwest Territories are rather small. He said so far as the Rae Hostel and school location is concerned the subject must be approached in terms of the surrounding area. The school population at Fort Smith would be reduced when the Rae school was established and, therefore, a phased transfer was required in order to keep school facilities fully utilized. He also explained that residences will not be established for children who are within walking distance of school. Concerning the actual site proposed at Rae, he said that some people feel that any plan to build should be postponed and that the present arrangement of moving students to Fort Smith for education should be contined. Others, though, believed that a residence should be provided for the Rae area right in the settlement of Rae. Still others believed that Franks Channel would provide a good site. One thing, he said, that must not be overlooked is the integration of the Indians with other groups in the community. This must be considered when a location for a school and hostel is being chosen.

In summary, he said that first the basic purposes of the education program must be considered, secondly we must consider specifically what to do in

terms of what was desirable and possible, and thirdly the people themselves who are concerned must be approached to determine their opinions.

In answer to Mr. Brown's question Mr. Thorsteinsson said that the 1961 census indicated 522 persons were resident in Rae and that from this settlement 81 school children were regularly moved to Fort Smith.

Mr. Baker advised that in the surrounding area, in settlements such as Lac la Marte, an additional 1,000 persons lived.

Truancy

Mr. Baker then raised the question of truancy and asked whether the Department sought to impose compulsory education on children.

Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that across Canada it had been proven impossible to require children to attend school where they do not have direct access to school, that is, where they are not either within walking distance or where free transport to school is not provided. Furthermore, it is not possible to insist that parents relinquish their children to be taken from their families and put into residences elsewhere.

Mr. Baker cited the instance of a 12 year old girl, resident at the Yellowknife Indian village, who was kept home from school by her mother apparently because the mother did not wish to lose the family allowance payment for this child, which she would lose if the girl was placed in a government residence. Mr. Baker asserted once more that he wanted the hostel at Rae located close to the Indian village where the parents of the local children would have but a short walk in order to visit them.

In answer to Mr. Baker's further question Mr. Thorsteinsson confirmed that Indian children would be required to go to school if they were within walking distance of school or if transportation was provided to take them to school.

Small Hostels Versus Large Hostels

Mr. Trimble then asked for further information concerning the cottage-type hostel for 8 to 12 pupils.

Mr. Thorsteinsson explained that this type of hostel was designed primarily for the Eastern Arctic and that it was intended to keep the children closer to their parents. It will allow the parents to visit more easily from outlying points. He said that with adequate "house parents" a good home situation was provided and in the physical sense the hostels were very adequate in terms of service and accommodation. He pointed out, however, that good parents were not, in all instances, available to operate these hostels. He explained also that when larger numbers of children must be located, bigger hostels are more economical. In his view the basic aim should be the education of the youngsters, and he said that in the Mackenzie the larger hostels had proven to be very good indeed. The cottage hostels of the Eastern Arctic had not been in operation long enough to permit an adequate judgment of the results but they might work out well.

Mr. Trimble questioned whether home life was not better in the small hostels.

Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that this depended entirely on the house parents. Regarding Mr. Trimble's further question on the comparison of large and small hostels, Mr. Thorsteinsson said that would be attempting to compare things which were not similar such as apples and oranges. In his view the requirement for large or small hostels was dependent entirely upon the situation, that so far as the actual costs per pupil per year were concerned the smaller hostels averaged $50.00 less per year per pupil than the larger hostels, where it costs approximately $1,000 to maintain a child during the

school year. He admitted, however, that the cost figures for the small hostels might be lowered somewhat in the Mackenzie. The costs given were based on Eastern Arctic figures.

Mr. Trimble said that a great many people in the Delta much preferred the small family unit hostels.

Mr. Thorsteinsson said that in his experience and knowledge there was not any question whatever but that the educational effectiveness and progress made at larger hostels and schools was vastly superior to that of smaller school units. He explained this in terms of teacher resources and also pupil resources. Where a small hostel existed there was a one room school with one teacher and few pupils. Where a two classroom school existed there were two teachers and your teaching resource, therefore, doubled. Similarly 4 and 5 room schools multiplied the teacher resources. He said, in addition, that the pupils need contact with other pupils in order to broaden their own experiences, and that this was not possible in small local schools and hostels. He re-emphasized that statistics available on the education of children in large and small school units proved conclusively that the achievement level of the small school unit was inferior to that of a larger unit.

Mr. Trimble then asked why a large school unit could not be established but surrounded by several small hostels rather than one large hostel. This would, in his view, retain the home atmosphere desired by the people.

Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that this idea had much merit but that there would be many difficulties involved. If this was attempted in the Mackenzie Delta area, the costs and wage rates would be much higher than those he put forward for cottage hostels in the Eastern Arctic. He said, however, that the idea merits further study.

Mr. Brown explained at this point that when Mr. Thorsteinsson referred to house parents in the Eastern Arctic he was referring to an Eskimo couple who acted as father and mother to the children in their hostel. He suggested that probably in the Delta area it would be necessary to hire Indian house parents.

Mr. Sivertz then pointed out that the home atmosphere in which a child is raised greatly affects his progress in school. He suggested that with indigenous house parents the children received practically no assistance or support of their educational programs in such matters as homework and study and the general attitude towards education. He also questioned the assertion that there is sociological advantage attached to the smaller cottage type hostel. He said that he would like to discuss this further and give his views to Council when the opportunity arose.

Truancy (continued)

Mr. Porritt raised the question of truancy. He asked if any truant officers had been appointed, and on being told by Mr. Thorsteinsson that one had been appointed a year ago at Fort Smith on a part-time basis, he explained that a similar need was present in Hay River and had not yet been met. He added that the principal does his very best on the truancy problem but that he simply cannot cope with it by himself.

Mr. Brown explained that the Education Division was well aware of the problem and was giving its continuous attention to it.

Mr. Thorsteinsson said that outside of Fort Smith the only other settlement requesting a truant officer was Yellowknife.

Mr. Porritt said that surely in Fort Smith, where a great majority of the children were in residence, the truancy problem could not be as large as where there is no residential school population. He asserted again that Hay River and other settlements probably have as great a need of a truant officer's services as Fort Smith.

In response to Dr. Vallée's question Mr. Porritt said that the truant children who were causing concern at Hay River were mainly 6 to 7 years of age and that they usually had a leader who would be older - probably 10 or 11.

Dr. Vallée replied that he could not get excited over a few children not attending school when the Government cannot seem to provide jobs for them to go to when their education is complete. He said in his view it was foolish to force them to attend school when very often the children are needed at home, regardless of what the school teachers think.

Small Hostels Versus Large Hostels (Continued)

Mr. Hodgson redirected the attention of the Committee to the subject they were supposed to be considering - Reference for Advice 11, the location of a hostel and school at Rae.

Mr. Brown said that apparently the views expressed by Mr. Baker and the conclusions reached in the Reference for Advice were in approximate agreement. The Committee might go on to further considerations.

Dr. Vallée suggested that there was no evidence which was conclusive regarding the comparative values of the size of hostels, either from an education standpoint or sociologically; but he said that the Administration should take note of what the people themselves think is important, regardless of what we think, or what we think that they should think or believe on a given subject. He said, for example, that if the people did not want to go to larger hostels this should be given serious consideration by the Government.

Mr. Trimble questioned whether it would not be possible in greater measure to allow children to live with parents while the parents are in town, or visiting in town, and in the hostel during that part of the year when the parents are out on the traplines or fishing.

Mr. Thorsteinsson said that this problem had been partially met by such an arrangement at Fort McPherson and that the Administration must keep studying the entire question of accommodation, not only the accommodation of the children themselves in hostels but the accommodation of the wishes and needs of society. He said that he had been trying to find a person to study the sociological effects as well as the educational effects of large versus small cottage type hostels in order to gather evidence upon which to make objective decisions. Unfortunately, he had not been able to locate such a person to date. He said another study should be commissioned concerning the operation of hostels as they are now. What goes on in the hostels? He suggested that possibly many of the best features of the small hostel might be incorporated in a larger hostel. He thought it a matter of organization. Yet another answer to the problem might be the community type school where both adults and youngsters might attend and be educated together. He said that this could overcome the lack of background in education on the part of the parents which tends to create a poor environment for the education of the children. Unfortunately the funds that were available for education to date had not allowed this type of approach.

Dr. Vallée said that many parents that he had discussed this matter with in the Eastern Arctic preferred smaller units because they have come to the conclusion that larger institutions are not pleasant places in which to live. He suggested that possibly they have drawn this conclusion from their own long-term residences in the tuberculosis hospitals in the south.

School Site Location

Mr. Sivertz suggested that Council should decide the general location of

the new school and hostel, with the exact site to be determined after an investigation by the professionals, i.e., engineers and educators.

Mr. Baker reported that he had been in touch with the Administrator of the Mackenzie and that they agreed on a site in the Rae area.

Mr. Campbell suggested that because Council didn't provide all the funds for schools then Council's influence should be limited only to the percentage of funds it provided. For example, if the Territorial Government only contributed one-third of the cost for a school at Rae, then it only had a one-third say in the site location.

Mr. Sivertz replied that the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources looked to the Territorial Government for advice on these matters as one day the Territorial Government would be fully responsible for all administrative matters. He said that, in fact, the Federal Government had always taken the advice of Council with regard to the location of facilities of this nature.

Mr. Campbell suggested it would be helpful for the members of Council if a paper was prepared showing the financial responsibilities as shared between the Federal Government Departments with interests in the North and the Territorial Government.

Mr. Harvey suggested that any such paper should include a reference to the role played by Treasury Board in any of these financial relations.

Mr. Goodall expressed the view that the engineering opinion respecting the Rae water and sewer system would have a bearing on any site selection in that area.

Mr. Harvey enquired whether the location of the proposed school at Rae would be in line with the general overall pattern adopted by the Department for educating children.

Mr. Thorsteinsson answered by stating that if the aim was to keep children close to their home when attending school then the location of educational facilities would have to be in or near a settlement. On the other hand, if the aim was to improve the students' work, rate of progress and level of attainment, and to foster integration of races then the children should be sent to larger residential schools.

Mr. Harvey commented that the question of siting schools based on engineering considerations was inconsequential compared to the overall aims, purposes and policies developed for educating children as integrated citizens. In his opinion if children were in schools near their homes they are likely to be less well schooled than if they were sent to the larger integrated schools with better educational facilities and emphasis on the mingling of the races.

Dr. Vallée commented that so far as he knew there was no evidence that educating a child at the Yellowknife residential school produced a better educated child than at non-residential schools.

Mr. Campbell expressed the view that Council should decide on the relocation and get on with the job, and added the qualification that this could be changed if something new came up.

Council agreed in principle to this suggestion and concurred in the amount shown under Allotment 102. Council also concurred in the Reference for Advice No. 11.

Council then moved on to consideration of the succeeding Allotments and

Allotments 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108 were agreed to in order.

During the consideration of Allotment 109, Correspondence Courses, Mr. Campbell asked whether there was a strong demand for such courses in the Northwest Territories and Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that there was.

Allotment 109 was then agreed to as presented.

Allotment 111, Grants to Public Libraries - In considering Allotment 111, Mr. Hodgson asked whether the Government of the Northwest Territories ever sponsored any drive to collect books for donation to the libraries maintained in the North.

Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that experience had shown that such collections usually yielded a large number of unsuitable books and for this reason the effort was considered basically unproductive.

Mr. Hodgson then enquired whether service clubs and similar organizations were ever canvassed and asked to give grants to libraries.

In reply, Mr. Thorsteinsson said that the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire had offered assistance to the Government of the Northwest Territories and also the Encyclopaedia Britannica firm had donated several sets of their encyclopaedia for use in community libraries in the North. He went on to say he thought it rather questionable whether the Territorial Government should actually solicit funds from service organizations and further that the North was rather well served with regard to library facilities, compared to southern Canada.

Mr. Hodgson cited the action of the Federal Government in seeking donations to aid foreign countries when they suffered a national disaster and thought that there would be no embarrassment for the Territorial Government if it asked for donations for libraries in the North.

Dr. Vallée also queried the propriety of any government asking public bodies to support its efforts, i.e., territorial libraries.

Mr. Sivertz reported that many public organizations across the country had come to us and asked us what they could do to help develop the North. He mentioned the offer of the IODE and the fact that this offer had resulted in considerable assistance being given towards the erection of community centres, such as the ones at Frobisher Bay, Baker Lake and Tuktoyaktuk. Other organizations had also given substantial contributions and he cited, too, the donations of skates and skis which had been collected by the Boy Scouts and other organizations and distributed throughout the North. He went on to say that there was a list of things which the Department maintained as items of need in the North which could be provided from such sources of funds. He thought that books for community libraries should be an item placed on this list.

Mr. Harvey advanced the suggestion that members of Council could individually make requests to service clubs and other organizations and save any possibility of embarrassment for the Territorial Government.

The Chairman accepted this as an excellent proposal and instructed the Administration to take note of this and to take any appropriate action.

Council then moved along to Allotment 112, 113 and 114, all of which were passed without comment.

Allotment 115, Education of Retarded Children. Mr. Goodall wanted

to know whether Fort Simpson had a class for retarded children.

Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that such a class was operated only at Yellowknife but that retarded children from other centres were, in many cases, sent Outside to special classes.

Mr. Goodall then enquired what was the special class being operated in the Old Fort Simpson school.

Mr. Thorsteinsson answered that this was a sight-saving class, composed mostly of children from the Fort Simpson area.

Mr. Porritt asked what was done for retarded children in communities other than Yellowknife.

Mr. Brown, in reply, referred him to Allotment 108 which provided for the maintenance of handicapped children outside the territories.

Mr. Baker mentioned that the small class for retarded children operated at Yellowknife had no vacancies with the result that there were some children in the Yellowknife area who were not receiving tuition either in this class or Outside.

Mr. Thorsteinsson remarked that one teacher is required for each group of five to eight retarded children, and also that there were space requirements and other maintenance items. He said this entire operation was handled by the Canadian Association for Retarded School children. To take care of other retarded children in the Yellowknife area a hostel would be required and this would mean taking the children away from their parents. In all cases of the seriously handicapped, such as poor sight or hearing, the children were sent Outside to special schools, such as those in Vancouver, Saskatoon and elsewhere. He agreed it wouldn't be too long before another special class would be required in the Northwest Territories for retarded children and that this was mainly a question of economics.

Mr. Baker expressed the view that some retarded children in Yellowknife required immediate attention including accommodation and medical care.

Mr. Thorsteinsson drew attention to the hospital class in Inuvik, operated as a special venture, which catered to eleven children.

Council agreed to Allotment 115 and moved on to Allotments 117 and 118 which were passed without comment.

The total for Item No. 1, Education Vote, was then considered and agreed to, as presented, in the amount of $1,668,415.00.

Council then moved into a general discussion about educational philosophy.

Adult Education

Dr. Vallée enquired what money was provided for adult education. He mentioned there didn't seem to be any special fund allotted for this purpose.

Mr. Thorsteinsson said we do have an adult education program. This was not as extensive as he would like it to be because of staff deficiencies, and was covered in part by Allotment 106, which was a small amount for adult education in English for New Canadians, and Allotment 105 which provided funds for vocational training in general.

He agreed that a better program was badly needed, and he hoped to broaden the entire program this year.

Dr. Vallée agreed that there was an urgent need for more adult education and wanted a statement of what exactly was being done now.

Mr. Thorsteinsson reported that the Department had an adult education specialist who headed a section devoted to this work and also at the Head Offices of the Administrators of the Arctic and the Mackenzie there were officers assigned special duties in adult education. He expressed the hope of being able to expand his staff establishment for this purpose and,in fact,to revive a plan cancelled a couple of years ago, because of the austerity program. He mentioned that the adult education,programs carried on nowwere done on an unorganized basis and he would like to have this program better arranged and co-ordinated. He said that there were a number of people engaged in adult education, such as people in the north working under contract,and also that a great number of teachers were employed outside normal school time on adult education. In fact, he stated, during the past year one thousand people had taken adult educational courses.

Mr. Sivertz suggested it might help Mr. Thorsteinsson to get the additional staff he required if Council took the stand that the present adult education program in the North should be expanded.

Mr. Brown expressed the view that Council should pass a Resolution on this subject and asked Dr. Vallée to compose one for presentation later.

Mr. Trimble mentioned that at Inuvik two teachers had been conducting adult educational courses and that the local people had responded enthusiastically.

Mr. Goodall enquired what had been done specifically at Fort Simpson with respect to adult education.

Mr. Thorsteinsson stated that he could get the details if these were required but that in general he knew the teachers had participated in the community life.

Council then moved to consideration of Capital Account Estimates and specifically to review Allotment 1001, which provided $358,300 for the payment to the Federal Government of the Territorial Share of Construction and Improvement of Federal Schools and Related Facilities.

School Accommodation in the Inuvik Area

Mr. Trimble enquired whether this amount included the necessary expansion for the Inuvik school as he could see no reference to this in the Allotment detail.

Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that there were plans to expand elementary schools in the Inuvik area, specifically at McPherson, Tuktoyaktuk, Holman Island and along the Arctic Coast, and that these would relieve the pressure on the Inuvik School, as the pupils would be moving back from Inuvik to the settlement schools. He said that it was planned to include an item in the 1965-66 Estimates for a 16-room secondary school for erection in Inuvik.

Mr. Campbell made the point that construction of such a large school would take several years and he wondered whether planning couldn't start before 1965-66 in order to have this secondary school ready a year sooner.

Dr. Vallée interjected to say that he thought the construction of the new school should start as soon as possible because of the school population explosion.

Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that although they had done their best to project the possible growth of school population over the period 1963 to 1967 experience had shown that for this region there had been some over-estimation of the expected enrolment and that in 1963-64, for example, the actual figures of enrolment were considerably less, almost 1000 students, than forecasted. He did agree, however, that the Inuvik school was over-crowded.

Mr. Campbell repeated that the Inuvik Secondary School program should be started this year by the voting of some funds now.

To this, Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that he didn't think that the Engineering Division could undertake this additional job this year.

Mr. Sivertz stated that in this type of operation the Department of Northern Affairs would ask the Department of Public Works to do the planning and, in his opinion, DPW would be able to undertake it this year. He therefore suggested that if Council wanted to propose an earlier start on the Inuvik Secondary School it should have a recorded vote or decision to this effect.

Council agreed that planning should be initiated this year and this be recorded and also that the Commissioner should be instructed to take up this problem with the Department of Northern Affairs.

Mr. Trimble enquired why action hadn't been taken years ago on the over-crowding at the Inuvik school, as this had been known for quite some time.

Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that his office had been in touch with the field representatives and had got a variety of comments and advice. As a result a plan had been developed to meet the situation, including the makeshift classroom arrangements now in effect, and the proposal to expand the regional elementary schools and to return some of the children now in residence at Inuvik to school in their home areas. He said that the situation was more complex than appeared on the surface. For one thing, the first recommendation for a secondary school had been found to be too expensive and was also unacceptable to the local people. He also referred again to the difficulty regarding the population figures and the fact that the Royal Canadian Navy had expanded its establishment unexpectedly thus throwing out the predicted enrolment. He said that if we had taken action to provide classroom space on the basis of the original recommendation, we would be in a position of having unused space and could, therefore, be open to criticism. He added that the situation at Inuvik was one that was fairly common in other places and in such circumstances was best met by temporary expedients.

Dr. Vallée commented that McMaster University had embarked on a building program which had been under-estimated and the added classrooms did not meet the University's needs. The result was there were further additions to the buildings which made them unsightly. He added that in estimating space requirements for education we should err on the side of generosity and allow more space than we think would be needed because use could usually be found for extra space.

It being the lunch hour the Committee adjourned.

2:45 o'clock P.M.

The Committee resumed consideration of Bill 14, Mr. Brown in the chair, Mr. Thorsteinsson in attendance.

Mr. Brown stated that he had two announcements to make. First, members of Council would each receive a copy of the book, "The Unbelievable Land", and each copy would be signed by Mr. Laing. Second, Chief Superintendent MacDonnell of the R.C.M. Police, the Officer in Charge of "G" Division, would be arriving at 3:00 p.m. to speak on the operations of the RCM Police in the Territories and to answer any questions the Council might wish to direct to him concerning the administration and enforcement of justice in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Sivertz also had a note of interest to Council members. The photographs which had been taken the previous day were to be made available to Council, free of charge. However. if Council members wished additional copies these would have to be paid for.

Mr. Brown recalled that the Committee had adjourned for the morning, after having finished deliberations on the Inuvik School situation. He summarized what he thought to be the view of the Committee concerning the construction of the Inuvik School, namely that there should be no delay with the construction and that the additional facilities should be proceeded with as soon as possible.

School Accommodation, Hay River

Mr. Porritt requested a review of the school accommodation problem at Hay River.

Mr. Thorsteinsson said that a problem had existed but that it had been solved. Because of the small number of Grade 10 and 11 students at Hay River, and because of the fact that the Yellowknife High School facilities were much better and that teachers were available there, the Administration had proposed to send the grade 10 and 11 students from Hay River to Yellowknife for their education. The residents of Hay River had objected to this and therefore, temporary classrooms were now planned to be placed in use at Hay River by September, 1964, to accommodate the Hay River students. He pointed to the good fortune that the Administration had experienced in securing the necessary teachers. He said that some problems remained concerning the using or moving of the present school on Vale Island but that these problems were under continuous review. Any construction of a new school in the new subdivision, or movement of the old school, would be determined by the speed with which the Hay River population moves to the new subdivision. Without further discussion the committee agreed to the vote of $358,300.

Item 1002, Payment to Federal Government of Territorial Share of Equipment for Federal Schools, Student Residences and Vocational Training, was then considered and agreed to without discussion.

Item 1003 was agreed to without discussion.

The items concerning operation and capital expenditures for education having then been concluded, Mr. Brown invited any general questions on education while Mr. Thorsteinsson was present.

Mr. Trimble asked whether any plans had yet been made to establish hostels at Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik or Fort Good Hope.

Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that the administration had checked available facilities at Aklavik with a view to utilizing present buildings for a hostel but thus far the Fire Marshal's approval had not been secured and

it was doubtful that his approval could be secured. At Fort Good Hope consideration was being given to the establishment of a seasonal hostel as a pilot project. The idea of this hostel would be to combine the facilities for adult education and hostel use by the children.

Mr. Goodall asked whether the Sir John Franklin School at Yellowknife had not enough space to handle students and he pointed to several Fort Simpson students that had been required to stay in Simpson because the Sir John Franklin School was filled.

Mr. Thorsteinsson replied that the Sir John Franklin School was experiencing some crowding and that as a result only the further advanced students were being sent to Yellowknife. He pointed to the recently increased size of Akaitchio Hall which now can accommodate 200 students, twice the capacity of the original Hall. He said, however, that there should be no difficulty in accommodating Fort Simpson students from Grade 10 and up and that these would be on a priority basis at Sir John Franklin.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Mr. Brown then thanked Mr. Thorsteinsson for appearing before the Council and excused him. He noted that Chief Superintendent MacDonnell of the R.C.M. Police was present and requested him to come to the table and give the Council background information concerning the duties of the R.C.M. Police in the Northwest Territories.

Chief Superintendent MacDonnell thanked the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner for inviting him to appear before the Council. He reviewed the administration of justice in the Northwest Territories. He said that the R.C.M. Police had been in association with the Northwest Territories from its inception and that his personal roots went back into the same history. He had been born in Saskatchewan, and his father had been an R.C.M. Police Officer in the Peace River area for many years. There he became familiar with the dog teams, scows and river steamers which serviced this part of the North and beyond. His father at one time was Inspector in charge of the entire western area of the North including the present Mackenzie District. He pointed to the chief function of the Force which was law enforcement but he said that, of necessity, the Force had many administrative duties to carry out in the North. These were gradually being reduced as they were handed over to the Northern Affairs and National Resources officers. He said, for example, that coroners and justices of the peace from civilian life are now being appointed wherever possible, but that formerly these responsibilities fell on members of the Force. He pointed to the Yukon Detachment of the R.C.M. Police which was the first to be established in the North in 1903. He said that since that date many significant changes had been experienced by the Force mainly in the areas of travel and communications. He said that one of the greatest problems for law enforcement at the present time was caused by the easy availability of intoxicating liquors to the indigenous peoples. Liquor was a contributing factor in most crimes and in nearly all crimes of violence. He hoped that this condition would improve. He mentioned that originally, and until 1920, the Commissioner of the R.C.M. Police was also the Northwest Territories Commissioner and that the RCMP Commissioner was represented on the Northwest Territories Council until the year 1961. He emphasized that the Force serves all the population of the North and said that the elected members of Council should be well acquainted with the job being performed by his officers. He explained the four administrative subdivisions that are being located in the North: the Western Arctic district which is centred in Inuvik, the Fort Smith district which is centred at Fort Smith, the Central Arctic which is centred in Churchill, Manitoba and the Eastern Arctic which is centred in Frobisher Bay. Each of these sub-districts had detachments under them and with many of the northern detachments there were special native constables. He went on to

explain some of the improvements in communication and travel which he had previously mentioned. The use of the skidoos, bombardiers and aircraft greatly speeded up the work of the Force. An Otter aircraft was located at each of the centres of the four subdivisions mentioned. Communications were not as complete as he desired but a single side band radio network was being established and this, in his view, was a vast improvement over previous communications. The Force maintains jails at Inuvik and Fort Smith but prisoners with long terms served their time in southern Canada. He explained that the "G" Force Headquarters was in Ottawa and that here they receive great assistance from the Criminal Investigation Branch. In the North the Force had to enforce federal, territorial and municipal laws including the Criminal Code. In addition they enforced federal statutes north of latitude 55 in northern Quebec. The incidence of crime in the Eastern Arctic was negligible and successful investigations of crime were very high. There had been only one murder in the previous year in the Fort Smith subdivision and one murder-suicide in the Eastern Arctic. The bulk of the infractions in the Mackenzie concerned violations of the Liquor Ordinance but motor vehicle infractions were increasing. They had increased 37% in the Fort Smith subdivision area in the last year. In the Chief Superintendent's opinion, if we could control liquor more efficiently we would cut down major crime. A few comparative figures between the N.W.T. and Yukon were given: 60% of the activity of the Criminal Investigation Branch in the North was related to the Yukon where there had been a 35% increase in criminal charges laid in the previous year. There had been 5 murders in the Yukon during the previous year. He then listed a great number of the duties that are carried out by Force Officers in various places in the Northwest Territories. They look after fish and game laws, fur export and in some places the post office. They supply medical assistance, they handle co-op bank accounts and vital statistics, they vaccinate dogs, they act as health officers, they act as local assistants to the Fire Marshal, etc. He reviewed the assistance rendered by the Force during the Hay River flood in organizing evacuation, in maintaining law and order, and he cited several cases in which unusual service was rendered by R.C.M. Police constables to residents of the Northwest Territories. Babies had been delivered by young, single officers despite complicating factors. Hunters' lives had been saved after they had accidentally shot themselves on seal hunts, etc.

Although many new modes of transportation were available the dog team was still a standby for the northern Force. A new emphasis was being placed upon the Siberian Husky as replacement for other sleigh dogs used by the Force. A satisfactory breeding program had been started on Herschel Island and as the dogs became available the use of them was expanding. Several had been sent to the Eastern Arctic where the Force constables had not received them with too much enthusiasm at first but now liked them. The dogs were able to withstand cold and were more dependable than other dogs. This concluded the Chief Superintendent's remarks and the committee was invited to ask questions.

Mr. Sivertz pointed again to the long and close association between the Northwest Territories Government and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He said that a continuation of this type of association was vital for the future. Police officers in the past had provided a valuable and, at times, spectacular contribution to the North. Northern Force members very often stayed in the North for a long period of time during which they learned the language of the people and became to know the country thoroughly. As such they represented the southern Canadians to the indigenous people of the North in the highest possible way. He said that now Council had a new relationship with the Force which was somewhat parallel to the relationship between the Force and the eight provinces of Canada which also use the R.C.M.P. as a provincial police force. For the first time Council was being asked to vote funds to pay for the Territorial share of the cost of the administration of justice in the Northwest Territories. Not all costs relating to police work were recovered due to the Force's federal

responsibilities but the Chief Superintendent was for the first time reporting to Council on the administration of justice under the agreement between the Territorial Government and the Department of Justice.

Drinking in the N.W.T.

In response to Mr. Trimble's question concerning the sale of beer for off-premises consumption, C/S MacDonnell said that it would prevent a lot of trouble if this practice could be stopped but he admitted that, while it was desirable, there were complications which might make it impossible. In response to Mr. Campbell's question, how many years had the Canadian Indians now been legally allowed to drink, C/S MacDonnell explained that they still were not allowed legally to drink in all provinces. Present legal requirements are that Indian bands must get together and express their wish for the right to drink to their respective provincial attorney general who can then take action through the provincial legislature. In response to Dr. Vallée's question C/S MacDonnell said that the idea of a three-week waiting period for the purchase of beer as practised in Frobisher was a splendid idea but that there was some circumventing of this and he hoped that the loophole could be plugged.

Mr. Brown explained that the Administration had recently received strong suggestions that the period of waiting be reduced to 48 hours.

C/S MacDonnell said "don't do it".

In response to Mr. Campbell's question regarding the percentage of crimes in which alcohol is a factor, C/S MacDonnell said that in his estimation probably 99% of crimes of violence and theft have an element of alcohol involved.

Mr. Baker presented a series of questions regarding boot-legging by taxi drivers and the standardization of penalties under the Criminal Code for such activity.

C/S MacDonnell pointed out that although the Police could prosecute and bring to justice the offenders, the penalties imposed upon them were at the discretion of the judges or magistrates hearing the case, as set out in the Criminal Code.

Mr. Baker reiterated that the penalty should be the same in the Northwest Territories as in Alberta and elsewhere.

C/S MacDonnell agreed that this had long been a bone of contention but that the standardization of such penalties had not yet been achieved elsewhere.

Mr. Baker suggested that where a repeated offence of this type occurred the taxi driver should lose his right to hold a taxi licence.

Mr. Hodgson complimented the Chief Inspector on the efficiency of the B.C. Division of the R.C.M. Police which he had formerly commanded. He said that he had recently been apprehended by a very polite R.C.M. Police officer for a traffic infraction and that he had cheerfully paid his $30.00 fine.

In response to Mr. Hodgson's question, C/S MacDonnell explained that the payment made by the Territorial Government to the Department of Justice for police services included all capital as well as operating expenses.

R.C.M.P. Accommodation

Mr. Hodgson then brought up the point of sub-standard accommodation for R.C.M.P. officers in the North which he had heard about and wished C/S MacDonnell to make some comment.

C/S MacDonnell agreed that in certain instances there was a deficiency in the Crown-owned housing supplied for R.C.M. Police officers. He said that this was mainly the result of an increase in the number of married members in the Force in the North and that the problem is being rectified as swiftly as possible.

Special R.C.M.P. Constables

Mr. Hodgson questioned the role of the special constable in the North and asked whether native Indians and Eskimos were not allowed to be members of the regular Force.

C/S MacDonnell explained that the main reason these people were employed was for their hunting and guiding purposes and also for interpretation. He pointed out that they were asked to serve only in local situations and were not transferred from place to place as normally is the case of regular Force officers. He said, however, that there was absolutely no bar to individuals of any ethnic group becoming members of the regular Force provided they met the standards of education, language and physical stature. He said that these standards could not be lowered for anyone.

Mr. Sivertz said that the special constables on the Force received housing the same as regular constables and that they also were entitled to pensions when they retire. In addition they were allowed to retain their native trapping rights in the North.

C/S MacDonnell explained that all Federal and Territorial agencies, including the R.C.M.P. were very concerned with giving the natives treatment similar to other people and ensuring that they are not in any way being discriminated against.

In response to Mr. Harvey's question about the wide range of activities and duties in outlying areas, C/S MacDonnell explained that members of the Force in the North must be very resourceful and that they always have been. Members of the Force in the North have always been volunteers. He said that they are personally selected by the C/S of "G" Division and that as a result a fine class of officers has been obtained for Northern service.

Mr. Harvey pointed to the large amount of straight administration that is done by the Force in the North and suggested that possibly this was another reason why it was difficult for a special constable to become a regular officer in the Force.

C/S MacDonnell agreed that they found it difficult to do this work but that this was gradually improving, that they were gradually being integrated into some of these functions.

Juvenile Delinquency

In response to Dr. Vallée's question concerning the Force's activities in preventing juvenile delinquency, C/S MacDonnell said that the Force was concerned with this matter and attempted to practice this type of prevention as a regular part of its duties. He observed, however, that juvenile delinquency was on the increase around the world, and felt that we could not avoid its implications in the North. He said that the most serious trouble comes from 15-to-20-year olds such as at Frobisher, who get into gangs. Because they are idle and do not have work to occupy their time they become mischievous and run afoul of the law.

In response to Mr. Baker's question, C/S MacDonnell said that wherever the distribution of welfare by R.C.M.P. Officers is requested, this is performed by the Force. He said that if the Department of Northern Affairs wished the Force to distribute welfare at Resolution that this could be done.

Drinking in the N.W.T. (continued)

In response to Mr. Goodall's question concerning the use of intoxicating liquors by Indians and the possibility of interdiction, C/S MacDonnell said that, in his experience, it is a help to interdict in certain cases because it makes access to liquor more difficult. He admitted, however, that very often the interdicted person avoids the restrictions placed upon him but pointed out that they drank in the full knowledge that they were breaking the law and that they could be picked up by any law enforcement officer for this offence. He spoke of a recent unfortunate instance at Cambridge Bay where de-icing fluid had been consumed by four Eskimos. The one who knew the danger of it became sick but survived. The other three drank greater quantities and died.

Mr. Porritt spoke of Indians in the Hay River area drinking Aqua Velva and Ice Blue. He said that this practice is increasing.

Mr. Baker spoke of an experience while he was a general merchant and trader at Rae when a number of cases of liniment were purchased and consumed by a group of Indians during one week-end. He said that following this experience he had refused to stock this substance and said that the Territorial Government should do all that it could to encourage store owners not to stock large quantities of possible substitutes for normal alcoholic beverages.

Mackenzie River Husky?

Mr. Porritt advised Council that representatives from Alaska had visited Hay River, in the previous year, looking for a breed of dog called the "Mackenzie River Husky". They said that it was not like the Siberian Husky and wondered if there was such a strain of dog.

C/S MacDonnell said that this type of Husky, along with many other types of Husky that are sometimes referred to, was simply illusionary. There was no such strain. This concluded the questions from committee members and Mr. Brown thanked the Chief Superintendent very warmly for coming and reporting to Council.

The Committee next considered the estimated expenditures for Health. Mr. Brown invited Dr. Butler to the table and introduced Messrs. J. Madore and C.W. Gilchrist as officers of the Territorial Division concerned with certain aspects of Health Administration. Mr. Brown said that Sessional Papers No. 4, 5 and 12 all pertained to health matters and should be reviewed at this time. Mr. Brown then asked Dr. Butler to summarize and review his annual report respecting health operations during the past year.

Sessional Paper No. 4, Report on Health Conditions in the N.W.T. - 1963

Hospital and Medical Facilities in the N.W.T.

Dr. Butler reported hospitals are sited in northern centers with populations of more than 3000 people and on this basis there were eight hospitals in the North, two operated by National Health and Welfare and the others operated by private organizations. Smaller centres were served by National Health operated nursing stations and there were eight of these. These nursing stations had four beds each and were usually manned by two or three nurses. As necessary the nursing stations were in touch with the doctors employed by National Health and Welfare.

In addition to the hospitals and nursing stations the Department of National Health also operated health centres at Inuvik, Yellowknife, Fort Smith and Hay River. The health centres were confined to maintaining a health program and undertook immunizations, pre-natal, post-natal and child care clinic work.

In the much smaller settlements with 50 to 100 people National Health and Welfare appointed lay dispensers. These appointees were usually employees of the Government Service with first aid training, such as R.C.M.P. members, or perhaps the wife of some local person; perhaps the wife of a local Hudson Bay manager. These lay dispensers offered minimum medical services and all cases requiring any further treatment were immediately evacuated to the nearest centre where adequate treatment was available. In addition to people living in communities there were still Eskimos living a camp life in scattered family units, particularly out of Baker Lake and in the Cumberland Sound area. These people were very difficult to service, and to try to help them National Health had developed the family medical pack.

Because pneumonia was the worst medical problem the drugs in the pack were mostly for the treatment of this disease and there were simple instructions for usage, translated into syllabics. The packs were made up for the Department of National Health and Welfare by the Red Cross and every family going out on the land was issued one of these packs before they left the nearest settlement.

Birth, Death and Disease Statistics

The three major diseases afflicting the Eskimo people were (a) the pneumonias, (b) eye diseases and (c) skin diseases. It was noted that for several years now lay dispensers had been issued drugs but had lacked much in the way of instruction in the use of the drugs placed in their care. The Health Department was now preparing a guide for issue to all lay dispensers and, in addition, these dispensers would be given short courses in medical work, which would last two weeks or a little more.

The population in the Northwest Territories was increasing at the rate of 3 1/2% per year which was two times the rate for all of Canada. Within this general northern increase, Eskimos were increasing at the rate of 4% per year. The Eskimo fertility rate was .262 compared to the national fertility rate of .111. Twenty-seven per cent of the births in the North were to mothers who already had six children. The ratio of male to female births was considerably higher in the North and this might be one of the factors contributing to the rise in juvenile delinquency. It seemed likely that this trend could lead to social problems in the future when its effect became more apparent.

The death rate in the North for the past year was 10, which was the lowest rate yet recorded. This compared to the national death rate of 7.7. The death rate for Eskimo children was six times the national death rate for children. Two years ago it was eight times the national death rate and therefore was gradually improving. Obviously this was far from good but we were moving in the right direction. Eskimo children in the age group 1 - 4 years had been dying at 13 times the national rate. The Eskimo and Indian infant death rate was going down whereas the death rate for white and metis infants had been going up. This increase, in the face of a general decrease, was explained by the fact that many of the metis lived in very poor conditions. In addition, improved medical health care had meant that although a great many more babies were delivered alive, instead of being stillborn or even miscarried, these new babies died shortly after birth. In support of this theory it was mentioned that the increase in infant deaths had been in those babies less than thirty days old. The average age at death for people of the North was 33 years for Indians, 15 years for Eskimos and 31 years for others.

The major causes of death included:(1) injury and violence, with alcohol associated in 25% of these cases, (2) pneumonia, (3) senility (4) heart disease (5) intestinal complaints. The time spent in hospital for all of Canada was 2 to 2.2 days for Canadians in general, 2.9 days for Indians, 3.7 days for Eskimos and 2.1 days for all others. Sixty-six percent of the diseases affecting the Eskimos were respiratory, digestive or skin diseases and all of these were environmental diseases. Tuberculosis was on the increase in the Eskimo population and last year 2.5% of the Eskimo people developed TB. Treatment costs would amount to $2 1/2 million for treatment over a two-year period or approximately $1 1/4 million each year. It was definitely proven that tuberculosis was a direct result of poor housing and over-crowding and this, of course, pointed up the need for better housing. Dr. Butler expressed the view that if the money now spent on treating TB could be diverted to housing we would lick the problem in three years. It was mentioned that even after treatment 20% of the discharged TB patients would not be able to do a full day's work and would become, at least in part, recipients of welfare. The TB preventive program for the North included x-raying every year and a program to try to immunize the people using BCG (Bacillus Calmette Guerin). This program would have to be pressed ahead, including both x-ray and immunization, and also some better means of educating the people to the dangers of TB would have to be found. Because there were cures now for TB it no longer scared a good many people. Thus they were careless now about being checked regularly. Circumstances such as this lead to the situation at Eskimo Point last year where one-quarter of the population developed TB.

The VD rate for the North was reported to be eight times the national rate, but cases in southern Canada were not always reported as carefully as they were in the North. This meant that the published provincial rates were not really as high as they should be and this of course threw the Northern rate out of proportion in comparison.

Aklavik and Fort Franklin Nursing Stations

At present, planning for construction called for the erection of nursing stations this year at Aklavik and Fort Franklin. However, because of the question now of the re-siting of Aklavik the nursing station proposed for this place would be held in abeyance until a decision was made on the re-location. In addition to nursing stations, plans were made to build some short-stay or overnight cabins in various places. The present nursing station at Aklavik could be used for several years yet, although it had been poorly designed for the purpose.

Rural Health Workers

Dr. Butler, in answer to a question from Dr. Vallée, said that the Health Department dispensed information through its nursing staff who gave instructions on hygiene, child care and so on. There was also an arrangement to distribute films and a course to train Indian and Eskimos as rural health workers had been started. At Cambridge Bay last year ten rural health workers were trained and were now all employed. It was planned to conduct a further four-month course this year with twenty-five trainees. When trained, these rural health workers were expected to form local health committees in their communities, to start cleanup campaigns and to report health needs to the local nurse.

Item 2 - Health

Council then moved to consideration of the Health Vote, allotment by allotment.

Allotment 201 was passed.

Allotment 202, Tuberculosis Control (P.H.)

Dr. Butler, in reply to an enquiry, said that the TB problem areas in the North were Spence Bay, Cambridge Bay, Clyde River and Eskimo Point.

Mr. Porritt interjected to say that the people of Hay River were worried about TB.

Dr. Butler replied that TB was increasing throughout the world but the people of Hay River had no cause for special alarm.

Dr. Butler, in reply to an enquiry from Mr. Baker, said that there was a regular x-ray survey each year, usually in April. In those cases where there were many TB cases found the people of that particular settlement was rechecked once or twice more that year. For administrative convenience Indians were usually x-rayed at the time they received Treaty money.

Allotment 202 was then carried.

Allotment 203 passed without comment.

Allotment 204, Mental Health Services

Dr. Vallée asked, in connection with this Allotment, whether mental health cases were sent Outside to receive psychiatric treatment.

Dr. Butler replied that as soon as possible persons requiring treatment as mental health cases were sent Outside to avoid, if at all possible, the need to put these patients in mental health institutions. He mentioned that at the treatment hospitals there were psychiatrists in attendance.

Allotment 204 passed without further comment.

Allotments 205 and 206 were agreed to as presented.

Allotments 208 and 209 passed without comment.

Allotment 210, Territorial Share of Northern Health Service (P.H.)

Dr. Butler, in explaining Allotment 210, stated that all public health services in the North were paid for on a cost-sharing basis worked out on population percentages. For administrative convenience the Northwest Territories had been divided into health districts and the population percentage for each district was worked out for the Health Department by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Federal Government paid the full costs and then claimed reimbursement from the Territorial Government on the basis of the percentage of responsibility.

Allotment 210 passed without further comment.

Allotment 211, Hospital Insurance Services

In explaining this Allotment, Mr. Madore answered a number of questions relating to the way that rates were set for each hospital and explained that these were approved and authorized by the Territorial Hospital Board. They were calculated on the cost per patient day, which was computed from the financial statements submitted by each hospital. All rates charged, whether for public ward or semi-private service, were subject to the Board's approval but to date the Board had set rates for public wards only and had not established any rates for semi-private rooms.

Mr. Baker enquired whether this hospital scheme would pay for hospitalization outside the North and upon receiving an affirmative answer, stated that he had a bill which he had incurred in Bucharest, Romania for treatment for arthritis. He mentioned that the rate per day was $12.00 including all hospital costs and also the charges for treatment.

Mr. Madore assured Mr. Baker that if he submitted his claim it would receive consideration and that this was the only way in which refund could be made.

Allotment 211 was then passed and Allotments 212 and 213 were agreed to as presented.

The total of the Vote in the amount of $2,040,750 was approved.

The Committee rose. The Chairman, Mr. Brown, reported progress. The Council adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1964

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS

The Commissioner asked Mr. Brown to summarize the progress of Council to date.

Mr. Brown gave a brief résumé of the accomplishment of Council and suggested that at the present rate Council would not be able to complete its sitting by next Friday evening, without either a speed-up of business or extra sessions. He suggested that the Council sit for today and tomorrow and see how much progress could be made and then consider evening sessions for Tuesday and Thursday, the two evenings on which he believed the Conference Room was free for use. The Council accepted this suggestion. The Council then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue consideration of Bills 14 and 15, the Appropriation and Supplementary Appropriation Ordinances, Mr. Brown in the Chair.

Allotment 2002, Hospital Construction Grants

Mr. Brown said that Allotment 2002 would now be considered. He noted that Mr. Parker of Yellowknife was on hand to represent that settlement on the proposed construction of a new hospital but before going into the Yellowknife situation, Mr. Brown called Dr. Butler to the table to review in general the Hay River Hospital situation.

Hay River Hospital

Dr. Butler said that the present safe capacity of the Hay River Hospital was 10 to 12 beds. This Hospital had apparently been sold by the Pentecostal Mission. This decision was made in consideration of the cost of transporting the hospital to the new subdivision at Hay River and the additional costs that would be entailed in enlarging it. It was felt that these costs were sufficiently high to justify the building of a new hospital instead. So far as Hay River is concerned, Dr. Butler felt that a 10 to 12 bed capacity hospital would be sufficient. However, if Pine Point's population was to be included, then a hospital of approximately

20 beds would be required. He said that although beds per capita in settlements of the south are usually based on 5 to 6 beds per 1,000, serious cases in northern Canada were immediately flown out, and this reduced somewhat the need for beds on a per capita basis when compared to southern hospitals. He explained that there had been no confirmation yet that Pine Point Mines wanted to have its hospital services supplied at Hay River. Under the present health provisions it could choose Fort Smith or Yellowknife. There were to be 200 employees at Pine Point and the initial population would be about 1,000 persons. The proposal advanced by the Pentecostal Mission for a 30-bed hospital was somewhat high in terms of beds. He suggested 20 beds should be sufficient for both Hay River and Pine Point. He explained the economics of running hospitals. Small hospitals are simply uneconomic because certain basic facilities have to be built into each hospital regardless of the number of patients served. Therefore, he preferred to have as few hospitals of less than 60 beds as possible in the North. He said, for example, that at Old Crow it actually cost the Federal Government $1,000 per patient-day to operate, based on 30 patients which were accommodated last year and the $30,000 operating costs which were incurred. So far as financing the Hay River Hospital was concerned he said that approximately 30% of the Hay River population were Indians, and Northern Health Service would give favourable consideration to a grant to cover that share of the capital construction cost.

Mr. Brown then invited committee members to make any comments or ask questions that they might have.

Mr. Porritt pointed to the large area that was served by the Hay River Hospital. Meander River and Steen River in Alberta were served and in the Northwest Territories Enterprise, Resolution, Pine Point and even Providence were being served from Hay River at the present time. He said that the local mission had not sold the present building to get out of hospital business but rather to take advantage of an opportunity for sale. The Mission proposed to contribute $100,000 towards the new hospital, part of which was being recovered from the sale of the old building. He mentioned the additional cost which must be faced regarding the building of accommodation for nurses as well as the hospital. He said that it was not the Mission's intention to try to rush the Administration into building a new hospital but that they felt the best interests of the community were being served by selling the hospital at the present time to the Canadian National Railways. He said that there were 500 to 600 construction workers in the Hay River area and that the Mission had secured the services of an extra doctor to allow certain types of surgery to be performed locally. He said, further, that the Pine Point Company had agreed to accepting medical-hospital services at Hay River and that they had advised the local people that they would be requiring 6 beds in the Hay River Hospital. Because of the major problem of financing he thought that this would have to be settled at the outset before any building plans or commitments were made by the Mission.

Mr. Campbell directed several questions to Dr. Butler concerning the relative emphasis placed on either the "economic" approach or the "health requirement" approach when hospitals were being constructed. He said that he got the impression from Dr. Butler that the chief concern was whether hospitals were or were not economic and he thought that a major factor must be the human requirement of the people.

Dr. Butler said that hospitals cost $300,000 to $400,000 to construct whereas nursing stations could be constructed for $100,000 to $120,000. Nursing stations had drugs and some facilities similar to a small hospital but no doctor was in attendance at a nursing station. All cases requiring the attention of a doctor had to be evacuated. In his mind there was no question that with the Pine Point population included, a 20-bed hospital was a minimum requirement at Hay River. He said that such a hospital should be built with a view to possible expansion in the future. He said, for example, that larger kitchen and x-ray facilities than required at present could be installed now to handle later extension.

In response to Mr. Sivertz' question Dr. Butler said that if there was no Outside mission or other organization interested in building a hospital he would try to get along with a nursing station at Hay River and also one at Pine Point. He said, however, that he could justify a 20-bed hospital at Hay River based on the combined populations of Pine Point and Hay River.

In response to Mr. Sivertz' further question Dr. Butler informed him that there was already a company nursing station in operation, installed in one of the three bedroom company houses, at Pine Point. This was for company employees only.

In response to questions from Mr. Harvey Dr. Butler explained that under the Public Health Ordinance any mine employing over 50 employees must arrange with a medical practitioner to provide care for these employees. He said, however, that the doctor need not necessarily be resident in the centre, provided that he was easily accessible. Dr. Penny of Hay River had entered into such an agreement with Pine Point Mines. The company had not yet indicated that it would contribute toward the cost of any future hospital either at Pine Point or Hay River.

Mr. Porritt reviewed the previous arrangement at Hay River when that town was dependent upon the Fort Smith doctor for medical services. He said that, at that time, up to 100 people would be standing in line each time the doctor arrived at the settlement. He thought that it would be a very backward step to go back to nursing station status at Hay River rather than continue its present hospital services. If the government provided a doctor it would cost $30,000 per year from public funds and the Mission was, in effect, providing this service to the people at a much lower public cost. Therefore, the government should be very receptive to the Mission proposals for a hospital.

Dr. Butler agreed that the main problem was a financial one in connection with building the hospital and noted that Mission estimates indicated approximately $460,000 would be required.

Mr. Brown then summarized the deliberations of Council concerning the Hay River Hospital. He said it was the concensus that a hospital or related facilities would be essential either at Hay River or Pine Point. He said a meeting would be held next week between the Pentecostal representatives and the Northern Health Service on the possibility of building a hospital at Hay River. He expected that by the Fall session a clear cut proposal could be laid before Council for its approval. He said that the matching grants which are now available from the Territorial and Federal Governments were not adequate to meet the situation and that Council would probably be asked to vote special extra funds to finance this project.

In answer to Mr. Trimble's question about whether there would be no hospital services at Hay River for some time following the transfer of the present building to the C.N.R., it was Mr. Brown's opinion that probably a two to three months' gap might be encountered from the time of the turnover to the availability of new hospital facilities. He said that if this occurred temporary arrangements would have to be made to cover this period.

In answer to Mr. Porritt's question Mr. Brown said that the hospital need not come before Council to seek approval of the standard matching grant since these are now available under present policy. He said, however, that these would not meet hospital financial requirements at all and that they might have to be doubled or trebled. Mr. Sivertz added that the Council would probably have to vote more, very much more.

The committee concluded its consideration of the hospital situation at Hay River. Mr. Brown then called Mayor Parker of Yellowknife to the table to present a summary of the Town's brief to Council on the proposed new hospital for Yellowknife.

Proposed New Hospital at Yellowknife

Mayor Parker pointed to the brief itself which was complete in its details. He said that the original hospital had been constructed immediately after the war. It was not fireproof, but it had served its purpose well as a nursing care hospital. It was, however, not acceptable to the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services as an acute-care hospital. The Board had set out to improve the facilities and make it acceptable. They had approached architects for detailed plans and tried to meet the Fire Marshal's requirements in drawing up these plans. However, it was indicated that some $400,000 would be required to bring the hospital up to required standards and the Board felt that it would be irresponsible to spend this amount of money on an old structure. The Municipality, therefore, recommended that a new acute-care hospital be constructed at Yellowknife. Mayor Parker said that three doctors were currently in practice at Yellowknife and that possibly a fourth doctor would locate there. He pointed to Mr. Porritt's important point concerning the economics of private versus public supported doctors and said that although it was government policy to encourage private doctors they could not be attracted to the North unless they had adequate hospital facilities in which to work. He said that more and more surgery is being performed in Yellowknife and that one of the three resident doctors is a surgeon. He said that the town of Yellowknife was willing and happy to make a substantial grant toward the capital requirements for a new hospital. Concerning the operating costs of the hospital he said that although Territorial Hospital Services had been operating only a few years most of the rough edges had been worked off. The Yellowknife hospital budgets were now being accepted by the T.H.I.S. and everything was running quite smoothly in that regard. The only big requirement now was for capital funds to meet the need of a new hospital building.

In response to Mr. Sivertz' question Mayor Parker said that the town had contributed 42% of the $350,000 cost of the original building. He pointed to page 22 of the brief which indicated the cost sharing which the municipality was proposing. Although the town was happy to provide hospital facilities for its own people, it could not afford to do so for the many native Eskimos and Indians which used the hospital from outlying points. He said that the Territorial share under the proposal would be one third or approximately $240,000. The town proposed to contribute $137,800 and expected to receive a grant of $165,600 from Citizenship and Immigration and $82,000 from Department of National Health and Welfare. The municipal share was intended to be financed by debenture, which the municipality would seek from the federal-municipal loan fund.

Mr. Brown thanked Mayor Parker and said that the proposed municipal contribution to this project, in his judgment, would stretch the financial capacity of the municipality as far as it could properly be stretched. Anything beyond what had been proposed as a Yellowknife contribution would have to be met either from federal or territorial funds.

Dr. Butler pointed to one error in the brief. He said that the Citizenship and Immigration Department were not in any way connected with the financing of this hospital and that the items "Citizenship and Immigration" and "National Health and Welfare" as appearing in the brief should actually read "Health and Welfare". He said that he would be sympathetic toward the request for extra grants beyond the statutory grants to the capital costs of the Yellowknife Hospital, based upon the number of Eskimo and Indian patients which use the hospital. He said this, of course, would have to be approved by the Treasury Board.

In response to Mr. Sivertz' question about the proposed size of the hospital, Dr. Butler said he agreed with the brief that a 30 to 35 bed hospital would be in order for Yellowknife. This was based on approximately 10,000 patient-days per year of hospital usage at present.

Dr. Vallée wondered whether the new hospital plans would lend themselves to an easy extension of the hospital, if required.

Dr. Butler said that this would certainly be assured by the planners.

In response to Mr. Baker's question, Dr. Butler said that he had personal knowledge of the present hospital plan at Yellowknife and he informed Mr. Baker that T.H.I.S. had initiated the demand for changes to meet the minimum requirements. The Fire Marshal had also required changes to be made.

Mr. Sivertz said that if approval of the financing plans were extended by the senior governments, the Yellowknife hospital board in turn would have to guarantee that Eskimo and Indian patients would not be discriminated against, as had sometimes been complained of in the past. He said, however, that the hospital operation itself was extremely efficient and well regarded by the Administration. Mayor Parker gave this assurance.

In response to Mr. Hodgson's question Mr. Parker advised that the financial ground work should be laid and approved by Fall and that with Treasury Board and Council's approval, plans should be prepared this winter with a call for tenders next spring, to allow construction to begin as soon in 1965 as weather would permit.

Mr. Brown then summarized the committee deliberations on the Yellowknife Hospital. He said that they agreed in principle that a new hospital was required to meet the need for hospitalization in Yellowknife, and that special financial assistance was mandatory. He said that the committee was sympathetic to this project on the basis of the municipality's proposed $130,000 to $140,000 contribution.

Mayor Parker thanked the committee for allowing him to appear and stressed that the proposed hospital would undoubtedly assist in attracting private doctors to the North and that this was the Government's policy.

Practitioner Recruiting

In response to Mr. Goodall's question Dr. Butler said that it would be very difficult to secure a private doctor for Fort Simpson. Due to the high overhead, no doctor can afford to go into practice in the North without at least $30,000 gross income per year. He said that although private practitioners recover government accounts 100% they had advised the Administration that they often receive only 50% of their private bills. He said that at the present time there were too many beds at the Fort Simpson hospital and probably a nursing station could suffice if the hospital was not already constructed there.

Mr. Goodall objected to the $7.00 or $8.00 fee which was charged by the doctor at Fort Simpson for a five minute interview. He said that 50 to 70 bills weekly were being sent out on the basis of such visits and in his view this was rather high cost medical service.

Dr. Butler said that the Northern Health Service was doing everything possible to attract private practitioners to the North. It would even support subsidized housing for doctors. The Department also provides money through fee-for-service to medical health officers but, despite all the attempts to extend assistance, only Yellowknife and Whitehorse had been able to attract private practitioners over a period of time.

Mr. Porritt then said that the people of Hay River also had a resident practitioner. They had waited many years for the government to obtain one but without success. Therefore they had gone out themselves and obtained the services of Dr. Penny. Mr. Porritt said that it would be very difficult indeed to continue to have a resident doctor in

Hay River if a hospital was not constructed.

In response to Mr. Harvey's question Dr. Butler said that the Fort Smith Hospital plans were simply for renovation of the present facilities making them a more effective economic unit.

The Committee now considered Sessional Paper No. 5 - Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Board Annual Report for 1962, and Sessional Paper No. 12 - Sanitation in Food Processing and Serving Establishments.

Sessional Paper No. 5 was approved without comment.

Discussion of Sessional Paper No. 12, Sanitation in Food Processing and Serving Establishments

Mr. Baker, in commenting on Sessional Paper No. 12, mentioned that Dr. Butler had previously reported Rae as an unsanitary community with water pollution. He considered the new proposed water system would assist greatly but wondered what action could be undertaken by Indian Affairs to organize the Indian people to clean up their homes. He suggested they should get some instruction in proper housekeeping. He mentioned again the need for new and better housing for the Indians at Rae.

Mr. Brown suggested that the questions that Mr. Baker was raising should be submitted when Council was considering community problems as they didn't quite come under the scope of the present paper.

Licencing of Premises

Mr. Brown, in answer to a query, suggested that the control of unsatisfactory premises should be handled under two categories. In the first place, a poor building should be regulated by a building code but we didn't have one. In the second place, there was a legal ruling that a licence to operate had to be issued when applied for, as the licence was merely a means of obtaining government revenue. He said the legal view was that a licence could not be qualified and that if a place was unacceptable it could only be closed after the licence had been issued.

Mr. Campbell expressed the view that a licence should be issued on the condition that the premises were satisfactory and should be withheld until these conditions were met.

Mr. Sivertz, in agreeing with Mr. Campbell, stated that our Legal Adviser said that a licence under present legislation couldn't be refused as it was purely a revenue matter. He said this question came up last year when the operator of a known unsatisfactory business applied for a licence and he was told that the licence would be issued but that his premises would be closed five minutes later. Mr. Sivertz said that he agreed with the thought that our legislation should provide for the withholding of a licence to operate until the premises were satisfactory to our advisers and sanitary inspectors.

As Council agreed in general with this proposal, Mr. Brown made a note to introduce legislation at the new Council Session in the Fall to comply with this recommendation.

Mr. Brown, in answer to an enquiry, said that in the municipalities of Yellowknife and Hay River the licences to operate establishments or businesses were issued under municipal bylaws. He said further, in answer to Mr. Harvey, that the local medical health officer had the authority under these bylaws to close an unsatisfactory establishment.

Dr. Butler confirmed that the by-laws written for the management of such premises were in conformity with the regulations prepared and published by National Health.

Mr. Brown noted the difficulty respecting the many establishments which were erected and operated long before they were licensed, inspected and approved. He said this sort of thing happened in unorganized areas and was a situation we were still some distance from controlling, although we had made some improvement in this direction.

Council then approved Sessional Paper No. 12 as presented.

Health matters having been concluded, Mr. Brown then invited Mr. Hefler to the table to discuss Welfare, Item 3.

Item 3 - Welfare.

Allotment 301, Social Assistance.

Fort Providence Welfare Issues.

Allotment 301 provoked a good deal of discussion. Mr. Goodall commented that from the details published it looked as if Fort Providence, although a very depressed area, had been neglected and the welfare issued there had not been as heavy as it should have been.

Mr. Brown replied that most of the expenditures at Fort Providence for welfare assistance were made by the Indian Affairs Branch. This was confirmed when it was reported by Dr. Vallée that there were seventy non-Indians and almost 400 Indian residents at Fort Providence. At this juncture, Mr. Brown invited Mr. Orange, Administrator of the Mackenzie, and Mr. N. Gutnick, Superintendent of Welfare for the Mackenzie, to join Mr. Hefler at the Council table.

Mr. Gutnick explained that at Fort Providence there were only three families and a few other individuals on relief. He reported that whenever he visited Providence, roughly once a month, he conferred with the RCM Police and also with the School Principal in respect of anyone needing relief. At this point some general discussion ensued respecting the method of estimating relief expenditures for 1964-65 and also concerning individual relief issues at places such as Yellowknife, Fort Resolution and Fort Smith. These three settlements accounted for about 75% of the relief money spent in the Mackenzie District.

Local Employment

Mr. Baker remarked that there were two construction projects in Fort Smith and he thought that the contractors should be instructed to employ local residents and thereby reduce the necessity of relief issues.

Mr. Orange reported that over the winter a ten-weeks program was operated at Fort Smith employing in three camps about seventy-five local people drawn mostly from Fort Smith and Fort Resolution. He said that the employment of local labour by contractors operating in the Mackenzie District was rather spotty and not as extensive as it might be. He cited the case of an agency, other than the Department of Northern Affairs, which employed almost no local labour while building a school for this Department. He also referred to the fact that more Indians should be employed in the fishing operation at Hay River and more people should be working on government projects at Fort Smith and other places.

Mr. Orange told Council that for skilled people, such as graduates of the Sir John Franklin Residential School at Yellowknife who had taken training in such things as stenography and in the construction trades, there was

no problem about finding employment. The problem was, like elsewhere in Canada, mainly confined to those people who had no skills and who were mostly the older workers, although there were unskilled labourers on the market as young as fifteen years. He expressed the view that more could be done in co-operation with other agencies in obtaining employment for local labour. He mentioned that the Department of Transport had applied recently to this Department for recruits to fill their needs for clerks, airport attendants and heavy equipment operators. Fort Smith gave the Department of Transport information about suitable trainees and also details on what other candidates could be upgraded with a little bit more training to meet this employment opportunity. He thought the Northern Canada Power Commission could do in the Mackenzie District what it had done at Frobisher Bay and conduct a course in power house operations so that the graduate trainees could then be employed with the Power Commission. He stressed that we must educate employers to accept the less well trained and less experienced local workers, and also inform some of these agencies from Outside the North of the numbers of people available as local labour in the North. He mentioned in this connection mining interests as one operation which brought in workers instead of recruiting locally.

Mr. Harvey suggested that the Administration prepare a memorandum on the subject for presentation at the next Session of Council in the Fall.

Dr. Vallée, in agreeing with this suggestion, said our attitude should be positive and should not merely prohibit employers from bringing in unskilled labour but should present to them the value of employing local labour and also any other incentives which would be appropriate.

Mr. Sivertz, in supporting this proposal, suggested that the whole scope of the subject be presented in the paper, including references to vocational training, welfare, and so on. Mr. Sivertz thought the paper could start with opinions from the field on employment and then be supplemented by Head Office information.

Mr. Orange, in replying to an enquiry from Mr. Porritt, stated that Fort Resolution had no basic economy, only a small amount of fur, and it was for this reason that such a large amount of relief must be issued.

Mr. Gutnick went on to explain that relief issues were made now between flights. Consequently, there was little chance to investigate the recipients and to ensure they were bona fide cases, although local people such as the RCMP and the school principal, were consulted. He said it was heartening to know that there were plans to have an economic survey of the Fort Resolution area and there were high hopes of the benefits this might bring.

In commenting on the high relief issues at Fort Smith, he said the local economy was based entirely on government operations and that this was a fluctuating economic base. It was also brought out that Fort Smith residents might get more relief because the Federal Civil Servants were located there and were able to check relief applicants and establish their entitlement and that other settlements were not so well served. This thought led into a discussion of welfare staff and the lack of trained Social Workers in the Mackenzie District. It was mentioned that there were outstanding vacancies on the welfare staff establishment, notably a vacancy for a social worker at Hay River. It appeared that there were still about nine unfilled positions on the Mackenzie District staff establishment for welfare workers.

Mr. Porritt expressed the view that with trained staff on the job it would be possible to control relief issues and reduce expenditures.

Mr. Orange replied that, in his opinion, all relief issues made now were valid and were needed. He said also, that he was confident that the

RCMP, the missionaries and others were always closely consulted in respect of relief issues at Fort Resolution and other places. He expressed the opinion that most of the relief issued was going to widows, aged people and others with equally valid claims for social assistance.

Mr. Goodall commented that the relatively low figures for relief issues at Fort Simpson reflected the exemplary attitude of the Fort Simpson metis, who, he claimed, were a race apart from the Indians and were responsible citizens. He also expressed the view that there was relatively little relief issued to Indians in the Fort Simpson area.

Mr. Trimble requested a paper showing the breakdown between relief issued to widows, disabled persons and other relief recipients as compared to those able-bodied but unemployed heads of families who were also receiving relief.

Mr. Brown, in reply, stated that this information could be obtained but that no one in the Council chambers had it at present.

Allotment 301 carried.

Allotment 302, Old Age Assistance

Mr. Brown said that the recently approved increase of $10.00 per month could be provided through supplementary estimates, as it wasn't included in this figure.

Allotment 302 carried.

Allotment 303, Blind Persons Allowance

A good deal of general discussion was prompted by this Allotment and in answer to an enquiry from Mr. Porritt, Mr. Hefler explained that when recipients of allowances were hospitalized they lose their allowances after two months, excepting for $5.00 per month which was allowed them for pin money. He explained that this was under Federal legislation over which the NWT Council had no control.

Increased Pensions and Institution Charges

Mr. Trimble said that the Aklavik Home for the Aged charged $55.00 per month for room and board, for the people being cared for, leaving them with $10.00 for personal expenses each month from the $65.00 allowance received. He wondered, now that the Territorial Program had provided for $75.00 per month per person, whether the Federal Government, which operated the Aklavik Home for the Aged, would charge a further $10.00 per month making the total charge for services $65.00 per month.

In commenting, Mr. Hefler explained that the institution decided the charges for service but that the Federal Government could only charge what the person could afford to pay. (It appeared he meant by this that the cost of caring for these people was more than $55.00 per month and consequently the Federal Government might be prompted to raise the monthly charge for board and lodging).

Mr. Hodgson advanced the view that it was improper for the Territorial Government to raise the pension and then have the Federal Government take it away. He thought that the actual pension recipients should get the benefit. He explained that his comment only applied to those people living in institutions, who were subject to the possibility of a charge increase, and did not apply at all to those recipients of allowances who were living at home and would get the full benefit of the increase.

Mr. Trimble said that when the Old Age pensions were raised the pensioners in institutions did not get any benefit from the increase

Mr. Sivertz said that Council could recommend to the Administration that the pensioners receive at least part of the increase provided in the expanded categorical allowances.

Council adjourned at 12:45 o'clock P.M.

2:45 o'clock P.M.

Council, in Committee of the Whole, continued consideration of Bills 14 and 15, Mr. Brown in the chair.

The Committee further considered Allotment 303. Mr. Brown questioned whether the recipient of the $10.00 increase in allowance would actually receive the benefit of this money or whether increased charges by institutions would absorb the entire increase being voted by Council. He said that it was his understanding that the consensus of Council was that the increase in the categorical allowance should be to the benefit of the recipients and should not be absorbed in increased charges for services. Such an increase in charges would contravene the spirit of the increase. He pointed out, however, that the Territorial Government was not, in all cases, in a position to control or influence the charges being made for services but that they could recommend that such increases in charges not be made. A lengthy discussion ensued with Messrs. Harvey, Baker and Trimble making several observations suggesting that more compulsion be placed on the administration to ensure that the Council's wishes were going to be respected.

Mr. Baker thought that possibly 22% of the total allowance should be retained by the recipient and the remainder charged for services. This, he thought was based on the arrangement in effect in the Ottawa area for persons receiving statutory federal or provincial allowances while domiciled in institutions.

Mr. Orange, who was at the table, said that Mr. Stewart of Inuvik had just pointed out to him that the present $10.00 increase, if retained by the recipient, would create an anomolous situation in that such persons would then be receiving $20.00 per month cash to spend on comforts and other things that they might desire to buy, whereas those who were not blind, disabled or of age 65 would receive only $3.00 comforts allowance per month.

Mr. Brown said that it was difficult to rationalize one program of assistance without creating problems in another but that they must be dealt with separately. The comforts allowance agreement with the Northern Health Service and the Territorial Government was especially designed for patients in Outside hospitals, such as Sir Charles Camsell in Edmonton, so that the northern patients hospitalized there would not be completely bereft of cigarette money and other small comforts. He said that this might be re-examined, that possibly the comforts allowance should be $5.00 or $10.00 a month. However, this was another problem and should not complicate the one being considered by Council.

Mr. Harvey then said that on Allotments 302 and 304 there were the same implications, that there was a matter of principle involved and the wishes of the Council should be respected by those agencies looking after the administrative side. He admitted that where non-government

agencies administered, a problem was created.

Mr. Brown was willing to amend his recommendation, as committee chairman, to read as strongly as possible so as to support the consensus of the committee.

Mr. Sivertz said that, in his view, the social welfare people should be asked to comment to the committee. There was a question in his mind whether the entire amount of the increase should go to the recipient or whether a percentage should go to them with a percentage of it also going to the costs of maintaining them in institutions. The cost of maintenance of these persons was very often much higher than the amount actually recovered by the institutions.

Mr. Hefler came to the table and gave Council a brief statement on the views of the Welfare Division. He said that the Territorial Government controls none of the institutions that are involved. Some of them are private, such as those owned by Missions, and Council was in a weak position to try to enforce a requirement that no extra charges be levied for the services being provided. He emphasized again that, in his view, an injustice would be done to those who are not blind, not disabled, nor age 65 and, therefore, not entitled to the statutory allowances. They would get only $3.00 per month whereas others who fell within those categories but living side by side with them would receive $20.00.

In response to Mr. Harvey's question Mr. Hefler said that the federal old persons home at Aklavik charged $55.00. This left the recipients of the $65.00 pension $10.00 per month for themselves which was 3 1/3 times more than the person receiving only the $3.00 comfort allowance.

Mr. Brown said that there was apparently some misunderstanding about the purpose of the comforts allowance. It was never intended to supply all comforts required, but was simply a gratuitous assistance to persons not in receipt of other statutory allowances.

Dr. Vallée said that it was illogical in his view to withhold the benefit of this increase being voted by the Territorial Government from certain persons entitled to statutory allowances simply because others close by were not entitled to them. He said, for example, that his next door neighbour was receiving old age assistance whereas he was not. This did not cause any social friction between them because he realized his neighbour was entitled to it whereas he was not.

Mr. Goodall further observed that most of the people who would be entitled to the increase were not living in institutions but living at home.

After further consideration of Mr. Brown's original proposed recommendation to the Commissioner, Allotment 303 was agreed to by the Committee.

Allotments 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310 and 311 were then agreed to without further discussion.

Discussion of Sessional Paper No. 6, Social Assistance and Economic Conditions in the Mackenzie District and Reference for Advice No. 4, Payment of Social Assistance by Cheque.

Mr. Brown then called upon the committee to consider Sessional Paper No. 6 together with Reference for Advice No. 4. At Mr. Brown's request Mr. Hefler gave a brief explanation of the background for payment of social assistance by cheque. He explained that the present Financial Administration Act requires itemized lists for each voucher purchase made from public funds. This required recipients to stand aside in groceterias in some instances so that the clerk could handle cash customers and then later itemize an

account showing all the grocery purchases that the recipients made. He felt that this was administratively a very foolish set-up and that it was also making second-class citizens of the recipients of welfare by, in fact, degrading them and requiring them to be treated in a manner other than that experienced by other citizens who were not on social assistance. He further explained that the social assistance program was the only one administered by Welfare which was not now paid by cheque. Other forms of assistance and allowances (family allowance and old age assistance) were already being made by cheque.

Mr. Porritt spoke up emphatically against any system of cheque payment for social assistance. He said that, if anything, social assistance should be made more difficult to obtain and not more easy to obtain. He suggested if payments are made by cheque at least 2/3 of the value of these cheques will find their way into liquor and gambling expenditures.

Mr. Hefler agreed with Mr. Porritt that there should be teeth in the requirements but that, in his view, the teeth should be in the determination of eligibility for social welfare. Once this is settled, the welfare being received was a right of a citizen of the country. He said the idea of making things more difficult sounded very much to him like paying in pennies because they are much harder to carry around than paper money.

Mr. Sivertz spoke up and said that if difficulties were being imposed which were meaningless they should be eliminated, and he wondered to what extent the Welfare Administration could be expected to check into the use being made of any form of social assistance whether by voucher or cash. He said, for example, what check could there be that a can of beans purchased under voucher was of the right price, that it was the right weight, that it was a good brand? How could it be confirmed that it was not then sold to get money to purchase liquor. In his estimate 9 out of 10 recipients of welfare are in genuine need. They should not be required to go through meaningless restrictions. The problem should be approached with a view to getting the job done and to handle the majority who were honest. The small minority who would abuse the system would abuse any system. Even if the groceries were selected for his family and boxed and presented to him, a man could still sell these and buy beer if he was sufficiently depraved to do so. He said that this type of administrative decision should be left to our field officers who are on the spot and can make their own expert judgments on each individual case.

In answer to Mr. Trimble's question concerning what control would be exerted after the cheque was issued, Mr. Brown concluded that it was clear that there was not intended to be any control after the cheque was issued but that if it was continuously misused, some other system would have to be used, such as voucher or purchase order.

Mr. Porritt said that he believed that welfare officers would be twice as busy checking on the cash disbursement of welfare if they checked it thoroughly, than if it was handled under the present voucher system.

Mr. Hefler replied that the use of cheque and cash payment was made in other programs and that no problems had been encountered.

Mr. Baker expressed appreciation for the manner in which Yellowknife welfare was being administered but he was dead against any cash payment of welfare.

Mr. Murphy, the Regional Welfare Superintendent for Yellowknife, was then called to the table to give his views.

Mr. Murphy said that there was one primary purpose which was apparently being overlooked and that was that the individuals on relief should be

made as independent as possible, that more controls which bring more problems were not needed but rather less controls. He also felt that the committee was really discriminating against the poorer citizen. He said, for example, that no one was disturbed at Yellowknife when baby bonus cheques were used to purchase beer in the cocktail lounges. However, if a man of limited means used a welfare cheque in a similar manner he was immediately jumped on. He thought this was a matter of straight discrimination against the lower economic bracket of our society.

In response to Mr. Hodgson's question, Mr. Murphy said that there was some abuse of the cheque system of old age pension and baby bonus and that, to his knowledge, some of this money was used for purposes such as liquor and gambling. He emphasized again, however, that the committee was apparently only concerned about the poorer people, that it looked sideways when the more affluent persons of society did similar things.

Mr. Hodgson said that he had studied the paper closely and that he agreed wholeheartedly with its conclusion. He felt that it was both degrading and antiquated to have a relief system which had been discarded in most of the rest of Canada in the 1930's. He said that if the rest of Canada some day adopts the system that is now in Quebec and in the U.S.A., beer would be available in grocery stores, and welfare recipients would be able to purchase beer on the voucher system of welfare in exactly the same manner that they now purchase groceries by voucher. He said, however, that he appreciated the concern of the elected members for, first, the children who should be receiving the full benefit of welfare payments, and, second, for the dual cost which is borne by society when welfare is misused. However, he thought that more controls were not the answer but that if violations of the cheque system occur they could be corrected on an individual basis.

Mr. Trimble expressed the belief that it would be a very great problem indeed to provide proper scrutiny of the uses of cash welfare disbursements and he thought that an amended voucher system should leave the recipient free to be treated at the groceteria cash register in the same manner as other cash customers. This, however, was not thought possible by the other members of the committee. He said that never in his eight years' experience in the North had he encountered a case of relief rations being sold in order to gamble or purchase liquor.

Mr. Brown said that a former Councillor from Mackenzie South, Paul Kaeser, had told a previous Council of his experiences in this regard at Fort Smith.

Dr. Vallée said that he was impressed with the negative approach of the committee to this problem. In his view we could only guess what would happen if cheques were used.

Mr. Trimble retorted that, "we who have been in the North have a pretty good idea of what would happen".

Mr. Brown noted that the Reference for Advice did not suggest the universal practice of issuing relief by cheque. All that was being asked was that it be implemented on an experimental basis at three locations, Yellowknife, Fort Smith and Inuvik. He then called for an expression of opinion. Four members were in favour, three against and two abstained.

Dr. Vallée observed again that this was only on an experimental basis.

Mr. Trimble replied that the issue of relief by cheque had already been experimented with in the Delta area by other Departments and had not been found to be successful.

Dr. Vallée said that he was not too impressed with the welfare programs of the other Departments.

Item 4 - Development Services

Allotment 401, The Maintenance of Resource and Communication Roads

The committee then considered Allotment 401, the Maintenance of Resource and Communication Roads, in the amount of $79,112.00.

Mr. Brown explained that this represented the 15% territorial share of the total maintenance costs for these roads.

Allotment 401 carried.

Allotment 402, Tote Trails.

Mr. Goodall presented a strong appeal on behalf of Fort Simpson that great improvement should be made in the Snye Causeway which connects the island with the mainland. He said that the Department of Transport personnel, for example, had to go out daily to the airport from the town and they had to use an aircraft to go because the Snye was in an impassable condition most of the time. He said, similarily, a lumber concern that shipped 300,000 board feet each year was located on the mainland and that its personnel found it very difficult to cross the Snye with loads of lumber. He said Mr. Rheaume had asked a question in the Federal House concerning the amount spent on the Snye and had received a reply to the effect that $59,000 had been spent. He felt that "real money" should be spent to allow the Snye Causeway to be built to an acceptable standard for use during the 6 months of summer when it is needed.

Mr. Sivertz said he would be glad to see the problem solved but he believed the solution might be expensive.

Mr. Orange was asked to advise how much money had been spent and whether any plan had been made to improve the Snye. He said that no plans had been made to improve the Snye Causeway in the current or the next succeeding years.

Mr. Sivertz then said a Professor of Engineering from the University of Alberta had been asked to investigate this situation last year and had told him his intention was to make the river work for us rather than against us. The main problem was, apparently, that Fort Simpson was located at the confluence of the Liard and Mackenzie Rivers. There was some doubt, due to the amount of water flow, whether the Snye could be safely closed off without flooding the island during the spring run-off.

Mr. Goodall said that the Causeway was about 3/4 of a mile in length and that it had been situated where it was after considerable trial and error. It was not the intention to close off the water flow entirely and ice was not a material problem. But the Snye should be improved for use during the low water periods. He said that this was the "only salvation" for the town.

Further consideration of the matter was delayed until the University Professor's report could be obtained and studied.

Allotment 402 carried.

Allotment 403, Roads in Settlements Outside Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts.

Mr. Porritt observed that although a road maintenance item of $1,000

for Enterprise was included in the amount, there were, to his knowledge, no roads at present in the settlement except the main highway.

Mr. Baker said that he had no complaints regarding Rae, and that the roads there were well attended to.

Mr. Goodall said that in Providence snow removal in winter was inadequate and the condition of the roads was very bad in the summer. He said that, as a result, young people had to form bucket brigades to bring water 1/4 mile from the river. He suggested that the Fort Simpson Area Administrator should be put in charge of the settlement and should take it in hand. He said that definitely a capable man should be in charge. Apparently contractors left the main roads in very bad shape. Some culverts were misplaced and there was, generally, a deplorable situation. Some people that he knew of had to melt snow for wash water. He agreed with Mr. Brown that probably the best that could be done at the moment was to approach the District Administrator and ask him what could be done to improve the situation.

Mr. Hodgson supported Mr. Goodall's contention that modern equipment was apparently available and should be used. He said that there were men out of work and that there was no reason why the job could not easily be done.

Mr. Baker suggested the best solution was that a water truck and tank be provided similar to that at Rae.

Mr. Goodall said that there was already a truck in Fort Providence but that they did not have access to the houses due to the bad road conditions.

Mr. Baker then brought up the matter of poor roads on Latham Island in Yellowknife and Mr. Brown advised him that this was a matter to be taken up with the municipal council since it was completely a municipal responsibility.

Vote 403 carried.

Allotment 404, Street Lighting in Settlements Outside Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts:

Mr. Baker asked why electric lights had not been provided for the Indian portion of the Rae settlement. He said that the 16 lights provided in the town were situated around the government buildings, school and Mission complex and that there was no lighting for the Indians.

Mr. Orange replied that the reason lights were not provided in the Indian portion of the settlement was that the power line has not yet been extended to that area.

Mr. Baker replied that he must be an Indian because there was no light in his area. He had had to steal his own telephone pole and no one objected to this. He also said that no one at the present time had paid any charges for power used at Rae.

Mr. Orange said that within the last two months two new generators had been purchased from the DEW Line and installed, and that since the power capacity was now being enlarged street lighting would be extended to the Indian areas of Rae.

Mr. Brown then observed that the users would, of course, then be billed.

Mr. Baker informed the committee that Mr. Humphrys, the General Manager of the Northern Canada Power Commission, had told him that when a federal hostel is located in Rae then there will be sufficient demand to justify supplying power by a transmission line from Yellowknife.

Allotment 404 carried.

Allotment 405, Fire Protection in Settlements Outside Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts.

Mr. Porritt questioned the paying of the volunteer fire brigade at Resolution, and was advised that this was a new item; that the brigade was now being formed and that the brigade members would be paid once it was properly formed and approval had been given by the Fire Marshal.

Mr. Trimble asked a series of questions concerning the formation and payment of fire brigades and these were answered by Mr. Sivertz and Mr. Orange.

Allotment 405 carried.

Discussion of Sessional Paper No. 7, Annual Report - N.W.T. Fire Marshal - 1963

Council next considered Sessional Paper No. 7 - "The 1963 Report on Fires in the N.W.T.", prepared by the Fire Marshal, Mr. R.G. Whatmough.

Mr. Hodgson commented that this report indicated the excellent work being done by Mr. Whatmough in the area of fire prevention and extended his commendation to the Fire Marshal. The Report was accepted without further comment.

Allotment 406, Winter Roads

Mr. Goodall enquired when an all-weather road was to be built between Fort Simpson and Fort Providence.

Mr. Sivertz replied that there was no priority given for such an all-weather road.

Allotment 406 carried.

Allotment 407 carried.

Allotment 408, Water and Sewer Systems in Settlements

Mr. Yates was invited by Mr. Brown to join Mr. Orange at the Council table.

Mr. Yates, in reply to a question from Mr. Baker, reported that the proposed water and sewer system for Rae should be operating fairly soon. Mr. Yates also stated that at present there wasn't sufficient demand at Rae for the installation of power transmission lines from the NCPC Power Plant near Yellowknife. However, he thought that if the proposed school and hostel were erected that the power demands from these two installations would boost the overall requirements sufficiently to make such a line feasible.

Allotment 408 carried.

Allotment 4001, Construction of Local Roads in Settlements Outside Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts

Council then turned to the items in the Capital Account linked to Development Services and considered Allotment 4001.

Mr. Yates, explained, in answer to a question from Dr. Vallee, that each year, early in the spring, the Advisory Council on Northern Development met and allocated, community by community, all construction work, based on estimated departmental programs for each settlement; i.e., the department with the major construction program in any one settlement was also assigned work for other departments having smaller projects. It was on the basis of this policy that the Department of Transport was to carry out, in the current fiscal year, a small local road program in Coppermine, either by doing the job or by lending the equipment, such as

graders and so on, so the Territorial Government could do the job.

Allotment 4001 carried.

Allotment 4002, Construction of Sidewalks in Settlements Outside Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts.

Mr. Porritt enquired about the revote items under this Allotment and, in reply, Mr. Brown said these had to be repeated because in the past year the projects hadn't been undertaken as planned, because of staff or material shortages.

Allotment 4002 carried.

Allotment 4003 carried.

Allotment 4004 carried.

Allotment 4005 carried.

Allotment 4006 carried.

Allotment 4007, Water and Sewer Systems in Settlements

In the discussion on this Allotment Dr. Vallée thought that any action to provide a water and sewer system for Aklavik should be delayed in view of the request of the people to relocate to a new site.

Mr. Trimble stated the people had already declared that they wanted to move and, in his opinion, the Government should help them and pay for this move as a way of making up for past mistakes.

Mr. Brown said the people were free to move at their own expense at any time but he was sure the Federal Government would not wish to assist the people to move, having already provided a new townsite for the people from Aklavik some years ago.

Mr. Campbell pointed out that the relocation of Aklavik might take as long as three to five years and that the people needed the proposed water and sewer system now. He wondered whether any part of the new proposed system was portable and could be re-used in a new location.

Mr. Yates replied that part of the components of the proposed system for Aklavik could be re-used at a new site.

Mr. Hodgson said he favoured agreeing to the Allotment as presented, on the understanding that it was necessary now and the system could be used in part at least, if and when the people relocate.

Allotment 4007 carried.

Item 5 - Municipal Affairs

Allotments 501, 502, 503, 504, 506, 507, 508 and 509 carried.

Allotment 510, Community Planning Within Municipalities

Under this Allotment, which provided for Community Planning within municipalities, assistance was being provided this year for the town of Hay River and the village of Fort Smith.

Dr. Vallée enquired whether the municipality of Yellowknife would also benefit under this provision.

Mr. Brown replied that this could happen but that this benefit was voted by Council, upon the request of a community and this year Yellowknife had not requested any assistance.

Allotment 510 carried.

Allotments 511, 512 and 513 carried.

Allotment 514, Grant to Fort Smith Based on Assessment

Mr. Brown noted this Allotment referred to a grant to Fort Smith based on assessment and was a new item.

Mr. Porritt enquired what action was taken to equalize assessments of property in municipalities within the Territories so that differences in assessment procedure would not mean that one community might get a bigger grant. He added he understood that in Alberta the Provincial Government reviewed community assessments and made sure that these were uniform, town by town.

Mr. Brown answered that Alberta did the assessments for us and the same consultant was used year after year.

Mr. Harvey agreed that on this basis the N.W.T. assessment should be uniform and he was satisfied. He reported that the Alberta Government produced a manual of assessing formulas which was used by the Provincial Assessors.

Mr. Goodall asked for the assessment of property in Fort Simpson and stated that he thought the present assessment of government buildings was out of balance. He said there are, for example, sixteen government residences and other government works and the total assessment for all this property was only $63,000.

Mr. Brown reported that a trained assessor was going to Fort Simpson this year to re-appraise the community property and to place it on a proper basis and this would replace the assessment done locally by departmental staff.

Mr. Goodall then enquired about the plans to raise the status of Fort Simpson to a village. He mentioned that the people needed information on the subject and he reported also that many Fort Simpson residents were indigent.

Mr. Brown answered that it had been hoped to have Fort Simpson elevated to municipal status this year but this had not taken place and the re-classification was now planned for next year. He said that no action would be taken to change the status of Fort Simpson without consulting the local inhabitants. He pointed out that the staff of the Administrator of the Mackenzie included an expert on municipal affairs and that this officer would be visiting Simpson to explain what would be involved for the local people if the settlement was classified as a village.

Mr. Porritt noted that the local mill rate for Fort Smith had been reduced this year from 11 mills to 10 mills. He said that, in comparison, the Hay River people were paying 32 mills and this, with the special levy of 10 mills for education, meant that their total charge was 42 mills.

Mr. Orange replied that the village of Fort Smith had no administrative staff and was not operating a water and sewer system. He thought that when the village took over these functions the Fort Smith mill rate would climb at least as high, perhaps higher, than the rate struck for Hay River.

Mr. Porritt commented that the people in Fort Smith had the same services as the Hay River people enjoyed but didn't have to pay for them.

Allotment 514 carried.

Allotment 515 carried.

The Committee then studied the estimates provided in the Capital Account for Municipal Affairs.

Allotment 5001 - carried

Allotments 5002, 5003, 5004 and 5005 carried.

Allotment 5006, Town Planning and Development

Mr. Goodall pointed out that the land purchase proposals for future road extension called for the construction of the access road where the airstrip was now, using the area that was carefully cleared for airstrip purposes.

The Committee rose; the Chairman, Mr. Brown, reported progress. Council adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1964

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS

On Item 5, Motions, Mr. Goodall presented a Motion, seconded by Mr. Brown, that Council should express its appreciation to the Governor General, to the Prime Minister and to the Minister of Northern Affairs for the manner in which each respectively had received and entertained them. This Motion was unanimously approved by Council.

Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to continue its consideration of Bills 14 and 15, being Appropriations and Supplementary Appropriations Ordinances for 1964-65, Mr. Brown in the chair.

Fort Simpson Road Extension

Mr. Brown reminded the Committee that they had concluded yesterday's sitting considering Allotment 5006. On that portion of the Allotment dealing with Fort Simpson in the amount of $6,700, Mr. Brown said that Mr. Goodall had questioned Item 2 under Fort Simpson for the purchase of land for a road right-of-way extending between Lots 18 and 19 to provide extended access to the river road through Lots 29 and 31. Since yesterday's sitting Mr. Brown had checked the Administration's records on this Allotment and had discovered that the present road was apparently used as an emergency landing field. It was intended to extend this so as to make it more serviceable. Mr. Brown noted that since all air strips come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transport the Council is not competent to vote funds for an airstrip, but that if

they wished to consider the possibility of extending this as a road extension this was a legitimate consideration.

Mr. Goodall then rose and went to the map of Fort Simpson, which had been placed before Council, to explain the local situation. He said that this was strictly an airstrip, that there was no need of it in the community as a road, and that it had never been used as a road. It was from this airstrip that access was had by light plane to the main airfield which is on the mainland. He advised that the owners of Lots 29 and 31 did not wish to sell their land for an extension of the airstrip north-west, and that apparently the Administration was intending to expropriate the right-of-way to effect its purpose. He objected to this. He suggested that the air strip be extended in the opposite direction through Crown-owned lots 16 and 17. He said that the entire area of the island comprises only approximately one section of land. He thought it an injustice to separate the owners of buildings on lots 29 and 31 from their adjacent interests. Access would be severed if the airstrip was extended as planned.

Mr. Harvey then questioned whether the extension of this road allowance would allow larger aircraft to land and would the community benefit substantially by this improvement? Would regular scheduled airline flights be allowed to land on it?

Mr. Goodall replied that this had never been recognized officially as an airstrip. It was called a road, but used exclusively as an airstrip on an informal basis.

In response to Mr. Harvey's further question Mr. Goodall advised that it was desirable to lengthen it and that it served the community very well during the freeze-up and break-up periods. He said that when the Local Advisory Committee had included this item in its annual budget he had raised an objection in principle on behalf of those individuals who would be adversely affected by the extension of the airstrip. He now wished to bring this matter before Council's attention.

In answer to Mr. Harvey's question Mr. Orange said that in order to extend the airstrip eastward through the Government-owned property, he believed that a substantial amount of fill would be required. This item was agreed to and Mr. Brown suggested the Allotment be approved with the recommendation that the Administration should look into the matter and attempt to meet Mr. Goodall's objection, while meeting the requirements of the community and the desires of the local Advisory Committee.

Allotment 5006 carried.

Allotment 5007, Grants Towards Community Centres.

Mr. Porritt suggested that the Curling Rink at Resolution was serving a very good purpose.

Mr. Orange agreed and said that this project had brought out maximum community participation. The entire community had come together and contributed their interest and labour. A valuable project was also being undertaken at Rae in the coming year.

Mr. Goodall explained to the Committee that the Fort Simpson Item covered an extension of the community hall to link it with the Curling Rink.

Dr. Vallée questioned whether a mixed participation was experienced, that is whether Indian and Eskimo residents participate in these projects and enjoy the use of such facilities.

Mr. Brown explained that in order to qualify for these public grants the

respective community associations must guarantee that there be absolutely no discrimination on any racial or religious basis.

Mr. Porritt said that some complaints of a minor nature had been raised by Indians at Hay River but that these were, in fact, not accurate. They were based mainly on the natural reluctance of the natives to come forward and participate. He said, however, that this was being overcome and that a good job was being performed by the community centre. He said, for example, that the Indians at Hay River are now becoming avid curlers and are mixing socially much more with white people in this activity. In response to Mr. Baker's question concerning the $6,000 item for Rae, Mr. Brown explained that the $6,000 local share of the project could be met either through labour or materials as well as in a cash contribution. He said that the speed of construction of the centre would depend totally upon the local effort and desires.

Mr. Baker did not think that the local association could raise the $6,000 share required.

Mr. Orange said that during his last visit to Rae this matter had been discussed with Chief Bruno who had agreed to make local Indian labour available for the project.

Mr. Baker suggested that due to the construction of a new school and hostel elsewhere at Rae, the present school building might be adapted to community centre use.

After a brief discussion, however, this idea was not agreed to by Committee, since the community association had already indicated its interest in proceeding under the provisions of the community centres program to build its own building.

Allotment 5007 carried.

Allotment 5010, Winter Works Program

Mr. Brown explained to the Committee that these projects were designed to have a high labour content and they were, in effect, work projects created for the lean employment months of the winter.

Mr. Porritt asked a series of questions concerning the possibility of a specific project for the construction of a winter road from Resolution to Pine Point.

Mr. Sivertz observed that in his opinion this might very well be a federal project and as such would not be a proper consideration of the Council.

Mr. Porritt said that 4 to 5 miles of this road had already been constructed and Mr. Sivertz questioned the existence of such a road, as he had not heard of it under the federal projects and the Territorial Government had not voted funds for such a project.

Mr. Porritt's further comments indicated that this was a road to the D.O.T. transmitter site, which had been constructed by the Department of Transport.

Mr. Sivertz suggested that a request might be made to the Federal Government for a location survey for winter works road project from Resolution to Pine Point.

Mr. Porritt expressed the desire for action regardless of what the proper approach was or whether it was a federal or territorial responsibility.

Mr. Harvey then requested that, for the information of Council members, a map be made available indicating what the present road network was, and what roads were proposed for construction in the forseeable future, in

the southern portion of the Northwest Territories and in northern Alberta and British Columbia.

Mr. Brown said that this information would be put together and presented to Council.

In response to Mr. Hodgson's question Mr. Orange explained briefly the nature of the $45,000 Winter Works expenditure during the previous fiscal year. He said that it was mainly for firebreaks, that expenditures had been made at Hay River, Inuvik and Aklavik and that these projects had been designed with a high labour content to provide work for the unemployed. Mr. Brown explained that all the projects under this program receive prior approval by the Department of Labour, which is responsible for the parent federal program with which we co-operate.

Allotment 5010 carried.

Allotment 5012 carried.

Allotment 5013, Contingency Loan for Water and Sewer System - Hay River Subdivision.

At Mr. Brown's request the committee wrote into their appropriations Allotment 5013, a contingency loan item for a water-sewer system for the Hay River subdivision, including authorization for the Commissioner to negotiate and enter into an interim agreement relating thereto. This item was agreed to in the amount of $1.00.

Mr. Sivertz explained the interim character of the authority which was being extended to him. He said that the pressure of time did not allow a formal or complete submission to Council at this time but that the agreement entered into by the Commissioner would have to be ratified by Council. Funds would not be a large problem in this project until after the Fall session, and temporary funds which might be needed could be found by transfer from other allotments, provided the $1.00 contingency vote was passed. In effect, this vote gave the Commissioner authority to take all enabling acts, and to allow engineering plans to be prepared and made ready so that tenders could be called for the first phase of the water-sewer project without loss of time. This included the water intake to be constructed during the winter months when contractors could work easily on the Great Slave Lake ice.

Allotment 5013 carried.

Mr. Brown noted that he would request a deduction of $1.00 from some other capital vote in order to balance all the totals shown in the schedules previously prepared. Committee agreed to give the Administration permission to make such a deduction.

Item 6 - Game Management

Mr. Bennett was called to the Council table by Mr. Brown.

Allotment 601, Wolf Control and Caribou Conservation Program.

Mr. Porritt questioned why two hunters should be paid $400 per month for 11 months hunting and wondered whether they actually hunted for 11 months each year.

Mr. Brown explained that the men responsible for hunting were trappers who were responsible for carrying on an educational program as well, among the Indians and Eskimos in their vicinities.

Mr. Orange augmented Mr. Brown's comments by pointing to Mr. McAuley who was hired as a hunter under this program. He said that at Contwoyto

Lake an excellent job had been done in terms of caribou conservation education for the Eskimos. They now shoot only the caribou actually needed for their personal uses and, as a result, this community was thriving.

In response to Mr. Porritt's further question it was confirmed that the hunters hired under the program retained their own trapping rights.

Mr. Baker expressed the opinion that any wolf control program was strictly redundant and unnecessary. To his knowledge there were hardly any wolves in the Northwest Territories and when poison was used to set baits for them this poison tended to wipe out all the foxes and other carnivorous fur-bearing animals on which some of the local people relied for their livelihood.

In response to Mr. Goodall's question Mr. Bennett explained that a combination of shooting, den hunting and poisoning was used to control the wolf population.

In response to Mr. Hodgson's question Mr. Bennett admitted that some foxes were lost because of the program but that they were not being wiped out.

Mr. Brown explained that the wildlife experts, on which Council relies for advice, estimate that the benefits of the program far outweigh its liabilities.

In response to Mr. Campbell's question as to why baits are not set by air, Mr. Brown replied that it is both more costly and more non-discriminatory. When baits are set in wolf dens, foxes seldom go in and are therefore seldom bothered.

Mr. Sivertz admitted that predator control programs of this sort are controversial, that some people accuse them of disturbing the balance of nature. He said, for example, that bounty programs have proven unsuccessful. They simply cut peaks off the tops of the population cycles and sometimes actually increase the basic problem. Another approach to the problem is on humanitarium grounds and on prevention of cruelty to animals. He said that his office constantly receives letters from both organizations and individuals who offer a very real body of opinion against such predator control programs. However, the Canadian Wildlife Service believes this program to be absolutely necessary, considering the heavy drain on the caribou population which has occurred due to over-hunting by Indians and Eskimos. The caribou herds are now at such a low point that no chance can be taken that the herd population will be further reduced by wolves. Therefore, wolves must be rigidly controlled. He, therefore, favoured the continuation of the program.

Mr. Baker explained emphatically that, in his opinion, the decline of the caribou was not at all due to the wolves but rather due to Indians who only stop killing them when they run out of ammunition. He said that the local trappers could hunt wolves for the value of their hides. During the previous winter wolf hides brought up to $40.00.

Mr. Brown gave a brief summary of the thoughts expressed by committee members.

Allotment 601 carried.

Allotment 602, Canine Disease Control

Dr. Vallée questioned whether the law now requires that all dogs be vaccinated and received the reply that no such mandatory control had been imposed to date. After considerable discussion on this matter Council agreed that a paper should be prepared for presentation at the

Fall Session of Council concerning all aspects of the possibility of a universal preventive innoculation program in the Northwest Territories.

Allotment 602 carried.

Allotments 603, 604, 606 and 607 carried.

Discussion of Sessional Paper No. 13, Restrictions on the Snaring of Fur-Bearing Animals

The Committee then turned to Sessional Paper No. 13 and Mr. Baker commented that in the Rae area snares were used by trappers for rabbits and in the past were also used for foxes. He said that the fox population in the area was now almost exterminated because the fox took poison bait set out for wolves. For this reason the Indian trappers had pretty well discontinued the use of fox snares for foxes, although occasionally they were used to catch lynx. He agreed with the Administration's recommendation of not extending the use of snares and, in fact, declared that snares should be prohibited.

The Committee accepted Sessional Paper No. 13.

Council then turned to consideration of Allotment 6001 which provided for bombardier winter trails.

Allotment 6001 carried.

Item 7 - Administration

The Committee then turned to the allotments for Administration expenses.

Allotment 701 carried.

Allotment 702, Miscellaneous Printing

Traders' Fur Record Books and Social Assistance

Under this Allotment the provision for printing Traders' Fur Record Books provoked considerable discussion, particularly from Mr. Porritt. He was concerned that the information provided through the Fur Record Book was made public. He said it was his understanding that information from this Fur Record Book, which includes details of the trapper's take and the income earned from the sale of fur, was consulted by those officers issuing welfare and was used to decide the amount of relief issued to individuals. Mr. Porritt said this discouraged some trappers who didn't want their relief entitlement reduced because they had earned income from the sale of furs.

Mr. Orange reported that the information about income was not obtained from the Fur Record but rather the investigator consulted the Trader, the R.C.M. Police Detachment and any other source of information to get details about earned income and to decide on the eligibility of applicants for social assistance.

Mr. Trimble commented that in some places, Tuktoyaktuk for example, the same man handled the Fur Record Book and the issue of relief.

Mr. Orange agreed that this did happen in a few small places.

Mr. Brown said that the reports compiled in the field from the Trader's Fur Record Book were confidential and were sent to Ottawa for the preparation of "fur take" statistics and "fur" income. This information was extremely valuable in connection with game record purposes.

Mr. Hodgson agreed that we must record our resources, fur included, and

that this sort of operation was done by all industries. He noted, for example, the logging industry recorded the log cut and the fishing industry recorded the fish take, and this was the only way we could record our use of our economic resources. For this reason such records were essential.

Mr. Porritt said he didn't disagree that a trapper's income from fur should be considered when he applied for relief, but he was concerned that information from the Fur Trader's records seemed to be less confidential than it was supposed to be and that there were leaks which were obvious in any settlement. He said some of his constituents had asked him to raise this point at the Council meeting. He added that because income from fur seems to discourage trappers from going out, perhaps in any future applications for relief, only half of a trapper's fur income should be considered as earnings in determining his relief eligibility and payment.

Mr. Trimble stated that the Legal Adviser should be asked to check on the legality of the fur records being used as a basis to compute welfare eligibility. In reply Mr. Brown said Northern Affairs received only a copy of the fur take detail and that this record was, after all, maintained by the trader.

Mr. Trimble maintained the Fur Trader's record should not be consulted by welfare officers in deciding relief eligibility and that this practice should be stopped.

Mr. Baker said that in years past when he operated as a trader the Indian Affairs Agent asked him what fur trappers had sold and the agent used the information given him to determine the income earned from this source and the eligibility of applicants for relief.

Council then moved along to Item No. 3 under Allotment 702 which provided for the cost of producing licence plates.

Mr. Porritt urged that the licence plate colours for the North should be changed. He said the colours used now had been used for the past eight or nine years and that these colours were taken as the only ones then available. He suggested the colours white and blue would be more appropriate to indicate the Arctic areas or, as a patriotic gesture, perhaps red, white and blue.

Mr. Brown replied that the Administration had no firm views on any colour combination and those colours in use in the Northwest Territories were those colours stated to be the best combination for easy visual reference.

Mr. Porritt interjected to say he had been asked to press for brighter colours.

Mr. Brown then asked Councillors to suggest colour combinations for the licences and said such recommendations could be presented and considered at the next Session of Council.

Allotment 702 carried.

Allotments 703, 704, 705, 706 and 707 carried.

Allotment 708, Travelling and Living Expenses of Members of Council of The Northwest Territories and Staff Required to Attend Sessions.

Mr. Sivertz suggested that because of the plan for Council, at the next Session in the Northwest Territories, to charter an aircraft to visit settlements, perhaps more money should be provided under this Allotment to cover this possibility.

Mr. Brown commented that if it was found extra money was going to be needed this should be supplied through Supplementary Estimates. Council agreed to this approach.

Allotment 708 carried.

Allotments 709, 710, 711 and 712 carried.

Allotment 713, Development of Tourism

Mr. Porritt reported that to his knowledge there were at least 20 to 30 enquiries a week arriving at the settlements in his riding and he thought more publications on various aspects of northern tourism should be made available to these settlements for use in replying to enquiries. He said also that although he was concerned about the total cost for the development of tourism he agreed with the principle of promoting tourism for the North.

Mr. McConnell was then invited to join the Council at the table.

Tourist Promotion Grants

Mr. Porritt, in commenting on the Grants available under this Allotment, said the $2,000 provided was very limited and wouldn't supply many grants to help northern centres with tourist development.

Mr. McConnell explained that to date only Yellowknife had taken advantage of this opportunity for a matching grant and that the maximum amount available under this program was $500 per settlement. He said he understood that Hay River was interested in qualifying for a matching grant under this provision.

Mr. Porritt said that the recently opened Hay River Tourist Office found that operational expenses were rather high and no doubt it would be applying for a grant.

N.W.T. Tourist Promotion and Literature

Mr. Hodgson wanted to know how the booklets describing the various tourist attractions were distributed.

Mr. McConnell described the distribution system as being four-part. He said that, first of all, pamphlets were distributed in answer to enquiries. In the second place, the Yellowknife Tourist Bureau and the Hay River Information Booth circulated tourist literature. In the third place, the Alberta Tourist Association in Edmonton did the same and in fact this was a most important outlet as it intercepted a great many American tourists and interested them in visiting the Northwest Territories. In the fourth place, other outlets were used, such as the Shell Oil Company, and, indeed, there was a problem in controlling the number of possible distribution outlets.

Mr. Hodgson remarked that tourism is recognized throughout Canada as a major source of income and it was his view that the Northwest Territories had great tourist potential, and the distribution of pamphlets describing tourist attractions was a matter of major importance.

He mentioned that many firms now granted their staff holidays with pay up to four weeks and that people with so much paid leave tended to spend this vacation time in travel. He noted that travel in the U.S.A. was not as attractive as it had been because of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. He went on to say that people planning a trip usually did this in the Spring and he thought for this reason the folders describing the tourist attractions of the North should be distributed early. They should be sent to the Automobile Associations. He had noted that such Associations had a wealth of material from all sorts of competitive areas and that the Northwest Territories should have their literature in these offices as well. He thought also that the provincial Travel Bureaus would be pleased

to distribute tourist pamphlets describing the charms of the Northwest Territories. He expressed the view that the people travelling these days wanted to see something different and he thought that the attractions of the Northwest Territories met this requirement. His final point was that, in his opinion, the distribution of tourist literature demanded as much effort as the preparation and publication of this literature.

Discussion of Seeeional Paper No. 17, Development of Tourism.

Mr. Brown then drew Council's attention to Sessional Paper No. 17.

Mr. Hodgson, in commenting on paragraph (g) under the heading "Promotion Activities", stated he thought that advertising should stress the use of blown-up pictures in displays, at relatively little expense, instead of the use of technical exhibits.

Mr. McConnell said this paragraph referred mostly to travelling exhibits which were displayed at sportsmen's shows. In answer to another enquiry, he said the NWT Tourist Office Staff was comprised of one officer and also one clerk who was working fulltime at present but not fulltime during the year and that, in addition, he helped out himself when required.

Eastern Arctic Tourist Development Problems

Dr. Vallée enquired about the tourist development planned for the Eastern Arctic.

Mr. McConnell stated the climate, the transportation difficulties and the accommodation deficiencies were problems peculiar to the Eastern part of the Arctic and hindered tourist development at present. He also mentioned that the flood of enquiries concerning the Mackenzie District had been taking almost all the time of the small tourist promotion staff and this had meant the Eastern Arctic was neglected. He said that the fishing season in the East was about half the length of the possible season in the West, and furthermore, only char was available in the Eastern Arctic whereas in the Western Arctic other fish were also caught. He added the cost of visiting the East was higher than visiting the Western Arctic. For all these reasons he believed tourist development in the Eastern Arctic would be slow in comparison to tourist development in the Mackenzie District.

Dr. Vallée likened conditions on Baffin Island to those of northern Quebec, with which he was familiar. He said the type of visitor to the Eastern Arctic would be different from the type which visited the Western Arctic. He described a visit to Povungnituk by thirty school teachers who were not interested in the usual tourist attractions of hunting and fishing but rather in observing the settlement life of the Eskimo people. He thought that perhaps some promotion could be done on the basis of this difference and that we might attract the visitor to the Eastern Arctic who was interested in special aspects of the North.

Mr. McConnell agreed, although he said experience had shown that the fishing enthusiast was the pioneer with regard to opening up tourist attractions.

Mr. Baker referred to two fishing lodges on Great Bear Lake and said that these specialized in catering to American tourists interested in catching char and trout. He reported that these businesses were expanding quickly. In one case the operator had started with six boats and now had over thirty, and his business was developing in all directions. He also mentioned that there was a fishing lodge on Great Slave Lake near Fort Reliance.

Mackenzie River Tourist Cruise

Mr. Goodall stated that he was looking forward to the operation of a

passenger boat on the Mackenzie River by the Yellowknife Transportation Company. He said that previously when passenger boat travel was available along the Mackenzie this service drew a good response and people from all over took the opportunity to travel downriver and see the Arctic coast. It was his opinion that the highly developed airlift service now in operation would not counter the attractions of cruising downriver.

Mr. McConnell agreed with Mr. Goodall that the tourist development prospect had been changed slightly because of this proposed Mackenzie Cruise operation which was now expected to start in June, 1966. He mentioned the plan to engage two researchers under contract this coming summer to study community facilities in connection with the proposed operation of the 90-passenger boat. For example, they were to check into the availability of small boats at ports of call which could be hired for local charter trips. Also the possibility of having Volkswagen buses available for use for local tours was being investigated. He added that a special pamphlet was being written about the Mackenzie River.

Mr. Baker enquired how many cruises the 90 passenger boat would make in one season.

Mr. McConnell explained that each cruise would normally be downriver or upriver; i.e. the passengers would cruise down to the Delta and fly back or fly down to the Delta and cruise back. He thought that the vessel would be able to make about four, possibly five,round trips in a season. The cruise was planned to terminate at Inuvik or perhaps Tuktoyaktuk, although the weather would have some bearing on where each cruise finally ended.

Mr. Baker mentioned the excellent fishing at Good Hope Bay and suggested that arrangements might be made for some sort of a flight connection at Good Hope to take passengers from the cruise to this excellent fishing site, a short distance away. He said that the fishing site could be reached by about a half-hour flight from Fort Good Hope.

Mr. McConnell noted this suggestion.

Tourist Promotion Staff

Dr. Vallée enquired whether more staff could be allocated to the promotion of tourism for the Northwest Territories. He thought that tourism had so many excellent possibilities to put more money into the Northwest Territories that the Council should recommend that the Industrial Division press ahead on promoting tourism. He wondered whether Council's support would help the Industrial Division in its need for more staff for this purpose.

Mr. Sivertz proposed that Council should recommend to Northern Affairs that the federal schools and hostels, vacant during the summer, be made available at various settlements to accommodate tourists.

Mr. McConnell commented to say that accommodation was not critical in the Western Arctic but was a real problem in the Eastern and Central Arctic. He also said that at a good many settlements not only was accommodation a problem but also the availability of someone within the settlement to handle tourists. He added that both these requirements were missing in most settlements in the Eastern and Central Arctic.

Mr. Campbell asked whether the Administration could produce an outline of tourist promotion plans and have it available before Council prorogued.

Mr. McConnell replied that the program laid out for this year was ambitious in relation to the staff available to undertake it. The present plan was based in part on the hope that another position would be available to carry some of the workload. It had been necessary, in connection with detailed

studies, to farm out travel survey work to investigators hired under contract.

Mr. Campbell said that what he had in mind was a plan for action which Council could support, including the immediate requirements for more staff.

Mr. McConnell said that he would try to put together a proposal within the next two or three days which would outline staff requirements and a program for 1965-66.

Allotment 713 carried

The Committee adjourned at 12:45 P.M.

2:45 o'clock P.M.

The Committee continued discussing Bills 14 and 15, Mr. Brown in the chair.

Mr. Brown directed the Committee's attention to Sessional Paper No. 7, the Report of the Fire Marshal for the Northwest Territories, which had previously been considered by the Committee. The Committee agreed to accept this report as submitted. Mr. Brown then pointed out to the Committee that the representatives of Indian Affairs Branch had come to discuss matters of mutual concern.

Indian Affairs in the N.W.T.

The representatives of the Indian Affairs Branch were Mr. R.F. Battle, the Director, Mr. W. Rudnicki, the Chief of Welfare Division and Mr. L.L. Brown, Chief, Federal-Provincial Relations Division. Also present was the Alberta Regional Superintendent of Welfare, Mr. Ogden. In calling these representatives to the table Mr. Brown noted that several questions had been raised for discussion. One concerned the question of standards of welfare for Treaty versus non-Treaty individuals in the North. A second point was the possibility of transferring from Indian Affairs to the Northern Administration Branch responsibilities for the administration of Indian welfare and related programs in the North. Mr. Brown also noted that Mr. Baker had some specific questions to direct concerning housing programs for Indians. At Mr. Brown's request Mr. Battle gave a brief summary of the responsibilities of the Indian Affairs Branch.

Mr. Battle welcomed the opportunity to meet with members of the Northwest Territories Council and to discuss matters of mutual concern related to the welfare of Indians in the Northwest Territories. He explained that he had been Director of the Branch for approximately four months and previous to this, Mr. Gordon, who is now Assistant Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs, held the appointment for one year. Prior to this, Colonel Jones, now retired, had been Director, and had also been a member of the Northwest Territories Council. Mr. Battle said that he was a native of Alberta and that he had at one time been responsible for the administration of the Mackenzie as part of the Alberta Region under Indian Affairs. He had travelled in the Mackenzie and knew something of the problem with which Council members were concerned. He explained that Mr. Rudnicki, Chief of the Indian Affairs Welfare Division, had formerly been Chief of the Welfare

Division for the Northern Affairs Department. Mr. Brown, his assistant, had important contributions to make concerning revisions of the Indian Act and knew thoroughly many other related problems. He said that basically the problem of changed Indian administration was one of federal-provincial relations. It was the aim of the Branch to co-ordinate, with provincial or territorial authorities, programs which would see hastening of the assimilation of the Indian into the main stream of Canadian culture. Treaties No. 8 and 11 with the Federal Government had been signed by representatives of the Indians living in the Mackenzie Region. These Treaties were very little different from those signed by other Western Canadian bands. The exception, in fact, being that no land had as yet been taken up by them as they were entitled to under the Treaties.

To Dr. Vallée's question concerning the amount of land entitlement Mr. Battle replied that a family of 5 persons would be entitled to roughly 640 acres.

Mr. L.L. Brown explained that in aggregate 576,000 acres were held as a credit to the Indians of the Mackenzie Region. These had not been taken to date.

Jurisdiction of Indians in the N.W.T.

Mr. Battle said that several suggestions had been advanced concerning the possible future courses of action by his Branch in the Northwest Territories. One was simply that the Indian Affairs Branch withdraw from all activity in the Mackenzie. He believed, however, that a more appropriate course of action would be the co-operation of Federal, Territorial and Municipal authorities to allow greater integration of the Indian into society. Although this principle was agreed to last fall at the Federal-Provincial Conference it was realized that very many complicated problems were involved and as a result a Federal-Provincial Conference at the Ministerial level was recommended. Originally this Conference had been planned to convene in May but due to unavoidable delays it was now proposed that it would be held in October. At this time the provinces would be advised by means of detailed reports how the Federal Government would propose to co-operate with the Provincial Governments with a view to the standardization of treatment of Indians within the various provincial boundaries in relation to services normally supplied to the residents of the respective provinces by the Provincial Governments. Because of the fact that the proposals by the Federal Government had not yet been made known to the Provincial Governments, Mr. Battle felt that he could not divulge this information to the Council in view of the fact that the Press was present. He thought it would be entirely inappropriate for the Provincial Governments to receive this information via the medium of the press. He said, however, that the information, reports and recommendations, etc., which were being advanced at this Conference would be made available considerably before the actual Conference so that the various provincial authorities could study them and be prepared with their replies at the Conference. Mr. Battle assured the Committee that when this information is mailed to the provinces, it would also be made available to the Territorial Government. He further assured the Committee that he would be quite happy to sit down with the next session of Council whether here in Ottawa or in the North to discuss in detail the proposals that had been advanced, and the possibilities of their implementation. He said further that he, personally, would be happy to consult with the Commissioner on such mutual problems before the Fall Conference.

Mr. Brown then thanked Mr. Battle warmly for his address. He believed that his remarks had brought the entire program into better focus and into perspective with other related problems. At Mr. Brown's invitation Mr. Sivertz spoke briefly. He said that he felt that basically all the elements of administration should be handled in as much the same way as

possible for both Indians and other people. He thought that this might require that the same administrative unit be used. In Mr. Sivertz' view the concept of "separate but equal" facilities is not administratively feasible. It has been so indicated in certain States south of the Border. Usually the facilities or services were not equal but even when they were equal they were not thought to be so by the recipients. The recipients regarded this as a disability. Mr. Sivertz therefore expressed the hope that the extension of functions of social welfare to Indians should be achieved in the North by the same agency as that dealing with the rest of the population so that all the various differences could simply be submerged and it would be obvious to all that identical treatment was being received.

Mr. Brown then invited questions or remarks from Council Members.

Discrepancies in Social Assistance

Mr. Baker said that he had been in contact with the Indian Affairs Branch over the problems of old age pensioners at Yellowknife and Rae who do not receive additional assistance beyond the statutory allowances that they were entitled to, although other individuals who were not Indians receive such assistance. He said that he had discussed this matter previously in Ottawa with Mr. Regan and that although he had been assured that the allowances would be adjusted in a manner which would ensure similar treatment for Indians, that this had not, in fact, been carried out. When he approached the Indian Affairs Agent at Yellowknife he admitted that he had received orders to make these changes but he said that these were contrary to his standing orders and that he could not comply with them. Mr. Baker said that at Rae $20.00 a month at least was required to provide fuel, either in the form of fuel oil or wood. He said that it could not be expected that the recipients of statutory allowances in the amount of $65 - $75 per month could live and pay this amount of money for fuel. When he had not received satisfaction from the Yellowknife Indian Agent he had wired Mr. Regan and had been informed that a letter would follow. When the letter was finally received, signed by Mr. Battle, it was completely contrary to his desires and the agreement with Mr. Regan. He said that the Indian received no benefit. Mr. Baker also mentioned the request he had made for an extension of the period during which Indians could fish in the reserve area of Great Slave Lake near Rae. He had asked that this privilege be given until freezeup and felt that if the Indians could not utilize all the fish that they caught, they could certainly sell them to commercial fishing companies and receive a cash income up to an amount which he estimated at between $25,000 and $30,000. He said, however, that the reply received from Indian Affairs suggested that the Indians conduct fishing on inland lakes. He added that this would require the charter of airplanes and they could not afford this. This matter was also unsatisfactorily handled. He specifically objected to the limiting of widows and disabled persons to receiving rations of a certain type at the grocery stores. He mentioned that they could get rolled oats, sugar, flour and lard but that they could not purchase items such as meat, bacon and butter. He said that although a fresh meat supply was given to the Indians weekly at Rae, they had no electric appliances like refrigerators to keep this meat fresh. One woman that he knew had only $14.00 for a month. Another couple had $30.00. This was not sufficient, and the people concerned came to him for help but he had no jurisdiction to go out and buy what they needed. He said that the Indians were not being treated like human beings and, although they now had the franchise and received certain federal benefits, such as the old age pension, they had not been integrated on the welfare level with other people of the North. He demanded this be brought into effect.

Mr. Brown summarized Mr. Baker's remarks. He said that apparently it was

felt that there was some area of discrimination against the indigenous peoples who are in receipt of statutory allowances.

Mr. Battle said that he was, for his part, quite prepared to make adjustments to the present policy to bring them into line, wherever possible, with the treatment being given other northern residents.

In response to a further question about the present policy Mr. Battle invited the Chief of Welfare Division, Mr. Rudnicki, to answer.

Mr. Rudnicki said that most of these were shared programs, that is Federal-Provincial, and that some provinces give supplementary allowances to those in receipt of statutory allowances such as old age pension, disability, blind pension, etc. He said that no policy had yet been established by the Indian Affairs Branch which would permit extra federal assistance to match this type of territorial assistance. He admitted that an anomalous situation, therefore, did exist.

Mr. Brown observed that it appeared that the Indians fell between two jurisdictions. He said that the Territorial Government's supplementary grants could not properly be made to Indians who were a federal charge and yet the Federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration apparently had not seen fit to extend similar supplementary assistance to Indians of the North.

Mr. Rudnicki replied that while no general supplementary assistance policy was in effect, there was a degree of flexibility in the welfare provisions of the Indian Affairs programs which would allow such assistance but that it would require a means test in each case.

Mr. Sivertz observed that this was one of the many differences which undoubtedly existed in the North concerning the manner in which the Treaty and non-Treaty people were treated. He suggested that here again was evidence of the value of a single administrative body to deal with all the people of the North. He expressed the belief that the Council could easily bring up and examine 50 or more such points of difference, but this would be of very little profit. He suggested, therefore, that the Committee turn its thoughts to positive channels such as the possibility of a transfer of jurisdiction for administrative purposes only, although he admitted that no ultimate transfer of the basic responsibility of the Federal Government could be or should be made.

Transfer of Indian Jurisdiction

In response to Mr. Harvey's question concerning the possibility of implementing federal proposals to transfer welfare, labour and education to the provinces Mr. Battle said that this was to be considered at the Federal-Provincial Conference, and he did not feel that he could comment in a specific way at the present time because this information had not yet been made available to the provinces. He said, however, that his Branch had a flexible approach and an open attitude towards proposals for revised welfare, rehabilitation and other programs. He said, for example, that 200 joint education agreements had been entered into by the Branch within the last ten years affecting many Indians under their jurisdiction. He said that the Indians had been consulted with at all times and had agreed to these arrangements.

Mr. Harvey said that Council appreciated this problem of consulting with the Indians and the ascertaining of their desire on all these matters. He wondered what main principles would be applied to any agreement to be entered into by the Territorial Government.

Mr. Battle replied that any agreement could cover the extension of service, the maintenance of standards and consultation with the Indians. He said the financial details must all be worked out by inter-staff negotiation before presentation to the respective political bodies.

In response to Mr. Harvey's further question concerning the willingness of Mr. Battle to discuss the particular problems of the North with the Territorial Government as a matter separate from the October Federal-Provincial Conference Mr. Battle said that he would be happy to sit down on this basis following the Conference when specifics could be gone into and something concrete achieved.

Dr. Vallée wondered if there was any reason why the Northwest Territories Council could not have a representative at the October Federal-Provincial Conference. He pointed out that the proportion of Indians to the total population in the Northwest Territories exceeds that of any of the provinces.

Mr. Sivertz explained that this problem had arisen on many occasions in the past, and that the requirements had been met by an informal representation at such conferences. He explained that there was a basically different relationship between the Territorial Government and Federal Government than between the sovereign provinces and the Federal Government, especially in fiscal matters. In his view it was appropriate for him to attend as an observer and this would be adequate. He said, however, that Council may wish to recommend to the Minister of Northern Affairs that he attend the Conference in an official capacity.

Dr. Vallée resolved that the Commissioner attend as a participant to the Conference and that failing this he should attend as an observer.

In response to Mr. Hodgson's question Mr. Battle confirmed that regardless of the outcome of the Federal-Provincial Conference in October the Indian Affairs Branch would be quite prepared to sit down and discuss in detail all the possibilities of transfer of administration or the adjustment of present Indian programs in the North with the Northwest Territories Council.

Mr. Brown thanked Mr. Battle for his remarks and requested that committee members keep their remarks and questions on broad general policies and not on specific detailed problems which were very time consuming.

Mr. Baker said that several times Mr. Battle had spoken of the need for consultation with the Indians. He explained to Mr. Battle that the Northwest Territories had progressed now to a place where they had elected the constitutional representatives of the people and that he had been elected by the people of Mackenzie North, including the Indian people, to represent them. Therefore, he felt that he was their representative and it was not necessary for Indian Affairs to go any further than himself in consulting with the Indian people. His second comment concerned the housing programs carried on at Yellowknife and Rae. He asked Mr. Battle whether or not there had been any proper town planning for these settlements and he suggested an answer in the negative. He said further that Indians were living in the same modern age as other Canadians and kerosene or gas lamps were no longer acceptable. The Indian Affairs Branch had not, however, provided electric wiring in their housing for Indians and, therefore, electric lights and appliances could not be used. He said that if some advance in the treatment of Indians was not made soon the end of the world would come before satisfaction was received.

Mr. Campbell reviewed several of the suggestions made by Mr. Sivertz and Mr. Battle concerning more co-operation between the territorial and federal agencies. He wondered then if it was not logical for the two staffs to get together now before the Federal-Provincial Conference to

find out in what areas progress and co-operation seemed most likely.

Mr. Baker said that he cherished this idea and Dr. Vallée spoke also in agreement. He felt that this matter should be speeded up, that it was an urgent matter and should be attended to promptly.

Mr. Battle cautioned with one observation. He said that the phrase "transfer of responsibility" had been used and he thought all Council members should realize that certain statutory responsibilities of the Federal Government could not be assigned to the provinces or to the Territorial Government. Administrative arrangements might, however, be made for the discharge of these responsibilities through the junior governments.

In response to Mr. Harvey's question Mr. Battle emphasized again that as soon as the federal proposals were sent to the provinces before the Federal-Provincial Conference they would also be sent at that time to the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Sivertz felt that the time available from the date of receipt of such a report to the next Council session would not allow a complete report to be filed by the Commissioner. He said, however, that he might be in a position to present a partial or interim report to Council.

To Mr. Trimble's question, whether there were any current programs carried on by the Indian Affairs Branch to assist in promoting community development, Mr. Battle said that there was one co-operative at Fort Franklin, and that a loan of $5,000 had been made from the revolving fund but that no permanent staff members were directly charged with this responsibility. Discussions had been held, however, with the Co-operative Union of Canada with a view to making an Indian Affairs employee available for this work. Mr. Battle said his emphasis would be on co-operating with Territorial programs rather than the development of a series of independent Indian programs.

Mr. Porritt expressed the opinion that all indigenous people in the North, whether half-breed or Treaty Indians, should be treated in the same manner. They should all have the same status and none should be favoured over others. Mr. Battle replied that it was a legislative problem. The Indian Affairs Act was quite specific in its definition of what constituted an "Indian" and he did not think it appropriate to make any further comment since the possibility of re-negotiating Treaties 8 and 11 in the North were not subjects for detailed consideration here. He said that, although he was sympathetic to the idea that all citizens should be treated in a similar manner, he was not in a position to say whether this could ever come about.

Mr. Sivertz felt that the committee should not aim at taking away any status privileges or benefits that the Indians might have but that these would eventually be submerged in the general advance of the entire economy of the North. He said, for example, that the hospital-medical services currently available in most provinces were far beyond the previous specific commitments made to Indians.

Mr. Porritt said that the business of Treaty Indians not taking up land as Mr. Battle had described, was because that there was no sense in accepting frozen muskeg, which was valueless. He said that very little land was valuable, only that land on the extreme southern fringes of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Battle pointed to an Indian tribe in southern Canada which was receiving one million dollars annually in oil royalties, and he said that he was sure they were quite convinced of the value of the land which they had received through their treaty rights. He said that in these cases the mineral rights were included with the land itself.

Mr. Baker said that, in his view, the Indian Act provisions had either been violated or amended from what the Indians were previously entitled to. Although the Indians had now been politically enfranchised and were allowed to drink liquor in the North, he was completely dissatisfied with Mr. Battle's letter concerning welfare and he wanted this function transferred to the Territorial Government.

Settlement Versus Country Life

Mr. Goodall made a statement that in times past the Indians used to go out in the Fall, stay out until Christmas and then return to the bush and come back at Eastertime. Each time they came back they brought in fur which was usually valued at about $1,000 for each trapping period. Occasionally, they went out for the beaver hunt after Easter, depending on the price and the availability of fur. Later, when fur prices declined, the Government built schools and hostels in various villages and the Indians were introduced to a wage economy. Initially, schools and hostels were built at Yellowknife, Fort Smith and Fort Simpson. It wasn't realized then that the parents, as well as the children, would stay in town rather than return to the rigours of the trapline. The result, in most of these settlements, was that there were now two kinds of people, the haves and the have-nots, those employed and those unemployed.

At Fort Simpson some of the Indians worked for the Experimental Farm, others worked for the Northern Canada Power Commission and others worked at various community operations, while most of the unemployed were getting along by receiving social assistance. He thought that the unemployed Indians could make a good living if they went back out into the bush and trapped fur. He suggested that they could go out by bombardier or even aircraft. He mentioned that in the villages of South Nahanni and Fort Liard, where the Indians still live the traditional way of life off the land, conditions were good and the people well off. In the settlements where the Indians were oriented to town life they were using store bought food and a good deal of their income was now diverted to such purchases. On the credit side, of course, the children of all Indians, employed and unemployed, were getting an education and the people were handy to medical facilities and other conveniences.

Mr. Goodall continued that during the summer period anyone could go fishing and augment his income this way or could go out cutting wood for fuel. He noted that at Fort Simpson a good many of the Indian people were out trapping and hunting but that this was not the case at Fort Providence where the people were settlement-based and lived in squalor and idleness. The Fort Simpson Indian Agent was commended for urging the Indians in that area to go out on the trapline and, in this connection, the Indian Affairs Branch maintained a bombardier to assist the Indians to go out on the land. He expressed the view that it was very important that the renewable resources be harvested for the benefit of these people.

Mr. Goodall then asked Mr. Battle whether the Indian Affairs Branch had a bombardier based at Hay River.

Mr. Battle replied that he agreed that the Indians should be persuaded to go out trapping and he understood that a bombardier operated by Northern Affairs could be used at Providence to help transport these Indian trappers to the Horn Mountains. He agreed with Mr. Goodall that the Fort Simpson Indians had had more encouragement than the Indians in other settlements to go out and trap.

Mr. Goodall said the Trappers Assistance Program had been used at Fort Simpson and this had helped to get the Indians out on the land. He added that the Fort Providence Indians did not have access to good water and that their health was deteriorating. He said also that these Indians were sitting around in idleness feeling sorry for themselves.

Mr. Baker reported the Rae Indians didn't apply for welfare assistance. He said that they went fishing at a spot called Old Fort about twenty miles from Rae which was reserved exclusively for them. They fished for dog food and also sold some of the catch commercially. He proposed that the Fisheries Department should extend the fishing season to mid-October (freezeup) each year so there would be a longer season for eligible N.W.T. residents, both Indians and others.

Mr. Sivertz said he would pursue this suggestion with the Fisheries officials and let Mr. Baker know the result.

Mr. Baker expressed satisfaction with this proposal.

There being no more questions, Mr. Brown thanked the Indian Affairs officials in attendance and they withdrew.

Mr. Brown then referred the Committee to Allotment 714, Grants to the Yellowknife Museum Society.

Allotment 714 carried.

Allotment 715 carried.

Allotment 716 carried.

Sessional Paper No. 16, dealing with Fitness and Amateur Sport, was accepted as read.

Allotment 717, 720 and 721 carried.

The Committee agreed to the total for the Vote in the amount of $224, 885.

There being no Capital Item under this Vote, (Administration), Council then turned to the liquor system, Item No. 8.

Item 8 - Liquor

Mr. Brown mentioned that before considering Allotment 801, it would be useful for Council to consider the Sessional Papers dealing with liquor, starting off with Sessional Paper No. 3.

Discussion of Sessional Paper No. 3, The Sale of Beer for Off-Premises Consumption.

Off-Premises Sale of Beer.

Mr. Trimble reported that the general opinion of the people from his riding was that the off-premises sale of beer was not favoured. He said also that the RCM Police reported that the off-premises sale of beer produced the greatest amount of trouble for them in law enforcement. For example, when a person spent the evening drinking in a bar and then, wishing to continue the party elsewhere, bought a case of beer which was carted off to someone's home, trouble often ensued later. It was his suggestion to combat this evil that the hours of sale at the liquor store should be extended and the store should be open late in the evening for the convenience of purchasers. Beer bought from the liquor store would cost considerably less than beer bought under the present arrangement for off-premises sale. Mr. Trimble added that this situation applied mostly to the indigenous people and he recommended that the off-premises sale of beer be discontinued.

Mr. Baker advanced the proposition that we should change our legislation to permit the sale of beer in grocery stores.

Mr. Brown replied that although this was a radical revision of anything now in force it was not a new proposal and had been raised before.

Mr. Harvey enquired about the application of local option respecting hours of sale at liquor stores.

Mr. Brown reported that in the past Council had carefully considered the views of the people in various settlements respecting beer and liquor sales. He cited the case of Frobisher Bay where the sale of liquor had been reported as the major reason for many of the local difficulties. As a result of representations to Council, the off-premises sale of beer at Frobisher Bay was cancelled and other provisions were introduced, including a waiting period. This action was taken as a result of the strong appeal from the Frobisher Bay people and had met with substantial local support. He noted that Council liked to give effect to local views whenever feasible. He mentioned that at Inuvik, two years ago, conflicting views were presented to Council and, as a result, Council had difficulty in making a decision but ended up adjusting the liquor store hours and the closing hour at the local hotel.

Liquor Store Hours of Sale

Mr. Trimble mentioned that his predecessor, Mr. Lang, and he had both agreed on the need to cancel off-premises sale of beer at Inuvik and to extend the liquor store hours.

Mr. Brown described the development of the liquor sale outlets at Inuvik and said the demands for a liquor store were met with a part-time liquor store vendor and limited hours of sale. He agreed that conditions had changed and the time had probably come to alter the store hours.

Mr. Trimble said people from the Aklavik-Inuvik region visiting Inuvik had extreme difficulty in getting to town when the liquor store was open and the present hours were very inconvenient for them.

Dr. Vallée stated that he thought the hours of sale were the whole source of difficulty and proposed they be changed.

Mr. Campbell enquired what the liquor vendor did in his spare time and Mr. Sivertz replied that there were lots of other activities in connection with the vending of liquor which required his full-time attention, apart from the time when beer or liquor was on sale.

Mr. Trimble proposed that the liquor store should be open from 2:00 - 10:00 P.M. on at least two days each week to accommodate out of town visitors as well as local inhabitants. He also thought that for local convenience the store should be open in the morning at least one day per week.

Mr. Brown suggested that Mr. Sivertz, Mr. Trimble and he consult together and then ask the Superintendent of Liquor for his views on adjusted hours of sale for the Inuvik store.

As this was an administrative matter they could then agree on an altered open time.

Mr. Porritt reported that the people of Hay River would like the local liquor store open for one night per week. He said he understood the vendor didn't favour any extension of the present hours of sale.

Dr. Vallée proposed that the Commissioner, after enquiries, should decide on what he thought would be suitable hours for sale and then

ask the liquor staff how these could be implemented.

Mr. Brown commented that there had been no complaint from Hay River about the hours of sale but there had been a request for more staff. He said the fixing of hours for sale was generally an administrative matter and he thought that the Superintendent of Liquor should be instructed to solicit the views of the people in Hay River and then submit a report to the Administration.

Dr. Vallée interjected that extending the hours of sale at the liquor stores would increase our business at the expense of the hotel sales for off-premises consumption.

Mr. Porritt said the change that he had proposed was suggested after receiving representations from the people he represented.

Mr. Sivertz enquired why the proposed hours of sale in the evening should be as late as 10:00 P.M. He said that at Yellowknife the late hours there catered to the miners coming off shift and this had been a traditional and necessary arrangement. He thought, however, that at 10:00 P.M. the merrymakers were appearing on the streets and the late hours of sale allowed such individuals to purchase liquor and to get into trouble. This defeated the avowed purpose of avoiding these problems. He thought a closing hour of 9:00 P.M. would be more appropriate. He also agreed there should be some time in the morning for liquor sales. He ended by saying he thought the report of the Superintendent of Liquor was required in such matters.

Mr. Harvey expressed the thought that late hours of sale would have to be based on local factors, such as the time when people got off work.

Mr. Trimble agreed to the 9:00 P.M. closing proposal of Mr. Sivertz.

Off-Premises Sale of Beer (continued)

Mr. Brown said the sale for off-premises consumption had started in the North because at first there had been only a few liquor stores and this was one way of meeting the demand in various settlements for beer for home consumption. However, now that there were stores in all the major settlements, the factor of price was the most important item. He said the price for a case of beer sold for off-premises consumption was considerably more than if the case was purchased in a liquor store but was exactly the same as if the beer was bought pint by pint in the beer parlour. He wondered whether Council agreed that the hotels now operated in the North were fairly well established and could the privilege extended to them for off-premises sale be cancelled now. He asked whether we should do this now or postpone such action, but meanwhile warn the hotels that this was being considered.

Dr. Vallée said he thought we must consider such action very carefully as the hotels were operated as private enterprises and this was the type of venture we were trying to encourage in the North.

Mr. Hodgson stated he thought the hotels should be allowed to continue the sale of off-premises beer but he would agree to longer store hours. He thought it would be a mistake to do anything about off-premises sale of beer until we had had a chance to see the effect of extended store hours.

The Council resumed its sitting. Mr. Brown reported progress. The Council adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1964

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

First Reading

Mr. Brown moved that the Council give first reading to Bill 16. His motion was seconded by Mr. Goodall and agreed to unanimously.

The Council resolved into Committee of the Whole to continue its consideration of Bill 14, Appropriations Ordinance, Mr. Brown in the chair.

Mr. Brown reminded the committee that they had been discussing Sessional Paper No. 3 concerning the hours of operation for Territorial Liquor Stores. Before continuing the discussion Mr. Brown said that Mrs. Baird, Chief of Information Services Division, was present and he called her to the table to make a presentation of autographed copies of the book, "The Unbelievable Land", which were being presented to the Council members by the Minister of Northern Affairs, Mr. Laing.

Mrs. Baird then presented the books to Council members and was thanked by Mr. Brown on behalf of the Council.

The committee then returned to consideration of the Sessional Paper.

Liquor Store Hours of Sale (continued)

Mr. Hodgson said that, as he recalled, they had practically completed their deliberations on this sessional paper. The remaining thing to be discussed was the hours of public sale of liquor at the Liquor Store in Inuvik.

Mr. Brown agreed that the consensus had been that the Superintendent of Liquor and liquor vendors should be approached with a view to extending the hours of service, particularly in the evenings. He answered in the affirmitive to Mr. Baker's question whether the liquor vendor at Inuvik was a full-time employee.

Mr. Baker then questioned why the hours of the liquor store at Inuvik were not similar to Yellowknife's which included evening hours.

Mr. Brown explained that special reasons had been put forward a number of years ago at Yellowknife for evening sale of liquor to the public. He said that this practice was not followed elsewhere in the Northwest Territories. He pointed to the fact that vendors, especially in small settlements where they are alone, simply cannot serve the public at all times, that a considerable amount of their work concerns preparation of inventory, stock, etc. He said, however, that a reasonable compromise could probably be worked out.

Mr. Sivertz recalled that Council had expressed its desire to have a general lengthening of hours of sale in liquor stores, where possible, including evening hours. He said it would, of course, be necessary

to consult with the Liquor Superintendent.

Off-Premises Sale of Beer (continued)

Mr. Trimble agreed to accept this course of action and said his next point of discussion was the sale of beer for off-premises consumption from the hotel. He believed that the reasons for which this arrangement was made ,namely,that there was not a territorial liquor store in Inuvik, now did not exist and that, therefore, the practice should be abolished.

Messrs. Sivertz, Trimble and Campbell carried on a brief discussion concerning hotel hours versus liquor store hours at Inuvik.

Mr. Brown agreed with Mr. Hodgson's previous suggestion that the idea of abolishing sale of beer for off-premises consumption should be given further consideration before final action is taken. He said this was not evading the problem but rather leaving time for a proper report to be prepared and a considered opinion to be reached by the Committee.

Mr. Trimble said that this subject had been discussed last year at Council. In his view the time for action was now.

Mr. Sivertz pointed out that although one member at last year's Council session had wanted to stop off-premises sale this suggestion was rejected firmly by the rest of the Council. He hoped that the proposed extended hours for Inuvik would lessen the problem which now seemed to exist concerning the sale of beer for off-premises consumption. The lower prices charged by the Territorial liquor store should, indeed, attract sales there and reduce the amount of beer being sold for off-premises consumption from the hotel. He thought, however, that Council should avoid precipitate action and pointed out that hotel owners had established their businesses in the North on the basis of the then existing method of liquor sales. He felt they might complain of drastically changed circumstances which could seriously harm their businesses.

In answer to Mr. Sivertz' question Mr. Porritt said that he could not speak about this problem at Fort Smith but that at Hay River the problem of sale for off-premises consumption was not serious at present but it was becoming more of a problem. People from Pine Point would, for example, eat their supper there and then drive in to Hay River after supper. They would arrive at Hay River too late to purchase beer from the liquor store, and they would thus be required to make their purchases from the hotel.

Mr. Brown emphasized the non-static nature of the problems connected with the liquor administration. Although there was undoubtedly a problem in the Northwest Territories, he pointed out that in Ottawa, for example, many people missed the hours of sale from the liquor control board stores and thus were similarily inconvenienced. He said, however, that there must be some percentage of rationality in the overall administration of liquor despite the irregularities of travel habits apparent in the North.

In respect of a problem brought up by Mr. Porritt concerning the temporary custody of liquor and beer by the hotel keeper for patrons who were frequenting his tavern, Mr. Brown and Mr. Sivertz expressed the opinion that this was a matter, not of liquor administration particularly, but of the custody of personal property. If Mr. Porritt was concerned with any possible legal infractions he should consult the local R.C.M.P. detachment. It was not felt to be a proper subject for consideration by the Committee.

Mr. Trimble then expressed satisfaction with the assurance that the matter of off-premises consumption was being studied and that a further report would be presented to the Fall Session of Council.

Accommodation For Liquor Employees

At this point Mr. Goodall reminded Council that Mr. Angus Sherwood, the liquor vendor at Norman Wells, had a serious personal misfortune in the past spring when his home was blown up. He and his wife escaped serious injury but the home was a total loss. He suggested that possibly accommodation could be provided for liquor vendors who were territorial employees in the same manner that the Territorial Government supplied such provisions for game wardens.

Mr. Sivertz explained to the Committee that outside of a few homes in Yellowknife and Fort Smith it was not the practice of the Territorial Government to house its liquor staff. He said this was a definite policy which had been designed to give an advantage to local residents seeking employment with the territorial liquor system. He further asserted that the intention was to establish salary schedules which would allow vendors to supply their own housing. He said that although the policy itself might be good, the salary structures might not be adequate and might require a further re-examination.

Mr. Brown emphasized to the Committee that the game wardens did not receive accommodation from the Territorial Government. They were federal employees and received housing as part of their terms of reference with the Federal Government.

Mr. Sivertz pointed to last year's Council recommendation to the Federal Government that it get out of the housing business and instead supply adequate salaries and allowances to their employees so that greater freedom of choice could be had by federal employees. They could then decide whether they wished, on the one hand, to remain as tenants of Crown-owned houses or whether they wished to buy trailers or build homes of their own. He said that the government might even wish to sell its houses to employees on a buy-back guarantee basis. This arrangement had proven successful with the Alcan Company at Kitimat, B.C. The matter was currently under study by the Federal Government.

Mr. Campbell said that this was a sound policy indeed. He said that first the needs of employees who were permanent residents of the North must be taken into consideration and others who moved in and out of the Territories must be reimbursed for the increased living costs in the North.

Mr. Goodall said that, according to his information, all liquor employees in the Yellowknife establishment were housed in territorial accommodation.

Mr. Brown then explained that the two houses supplied were for the liquor superintendent and his assistant. The old loxstave buildings, which had many years ago been made available to the Territorial Government, had four living quarters in them and the employees occupying these understood that they were to be available only as long as the present buildings lasted and as long as they maintained them.

Mr. Sivertz said that probably the Territorial Government should also eventually get out of the housing business in the North completely and that the overall situation should be rationalized by an increase of salaries which would end subsidized rents. He said that a further study of salary levels might be profitable at this time. He also took note of Mr. Sherwood's catastrophe, and said that possibly the Council might wish to make a motion of sympathy or might move to do something in a tangible way to assist him, once knowledge of what insurance coverage he had was available.

Mr. Harvey wondered if it would not be proper to investigate this particular case and consider at the Fall Session what assistance might be extended to Mr. Sherwood.

Mr. Brown cautioned that the Council must be very careful in this matter, that a dangerous type of precedent could easily be set. No other government in Canada replaced damaged homes of employees who had failed to insure them on their own account. However, he had no objection to an investigation taking place provided it was understood there was no intention to commit the government to anything. After this discussion the Allotment was agreed to and the Committee went on to consider Allotment 801, the Operation and Maintenance of the Liquor System.

Allotment 801 carried.

The Committee then considered Allotment 8001, the Capital Vote concerning Construction of a Liquor Store at Fort Norman. Allotment 8001 carried.

Item 9 - Justice

The Committee then turned to the Justice Item.

Allotment 901 carried.

Allotment 902 (Maintenance of Prisoners) was considered in conjunction with Sessional Paper No. 9.

Allotment 902, Maintenance of Prisoners and Sessional Paper No. 9, Territorial Corrections Program.

Mr. Hodgson said that he had studied the paper and he felt it was an excellent statement of purpose, besides being a good general report on past, present and future action. He was in complete agreement with the Sessional Paper.

Mr. Sivertz said that this represented an effort of planners to meet the specific needs of the North, with emphasis on the reclamation of youngsters who fell into juvenile delinquency, and to direct them into profitable channels. He said that there was no hope in a purely punitive program. The emphasis here should be on parole. Where these were not sufficient to effect the purpose then work camps would be utilized. If not work camps then minimum prisons and if absolutely necessary, maximum security prisons.

At this point Mr. Brown invited Mr. Neville and Mr. Clark to the table.

Mr. Sivertz gave a brief biography of these two gentlemen, Mr. Neville being the Chief of Welfare Division and Mr. Clark the officer in charge of the proposed corrections program.

Mr. Harvey noted the last sentence under "General" on page 3 of the Sessional Paper. This suggested that a correctional program should be the direct responsibility of a community in a manner similar to schools and hospitals. He wondered if this concept was being sold to the communities and how this was being done.

Mr. Neville replied that Mr. Clark had travelled extensively in both the Mackenzie and the Yukon and had discussed this program in detail with local councils. He emphasized that there must be a very close co-operation between the local and the senior governments on such a correctional program.

Mr. Clark explained that in his view the most effective initial contact is with the influential people in a community. Such people should be happy to be members of local correctional boards just as they are pleased to be on school boards, hospital boards and church boards. Also, he reviewed his contacts with convicts and delinquents and said that these individuals have often expressed a wholesome desire for proper attention, just as other members of society.

Juvenile Delinquency

Mr. Baker pointed to the problem of juvenile delinquency in Rae and Yellowknife, breaking, entering and stealing. He explained that there was a juvenile court in the Northwest Territories. He wondered what was being done to the children being brought before this court.

Mr. Neville explained that although there was a juvenile court there were no juvenile correctional institutions and that, therefore, in the Northwest Territories we must rely on the provincial institutions which are available. He said that these institutions were becoming increasingly reluctant to take children from the Northwest Territories. He said also, from the child's standpoint, that it is disturbing to be moved hundreds of miles from his own settlement and placed in a large correctional institution of this type. He pointed out that a Reference for Advice had been submitted to the January, 1963 Council Session explaining that something should be done to develop our own Northwest Territories correctional facilities. In the meantime, interim arrangements were being made.

Mr. Clark added that the social workers in the North are performing a yeoman service and that they should be getting full support for what they are doing. Most of the juvenile cases are placed in foster homes or other local facilities and only where circumstances absolutely require it are children sent to provincial correctional institutions.

Mr. Baker explained that he thought that discipline and punishment was necessary for delinquent children, that they should not be treated in too gentle a manner.

In response to Mr. Harvey's question about the financing and construction of N.W.T. correctional institutions, Mr. Brown explained that it had been agreed that these would be built at federal expense.

Success of Correctional Programs

Dr. Vallée wondered what evidence existed of the success of the present correctional programs.

Mr. Clark said that there were numerous reports which indicated amazing progress in some cases. He said, for example, some vicious individuals who were moved to other communities had been incorporated into the life of those communities and were now leading normal lives. They were attending schools and involved in girl guides, boy scouts and other healthy activities. They were now no longer problem children, although one year ago the only question left to be decided was which "pen" to send them to. He observed that the success of such rehabilitation never seems to excite people's imagination or attention. Only rehabilitation failures, beatings and the injuries, breaking, entering and thefts attract attention. He thought that an enthusiastic local correctional board could do much to correct this improper attitude.

Mr. Porritt wondered if there was any psychological difference towards imprisonment on the part of Indians versus white people. He said, for example, that it was widely known in the North that Indians regard jail as a pleasure and that there they do not have to cut wood, they have no family responsibilities and they regard it as a very pleasant place to be.

Mr. Clark was highly dubious that anyone enjoys being incarcerated for any period of time. He said, however, that the Indian people are unsophisticated and are by far the best of prisoners. They are model

prisoners who respond very rapidly when given some sympathetic attention. He decried the need to give them this attention in jail institutions, saying that they should get it before going to jail and then jail would not be necessary.

Delinquent Children and Responsibility in The Home

In response to Mr. Goodall's question about children not of juvenile age, of ages 8 to 10, etc., at Fort Simpson who were into serious trouble with the law, Mr. Clark explained that the magistrate very often had very little choice in what to do. There is no correctional staff available and the magistrate is often in a quandary to know what to do. He explained the dearth of probation officers in Canada. In Mr. Clark's estimation there were only 100 to 150 probation officers in all of Canada, in spite of the fact that probation costs only $100 per person per year and is 75% successful. He said, for example, that if we took a block of 18 million people out of the United Kingdom or the United States population, we would find that they had the services of 700 to 800 probation officers.

Mr. Neville added a few comments about the Indian and Eskimo children. He said that basically all such juvenile problems are a matter for the community and for the family, a responsibility which could not and must not be shirked or passed on to public institutions. The social controls which had been originated and been effective in a camp type life environment were not now proving effective in the more sophisticated settlements in which these people were now living. At the present time they were casting about and seeking for a substitute but no substitute had appeared at the moment. Thus a very critical time was being experienced.

Allotment 902 carried.

Allotment 903 carried.

Allotment 999 carried with the word "miscellaneous" inserted after "unforeseen".

11:30 o'clock A.M.

The Committee then examined the proposals for Capital Expenditure under the "Amortization" and "Housing and Other Loan Accounts" headings.

Allotment 9001 carried.

Allotments 9501, 9502, 9503, 9504 carried.

Council agreed to the total of Bill 14 in the amount of $8,015,321. Bill No. 14 was then considered clause by clause and agreed to.

Consideration of Bill No. 15, Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1964-65

Council then turned to Bill No. 15, Supplementary Estimates. Allotments 302A, 303A and 304A carried.

Allotment 312 carried.

Allotment 405A carried.

Item 6 - Game Management

Allotment 604A. Surveillance of Bison and Anthrax.

Anthrax Control Policy and Indian Buffalo Hunting.

Mr. Trimble enquired whether herding the buffalo towards the Park was taking them away from the hunters.

Mr. Brown replied that the buffalo now outside the Park had strayed there from the original herd established within the Park, and it was proposed they should be moved in the direction of the Park to get them away from the area known to be contaminated with anthrax. If they were left where they were, they would contact the disease and perish. If they were herded to some other site outside the Park, it would be very costly to build fences and corrals, etc., to contain them.

Mr. Trimble then asked whether the Indians would get any privileges to hunt buffalo within the Park.

Mr. Brown replied that not all the buffalo outside the Park limits were being herded back into the Park but only those animals from the contaminated area would be herded towards the Park boundaries. He understood that only a few of the buffalo were being returned to the Park and most of them would remain outside the Park, available for hunters.

Mr. Trimble remarked that he thought this program called for the Territorial Government to spend money for federal purposes.

Mr. Brown replied that the N.W.T. Council was responsible for game matters, which this was. In answer to an enquiry from Mr. Baker, Mr. Brown replied that the Administration would be lucky if it got 25% of the buffalo into the Park.

Mr. Porritt commented that it would be difficult to explain the situation to the Indians who would think that the buffalo were being taken away from them.

Mr. Sivertz remarked that the alternative to trying to herd the buffalo towards the Park was to kill every animal in the infected area. He said that this was the policy of the Department of Agriculture in southern Canada when outbreaks of hoof and mouth disease or anthrax occurred and all domestic stock affected or likely to be affected was destroyed.

Mr. Trimble stated he agreed to removing the buffalo from the contaminated area but he thought that the Federal Government should recognize these animals as territorial. The buffalo should be reserved for the Indians by some means, or some part of the Park area should be turned over as territorial land, providing an area populated by buffalo where the Indians could hunt.

Mr. Sivertz stated that the last suggestion from Mr. Trimble was prohibited by the terms of the National Parks Act. He went on to say that the present plan was not to actually herd buffalo into the Park but to move them from the anthrax infected area where there were dead animals lying unburied. Once these buffalo were driven away the dead animals could then be buried. He said that the plan to drive the healthy buffalo away from the infected area was recognized as a partial measure to control this problem and that the complete measure would be killing all these animals. He pointed out that if the animals were not moved anthrax would probably kill them. He went on to say that we were very much concerned about this problem and how it would affect the hunters and trappers, and

this planned operation was one of the methods by which we hoped to avoid the spread of anthrax to the caribou.

Source and Spread of Anthrax

Mr. Porritt said that there was the common belief in his riding that the anthrax had been introduced by infected horses from Southern Alberta.

Mr. Sivertz declared this was an untenable idea. He said anthrax was a very virulent disease killing infected animals within 48 hours. If by chance the animal recovered it was not a carrier and it did not in any way endanger anyone or anything with which it came into contact in the future. The only way that horses could possibly have introduced anthrax into the North would be if they had the disease incubating in them and had arrived within the territorial boundaries before becoming ill. He said that game was sometimes infected with anthrax and that it was carried by migratory birds which often had the spores on their feet. These birds could then contaminate the grass eaten by the buffalo and the disease would spread. He asserted that he was by no means an expert on this subject but that the information he was passing on to Council was factual and had been obtained by him from specialists of the Canadian Wildlife Service and of the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture. He went on to say that it was pointless for us to blame horses from Southern Alberta as the reason for the anthrax infection as it was practically impossible that they could have carried this disease into the North.

Mr. Porritt commented that if horses or indeed any other animals were introduced to the North he thought they should be innoculated against anthrax and other communicable diseases before they were allowed to cross the boundary.

Mr. Brown reported that although the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Department of Agriculture had conducted extensive surveys, there was still no evidence uncovered showing how anthrax had been introduced to the buffalo.

Mr. Sivertz, in answer to a question from Mr. Trimble, said that the Park was over one hundred miles away from the anthrax infected area and there was no hope of herding the buffalo as far as the Park as only a small amount of money was available for this purpose. He thought it would take many times the amount requested in the Allotment to do this job. He pointed out that although winter was the best time in which to try to herd buffalo, nevertheless last winter's attempt had been almost entirely unsuccessful.

Anthrax Control Policy and Indian Buffalo Hunting (continued)

Dr. Vallée asked about the plight of the Indians who depended to a considerable extent on buffalo hunting and wondered whether any special action had been taken to help them.

Mr. Brown replied that nothing specific had been done.

Dr. Vallée stated he thought we should do something to fill the gap left by the lack of buffalo. Action should be taken to help these hunters.

Mr. Harvey commented that the Department of Agriculture went to great lengths to try to prevent the introduction of anthrax into Canada. He said this item, Allotment 604A, should be considered merely as a preventive measure. He thought that the proposal for compensation for hunters was a separate issue. He mentioned that Albertans were also very much concerned about the anthrax outbreak in the Park which was, after all, mostly in Alberta. It was his recommendation that we should approve the Allotment as presented.

Mr. Sivertz reported that Mr. Brown had been absent when the last report on the attempt last winter to drive the buffalo from the infected area had come into the Department. On the basis of that report he thought it would be impossible to drive these animals into the Park. Our attempts now were merely to try to remove the live animals from the infected area. He noted that previous to the plan to drive the animals from the infected area it had been decided to slaughter those buffalo likely to become infected but that this plan had not been implemented.

Allotment 604A carried.

Item 7 - Administration.

Allotment 712A carried.

Allotment 722, Public Utilities Ordinance.

In answer to an enquiry, Mr. Sivertz said that the Public Utilities Board was concerned with all types of utilities in the North but at the moment it was only concerned with the distributors or producers of electric power.

Jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Board.

Mr. Porritt enquired whether the Northern Canada Power Commission was subject to the Board? Mr. Sivertz replied in the negative saying that it was a creature of the Federal Government and could not be compelled to follow Board instructions.

Mr. Porritt asserted that all these utilities should, in his opinion, be under one control. He said that there were allegations heard now respecting the unfair competition to private transportation companies from the Northern Transportation Company. He thought this same sort of criticism would likely arise in connection with the NCPC if it was not subject to the control of the Public Utilities Board.

Mr. Brown stated that the NCPC provided power in a Northern community until private industry could be induced to operate and this usually occurred when the community had grown sufficiently for a private company to make money providing power. He said such private operators would come under the Board but that the NCPC, established by Federal legislation, must operate at cost, unlike private producers. He added that in the past the NCPC rates had been questioned and had, as a result, been reviewed and whenever necessary had been adjusted downwards. He said also that NCPC was sympathetic towards keeping the rates for power as low as possible and, although NCPC was not under the Board, he thought that it would be glad to heed any recommendations coming from the Board.

Mr. Porritt asked how Northern residents lodged a complaint about power rates.

Mr. Brown replied this information had been published in the Press sometime ago and also all mayors and other heads of municipalities had received letters outlining the procedure to be followed.

Organization and Operation of the Public Utilities Board.

Mr. Trimble stated that he thought the Council should have information about the way the Board was set up to operate before passing the Allotment.

Mr. Brown repeated that this sort of information had already been published and was on the record now as a public document, available to anyone.

Mr. Sivertz explained that the Public Utilities Ordinance provided for a three-member board to hear representations from municipal bodies concerning franchises and to consider the problem of possibly unfair rate developing because there was usually a lack of competition. He said it was generally agreed that a Public Utilities authority was needed to examine power rates and charges and to decide whether these were proper and reasonable. He continued that representation sent in from Yellowknife in the past had been, in part, responsible for Council's decision to pass the Ordinance providing for a Public Utilities Board to deal with franchises for electric power and other utilities. This Ordinance was passed last year.

He remarked that he had appointed himself as Chairman because he was very concerned about power rates and wanted to keep in close touch with this development in the North. He said that the second Board member was a representative from Yellowknife, Mr. Norman Byrne, an engineer, and the third member, was a Mr. Haney, from Regina. Mr. Haney was the Chairman of the Local Government Board of Saskatchewan, an agency established to perform the same type of function in Saskatchewan as the NWT Public Utilities Board was established to undertake in the Territories. He added that Mr. Haney had considerable experience in the type of operation the NWT Board was attempting.

Mr. Sivertz confirmed that the Board had publicized its existence some months ago by advertisements in the papers and by correspondence and that it now awaited representations from municipalities respecting their concern about power rates. He said further that the NCPC could not legally come under this Board, as it was subject to law passed by the senior Government, but that the NCPC had agreed to appear before the Board whenever complaints were received about its rates in the North, though the Board could not compel the appearance of the NCPC at a hearing.

Power Rates

Mr. Trimble stated that all the complaints he had heard about power rates concerned the NCPC operations at Aklavik and Inuvik.

Mr. Sivertz stated that the NCPC, by law, was not permitted to make a profit but was to recover its costs in providing power. He mentioned that there are various ways to compute electric power rates and that this is a complicated subject. He said that the NCPC had agreed to explain its rate structure and its position to the Board and that any such examination would be made public as part of an expressed opinion from the Board respecting the rates charged in any one area. He mentioned that any NWT resident can petition for a hearing or lay a complaint before the Board and the Board would then investigate, come to its conclusion and report back to the public. In commenting on Mr. Trimble's remark about the high rates at Aklavik, he said that there were rates charged elsewhere which were even higher.

Mr. Campbell said he understood the elected members wanted more information on how rates were developed. He suggested that for the next session a paper should be presented outlining the functions of the Board.

Mr. Harvey commented that the setting up of power rates was a very technical and involved procedure. He said that a valid criticism of power rates could only be made by an expert in such matters. He thought that anyone without technical information about rate structures could only complain about rates in general but wouldn't be in a position to refute them.

Mr. Sivertz replied that the Public Utilities Board might find it

necessary to employ a consultant to undertake investigations for it and to verify representations from the public as to the inadequacy or unreasonableness of power rates. Probably a specialized accountant would have to be employed to examine utility company books to certify whether or not the costs charged were justified. He said the NCPC could be asked to produce a statement showing how it determined power rates but maybe the Board should employ someone to prepare the special paper that Mr. Campbell requested.

Mr. Harvey agreed with Mr. Sivertz that the topic of power rates was very complicated.

Mr. Sivertz went on to say that from now on Council wouldn't have to be responsible for electric rates as this matter could be brought to the attention of the Board by petition.

Jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Board (continued)

Mr. Campbell enquired what the objections were to the NCPC coming under the Board.

Mr. Sivertz replied that Council didn't have the power to compel it to appear.

Mr. Campbell said that possibly we could ask the Federal Government to instruct the NCPC to come under the jurisdiction of the Board.

Mr. Sivertz replied that this was possible and cited the case of the Northern Transportation Company which several years ago was directed by the Minister, Mr. Howe, to come under the terms of the Income Tax Act, although this was a Federal Corporation.

Mr. Campbell said he thought it was logical that the NCPC should be under surveillance from the Board, even though it was created by an Act of Parliament.

Mr. Porritt wondered whether Mr. Sivertz was in a difficult position in his dual capacity as Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and Chairman of the Utilities Board and whether these functions would bring him into conflicting positions.

Mr. Sivertz replied that he foresaw no conflict when he appointed himself as Chairman of the Board but if Council thought that this was an improper appointment he could divest himself of this responsibility.

Mr. Brown stated that the Commissioner wore a number of hats for different functions and that he had taken on the Chairmanship of the Public Utilities Board so that he could give it his personal attention.

Mr. Campbell asked for a Sessional Paper on this subject to be presented at the next meeting and Council agreed.

Mr. Trimble wanted to know whether there were many other settlements paying as much for power as Aklavik? He said also that when the NCPC took over from the former power producer at Aklavik, some years ago, the former operator received compensation and he understood that the present rates to subscribers to N.C.P.C. power were paying expanded charges in order to recoup this expense.

Mr. Sivertz stated that this was exactly what the Board was set up to examine but it needed an official complaint in order to act.

Mr. Campbell then suggested that the Council recommend to the Minister of Northern Affairs that the NCPC come under surveillance of the Public Utilities Board.

Allotment 722 carried.

Item 10 - Capital Account.

Allotment 1004 carried.

Allotment 1005, Loan to Yellowknife Separate School District No. 2.

Mr. Sivertz queried the amount of $20,000 as the loan to the Yellowknife Separate School. He said he thought that the amount should be $28,000.

Mr. L. Murphy assured him that the amount shown in the Allotment was the amount required, but Mr. Sivertz said he would recheck it.

Allotment 1005 carried.

Allotments 4001A, 4003A, 4007A and 8001A carried.

Housing and Other Loans Account.

Allotment 9530A carried.

Discussion of Sessional Paper No. 15, Progress Report on Town Planning and Construction, Pine Point, NWT and Allotment 9505, Townsite Development, Pine Point.

In introducing Allotment 9505, Mr. Brown said that it should be considered in conjunction with Sessional Paper No. 15 and also the June issue of "North".

Television in the N.W.T.

Mr. Hodgson asked what plans were being undertaken by Council regarding the introduction of television to the North. He thought that this would mean a lot to the people and wondered what thought was being given to this.

Mr. Baker said that some time ago someone tried to set up a closed circuit TV in Yellowknife but the operation didn't go ahead.

Mr. Sivertz replied that we were pursuing improved radio transmission services with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and,as a result, have been getting better programs year by year. He said that communications were being improved and extended throughout the North, such as the recent landline constructed in the Mackenzie District. He said that these two matters had been occupying all the time and, therefore, TV had not received any consideration. He understood that the cost of TV transmission for the North would be tremendous but he noted that Mr. Hodgson had said that there may be other possible methods of television transmission which would be cheaper. He stated that if Council agreed he would explore whether Council could participate in planning for TV for the North.

Mr. Porritt stated that when he was last a member of Council he had enquired about TV, as something which was badly needed. He said that he, himself, had gone into the matter but found that the costs were prohibitive, as terrific sums were involved.

Mr. Sivertz commented that the Yukon had also expressed interest in TV and if the Federal Government subscribed to this idea it would probably do something about TV for both territories at the same time. He went

on to say that technological development in communications was expanding and improving very rapidly and that new methods of transmission could quite conceivably alter the cost structure drastically, making TV possible throughout the North. He thought we were probably only a year or two away from major technical developments in this field which would make the extension of TV to the North quite feasible.

The Committee adjourned at 12:45 P.M.

2:45 o'clock P.M.

Mr. Sivertz explained to Council that arising out of the previous Council discussion concerning poisoning of wolves and its effect on wildlife, Dr. Victor Solman of the Canadian Wildlife Service had agreed to examine this problem and to prepare a paper giving technical details on it plus an appreciation of public opinion. This paper will be presented at the next session of Council.

Mr. Brown expressed the thanks of the committee for Dr. Solomon's offer to prepare this paper.

Mr. Hodgson expressed the view that with the increase in number of industrial areas and the number of people who are employed by industry in the North, there will be an increased need for television facilities in the North. He suggested that with regular working hours labourers would have time on their hands and, therefore, TV would mean something to them. First, it would make them more content. Secondly, he felt that the TV facilities of Canada should be made available to all parts of the country and to all residents as far as physically possible. Third, he said so far as the method of transmission was concerned he believed that microwave was already through to Hay River and this should facilitate television that far. He expressed the belief that the Council should request Canadian National Railways to implement its extended communications system in the North, with a view to its later adaption to the provision of television for northern residents. He said that the other possibility, if live television was not possible, would be the establishment of local stations, which used video taped programs supplied by the CBC. He congratulated the CBC on being one of the finest organizations of its type in the world. He said that it was much better than any U.S. network, that both in TV and radio programing it was much superior. He said that a lot of the "junk" from U.S. networks was not needed in Canada and would not be needed in the North. On the other hand the CBC programs would provide a great deal of benefit to northern residents, linking them with the rest of Canada. In his view this was an urgent matter and should be dealt with as such.

At this point Mr. Baker explained briefly the background of the Yellowknife radio station and suggested that the radio station there be increased from its present 250 watts so that the residents of Rae and other outlying points might enjoy better reception.

Mr. Porritt returned to the consideration of Pine Point and Allotment 9505. He questioned several details of the development plans for the settlement and the restrictions which were being placed on the location of trailers.

Mr. Brown explained that this was a perfect opportunity for the government

to ensure that a settlement was built according to decent planning standards and he hoped that the local development officer would rigidly enforce the requirements for this purpose to the end that the final community might be a very pleasant one in which to live.

Mr. Baker thought that the government should be somewhat liberal in its sale price for lots.

Mr. Brown explained that a previous policy decision had been taken to attempt to recover as much as possible of the development costs for the Territorial Government through the sale of lots.

Allotment 9505 carried.

Before closing the supplementaries, Mr. Brown introduced a need for an additional $30,000 vote for a loan item to assist Yellowknife to begin immediately the construction of a water-sewer extension line to the future jail site. An early start this year will allow adjacent private properties to be constructed this season and benefit from the line. Final cost sharing arrangements between the municipality and the Federal Government had not yet been settled and, therefore, further details could not be presented to the Committee. With the Committee's concurrence Allotment 5008, in the amount of $30,000, was inserted and the total of the Bill and schedule was amended to read $842,055. The Bill was approved paragraph by paragraph. Bill 15 carried.

Sessional Paper No. 14 was then considered and accepted as read.

Mr. Sivertz questioned whether it was not necessary to vote a $1.00 appropriation to allow him to carry out his duties on behalf of the Territorial Government with the Federal Government in connection with the Canadian National Centennial Program.

The Legal Adviser, Mr. Olson, advised that such a vote would not be required,in his judgment, unless money was actually required to be spent before the next session in the fall.

Mr. Sivertz expressed satisfaction with this explanation.

Mr. Brown said he was now prepared to report progress to the Commissioner.

The Committee rose and the Council resumed its sitting.

Mr. Brown reported progress as follows:

Report of Committee

> "Your committee considered that progress in instituting a program of adult education in the Territories was not proceeding at a satisfactory pace and that an extensive enlargement of this program was urgently required to meet the needs of the people in this field of education.
>
> "Your committee reviewed the need for additional school facilities at Inuvik and recommends that steps should be taken without delay to obtain architectural drawings and call for tenders in order that construction of such additional facilities might commence at an early date. Your committee also noted the plans for temporary accommodation for the next school year.
>
> "Your committee reviewed the requirements for hospital accommodation at Hay River and requested the Administration bring before Council, at its next meeting, a

plan for Council's consideration.

"Your committee invited Mr. John Parker, Mayor of Yellowknife, to the committee meeting to discuss the brief from Yellowknife on the support of a new hospital. The committee was of the opinion that a new hospital was needed in this centre and that special assistance by both Federal and Territorial Governments should be considered in support of the construction costs of this hospital.

"Your committee discussed the question of employment of residents of the Territories and considered that greater effort might be made to ensure that local residents are given opportunity for employment to a greater extent. The Administration was requested to bring before the Council at its next meeting, proposals that could assist in this matter with specific suggestions as to the manner in which this Council might take appropriate steps.

"Your committee considered that the increase in allowance under the Blind, Disabled and Old Age Assistance Programs should be available to the recipients and not be used to cover increased costs to recipients for services performed for them.

"Your committee discussed the desirability and possibility of transferring from the Federal Government to the Territorial Government matters of welfare and related subjects in respect of Indians in the N.W.T. An invitation had been extended by you, Sir, to the Federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Indian Affairs Branch, to have officials in attendance. Mr. Battle, the Director of the Indian Affairs Branch, and two of his assistants, Mr. D. Rudnicki and Mr. L.L. Brown attended.

"Mr. Battle reviewed the policies of his Department and referred to discussions that would take place this fall with representatives from the provinces concerning the questions relating to the broad subject of carrying out certain federal responsibilities by the provinces. After a general discussion it was agreed that the Commissioner would consult with officials of the Indian Affairs Branch during the next few months and report to Council at its next session.

"Your committee discussed two questions respecting the operation of the liquor system in the Territories -

1. Hours of liquor stores

2. Sale of beer for off-premises consumption.

Members agreed that a review should be made of hours of liquor stores with special attention to the Inuvik store, and consultation with the liquor superintendent and the local vendor should take place with the object of extending such hours to meet local requirements.

"The question of sale of beer for off-premises consumption was left for further review by the Administration and further consideration by Council at a later session.

"Your Committee was informed of Mr. Sherwood's unfortunate loss and agreed to an investigation of the occurrence without any commitment on the part of the Territorial Government.

"Members discussed the Territorial Corrections Program and related matters including Sessional Paper No. 9 which was accepted as read.

"The Committee discussed public utilities and asked for information on how rates for electric power are computed and suggested that the Northern Canada Power Commission be brought under the surveillance of the Public Utilities Board.

"The addition of an item of $30,000 in the estimates to provide for a loan to Yellowknife to enable it to go ahead with the extension of the sewer and water line to the jail site was approved.

"Also approved was the inclusion of an item of $1.00 to authorize the Commissioner to proceed with negotiations regarding the Hay River water and sewer program.

"Bill 14, the Appropriation Ordinance, 1964-65 was approved as amended and Bill 15, Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1964-65 was approved as amended".

Second Reading of Bills

Mr. Trimble moved second reading of Bill 1, the Canadian National Railway Telephone System Franchise Ordinance. Mr. Trimble's motion was seconded by Mr. Porritt and agreed to by Council.

Mr. Harvey moved second reading of Bill 2, The Centennial Agreement Ordinance, seconded by Dr. Vallée, and agreed to by the Council.

Mr. Goodall moved second reading of Bill 5, The Game Ordinance, seconded by Mr. Hodgson, and agreed to by Council.

Mr. Brown moved second reading of Bill 16, an Ordinance to amend the School Ordinance. It was seconded by Mr. Hodgson and carried.

On a motion by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Harvey, the Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Bills 1, 2, 5 and 16, Mr. Trimble in the chair.

Consideration of Bill 1, Canadian National Railways Telephone System Franchise Ordinance.

Mr. Brown explained that this was a standard type franchise ordinance and the agreement that would be issued under it by the Commissioner was of a standard type that had been previously approved by other Councils.

Mr. Hodgson raised the question of what type of system was being used to extend the communication system and, after considerable discussion, it was agreed that the Canadian National Telecommunications should be asked to extend, wherever possible, their communication systems in a manner which would lend itself to the future installation of television services to the northern communities. Micro-wave transmission was currently in effect from Grimshaw, Alberta, to Hay River and also in the Delta area from Inuvik to Aklavik. Fort McPherson will be served as well. Elsewhere, northern communities were linked by land line which did not lend

itself to television.

Mr. Baker told the committee that the builders of the CNT land line at Rae had explained to him that it would cost $40,000 a year to maintain a micro-wave connection between Hay River and Yellowknife, whereas only one half that expenditure was necessary for the land line.

The committee's attention was then directed to the fact that this Ordinance covered only local distribution of service and that the Canadian National Telecommunications Company did not require any authority from the Territorial Government to build facilities to transmit from settlement to settlement. When the question of rates was raised it was explained that these were approved by the Board of Transport Commissioners.

Mr. Sivertz, however, felt that the long distance calls might be free from any regulatory body.

At Mr. Hodgson's request Mayor Parker of Yellowknife, who was in attendance, was called to the table and gave a brief explanation of the operation of the Canadian National Telecommunications Company at Yellowknife. He said that although Yellowknife had issued a franchise to the Yellowknife Telephone Company, the Company had been bought out by CNT who were still operating under the local franchise which it had received as an assignment. The rates charged by CNT were essentially the same as those previously charged by the Yellowknife Company but its service was considerably improved. He felt that due to the management policies of the CNT and the control exerted by the Board of Transport Commissioners, the franchise agreement at Yellowknife was not meaningful to the town any longer and could be abandoned.

Mr. Porritt, Mr. Goodall, Mr. Baker confirmed that the service being received from CNT in various settlements in the North was very adequate and satisfactory indeed. After a further brief discussion the Committee approved Bill 1.

Consideration of Bill 2, Centennial Agreement Ordinance.

The Committee then turned to consideration of Bill 2 with Mr. Harvey in the chair.

Mr. Harvey explained that this covered the centennial agreement which was to be entered into by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories on behalf of the Territorial Government.

Mr. Porritt questioned what plans were made to date for Canada's centennial celebration in the North.

Reference for Advice, No. 6, Observance of Canada's Centennial of Confederation.

Mr. Sivertz referred the Committee members to Reference for Advice No. 6, and explained item (c) on page 2.

Mr. Sivertz and Mr. E.R. Horton of Yellowknife were two of sixty persons who were named to the national conference for the Canadian Centennial.

Mr. Sivertz said that this reference arose out of last year's Council discussions on this matter and he referred the Committee to several of the provisions of Reference for Advice No. 6.

Mr. Harvey observed that it would appear that applications for grants should be made to the Territorial Government in the Northwest Territories in a manner similar to the applications which were directed to Provincial Governments elsewhere in Canada. This was confirmed by Mr. Sivertz.

Mr. Hodgson observed that there were two basic parts, first the centennial grants program itself and second the $72,000 shared program which would have to be divided between the Eastern Arctic and the Mackenzie. He felt that Dr. Vallée could possibly recommend a wise use of the portion of the money which should be delegated to the Eastern Arctic due to his experiences in the Eastern Arctic.

Mr. Sivertz suggested that since Mr. Clarence Gilchrist of the Territorial Division, the officer responsible for the administration of this program, was available, he be called to the table and explain some of the details to the committee.

Mr. Gilchrist was invited to the table.

Centennial Programs

Mr. Harvey asked Mr. Gilchrist to outline the Centennial Program.

Mr. Gilchrist explained there were three types of programs, programs which were entirely federal in production and in scope, programs for sharing as joint ventures between the federal and provincial or territorial governments and programs which would be entirely territorial in financing and production. Under the shared program there were two projects. The first was called the Centennial Memorial Program which would probably be financed by an outright grant of $250,000 from the Federal Government, to be used under certain conditions. The second type was a shared program known as a Centennial Grants Program. Under this scheme the Federal Government would contribute two-thirds of the cost of projects up to an amount of $2.00 per head of the population, provided that the Territorial Government paid the other one-third of the cost. Under this plan there would be approximately $72,000 available for the Northwest Territories. Because this program called for projects of a lasting nature, it was Mr. Gilchrist's opinion that this ruled out the suggestion of scholarships proposed by Mr. Hodgson.

Mr. Harvey asked Mr. Gilchrist whether he had any comments on the suggestion for libraries or archives as proposed in the paper under the heading "Centennial Grants Program".

Mr. Gilchrist replied he had nothing to add to what had been said.

In answer to an enquiry, Mr. Gilchrist elaborated on his previous report and said that the arrangements for the Centennial Memorial Program called for a single project recommended to the National Centennial Administration. In other words, Council should propose some such project to the Centennial Administration. He went on to say that under the Grants Program, which was the one with the shared arrangement, any project recommended must be of a lasting nature.

Mr. Sivertz explained that the projects undertaken by the Federal Government as a National Program were carried out by the Federal Government without formal consultation with the provincial or territorial governments. The Centennial Administration did, however, have the advice of Mr. Horton of Yellowknife on matters concerning the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Gilchrist explained that the Council should advise on both the Centennial Memorial Program and the Centennial Grants (Shared) Program. Furthermore, there was an urgent desire that these recommendations be put forward quickly, particularly on the shared programs, as any project proposed must be completed by 1967.

Dr. Vallée noted that the recommendations proposed were for the Mackenzie Valley and wondered if this was the extent of possibilities available to Council. He enquired what should be done about the Eastern Arctic and

asked whether Mr. Gilchrist had any suggestions.

Mr. Harvey referred to the suggestion for assisting performing artists to visit the North and said that these could visit, of course, any part of the North, including the East.

Reference For Advice No. 3, Financial Assistance To Community Groups For Cultural Activities.

Mr. Sivertz referred Council to Reference for Advice No. 3 which asked Council's advice on assisting artists to visit the North, and which described the current situation. This Reference was also supported by a Brief prepared by Mr. George Zukerman. He said that he was embarrassed by the lack of any reference to the need for travelling artists to visit the Arctic.

Mr. Gilchrist pointed out that the detail in this reference showed that only one artist had visited Inuvik and that this stressed the need for a subsidy for travelling artists. He said that this was an item on which the Administration would like to get the support of Council.

Reference for Advice No. 10, Canadian World Exhibition, 1967 - Montreal, P.Q.

Mr. Sivertz then directed the Committee's attention to Reference for Advice No. 10, the paper on the Canadian World Exhibition in 1967 at Montreal. He wondered whether the Committee agreed to the proposal that the Northwest Territories should not participate in this exhibition or whether it was their opinion that the Commissioner should do something.

On the question of costs to the Territorial Government, Mr. Gilchrist mentioned that these were extremely high and that the pavilions being erected by Ontario and Quebec were understood to cost each government $3-4 million.

Mr. Hodgson stated that he agreed with Bill No. 2 and the authority this would give the Commissioner to make agreements with the Federal Government to obtain outright grants and grants on a shared basis in connection with Centennial projects. He wondered what the Committee could recommend to the Commissioner to secure good value for the proposed grant of $250,000. He thought it would be a mistake to put it into a building and concentrate the total sum all in one spot. He said that the Eastern Arctic must be considered and not forgotten and, for this reason, he thought perhaps we should spend this money on providing concerts, as previously recommended. He ended up by saying he agreed that the Commissioner should be empowered to participate in the Centennial Program.

Centennial Memorial Program, Reference For Advice No. 6 (continued)

Dr. Vallée said that he didn't think it was Council's function to suggest projects. He thought these proposals should come from northern communities or the Administration.

Mr. Harvey said that the suggestion in Reference for Advice No. 6 that the $250,000 grant should be invested to provide revenue to be used for the travelling expenses of travelling artists, could ensure that the Eastern Arctic had a share in the project.

Mr. Sivertz said that he would urge the Committee to defer any decision to spend the $250,000 on a permanent memorial and that he certainly did not favour monuments. He didn't think that any part of the money needed to be spent on education as these needs were now met by appropriation. The one exception to this might be if the money was spent on the provision

of some facilities for higher education. He did not think the Committee should propose this money be used for any concrete program but that it should be held and invested with the revenue used as proposed. He thought that the possible use of the capital sum of $250,000 could be reviewed every five years.

He mentioned there might be indigenous NWT artists who should be encouraged and who could, with such encouragement, emulate the achievements of the Alaskan Indian Dance Group which had now become an outstanding group of performers. He said he wanted to apologize for having overlooked the needs of the Eastern Arctic when the Reference for Advice No. 3 was prepared. He mentioned that some of the most successful performers to visit the North had been individual artists and that it would be quite easy for one such performer to visit the Eastern Arctic and go to places such as Cape Dorset, Pangnirtung, Igloolik, etc., as well as to Frobisher Bay. He proposed that $5,000, derived from the revenue made by investing the grant, should be the amount allotted to community groups. This could be used by them to pay travelling expenses of performing artists. He thought that we should inform the Centennial Administration that Council thought this was a proper use for this grant.

Centennial Grants Program

Referring to the Centennial Grants Program, which was the shared program, he said that he was not ready to state to the Committee what he proposed. He recited the list of suggestions under (b) Centennial Grants Program on page 2 of Reference for Advice No. 6, and said that, personally, he favoured Item 1, i.e., the possibility of using some of this money, if not all of it, for a territorial library and archives. He made the point that any building used for library and archives purposes must be fireproof because inevitably there were fires and unless the building was fireproof, irreplacable material could be lost. He thought the $72,000, which would be available under this program as a total amount, could be used as a down payment on an archival building.

Mr. Baker enquired where such a library-archives building would be erected and said he would personally support Yellowknife as the centre. He could foresee competition in respect of a site and suggested that a sub-Committee composed of appointed members should decide on a final site.

Dr. Vallée stated we hadn't decided yet whether we want to spend the money available on this program for a library building and that we should do this before getting into any question about sites. He said that he agreed with the use of the revenue from the invested grant of $250,000, that some of it be spent for the encouragement of performing artists to visit the North. There were lots of other things which should be encouraged also, such as community film societies. This and other proposals could supplement the suggestion for supporting travelling artists. He added that he hadn't made up his own mind about the question of spending the $72,000 for a library building or for some of the other ideas advanced which he thought were worthwhile.

Travelling Artists, Centennial Memorial Program

Mr. Harvey stated that he thought that a program of travelling artists might spark the development of local artists and interest communities in other cultural activities such as film societies. Mr. Hodgson said he supported the recommendation to spend the revenue from the invested $250,000 to underwrite the expenses of travelling artists.

Mr. Baker agreed.

Mr. Porritt commented that he would like to see the revenue from the

fund used in a more general way than just for travelling artists, and he wondered whether the N.W.T. should promote a musical festival.

Mr. Harvey said he thought the use of the revenue from the invested fund should be left open for the Administration to decide.

Mr. Sivertz said if the Council agreed, perhaps he should be instructed to prepare regulations governing the administration of this money. He said this revenue could well be used for distributing the very good movies which were never seen in the North and for lots of other worthwhile activities. He thought, however, it should not be used to promote sports. He suggested that he prepare such regulations and table them in Council before they were adopted. He noted that a good deal of staff work and organization is required in connection with travelling artists. For example, if a group was visiting Yellowknife, then other communities in the area should also be canvassed to see if they would like to have this group visit them as well. He added that this was a job which might have to be done administratively either from Ottawa or from Fort Smith.

The hour of 5:35 P.M. having arrived, Council then broke off discussion and Mr. Trimble reported that Council had discussed second reading of Bill No. 1 and that Council had also asked the Commissioner to report to the next Session on the possibilities of TV for the North.

Mr. Harvey then reported that there had been discussion and progress on Bill No. 2 and References for Advice No. 6, 3 and 10.

Council then adjourned.

The Committee rose, Council reassembled and the Chairmen reported as follows:

Mr. Trimble, Mr. Commissioner, your Committee discussed Bill 1, the Canadian National Railways Telephone System Franchise Ordinance and recommends it for third reading; the Committee also discussed the desirability of Television in the North and asks that the Commissioner report on the possibilities therefor at the next session.

Mr. Harvey reported progress on Bill 2 and References for Advice 6, 3 and 10.

Council adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1964

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

Delay in Division of the N.W.T.

Mr. Porritt introduced the following Motion;

"WHEREAS Bill C-83 and Bill C-84 which would have had the effect of dividing the Northwest Territories into separate territories were introduced to the First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Parliament;

"AND WHEREAS those Bills were not proceeded with at that Session;

"AND WHEREAS the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources has intimated that Bills of similar purport will be introduced to the Second Session of the Twenty-Sixth Parliament;

"AND WHEREAS the policy embodied in those Bills is not in the best interest of the people of the Northwest Territories and is not in the public interest of Canada generally.

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Commissioner on behalf of the Commissioner in Council of the Northwest Territories convey to the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources the advice and recommendation of the Council of the Northwest Territories to the effect that no further steps be taken at this time to implement the policy embodied in the above mentioned Bills C-83 and C-84".

Mr. Trimble seconded the motion.

Mr. Brown requested that before the Commissioner called for a vote of Council on this subject, the motion should be tabled and a copy made available to each Council member. At least twenty-four hours should elapse before debate on the motion begins since it was a controversial subject and probably each member of Council would wish to consider the matter before he contributed to the debate.

The Commissioner ruled that the motion was duly received and agreed that copies should be tabled, made available to Council members and should be considered tomorrow, Friday, June 12, when the appropriate item on the orders of the day is reached. Council then resolved into Committee of the Whole for consideration of Bills 2, 5 and 16. Mr. Harvey in the chair.

Recording of Council Proceedings

Before the Committee deliberations on Bill 2 began, Mr. Campbell raised a question of the accuracy of the résumé of proceedings which was presented to each Council member this morning. He noted an omission from one of the recommendations that he had made and he questioned what would be the best method of getting accurate reports on motions, recommendations and resolutions of Council members.

Mr. Brown pointed out that,without any attempt to criticize the work of rapporteurs, the records of past Council deliberations had included only brief summaries of the substance of the debates and had not attempted to approximate a verbatim report. Council had moved somewhat away from this past procedure by requesting a daily summary of the main points of Council's progress and it could be that this has created unforeseen problems for the rapporteurs and the secretariat.

Mr. Campbell said he had specifically recommended that the Northern Canada Power Commission come under the surveillance of the Public Utilities Board and that this was not included in yesterday's summary. He suggested that at the commencement of each day the progress reports be reviewed and any alleged errors or omissions should be brought to the attention of the secretariat for inclusion in the next day's progress report.

Mr. Sivertz said he believed this could be done on a completely informal basis similar to Hansard which is sometimes amended for errors or omissions but not on matters of substance.

Mr. Trimble then spoke up and said that this suggestion for a daily report did not satisfy him nor does the present arrangement of summaries of the Votes and Proceedings. He said he preferred a Hansard type report which would be verbatim and which would be available the following day to each Council member.

Mr. Campbell referred again to his suggestion of an informal arrangement whereby errors or omissions would be brought to the attention of the chairman of each day's sitting and that, in turn, the secretariat could include them in the next day's summaries of proceedings.

Mr. Harvey echoed this opinion, saying that this had been discussed by several Council members and they thought that the brief type of summary available daily would be the most helpful for the Council members to check on Council's progress.

Mr. Brown said that a complete survey of the progress to date was being undertaken but since the request for this extra service had only been submitted late in the Session it had not been completed. It was, however, under preparation and it would be presented as soon as possible to the Council. He explained again that the rapporteurs had not been alerted at the beginning of Council session to the needs of the special report and that this resulted in additional difficulty in drawing it up.

Mr. Campbell suggested that whatever authority might be needed should be given to the Commissioner now, so that at the next Council session this service could be provided for Council members. He suggested that if it could not be performed by the presently available staff, it might require the hiring of additional professional help.

Mr. Harvey emphasized that, in his opinion, a review list would be more important to Council members than a verbatim report which would be quite lengthy and contain many matters of a non-substantial character.

Mr. Brown suggested that a sub-committee of two to three Council members be formed to consider this matter and bring before Council a definite recommendation regarding either a verbatim type report, apparently desired by some Council members, or a daily summary with the attendant Votes and Proceedings, which were preferred by others.

Mr. Hodgson said that Mr. Brown's suggestion sounded like a good one, that a three-man committee should be formed and that without being critical of the present job being performed he thought some new arrangement might be made acceptable.

Messrs. Porritt and Trimble emphatically expressed the view that not all Council members were as experienced when acting as chairman as others and they found it difficult to listen to the proceedings and prepare notes for their report to the Commissioner. They, therefore, wanted a verbatim report.

Mr. Campbell suggested that Mr. Porritt could be named to the three-man committee that had been suggested and could there make his views known.

Mr. Porritt rejected this suggestion saying that he had many more things to do than attend additional committee meetings. He felt that Council itself should decide the policy as a whole.

Mr. Brown observed that apparently Messrs. Porritt and Trimble wanted a Hansard type report. He said this could definitely be arranged if Council so requested, but not until the next session of Council.

Mr. Harvey suggested that a Hansard type report would be quite expensive

to prepare and that it might not solve the problem that is apparently being faced by some committee chairmen.

Mr. Campbell suggested that he be allowed to provide in writing his specific suggestion for a daily summary type report which would be available the following day to each Council member.

Messrs. Trimble and Porritt made a few additional remarks and then the chairman, Mr. Harvey, suggested that the discussion was getting outside the terms of reference of the sub-committee which he was chairing and suggested that it could properly be discussed at another time.

Mr. Sivertz agreed with this suggestion and after a brief additional deliberation the committee agreed that a motion could be presented on tomorrow's orders of the day under the "Motions" item to express any opinions which might be held by Council members in regard to a daily summary or a verbatim Hansard type report.

Mr. Harvey referred to page 2 of Reference for Advice No. 6. The proposal was that the $250,000 federal grant, if given, would be funded and the annual revenue used to provide travel expenses to bring professional artists in to various centres of the Northwest Territories so as to provide a cultural uplift for the folk of those communities.

Reference For Advice No. 3 (continued)

Mr. Trimble wondered whether item (a) in this Reference for Advice should be taken in conjunction with Reference for Advice No. 3.

Mr. Sivertz said that if paragraph (a) was approved then Reference for Advice No. 3 could be considered in conjunction with this decision.

Area Distribution of Program Funds

Mr. Trimble wondered why Reference for Advice No. 3 showed a proposed breakdown of $4,000 for the southern Mackenzie and Great Slave Lake region, whereas only $1,000 was designated for the Mackenzie Delta area. He also wondered what provision was being made to provide this assistance for programs in the Eastern Arctic.

Mr. Sivertz said that he could see no possibility of this program applying to the Eastern Arctic at the present time. He suggested that "we must walk before we run". The brief, in Mr. Sivertz' view, was an exposé of the needs of the areas described, based upon the action and initiative already displayed by local people in conjunction with the Overture Concert Society.

Mr. Trimble said that as the main purpose appeared to be to assist with transportation costs, the breakdown of 1/5 to the Delta was not realistic, that the most northerly area was the most costly to reach and thus should receive more money.

Mr. Harvey wondered if Mr. Trimble had gone into the background material in the Sessional Paper and Mr. Trimble said no that he had not checked all of it.

Mr. Sivertz questioned whether any possible application of the program could be enjoyed by any centres outside Inuvik in the Delta area.

Mr. Trimble thought that if artists were sent in to entertain that they should go to the outlying areas as well.

Local Talent Versus Travelling Artists

Mr. Porritt said he felt that the money proposed for transportation costs for Outside professional entertainers should be spent on festivals of local artists, who should be encouraged in their own development.

Mr. Sivertz disagreed emphatically with this view holding that local talent must be stimulated and spurred on to greater achievements by viewing and experiencing the excellence of the best performances available by Outside professionals. He felt that this program would so encourage the local talent. He felt it would be a dire mistake to abandon the Outside professional talent, which alone could broaden the cultural horizons of local artists.

Mr. Baker agreed with the Commissioner that to introduce new talent into the North (professional entertainers who would not otherwise be seen by the people of the North) would be very helpful to northern culture.

Mr. Porritt disagreed with this view, saying that there were already good artists in the Mackenzie Area and that they could have their own concerts. He suggested that the Overture Concert societies which were operating at present do not attract any substantial numbers of indigenous people, basically, because first, their interest was not extensive in this type of cultural endeavour and secondly, they could not afford the costs. He suggested that local Indians at Hay River would not go to see a professional pianist for example.

Mr. Baker told Mr. Porritt that they were not talking about pianists but rather entertainers, comedians and other people who would perform and entertain the people who did not have any other opportunity to see this type of entertainment.

Mr. Porritt reiterated that there were local artists of some repute. He mentioned the Lafferty family which had gone to Edmonton and appeared there on TV. He said they had won a number of prizes for their performances.

Mr. Trimble said that he was not much impressed with the list of suggested Outside professional entertainers. This was not the kind of entertainment which would attract Indians or Eskimos or most of the remaining population in the Delta area.

Mr. Sivertz suggested that unless Mr. Trimble's remark was based on actual experience that it was probably in error. He pointed out that this type of organization had been operating in Northern B.C., Saskatchewan, Yellowknife, Fort Smith and Hay River previously. He suggested that Mayor Parker of Yellowknife, who was present, might come to the table and tell somewhat of the effect on the local people of the overture concert series which had been enjoyed at Yellowknife. He said that while only a small percentage of the people might be affected, this was not a good reason to abandon public support of the program. He suggested that a similarly small overall percentage might, for example, attend such a concert series in Ottawa but that this did not detract from its excellence or the good that it did in the community.

Mr. Harvey called Mayor Parker to the table. Before Mayor Parker was asked to speak, Mr. Brown observed that the list of performers to which Mr. Trimble objected was not at all a suggested list but was an actual list of artists who had already been invited to the North by residents of the North and had performed very acceptably, to the satisfaction of northern residents.

Dr. Vallée observed that apparently the point of controversy was to what extent the interest of the entire population might be commanded by such a series of performances- the idea being that a small percentage of the population should not be subsidized in such a program while thecultural desires and tastes of the remaining population were not similarly assisted.

Mayor Parker gave a short résumé of the series of concerts that had been carried on in Yellowknife in the past three years and the effect of the concerts on his community. He explained that, originally, the Overture

Concert Society met with local people who were interested in this type of cultural endeavour and that they had formed the local groups, basically for their own benefit. However, he noted that this organization was self-supporting at Yellowknife. It provided four or five programs a year and the benefits had spread out to the entire community to a much greater degree than was originally anticipated. He admitted that the attendance of Indians and Eskimos was limited but said that a large number of the Sir John Franklin students who were Eskimos and Indian did attend and enjoyed the programs very much. He mentioned incidentally that many of the professionals brought in by the Overture Concert group had volunteered to provide free performances at the school for the benefit of the school children. Each year the series costs $10.00 for an individual or $20.00 per couple. He suggested that if the transportation of such artists was subsidized then admission prices would come down and a greater percentage of the people could afford to attend.

Mr. Porritt observed that in the case of smaller communities the rate was $25.00. Yellowknife was lucky, in Mr. Porritt's opinion, to have a larger population which kept down the cost somewhat.

Mr. Sivertz agreed with Mr. Porritt, observing that the basic idea of the program was to assist in meeting the costs of transporation and thus make this type of artistic endeavour available to more people in the North.

Mr. Hodgson backed the Commissioner saying that he felt that this type of professional import would undoubtedly encourage local talent.

Mr. Porritt suggested that with the limited funds that were available, Council's actions should be directed to help as many people as possible and that apparently this was not being accomplished by the suggested program.

Mr. Trimble said that, in his view, the type of talent which was proposed to be brought in would entertain civil servants who were not the real residents of the North. He felt that the Indians, Eskimos and Metis folk would not be very interested at all in the type of performers that were suggested.

Mr. Harvey asked Mr. Trimble what type of performances the Indian and Eskimo Metis group would prefer.

Mr. Trimble thought that folk singing and the Don Messer type of country hoedown programs would be very well received by this group.

Mayor Parker then informed the committee that the Yellowknife concert series were very well chosen and that the artists that came presented a mixed bill of fare. Some modern as well as classical type numbers were presented. He said, for example, that three flamenco dancers had performed recently in Yellowknife and were well received by the Indian people who were there as well as the white people.

Dr. Vallée agreed with the approach of attempting to bring in the best possible professional talent but adapt the programs, as much as possible, to meet all the cultural tastes of the people. He suggested, for example, that gospel singing of sacred music (not necessarily of the classical hymn type) might be of interest to Eastern Arctic people.

Mr. Sivertz remarked on the wind-up performance at Akaitcho Hall last year when over 200 students took part. He suggested that this was one of the highlights in the performing arts in all of Canada during the past year. He said that the type of performance put on by these young people would have been unimaginable before they had been stimulated to do this type of thing during the past three or four years that the Overture Concert Society in Yellowknife has been operating and bringing in professionals. He said, for example, that the Eskimo-Indian children of Akaitcho Hall were fascinated with the Negro singers who recently put on a concert at Yellowknife. He felt it was very important to broaden the cultural

horizons of the people of the North by exposing them to the best type of cultural talent available.

Mayor Parker confirmed Mr. Sivertz'remarks saying that an extremely large cast of students had taken part in this performance and that it had a wide variety of presentations, everything from woodwind ensembles to imitations of the Beatles. He said that the Eskimo girls from the Eastern Arctic had put on a very fine performance of hymn singing in Eskimo, whereas the Western Arctic girls had sung a program of semi-popular songs.

In response to Mr. Harvey's question Mayor Parker said that the students' ages varied from 14 to early 20's.

Area Distribution of Program Funds (continued)

Mr. Trimble returned to his original question of why should the $5,000 mentioned in Reference for Advice No. 3 be divided $4,000 to the southern Mackenzie-Great Slave Lake area, whereas only $1,000 was designated for the Mackenzie Delta area? This was, in his view, disproportionate.

Mr. Sivertz suggested that the matter might be rectified simply by removing any allocation of the funds, that it be a general vote.

Mr. Trimble wondered if this would then include Eastern Arctic. He felt that the Eastern Arctic should not be left out of the program simply because they are not represented on the Council.

Mr. Sivertz said emphatically that they were not being left out of the program because they were not represented on the Council. He said, in fact, that they are represented on the Council, only, in his view, the possibility of the program applying to the Eastern Arctic at the present time was negligible. However, the committee agreed with Dr. Vallée's suggestion that no designation whatever be made of the funds and that if the Eastern Arctic communities show the necessary amount of local initiative, and apply for assistance, they also should be eligible.

Mr. Trimble suggested that the heads of the various tribes of Indians and Eskimos be informed through the respective Area Administrators of this program. He suggested that,otherwise, a lack of knowledge of the program would probably result in the failure of these people to benefit from it. He said also, that he was not satisfied that public funds should be used to assist a small proportion of the population in larger centres, and expressed the desire that the professional entertainers, if brought in, should go on circuits to the smaller settlements as well as the larger ones.

Mr. Porritt echoed these sentiments.

Mr. Baker proposed that artistic groups visiting the North to give performances might use the Mackenzie River barge, advanced as one of the National projects in respect of the Centennial, as a means of calling at various Mackenzie River settlements. He said that the caravan barge should leave from Fort Smith, and not from Hay River as proposed, because by leaving from Fort Smith it could call at Rocher River, Fort Resolution, and possibly Snowdrift.

Mr. Sivertz said that the caravan barge was one of the proposals recommended by the Committee on Historical Activities and was part of the National Program. He explained that Mr. Horton of Yellowknife was a member of the National Committee planning Canada's Centennial of Confederation and he thought a suggestion of this type should be advanced to Mr. Horton.

Mr. Baker asked how this should be done.

Mr. Sivertz replied that if Council asked him to suggest this to the National Committee he would, but that any Councillor could do this on his own as an individual.

Mr. Porritt, in commenting on the Reference for Advice No. 3, proposed that a ceiling of $500 for each of the four major centres of population in the Mackenzie District should be imposed, with the balance of the money available being split up among the smaller settlements. This money would be used to pay the travelling expenses of visiting performers and to promote local shows.

Mr. Brown stated that this suggestion was a matter of detail and he thought this should be worked out in the field.

Dr. Vallée stated he didn't like the idea of definite amounts but agreed that this suggestion provided that the smaller and more isolated settlements in the North wouldn't be neglected.

Mr. Sivertz enquired whether Mr. Porritt's suggestion meant a maximum of $500 for any one community or for any one community for a fiscal year or for any one tour of a group of artists.

Mr. Porritt replied that he thought the overall amount had to be limited by so much per place so that the whole fund wouldn't be spent by one community. He thought that if one performing group was visiting four or five places that each one of the places visited should share in the expenses.

Mr. Sivertz commented that this was an innovation and a new angle. He went on to say that if Council wished to adopt the principle of allowing a sum of money to be available to pay for the expenses of travelling groups but wished to place restrictions on the way it could be spent, that these might defeat the purpose of providing the fund. He thought we must experiment for awhile on how this would operate. He mentioned that neither he nor anyone else could predict just how this proposed assistance for travelling performers would work out in practice.

Mr. Harvey expressed the view that some discretion was necessary in the way the fund was handled.

Mr. Brown said he sensed that the members were not completely satisfied and they might feel they needed opinions from the field before giving this topic further consideration. He, therefore, suggested that this proposal be deferred for consideration at the Fall Session and mentioned that no funds had been voted yet for this purpose.

Mr. Harvey stated that if Council approved the principle then some progress could be made in planning tours and other arrangements in the light of the discussion so far, and that at the Fall Session Council could review what had been done.

Mr. Sivertz noted that if anything was to be done to aid travelling performers this coming winter, he required a mandate now so that plans could be made and an item calculated for inclusion in supplementary estimates for review at the Fall Session.

Mr. Brown said he hadn't realized there was so much urgency in having this proposal approved.

Mr. Harvey then asked the Committee whether it endorsed the limited amount of $500 for each settlement, as proposed by Mr. Porritt, and the Committee agreed. Mr. Harvey then concluded that this automatically set the total amount approved at $5,000, in accordance with this Reference for Advice.

Mr. Baker wanted to know how the individual settlement amounts would be distributed, and Mr. Harvey replied that the settlement totals would be issued to each settlement on application. He added that this program was intended to operate this coming winter. He agreed with Dr. Vallée that this approval included any settlements in the Eastern Arctic which

wished to participate.

Mr. Harvey said this then concluded the review of Reference for Advice No. 3 and he referred the Committee to Reference for Advice No. 6.

Reference for Advice No. 6 (continued)

Mr. Harvey directed the Committee to the projects listed under Item (b) - Centennial Grants Program and comprising recommendations for (1) a territorial library and archives, (2) the acquisition of original paintings, sculpture and works of art and (3) assistance in the construction of community public service centres. In reply to Mr. Baker he said that no site had yet been selected for the proposed library.

Mr. Porritt declared that this had been brought before Council at too short notice and more time was needed before making decisions.

Mr. Goodall said he had no particular comment on this section but wished to comment on item (c).

Suggested Major Projects, Centennial Grant Program.

Mr. Porritt recommended that any decision on the Centennial Grants Program be deferred.

Mr. Harvey remarked that the $72,000 total amount available under the Centennial Grants Program in the Northwest Territories could only support one modest project and wasn't sufficient for splitting into allotments for each settlement, but should be spent all in one place.

Mr. Porritt replied that this was why he thought this proposal needed more study. For example, where would an Old Persons' Home be built.

Mr. Sivertz noted that the total of $72,000 could be split by the Committee but that actually the sum was so small it should be used all in one place. He said, of the proposals advanced, that he preferred the library and archives suggestion. He thought such things as Old Folks' Homes could be built from other funds available for this purpose. He remarked that Yellowknife had now an excellent museum and that it would be appropriate if the proposed library and archives were erected in Yellowknife in conjunction with this museum. He thought there was much to be said for having the library and archives established where the museum was now located.

Mr. Harvey interjected to say the library and archives building or buildings would have to be fireproof.

Mr. Goodall supported the proposal for the archives but wondered whether the $72,000 available would be sufficient. He agreed that Yellowknife would be a suitable location for the archives because of the museum established there already.

Mr. Trimble said he didn't want to support any of the suggestions before consulting his constituents, and he was supported by Mr. Porritt who said he still wanted time to study these proposals.

Mr. Sivertz, in reply to a query from Dr. Vallée about the possibility of erecting the library building for the sum of $72,000, offered to get engineering advice and to report to Council.

Mr. Porritt said that the question of the maintenance of a library and an archives would need consideration and this might cost up to $20,000 annually, with $10,000 for caretaker and $10,000 required for heating purposes. He thought that any report prepared by the Commissioner on the proposal for the library-archives in Yellowknife should include a study of this part of the proposal.

Mr. Harvey then tabled a note from Mayor Parker of Yellowknife which said that the Museum Society of Yellowknife would be pleased to consider the maintenance of the proposed library and archives and to advance concrete proposals as to maintenance and also site location in time for the next session of Council.

Council then agreed to defer consideration of this part of Reference for Advice No. 6 until next Session when it will have the report that Mr. Sivertz had promised to submit.

Local Centennial Celebrations.

Mr. Goodall then raised the matter of local celebrations, as referred to under item (c) of Reference for Advice No. 6.

Mr. Harvey replied that local celebrations were not something of concern to Council.

Mr. Brown drew the Chairman's attention to the last paragraph of the Reference for Advice which stated that the Commissioner wanted to have direction from Council on the emphasis to be given in initiating and assisting local observances in NWT communities with regard to Centennial celebrations.

Mr. Goodall said that he had left with the Chairman a report from the Local Advisory Council at Fort Simpson in connection with a proposal for a Centennial project for Fort Simpson. He said that the people of Fort Simpson had decided that a wading pool would be a suitable project as one coming within the terms of the Centennial agreements for a lasting project and that the local council was seeking a grant on the basis of population calculated at $2.00 per head.

Mr. Porritt added that the Hay River people had considered one or two projects as Centennial items but had not come to any final decision.

Mr. Baker asked about the Yellowknife share and what procedure was to be followed in connection with applying for grants. He also put in a word for the people from Rae.

Mr. Sivertz said he didn't know how this was to be dealt with and, at his suggestion, Mr. Gilchrist was invited to comment.

Mr. Gilchrist explained that the community grants under enquiry were, in reality, the same money that was available under Item 2 and that Council was talking about using the same money twice. He added that if the $72,000 was to be used all at once for one project it could not be used to provide grants for individual communities, such as Hay River which with 1600 people would get $3200 on the basis of $2.00 a head. He wondered whether Council would decide to grant territorial money to communities in the North for lasting structures. He said it was never expected that every small community in the North would want to take advantage of the Centennial fund and he knew that the same situation existed in the Provinces.

Mr. Sivertz said that the elected members represented the people of their constituencies and were empowered to make decisions on their behalf. He thought Council should decide and that there was no reason for the elected members to go back to their ridings and consult the people. He said that if this refer-back procedure was followed, the dissipation of the $72,000 would be almost infinite.

Mr. Porritt said that Hay River and other territorial communities have all heard of the grant of $2.00 per head and he thought that each of these communities was already planning some community project to take advantage of this grant. He said he knew this was the situation at Fort Simpson and Hay River.

Mr. Trimble interjected that this was also the understanding at Inuvik and that a project was being planned in that community.

Dr. Vallée enquired whether the communities wanted to use the $2.00 per head for purely community celebrations or for some lasting structure.

Mr. Porritt replied that the communities all understood that the grants they could get must be applied to permanent structures erected to celebrate the Centennial.

Mr. Harvey said that the total sum of $72,000 had already been dealt with and consideration deferred. He thought that perhaps clarification of the various points could be included in the paper being prepared for presentation for the next session of Council.

Mr. Porritt said that the Centennial Grants program and the local celebrations were entirely different projects.

Mr. Gilchrist explained that the Committee should understand it was impractical to use the money in grants issued settlement by settlement. If Committee intended to take advantage of the available money through grants, then only one or two settlements were large enough to get grants of a useful size. This did not preclude the Territorial Government from going into a program of its own, based perhaps on population, and thereby assist local Centennial celebrations by giving grants to settlements.

Mr. Baker said that on this basis Yellowknife would get $7200 for its population of 3600 people.

Mr. Hodgson reminded the Committee that the paper prepared on this subject said that the Territorial Government would have to finance local celebrations.

Mr. Porritt interjected that we should have more information on the possibilities and, therefore, a decision should be deferred until the Fall Session.

Mr. Gilchrist replied that it was doubtful whether the possible programs could be clarified any further. If the Committee decided to use the shared programs of Centennial grants for a series of local projects, then for each one the Federal Government would require guarantees that the proposed projects were lasting ones and that some arrangement had been made for their permanent maintenance.

Mr. Sivertz stated that no province was contemplating the dissipation of its grant by distributing it from village to village.

Mr. Harvey said that the Commissioner wanted to know what emphasis he is to give local celebrations and he would like an expression of Council's views.

Mr. Gilchrist said that the Administration would need to know what funds each settlement wanted to spend.

Mr. Sivertz maintained he needed direction about whether Council approved the idea of encouraging local projects which could not come under the Federal Centennial Grants scheme. He referred to the Simpson wading pool project which carried with it a local contribution of $700 as a necessary condition whereby it qualified for a grant based perhaps on the rate of $2.00 per head of population. He said Council could decide to make Territorial grants on a different basis.

Mr. Porritt stated that the announcement of grants on a shared cost basis had generated consideration in Hay River of possible Centennial projects.

Mr. Harvey said that he understood that the contribution possible under Item 2 amounted to $3.00 per head.

Mr. Sivertz said that the regulations of the Centennial Administration made it possible for the money available under the Centennial Grants program to be used for local projects. He explained that Item (c) on the paper dealt with local Centennial celebrations which only the Territorial Government might help with. He explained that the formula used for the amount of $3.00 per head had been derived from $2.00 per head from federal sources plus $1.00 per head from territorial sources. He added the National Centennial Administration had agreed, because there were very few places in the North where the people could afford to contribute $1.00 a head, that in these circumstances the Federal Government would contribute $2.00 per head instead of the usual practice in the provinces whereby the grant total was based on $1.00 per head from federal sources, $1.00 per head from provincial sources and $1.00 per head from local sources.

Mr. Sivertz said that if the Committee agreed there was insufficient money to provide a lasting Centennial structure for each settlement then Council must decide on a single project. He said that, in addition, Council could make Territorial grants towards local Centennial projects at the rate of $2.00 per head provided from territorial funds and subject to $1.00 per head being provided by the settlement. This last suggestion would be outside the federal program and there would be no money provided for it from Federal Government sources.

Mr. Porritt said he was happy with this arrangement and pleased that the Territorial Government thought it could be so generous. Nevertheless, he wanted this topic deferred and clarified to everyone's satisfaction.

Mr. Gilchrist mentioned that he understood the provinces were not using their population grants to provide funds for small settlements. He said that in Quebec, for an example, where 8 major projects were proposed for the whole province, the small communities were complaining bitterly because there wasn't enough money for them to have individual projects.

Mr. Harvey noted that the same situation prevailed in Alberta.

Mr. Sivertz stated that he required guidance now and thought Council should decide what could be done so that he would know what to say to places like Fort Simpson when they asked for a contribution.

Mr. Harvey explained to Mr. Baker that the proposed Territorial contribution based on $2.00 per head would be a program quite outside the one proposed through the Federal arrangement and that if the Council decided to vote funds on the basis of $2.00 per head for local lasting projects, such as the Fort Simpson wading pool, then each locality would have to contribute at the rate of $1.00 per head to any proposed project.

Mr. Goodall said he was in favour of Territorial grants.

Mr. Trimble said he thought the proposal had a good deal of merit and deserved careful consideration; however, he wanted consideration delayed so that he could consult his constituents.

Mr. Hodgson asked how much Territorial money was available for this program.

In reply, Mr. Gilchrist said that the Territorial Government would be committed to $48,000 based on $2.00 per head for the proposed Territorial program.

Mr. Harvey stated that the paper presented did not cover the discussion that had been held and that the proposal discussed was in addition to the

other proposals and had no relation to them.

Council then agreed to defer consideration of this topic until the next session.

Mr. Harvey referred the Committee to Reference for Advice No. 10. This Reference for Advice, dealing with the Canadian World Exhibition in 1967, was accepted as presented.

The Committee then considered Bill No. 2 clause by clause. Each clause and the bill as a whole was agreed to.

On a Motion from Mr. Brown, Council unanimously approved a vote of thanks to Miss Van Steensel for autographing the copies of "The Unbelievable Land", distributed to members of Council.

Council adjourned at 12:30 P.M.

2:45 o'clock P.M.

Consideration of Bill No. 5, Game Ordinance.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole to consider Bill No. 5, an Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance, with Mr. Goodall in the Chair.

At Mr. Brown's suggestion Mr. Goodall called Mr. Bennett, the officer of the Territorial Division responsible for the administration of the Game Ordinance, to the table. The Bill was considered paragraph by paragraph and then agreed to as a whole with one minor amendment in wording. The word "garden" was changed to read "park" in item (b) of Column II of Schedule B of the Ordinance. This change was agreed to by the Committee.

Mr. Trimble questioned whether Item I of Column V of Schedule B in any way limited the hunting rights of Indian or Eskimo guides.

Mr. Olson explained that in so far as their right as a guide was concerned under the Game Ordinance, it was limited, but this in no way affected any other right to hunt that they might hold under any other law. This explanation satisfied Mr. Trimble.

"Reference For Advice No. 2, Sport Hunting in the MacKenzie Mountain Area

Mr. Bennett placed before the Council a map and explained the location of the area, (Area No. 12 on the map) which was proposed to be opened to sport hunting. He answered several questions raised on this matter.

In answer to Mr. Trimble's question he explained that the definition of a "resident" under the Game Ordinance meant a person of four years residence in the North. He said that he believed the proposed $100 sport hunting licence fee for Canadians would be too expensive, considering the other costs which are entailed in such a hunt.

Mr. Goodall pointed out that this type of hunting is trophy hunting only

and he suggested that a $10.00 licence would be sufficient for a resident to go out and get big game for food purposes.

Mr. Trimble again questioned why there was no difference between a person who had just arrived in the Territories and one who had lived there for two or three years. He was referred to Schedule A of Item II Column I defining what a resident means under the Game Ordinance.

Mr. Sivertz explained the philosophy back of the paper. Historically, the N.W.T.Government has attempted to retain game in the Northwest Territories as a resource to be harvested mainly by indigenous residents and a few long-term white trappers. However, not all of the resource was being used and if the Administration could encourage Outside trophy hunters to come in, the amount of money spent on local guides and labour, etc., would be much more than the actual value of the meat and hides which might be harvested from these animals by local people.

Mr. Goodall expressed the belief that this would also be a very good tourist attraction.

At Mr. Brown's suggestion Mr. Alan Loughrey of the Canadian Wildlife Service was called to the table to make some observations on the paper.

Mr. Loughrey explained that this was an experimental program, that the big game species in this area were not being harvested and that they could not be stockpiled. They had a cash value but this was not being realized at present. Resident hunting licences had been extended in this area but not much of the game was being harvested by the residents. The next logical step, therefore, was to bring in non-resident hunters. This policy was in keeping with game administration practices in all parts of the North American Continent.

The Committee accepted the Reference for Advice as read.

Mr. Goodall invited any general comments on game administration which members might have.

Mr. Porritt suggested that a greater amount of freedom of action might be given local game wardens to vary the open and closed seasons, depending upon the weather patterns which were encountered each year. He pointed out that the lynx season was closed this year considerably before the end of the period in which prime pelts were available. He thought that by giving game wardens authority to vary open seasons, a better harvest of the various fur-bearing animals might be had.

Mr. Brown said that the Commissioner can amend the seasons set out in the schedules under the Ordinance. This is usually done only on recommendations received from the field. This had been done in the past but very often requests take too long getting to the Commissioner to prove useful. He questioned whether local game wardens should be subject to pressure from local groups, some in favour of opening seasons and others in favour of closing respective seasons.

In response to Mr. Porritt's suggestion that the line of communication to head office was too slow, Mr. Brown commented that each Council member has direct access to the Commissioner and can send direct messages which are urgent.

Discussion of Sessional Paper No. 22, Establishment of Smaller Game Zones

At Mr. Brown's suggestion the committee then considered Sessional Paper

No. 22, The Establishment of Smaller Game Zones in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Baker asked several questions concerning game zones north and south of Great Slave Lake and Mr. Bennett explained on the map the respective beaver and muskrat zones in these areas.

Mr. Baker felt that last season the muskrat season had been closed too early and, as a result, extra welfare had to be supplied by the government to trappers who were not allowed to trap rats after May 17th.

Mr. Porritt suggested that the south shore of Great Slave Lake should not be in the same zone as Fort Smith. Weather patterns are somewhat different and different treatment is, therefore, justified.

Mr. Brown once again referred to Sessional Paper No. 22 saying that it was hoped to have an exhaustive survey which would allow a new approach to game and fur harvesting. This had not proven possible, however, and therefore, the full implications were not yet known. The paper was drawn up on the best available advice of the trappers and field staff.

Mr. Trimble said that at the last trappers' meeting at Aklavik the subject had been mentioned, but that the people were given to believe that no action was being taken on this for the time being. Therefore, they were not asked to express themselves. He felt that the Committee should not approve the paper or draft legislation based on it until all the trappers' organizations had spoken.

Mr. Campbell, on the other hand, felt that an expression of the Committee's opinion now on the principles involved would be valuable. If the paper was approved in principle, any supporting legislation could be amended upon local request.

Mr. Brown agreed to have additional local consultation on this subject and pointed out that the Ordinance would not be passed until the next Winter's Session, whereas Council would have the Fall Session at which to raise any objections which might be lodged.

In response to Dr. Vallée's question Mr. Bennett said that he could not advise precisely what trappers' organizations had been consulted but that the field submission had been forwarded on the basis of some consultation.

Mr. Brown said he could assure the Committee that not every trapper in the Northwest Territories has agreed to the proposed paper or revised zones, but that general reaction has been favourable.

Mr. Goodall agreed that the Committee could approve the paper in principle and allow the Administration to get on with the preparation of the Ordinance.

Mr. Brown then explained that four months' lead time was necessary for instructions for the drafting of ordinances to the Department of Justice before Council sessions. The Committee then agreed to Sessional Paper No. 22.

Consideration of Bill No. 16, School Ordinance

Council continued in Committee of the Whole with Mr. Trimble in the chair, to consider Bill No. 16, An Ordinance to Amend the School Ordinance. The Bill was read section by section and approved and then the entire Bill was approved.

The Committee next considered Reference for Advice No. 8, A Proposal to

Amend the School Ordinance with respect to "in camera" school board meetings. The committee considered and agreed to the recommendations of the Reference for Advice.

Mr. Sivertz explained that the holding of public meetings of school boards was not the universal practice in Canada but that this was the direction in which the provinces were going.

Mr. Brown explained that the public meetings would be required under the proposed changes, except in special circumstances.

Reports of Committee

The Council reassembled and the Committee Chairman made their reports.

Mr. Harvey reported that Bill No. 2 had been agreed to and that the Committee had also approved References for Advice Nos. 3, 6 and 10. With respect to No. 3, "Financial Assistance for Community Groups for Cultural Activities", the Committee recommended that not more than $500 be extended to any one local group and that the entire Territorial allotment which should be placed in Supplementary Estimates in November be limited to $5,000.

The Committee felt that this sum should be available to the Eastern Arctic as well as to Mackenzie communities, and that aid for the travels and performances of local talent in other communities should be part of the plan. The Committee had also accepted the recommendation in Reference for Advice No. 6 that the $250,000 proposed federal grant to the Territorial Government be funded temporarily, and that the revenue income from this fund be used to assist in meeting the travel costs of bringing professionals in the performing arts to northern communities and for assisting in staging opportunities for N.W.T. talent, both within the Territories and Outside, in the case of rising artists who can command that measure of attention.

Mr. Goodall reported that Bill No. 5, had been agreed upon with a minor change of wording and Reference for Advice No. 2 and Sessional Paper No. 22 were approved.
Mr. Trimble reported that the Committee had approved Bills No. 1 and No. 16 and Reference for Advice No. 8.

Mr. Brown reviewed the progress made by Council and the possibility of a need for an evening session for Thursday night. He explained that Council had already dealt with the major work which had been planned for this session. Twelve pieces of legislation had been passed, 14 Sessional Papers and 6 References for Advice had been dealt with. He said that there remained 4 Bills on the agenda, one of which was being withdrawn, 3 Sessional Papers and 7 References for Advice. He suggested that the Council could adjourn on June 12 since none of the remaining Bills, References for Advice or Sessional Papers were of a type which would hamper the Administration of the Territorial Government if they were not treated immediately.

In response to Mr. Trimble's question whether tomorrow's sitting would finish up all the work, Mr. Brown said that it was impossible to anticipate just what Council's reaction would be to the various Bills; however, two of the Bills were non-controversial, one was being withdrawn and only one might arouse some controversy. This was a proposed amendment to the Lord's Day Ordinance which would allow local options on Sunday sports. He said that the remaining References for Advice could be laid over and that the Sessional Papers outstanding were mostly for information purposes.

Mr. Sivertz pointed to the experience that Mr. Brown has had in many years

service with Council as Deputy Commissioner and suggested that the Council could rely on his advice. He said that any unfinished business which might not be completed at prorogation on June 12th could be carried over without hurting the Territorial Government. However, if the Council wished to ensure that everything that had been listed would be covered, then it should sit in the evening. However, he did not recommend this. The committee agreed to accept Mr. Brown's suggestion that no evening session be held on June 11th.

Mr. Sivertz rose on a point of order and made a statement respecting his chairmanship of the Public Utilities Board. Mr. Sivertz stated that he had reviewed his position as Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and as Chairman of the Public Utilities Board and he could see no present conflicts of interest. He noted there were only two communities serviced by private power companies and the franchises under which each of these operated had been issued by the municipal authorities. The other producers of power in northern communities did not come under the Board. If the representations he was making, at the direction of Council, were acted on, these producers might then come under the Public Utilities Board. He believed that as Chairman of the Public Utilities Board he could best serve the people of the Northwest Territories in their need to have power rates scrutinized and publicized. He declared that if the situation changed in the future and he thought that his holding two positions would result in any conflict of interest, he would then seek means to have the Chairmanship of the Public Utilities Board transferred to another incumbent.

Council then resolved into Committee of the Whole to consider Reference for Advice No. 7 and Sessional Papers No. 19 and 8, Mr. Hodgson in the chair.

Reference for Advice No. 7, Labour Legislation - N.W.T.

Mr. Hodgson said that a Union was a means by which a group of workers could approach an employer to obtain better working conditions and similar advantages by negotiating a collective agreement. He mentioned that there was also a place for labour legislation, in addition to these collective agreements, which applied to the working conditions in any one plant. He agreed that labour legislation was very complicated and required very careful drafting. Mr. Hodgson described the paragraph under the Reference for Advice headed "Division of Authority - Federal/Territorial" as a valuable outline of the situation.

He then moved on to paragraph 3 headed "N.W.T. Protective Labour Laws" and read the list of N.W.T. legislation already passed. He said this legislation should be brought up to date and he agreed that Council should consider legislation to provide for safe and healthful working conditions in shops, factories, and office buildings and in the construction and transportation industries. He thought perhaps there should be a Labour Relations Board for the Territories. He then referred Council to the several pieces of legislation listed on page 3 of the paper as recommended laws which might be adopted. He mentioned Item 1 and said this was usually referred to as a Factories Act in most of the provinces. Such legislation would cover physical working conditions, sanitary conveniences, hours of work, accident prevention measures, reports of death, explosions, etc., and similar requirements. He noted that the Reference for Advice had covered all the important considerations and commended it as an excellent introduction to this subject. He invited Mr. Gilchrist to the table.

Present Need for Labour Legislation.

Mr. Brown remarked that the Administration had been concerned for some time now respecting the lack of labour legislation in the Northwest

Territories. There were only a few ordinances now in force and these covered only part of the requirements. He stated that in past years there had been a committee comprised of officers from the Department of Northern Affairs and the Department of Labour which studied the need for more comprehensive labour legislation. About three years ago this committee conducted a survey by using a questionnaire. He noted that the results of the survey indicated that in the Great Slave Lake area the wages paid were up to any standard that Council might be expected to approve. It also appeared that there was no exploitation of labour but there were some complaints about the hours of work and that the overtime worked was paid for at standard rates rather than at premium rates. The biggest complaint concerned the lack of legislation prescribing holidays with pay. It was found that the great majority of the workers in the Northwest Territories were covered under arrangements such as the collective agreements applying to miners or the federal legislation which applied to Civil Servants and other organizations operating in the North, such as transportation companies. He thought that the agreements negotiated usually provided working conditions which would probably be better than Council would likely recommend. In general, there had been few complaints but, nevertheless, it was obvious there were some legislative gaps which should be filled.

Mr. Brown mentioned that working conditions differed greatly throughout the N.W.T. and this made it impossible for any legislation drafted to have uniform application. He said that in certain places hours of work were determined by the weather or by the arrival of transportation media; boats, aircraft, etc., or when customers arrived to be served at the store. It had been thought, in establishing hours of work by the day or by the month, that in so doing the Administration might end up doing more harm than good to the employer or employee. In a good many northern places the amount of work depended on the demand and, therefore, there was a reluctance to approach this in the light of drafting legislation to apply to the N.W.T. as a whole. He thought we should consider legislation which might have application specifically to certain industries or perhaps to certain areas.

Mr. Baker enquired whether there were any minumum wage regulations.

Mr. Gilchrist replied that there were none for general application but that the Department of Labour set prevailing rates of pay applicable to workers employed by the federal government.

Dr. Vallée noted that the Federal Government, comprising mainly the Departments of Northern Affairs and Transport, was the largest single employer in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Harvey said he thought the working conditions in the Northwest Territories would be similar to parts of Alaska, the Yukon and the province of Quebec and wondered whether labour legislation from these areas had been consulted.

Mr. Gilchrist replied that the Department had labour legislation from the Yukon and Quebec but had no Alaskan legislation.

Mr. Brown remarked that conditions in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon were similar in part but that in many ways they were not comparable. He mentioned that the working conditions in the Eastern and Central Arctic were far different from those in the Western Arctic.

Mr. Harvey enquired how the working conditions respecting exploration for minerals was covered by legislation in Alaska and the Yukon, and also in Northern Quebec.

Regular and Casual Workers

Dr. Vallée suggested that in considering legislation we could perhaps distinguish between those workers who could be described as casual and those who are regularly employed. He mentioned that the type of worker, such as Mr. Brown mentioned, who worked at ship time or when the weather was favourable, were not really regular employees. However, there were a number of regular employees in the Eastern and Central Arctic who held steady employment as janitors, truck drivers, etc. He thought that, in considering labour legislation, we could think in terms of two categories of workers, i.e., casual and others.

Organizing of Labour

Mr. Porritt mentioned that the workers in marine transportation were, in part, covered by unions and he wondered whether we might run into difficulties if there were any strikes and freight deliveries to the North were delayed. He noted that in some cases just a week's delay in getting a ship away from port might mean that some remote settlement would not get food for a year. He also remarked that at Pine Point the firm, Kootenay Construction, couldn't engage any local labour from the Territories because these local people couldn't belong to the union which had negotiated working conditions with the Kootenay Construction Company.

Mr. Hodgson explained that there were two general concepts in the organizing of labour. In the first place there was one approach called the "craft approach", in which the union signed an agreement with the employer and provided the crew to do the work or else the company must hire men who were members of that union. The second approach was known as "the industrial approach". Under such an arrangement the company hired its workers wherever it could and then the union appeared on the scene to try and sign up the men for the union and negotiate an agreement with the company. He said that personally he favoured the "industrial approach" and was sympathetic to the situation reported by Mr. Porritt.

Mr. Baker asked what happened to local people if a project could only employ union men. He wondered whether a union couldn't allow these people to work and then ask them to join later. He thought perhaps this could be done in respect of the mines at Yellowknife. The union could develop a local organization and ask the workers to join it.

Mr. Harvey remarked that the Alberta-Northwest Chamber of Mines had a placement officer who engaged miners for sending to the North.

That concluded the discussion on Reference for Advice No. 7 which was agreed to as presented.

Sessional Paper No. 19, Progress Report on Compensation and Rehabilitation Programs at Hay River and Fort Simpson.

The Committee then turned to Sessional Paper No. 19 and Mr. Hodgson continued in the Chair.

Mr. Brown remarked that this paper was a factual report on the floods and on the action taken to compensate those who suffered loss. He noted that to date a total of $801,475.82 had been paid to claimants and that all the claims submitted were approved by independent adjusters. Besides the compensation paid for claims, a trailer camp had been established for temporary accommodation and a new residential sub-division had been developed. In addition to assistance given flood victims from federal and territorial sources, they were also helped from a private fund called "The Northwest Territories Flood Relief Fund". This was a voluntary flood fund raised entirely outside the government services and was built up by contributions which came from across Canada. Mr. Brown said that great progress had been made in the rehabilitation of the Hay River people although not all of them

had been rehabilitated yet. He thought, however, that very real headway had been made in the re-establishment of these people. He believed that all the people in the lower townsite at Fort Simpson had been removed to a new site free from the danger of flood and that now no one resided in the area known as the Lower Flats.

Mr. Goodall mentioned that Mr. Brown's description was correct and that there was only one more home to be built. He noted that many people from Fort Simpson were in better circumstances than they had been before. A good many of them had new homes or their homes had been relocated near electrical services and similar benefits and, therefore, the flood, in some ways, could be described as a blessing in disguise.

Mr. Porritt remarked that, in general, things had been done in the best interests of the flood victims and had turned out well. However, he noted that some people lost a lot but received no reimbursement and a few people lost very little but got substantial claims recognized. He mentioned there were still a number of homes to be relocated. He said, too, there was some misunderstanding about the funds raised through public subscription. He noted that loss for commercial property had been met on the basis of 70% or 80% of appraised loss but he understood that these merchants might get 100% compensation if there was additional money left over after the other flood expenses had been met.

Mr. Harvey remarked that Mr. Porritt was referring to the fund handled by the Public Trustees, when he mentioned further compensation for commercial loss, and that Council had nothing whatever to do with this.

Mr. Sivertz noted that a judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Alberta had examined the management of the private fund and had found the administration of it in order. He said that the balance of this private fund was to be given to the Hay River municipal authorities. He added that it was his opinion that the management of both the public and the private funds had been excellent and deserved commendation. He had heard no complaints whatsoever on this score and had heard of only one allegation of misrepresentation by a claimant. He thought that Council could take satisfaction in having been instrumental in implementing this relief program for flood victims.

This concluded discussion of Sessional Paper No. 19 and it was accepted.

Sessional Paper No. 8, Tannery - Mackenzie Delta.

The Committee then turned to consideration of Sessional Paper No. 8.

Mr. Gunther Abrahamson was invited to the table. On a question from the Chairman, Mr. Abrahamson said he had nothing to add to this paper.

Mr. Trimble wanted to know whether the Department had selected an experienced officer to carry out the Delta tannery project and was assured by Mr. Abrahamson that this was the case.

Mr. Porritt remarked that places elsewhere in the Territories were interested in establishing tanneries and asked whether there were any informative papers available for distribution to these places.

Mr. Abrahamson replied that such papers were available. He went on to say that the tannery in the Mackenzie Delta was established in the hope of cutting the costs of tanning the skins which were used in the Aklavik Fur Garment operation. It was hoped that the tannery would save about 75 cents to a $1.00 on each fur pelt.

Mr. Sivertz remarked that it was hoped that good fur pelts could be produced but there was some doubt that first class tanned fur pelts would be produced.

Mr. Harvey enquired whether this was a government venture and whether in due course it might be turned over to a co-operative.

Mr. Abrahamson replied that, although it was a government operation, it would not provide any extra employment. Its purpose was to save money on transportation costs.

Mr. Trimble estimated that the Co-operative would save about $1.00 a pelt or a little more. In other words, some increase over what the Sessional Paper indicated.

Mr. Abrahamson said he understood the local tanning would cost about 20 cents per pelt compared to the cost of having pelts tanned in Winnipeg at about 33 cents each.

Mr. Baker enquired whether it was planned to tan mink and marten pelts as well as muskrat.

Mr. Abrahamson replied that mink and marten pelts were considered too valuable to tan in the present operation.

Sessional Paper No. 8 was approved.

Report of Committee

The Council resumed its sitting. Mr. Hodgson, as Chairman of the Committee, reported to the Commissioner. He said that the Committee had reviewed Reference for Advice No. 7 and agreed that the legislation proposed in the paper should be drafted. He noted that there were many points to be considered about various types of labour legislation and that the Committee thought that when this legislation was drafted the appropriate Acts of Quebec, the Yukon Territory and Alaska should be consulted. He mentioned that the Federal Government was the biggest employer in the Eastern Arctic. He said the Committee recommended that there be a distinction made between casual and regular workers and, also, any legislation drafted should be made to apply on an area or regional basis. Reporting on Sessional Paper No. 19, he said that the Committee was pleased to note the progress made in the rehabilitation programs for flood victims at Hay River and Fort Simpson and he wished to commend those concerned for the excellent way in which the funds had been administered. He also reported that the Committee had accepted Sessional Paper No. 8.

Council adjourned at 5:30 P.M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1964

10:00 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS

Mr. Porritt asked two questions. (1) Would it be possible for a specific time to be set aside each day in order to allow members to bring up matters which were of concern to them? (2) Would the Council recommend to the

CBC that each elected member be given ample time on CBC local radio stations in the North in order to inform the electorate of matters concerning them.

Council Procedure

Mr. Brown said that he believed Mr. Porritt's suggestion envisaged a change of the Council rules to provide for a specific period of time to be set aside each day so that Council members might bring specific matters to the attention of Council. He felt that there might be a good deal of merit in this suggestion and acknowledged that due to the fact that the agenda of Council is often congested with the programs advanced by the Administration, the elected members might feel that they have little opportunity to present matters which are of importance to them. He suggested that this matter might best be dealt with if Mr. Porritt would table specific suggestions for amendments to the Council rules at the Fall Session of Council. Council would then know precisely what was wanted and consider and make a proper decision. Concerning Mr. Porritt's second suggestion - that of time on CBC stations, Mr. Brown thought that CBC facilities were already being made available to allow elected members to bring matters of public import to the attention of the electorate. He questioned Mr. Goodall concerning any difficulty he might have experienced.

Use of C.B.C. Radio Facilities

Mr. Goodall replied that the only charges that are made for appearing on CBC stations are for political type broadcasts in connection with election campaigns for the Territorial Council.

Mr. Porritt explained that this was not what he was concerned with. He felt that each elected member should have opportunity to report on a regular basis to the constituencies concerning public matters.

Mr. Sivertz assured Mr. Porritt that he would take this matter up with the CBC with a view to implementing his recommendations.

Mr. Baker expressed the opinion that elected members of Council already receive free time on CBC.

Mr. Brown tabled an economic survey on the North.

Division of the N.W.T.

The Commissioner reminded Council that yesterday Mr. Porritt had introduced a motion, seconded by Mr. Trimble, that the Council should recommend to the Federal Government that it should, in effect, cease any further action towards the implementation of the division of the Northwest Territories as provided in two Bills set before the previous session of Parliament.

At Mr. Brown's request, consideration of this motion had been delayed for 24 hours in order to allow tabling of the motion, so that members could read and consider the motion before discussion.

The Commissioner then opened the motion for discussion.

Mr. Brown arose and said that he was indebted to the Council for approving his recommendation yesterday, so that the motion made by Mr. Porritt could be tabled and distributed to members and 24 hours could elapse so that the import of the motion might be somewhat appreciated by Council members. He said that he was not unconscious nor unsympathetic to the motivation apparently behind this motion. However, he said that certain specific phrases in it were little more than worn out political clichés which say nothing and which mean nothing and that they were irrelevant to the apparent substance or intention of the motion. He said, for example, that a reference in the motion to "the interest of Canada as a whole" was not a subject for

proper consideration or recommendation of the Northwest Territories Council. The Council does not sit on matters which affect Canada as a whole. The terms of reference of Council limited considerations to the well being of the Northwest Territories. He indicated that he would propose to move an amendment that this motion be considered in Committee of the Whole. He said further that since the motion itself was simply a bare statement and the bare body of a statement, and it had no substance and no facts or evidence to support it, he came to the conclusion that anyone could arrive at such a motion by walking up and down a sandy beach on a hot afternoon and ogling girls in bikini bathing suits.

Mr. Porritt protested vehemently the manner in which Mr. Brown was discussing this motion. His objection was not, however, sustained by Mr. Sivertz.

Mr. Brown referred to the objection of Mr. Porritt and said that he must realize that when he brings in a motion of this type, he must be prepared to hear criticisms of it as well as commendations. He reiterated that this motion was bare of any factual statement or justification for such a motion and he was not prepared to bow before the verbiage of such idols, such political clichés. He suggested that Mr. Porritt was not even serious about his own motion since he had failed to support it when bringing it before Council.

Mr. Porritt again objected.

Mr. Sivertz explained that a mover of a motion has one opportunity only to speak on a motion and that this is when it is presented.

Mr. Brown then continued his remarks and concluded by moving that Mr. Porritt's motion be referred to Committee of the Whole for further study. Mr. Brown's motion was seconded by Mr. Goodall.

The Commissioner then called the Secretary to poll each member of the Council for approval or disapproval of Mr. Brown's motion.

The vote was as follows:

In favour - Mr. Brown, Mr. Goodall, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Baker, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Campbell.

Against - Mr. Porritt, Mr. Trimble and Dr. Vallée.

The Commissioner declared the motion carried. He then called for any further motions.

Representations in the N.W.T.

Dr. Vallée presented a motion as follows:

> "BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Commissioner communicate with the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources for the consideration of himself and his colleagues the desire of the Council of the Northwest Territories that a measure be introduced in Parliament to amend the Northwest Territories Act to provide that:
>
> (a) the Council of the Northwest Territories shall consist of 13 members,
>
> (i) 5 of whom shall be elected in electoral districts in the Mackenzie area,
>
> (ii) 3 of whom shall be elected in electoral districts in the Eastern Arctic area, and

(iii) 5 of whom shall be appointed by the Governor in Council;

and further to provide that

(b) the Commissioner and his staff be required to reside and carry out the business of the government of the Territories from a place in the Territories".

Dr. Vallee submitted that the motion was in the interests of the N.W.T. and in the same direction as the trend towards greater self determination which had already been approved by the Federal Government for the Northwest Territories. He said also that the influence of elected representatives should be increased and that this was the unquestioned desire of the people of the North. He commended the Department of Northern Affairs for several steps that had been taken thus far in increasing elected representation. He said that his motion would bring the Eastern Arctic representatives into touch with the Western Arctic and would also allow the people of the North to run their own affairs. He said that the long-term policy of the Department of Northern Affairs was beginning to pay off and that there should be more northern and less southern members. In his view the only reason for the retention of any appointed members was that some of the elected representatives still valued the contributions that could be made by appointed members. He said that he appreciated some of the problems that would be involved in establishing a resident Commissioner in the North. Everyone knew of the remoteness and largeness of the Territories to be governed, but in his view, the improvement to date in communications and transportation would render such a plan practicable. He did not wish to express himself on the relative merits or shortcomings of a proposed division of the Territories. He could see very many arguments both for and against such a division. Mr. Trimble seconded the motion.

Mr. Brown said that he did not wish to appear to be the devil's advocate in obstructing motions before the Council respecting Territorial affairs. He subscribed in principle to an eventual increase in elected representation on Council and also to the case for a resident Commissioner. However, he felt that no information whatever had been gathered either from the Eastern or Western Arctic to determine whether the residents of the area supported such a motion. He emphasized that he was not against the motion as such but that he could not, in conscience, support it at the moment because due time had not been allowed for its deliberation, nor had the essential information been gathered upon which to base a decision. He explained that a former Northwest Territories Council, after several years of consideration and consultation with people of the North, had proposed a different course of action to the Federal Government regarding the development of the Northwest Territories. He understood that this subject was still before a Parliamentary committee and that no final decision or recommendation had been made by the committee. As he saw it, the motion was, in effect, that Parliament should desist in its considerations on the previous Council's considered recommendations. He wondered why such a contrary motion should now be presented for recommendation to the Parliament of Canada. He wondered further whether in the Fall Session other such controversial and contradictory motions might not be presented which would not be in agreement with the present motion. His basic objection was the lack of information presented with the motion and the lack of time in which a considered decision could be made. Mr. Brown's belief was that this was a federal matter, although there was no objection to any individuals giving the Minister advice. He thought that it would, perhaps, be unwise for Council to immediately give to the Minister advice contrary to that which he received from a previous Council. Certainly that should not be done without complete consideration of the subject. Because of these reservations Mr. Brown said that he would like more time to have Council adequately consider the implications.

Mr. Campbell said that it was hard to quarrel with the basic principles of Dr. Vallée's motion but he also felt that it had very far reaching and broad implications which should be studied carefully. He, therefore, moved that Dr. Vallée's motion be considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Harvey seconded this suggestion and it was agreed to with two dissenting votes.

Council Procedure

Mr. Porritt arose on a matter of privilege and requested that his remarks be carefully noted for the record. He said that he had not been allowed to speak on his motion yesterday, that in effect he had been muzzled. He had been attempting to distribute the motion that he had presented to Council members when Mr. Brown arose to begin his discussion of it. He objected strenuously to this treatment.

Mr. Brown spoke on the question of privilege saying that his concern yesterday had been that such a motion was brought in at the last moment and that members had not been given due opportunity to see or consider the motion before Council. Therefore, he had suggested that it be delayed twenty-four hours before discussion.

Mr. Porritt arose once more on a question of privilege, reasserting that he had not been allowed to speak on his motion, although Mr. Brown had spoken on his amending motion. He angrily denounced the "apparent tactics of certain experienced men on Council" who were using technicalities to deny the elected representatives of the people the opportunity to voice their opinions on important matters. He thought these men should be on Council to assist elected members, not hinder them.

Mr. Brown arose once more on the question of privilege saying that he wished to go on record that he was objecting to the assertions of Mr. Porritt that any members of Council were seeking to obstruct the business of Council. He said that it was not his intention to obstruct, in any way, the business of Council or the expression of opinion by any member, but that he did emphatically object to matters of extreme importance being brought before Council at the last moment and motions of this type being thrust upon Council when they were ill-prepared to deal with them. He said that he would insist and continue to insist that out of deference to all the members of Council, no individual member should present such a motion before it had been tabled and due consideration had been given to it by all members of the Council.

Mr. Campbell introduced a motion as follows:

> "THAT the current format of the Votes and Proceedings to be continued including duplication and circulation. Similarly the current method of "precis" writing, dictation and transcription should continue. However, the precis writers should expand and enlarge their notes so that they would include a reasonably comprehensive paraphrase or precis of the substance of all discussions and particularly a clear and accurate statement of all decisions and recommendations arrived at or made by the Council (with particular attention given to committee discussions).
>
> THAT any member wishing to speak for the record - should so state - following which his remarks will be recorded verbatim and reproduced.
>
> THAT that portion of the Votes and Proceedings which is not merely formal in nature, i.e., the "precis" of areas

of discussion, decisions and recommendations should be dictated and transcribed each day so that a copy of it is at each member's place at the Council table not later than 15 minutes before the Commissioner's procession.

THAT all members and the Commissioner shall be entitled to amend this daily record by communication direct to the Secretary. However, the Secretary shall not be obligated to accept any amendment given to him after the commencement of the afternoon sitting (this means that the members have 5 hours to peruse the record, check the verbatim transcript, if necessary, and file their amendments). Moreover, amendments shall be limited to the correction of errors and the inclusion of omissions. Members are not allowed to make changes of substance".

Mr. Harvey seconded the motion and it was agreed to institute this procedure for next Fall's Session of Council.

Second Reading of Bills 6, 9 and 12.

Mr. Campbell moved that Bill 6 be given second reading; Mr. Hodgson seconded; agreed.

Mr. Campbell moved that Bill 9 be given second reading; Mr. Harvey seconded; agreed.

Mr. Campbell moved that Bill 12 be given second reading; Mr. Goodall seconded; agreed.

Mr. Brown moved that these Bills be considered by Council in Committee of the Whole; Mr. Hodgson seconded; agreed.

Bill 6, Consideration of An Ordinance to Repeal the Hospital Ordinance.

Mr. Campbell, Chairman, said he believed that the Hospital Ordinance had been superseded by the Northwest Territories Hospital Insurance Ordinance. The present Bill was simply to remove the obsolete Ordinance.

Mr. Brown explained briefly the purposes of the obsolete Ordinance saying that its effect had ended and it should have been repealed when the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services came into effect several years ago. Bill 6 was thereupon agreed to by the committee.

Consideration of Bill 9, Lord's Day Ordinance.

Mr. Campbell then directed the attention of the committee to Bill 9, an Ordinance to Amend the Lord's Day Ordinance; the purpose of the amendment being to permit local options for commercial Sunday sports, theatres and games at which an admission charge is made.

Mr. Brown explained to the Committee that the local option was handled in towns and villages by municipal by-law, and in other settlements by order of the Commissioner upon receipt of a petition of the majority of the local residents.

Mr. Trimble wondered why an activity which was barred by the Lord's Day Act of Canada should be given support by the Territorial Council.

Mr. Campbell explained that the Lord's Day Act does make a provision for local option such as was under consideration and that many provinces had availed themselves of this provision of the Lord's Day Act.

Mr. Trimble agreed that the Lord's Day Act allowed the exception but suggested that the intention of the Act was not in favour of this action.

Mr. Campbell said that mainly it was to allow sports events at which admission charges could be imposed on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Trimble submitted that this was different from the intentions of the Lord's Day Act and questioned the wisdom of the suggested amendment.

Mr. Campbell reiterated that it was the normal practice in the provinces to permit such local option.

Mr. Hodgson supported the Bill as presented, since it allowed a democratic expression of opinion by members of Northern communities. He felt that the intention of the option provisions of the Lord's Day Act was so that one section of the country should not be held back by another section if it desired to follow a different course. He said that he was against Sunday afternoon sports and theatres being open. This type of activity on a professional basis involved working men, and he felt that the working man should have one day of rest during which no demands were made on his time. He said, however, he would support the Bill because he believed that the local people ought to be allowed this right.

Mr. Baker wondered what Sunday sports that would be classed as commercial were taking place in the North. This question remained unanswered.

The committee then considered sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, of the Bill and approved each section.

In section 8, Mr. Hodgson moved that the words "Canadian Citizen or other subject" be deleted from subparagraph (1). Dr. Vallée seconded. Carried.

Section 8 carried as amended.

Section 9 carried. The Bill as a whole, with the amendment to section 8 (1) indicated above, carried.

Consideration of Bill 12, Pharmaceutical Chemists Ordinance

Dr. Butler, at the suggestion of Mr. Brown, was invited to the table to explain the reason for proposed amendments to this Ordinance.

Dr. Butler stated that because drugs were now sold in places other than pharmacies the title of the present Ordinance was being changed to bring it in line with current circumstances. He also said that the present definition of "narcotic" wasn't broad enough and that the word "substance" in substitution for the word "drug" enlarged the application of the Ordinance. Similarly the substitution of the words "supplying" for "selling" and "supply" for "sell", in the amended version of the Ordinance, would mean it had broader application and would aid in enforcement. Bill 12 was then reviewed clause by clause and each was agreed to. The Bill as a whole was agreed to.

Committee Report.

Council reassembled; Mr. Campbell, Chairman of Committee reported Bill 6 out of Committee, Bill 9 out of Committee as amended and Bill 12 out of Committee.

Mr. Campbell moved that the rules of Council be suspended so that Mr. Porritt could make a statement respecting the division of the Territories and Mr. Hodgson seconded the motion. Carried.

Mr. Sivertz said that although this was not quite in order he specifically made this exception to the rules of Council so that no one would be deprived

of the right to speak because of any technicality. He told Mr. Porritt that his remarks must conclude within twenty minutes.

Delay in The Division of The N.W.T.

Mr. Porritt - "I misunderstood the Rules respecting the making of Motions. In speaking to the motion:

> Sir: I would point out that the matter of division of the Territories is not known nor understood by a great number of the people. Many have never heard of it, much less been given the facts or implications. Many of those whom I have had the good fortune to be able to contact with the meagre funds I have at my disposal for travel within the constituency of MacKenzie South, were alarmed and could not understand that something of this nature would be perpetrated on them by their Great White Mother without themselves first having spoken.
>
> I, myself, feel that the people have much ground for complaints on this matter. I feel our administration is remiss in its duty in not explaining to the people concerned, of not having sought out opinions in a forthright manner, of taking the road of least resistance so to speak. I would point out here and now that contrary to the Government's stated feelings and beliefs, that they would have us agree to, there is still a large number of people who have not had the right to speak for themselves as Canadians - they have had no voice in this Council - and therefore, would like an opportunity to express their views on this matter before a final decision is made.
>
> I would also like to remind you who are around this table, who have already put forth the idea, that in Canada's development one province after another was carved from the NWT and that this is following an established pattern.
>
> Well, gentlemen, may I suggest that the shoe is on the other foot, that if we read history we find it was the screaming of the minority which was asking for a fair share of the spoils that was considered and given its autonomy of self government from those more heavily settled areas. A more important factor which is used in most democratic governments and an accepted form is that the minority have the right of separation not the majority. Although we have a fully elected Council to cover all of Canada, we must give them an opportunity to speak. They must speak before we can do this".

Third Reading of Bills

Third Reading of Bills took place as follows:

Bill No. 1, Canadian National Railways Telephone System Franchise Ordinance, moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Mr. Porritt. Carried.

Bill No. 2, Centennial Agreement Ordinance, moved by Mr. Harvey, seconded by Mr. Goodall. Carried.

Bill No. 3, an Ordinance to Amend the Disabled Persons Allowance Ordinance, moved by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Mr. Trimble. Carried.

Bill No. 4, Fort Providence Franchise Ordinance, moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Porritt. Carried.

Bill No. 5, an Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance, moved by Mr. Goodall, seconded by Dr. Vallée. Carried.

Bill No. 6, Hospital Aid Ordinance, moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Brown. Carried.

Bill No. 8, Loan Agreement (1964) Ordinance, moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Harvey. Carried.

Bill No. 9, an Ordinance to Amend the Lord's Day Ordinance, moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Goodall. Carried.

Bill No. 10, an Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance, moved by Mr. Porritt, seconded by Dr. Vallée. Carried.

Bill No. 11, an Ordinance to Amend the Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons Allowance Ordinance, moved by Mr. Porritt, seconded by Mr. Trimble. Carried.

Bill No. 12, an Ordinance to Amend the Pharmaceutical Chemists Ordinance, moved by Mr. Harvey, seconded by Mr. Hodgson. Carried.

Bill No. 13, University Students Grants and Loans Ordinance, moved by Dr. Vallée, seconded by Mr. Hodgson. Carried.

Bill No. 14, Appropriation Ordinance 1964-65, moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Harvey. Carried.

Bill No. 15, Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance 1964-65, moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Dr. Vallée. Carried.

Bill No. 16, An Ordinance to Amend the School Ordinance, moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Mr. Goodall. Carried.

The Commissioner assented to all the Bills passed by Council.

Discussion of Sessional Paper No. 10, Interdiction.

Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider Sessional Paper No. 10, Mr. Hodgson in the chair.

Mr. Hodgson mentioned that Mr. Trimble had referred to interdiction in his speech on the debate on the Commissioner's Opening Address. He mentioned also that Messrs. Goodall, Porritt and Baker had at various times commented on liquor problems in the North. He referred the members to the paper and to the statement of administrative difficulties in the application of interdiction.

Success of Interdiction

Mr. Trimble expressed his understanding that interdiction could only be ordered by a magistrate and he said there were only two magistrates in the Northwest Territories. He also mentioned that an interdiction order was effective for a minimum period of one year and only after a year could the interdiction order be cancelled. He questioned the effectiveness of this procedure. One, because interdiction could only be ordered by a magistrate and magistrates did not visit the settlements in the North frequently. When the magistrate appeared this meant the witnesses must be on hand for the hearing. This was not always convenient. For this reason, he didn't think the interdiction proceeding was being used as it should be.

He thought that it would be useful if interdiction orders could be made by Justices of the Peace. Two, he also supported the proposal for a shorter interdiction period. He thought this would be beneficial. He suggested that for a first offence the interdiction period should be three months and that for further offences or for other reasons a longer interdiction period should be ordered. He thought the interdiction arrangement had been very beneficial in many cases, particularly those dealing with welfare, because it placed a deterrent on the individual. He said he understood some individuals wanted to be interdicted. In other cases there were people who wanted to retain the privilege or right to drink, but he believed these individuals would be more thoughtful towards their families' welfare and more disposed to living within the law if they were interdicted.

Mr. Sivertz stated that it was a generally accepted legal principle that any law was no more effective than its acceptance by the public. He thought that if interdiction was imposed and the administrative arrangements were improved, this would be ineffective if the public didn't agree that interdiction was a good procedure. He thought that people from the Northern regions should advise Council about any means that might be used to discredit drunkenness and to bring into disrepute the boastful attitude now taken by many people with regard to their drinking habits.

Mr. Baker wondered at the effectiveness of interdiction without public co-operation and referred to those cases where interdicts were supplied liquor by their friends.

Mr. Trimble remarked that it was an offence to supply liquor to an interdict.

Dr. Vallée noted that interdiction was a protection to the community but was not a form of therapy or a means of reforming the problem drinker. He said interdiction helped to protect the individual and his family and that if we could see interdiction in this light we could then concentrate on the treatment of the individual with a drinking problem. He noted there were few alternatives to interdiction but there were also limitations to its effectiveness. He wondered whether interdiction drove a person to making homebrew or, as Mr. Baker noted, to getting supplies of liquor from his friends. He said an interdict would not publicize that he was getting liquor from his friends and even this was a step in the treatment but, in itself, interdiction was not therapeutic.

Mr. Brown said that he had talked to the Magistrate at Yellowknife and carried on correspondence with him about what should be done about interdiction. The Magistrate reported there were people who asked to be interdicted but who back out when they are told that the interdiction would be effective for a year and that it could not be cancelled unless during that time they have demonstrated that they had been without drink for that period. He thought that interdiction should be for a shorter given period which would expire automatically.

Dr. Vallée said he was impressed that some people wanted to be interdicted. He thought that Alcoholics Anonymous should be invited to open a branch in the Northwest Territories. He suggested that the churches should also be asked to play a role in helping these people. He thought encouragement should be given communities to use the churches and Alcoholics Anonymous to assist these people to conquer the alcohol problem. He said that any alcoholic who wanted to become interdicted or to help himself was already 50% cured. He added that we needed some sort of informal machinery to help treat these people who were over-indulging in liquor, in addition to the machinery of interdiction.

Mr. Porritt doubted whether interdiction was of much help. He said that

the bartenders usually didn't know whether a man had been interdicted or not and, therefore, he was served. However, he did agree with the proposal for a change in the length of interdiction period and also with the proposal for giving the power of interdiction to Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Brown said that interdicts were listed and the list was distributed to liquor outlets. He went on to say that the list over the years grew bigger and bigger because very few people were ever struck off it. He was sure that no one paid too much attention to it. He said an up-to-date list could be prepared and distributed but he wondered what publicity should be given to a man who asked for interdiction. He noted that this was a social problem affecting individuals and he thought it was not something that should be handled by means of a public list. He said that if the listing of interdicts and distribution of interdiction lists could be handled confidentially, then perhaps something effective could be done.

Mr. Baker questioned why anyone would ask to be interdicted. He didn't think it was common sense for anyone to make such a request. He thought that anyone with sufficient will-power could make himself quit the liquor habit.

Dr. Vallée interjected that people did request to be interdicted.

Mr. Harvey enquired whether the interdiction proceeding covered only people resident in the Territories or also visitors.

In reply Mr. Brown read Section 21 (1) of the Liquor Ordinance which referred to an individual residing or sojourning in the Territories and the fact that he could be interdicted for the protection of his family.

Mr. Porritt enquired whether the dispensers of liquor were responsible if they served an interdict.

Mr. Brown replied that hotels get copies of the interdiction list and that the Liquor Ordinance made it an offence to supply liquor to an interdict. He mentioned, however, that the interdiction list included people from all over the Northwest Territories and that it was a very difficult thing for an operator to identify an individual interdict. He said that if the operator knew the man being served was an interdict, he had certainly committed an offence by serving him. He added that most of the hotel operators were very co-operative and he thought the real problem was how to handle this so that the hotels knew who were interdicts.

Coverage of Interdiction Legislation

Mr. Harvey brought up the case of those individuals hired by mining exploration companies who went into the North for several months and then arrived at the nearest town where they went on a bender that might last a week and use up all their pay in the process. He said that because the exploration for minerals in the Northwest Territories was expanding, this could be a problem, and he wondered whether the present terms of the liquor ordinance provided for the interdiction of this type of non-permanent resident.

Mr. Trimble enquired whether interdiction proceedings in the Northwest Territories were binding if a man left the Territories, and Mr. Brown replied that N.W.T. interdiction had no effect outside the boundaries of the Territories.

Mr. Trimble said he thought we could control transients without the need for special interdiction.

Mr. Harvey said that the type of person he referred to was the person located in the North for several months at a time and who went on a bender and, thus, deprived his family. He said that although there weren't too many of these individuals, he thought they should be liable to interdiction.

Mr. Goodall read section 26 of the Liquor Ordinance and said that he was always surprised that it was so indifferently enforced. He said that every northern settlement had the type of individual described in this provision and he thought that this section should be enforced. He said he noticed from the British Columbia papers that people were interdicted every day, sometimes for as long as five years. He noted that the Territorial travelling Magistrate was investigating such cases now as he went from settlement to settlement and was interdicting some of those persons concerned.

Mr. Campbell said that this Sessional Paper had no recommendation for Council to endorse or reject.

Mr. Brown said the intention of this paper was to get the general opinion of Council so that the Administration could then draft appropriate legislation.

Mr. Campbell said that apparently the legislation existed but was not being followed.

Mr. Hodgson said it appeared that the present provisions were not being used too much because of the new approach suggested in this paper. This Paper was then agreed to, subject to the recommendations coming out of its discussion by the Committee..

The members reassembled in Council.

Committee Report

Mr. Hodgson reported that the Committee had reviewed Sessional Paper No. 10 and was generally in agreement with the points of view expressed. He said that the Committee recommended:

(1) That Council recognized there was a problem in the present form of interdiction which was valid for a year and then could only be lifted by a Magistrate. He said that Council supported the suggestion for graduated interdiction periods.

(2) Council agreed that Justices of the Peace should be given authority to order interdiction.

(3) Council was heartened that some people were requesting interdiction.

(4) Council noted that interdiction had a two-fold purpose in that

(a) it was a deterrent to the individual, and

(b) it protected the community, the individual and his family.

The Committee noted that interdiction did not rehabilitate the individual.

Mr. Hodgson said that the Committee also recommended that Alcoholics Anonymous be invited to the North and that the churches be alerted and aksed to assist in dealing with this social problem. The Committee noted, too, that there could be a problem with skilled workers employed in the North on mineral exploration who after a period in the bush went on a bender and wasted their income to the disadvantage of themselves, their families, their company and the community. He added that the Committee was interested in this problem and that it thought this Sessional Paper was very important. The Committee endorsed it and the recommendations the paper suggested.

Mr. Brown mentioned that a paper had been distributed earlier in the morning dealing with tourism in the North, in response to an earlier request from Council, and Messrs. McConnell and O'Brien of the Industrial Division were in attendance at Council to answer questions.

Mr. Sivertz replied that he would add the tourism paper to the list of References for Advice which were before Council for consideration.

Council resolved into Committee of the Whole to consider References for Advice No. 15, Mr. Campbell in the chair.

Reference for Advice No. 15, Time and Place for the next Session.

Mr. Goodall remarked that as Council had visited Fort Simpson two years ago it was inappropriate that Council have its next session in this settlement.

Mr. Baker said that he understood the Mayor of Yellowknife had invited Council to hold its next session there.

Mr. Hodgson said that it would be very valuable if the members of Council could see as much of the North as possible during the holding of the next session, and he proposed that the Commissioner should arrange for a visit to communities in the Territories as part of the journey to the place for the next session. He added that he thought the Commissioner could informally poll the people concerned and decide on a site afterwards.

Mr. Brown tabled invitations from both Yellowknife and Hay River to have the next session of Council at these settlements. He mentioned also that in 1962 Council met at Cape Dorset, in 1961 at Fort Simpson, in 1960 at Resolute Bay, in 1959 at Chesterfield Inlet and in 1958 at Yellowknife.

Dr. Vallée said he thought that the place for the next session should be left to the Commissioner to decide after consulting the Councillors. The Commissioner could then list the possible places. He went on to say that the date of the next meeting should be decided and suggested the first two weeks in November.

Mr. Sivertz stated that the Council members had been told informally that he had hoped to have the date of the next session set for the first two weeks in November and that the place should probably be in the Arctic, with the Mackenzie Session held during the summer of 1965. He said he would write each member and give them the itinerary when the plan was evolved.

Mr. Campbell proposed the first two weeks of November should be selected and that the location be left to the Commissioner to choose. Council agreed.

Mr. Brown then asked the elected members to suggest times convenient to them for the Winter Session.

Mr. Porritt declared that the time should not be later than February and several members agreed that this would be satisfactory.

Mr. Brown said that traditionally Council meetings had been held in early January or about mid-January.

Mr. Sivertz interjected that we have already agreed informally on a meeting in February.

Mr. Trimble proposed the first two weeks in February and Mr. Harvey said he preferred the meeting to be later.

Mr. Campbell suggested the second and third weeks in February with the

meeting held in Ottawa, starting on a Monday. Council agreed.

Council adjourned at 12:45 P.M.

2:45 o'clock P.M.

The Council continued in Committee of the Whole with Mr. Campbell in the chair.

Report of Committee

The members reassembled in Council and the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Campbell, made his report. He said the Committee had considered the Reference for Advice concerning the time and place of the next Council session. The Committee recommended to the Commissioner that the time of the next session should be the first two weeks of November, 1964, that the place of meeting would be Frobisher Bay and that enroute to the Council session the members of Council would take a trip through the Mackenzie area so that they would be able to learn something of the country and the problems involved.

Reference for Advice No. 16, Tourist Development Program

The Council resolved once more into Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of a Reference for Advice on Tourism, Mr. Harvey in the chair.

Mr. Brown drew to the attention of the Chairman that Mr. McConnell and Mr. O'Brien of the Industrial Division were present and were available to discuss this Sessional Paper with the Committee.

Basic Approach to Tourism

At Mr. Harvey's request these gentlemen came to the table. He reminded the Committee that Sessional Paper No. 17 had been previously considered and dealt with by the Council and that out of their discussions had come the request for this additional paper on tourism. At Mr. Harvey's request Mr. McConnell explained some of the principles embodied in the Reference for Advice. He first apologized for the hand-written corrections found in the paper, explaining that the paper was drafted in a very short period of time. He said that the four sections were somewhat arbitrary in their breakdown and that the staff for each function actually performs overlapping functions. He referred in this respect to Item 3 on page 1. He laid great emphasis on the basic importance of the tourist industry to the Northwest Territories. He said, for example, that the Council, in his judgment, would be incorrect if they approached the subject of tourism with the view that the Northwest Territories is doing quite well when certain statistics for the Northwest Territories versus other provinces are considered. For example, to say that we are spending 1/10 of what Saskatchewan spends on tourism and that the tourist industry in the North is not yet 1/10 of the tourist industry of Saskatchewan would be the wrong approach. He said rather that the Council should realize that tourism is to the Northwest Territories what agriculture is in Saskatchewan - a very basic industry.

Tourist Attractions

Mr. Baker spoke, saying that he was all for tourism, that it had expanded due to the building of the Mackenzie Highway. He mentioned the nice

sites at Alexander Falls and at the Providence crossing. He observed, however, that there was not, to his knowledge, a single lake along the highway to Yellowknife which was suitable for sport fishing. This, he pointed out, was not so at Prelude Lake on the Ingraham Trail approximately 20 miles from Yellowknife. Here there was a popular tourist and fishing site. Therefore, he felt that work on the Ingraham Trail should continue. He appealed once more to the Committee to support his contention that this road should be completed so that both tourism and mining development might go on apace in the Northwest Territories.

Dr. Vallée referred to item 2 on page 4 indicating that there was a survey and planning function in the tourist programming. He thought that this might include a survey of the Ingraham Trail and planning for its development.

Mr. Baker referred also to the air transport of tourists into the Northwest Territories, saying that a good number of tourists came for sport fishing to the east arm of Great Slave Lake and also to fishing lodges on Great Bear Lake.

Mr. Hodgson referred to the part that he had played in the previous Committee discussion of Sessional Paper 17 regarding Tourism. He said that he was sympathetic with the request for the present material and that he concurred with the conclusions of the report, although he had not studied every detail. He emphasized that, in his view, the Territorial Government should take a dynamic rather than a passive role in the development of tourism. He, therefore, concurred with the proposed government action and the summary set out on page 8 of the paper, and he felt that the Department of Northern Affairs should be encouraged to hire the additional staff required to do the job. He reviewed briefly the amount of work that went into the development of good fishing lakes in B.C. He said that fish hatcheries there raised fish by the millions. Lakes were cleaned out of unproductive fish and restocked with a type of fish which would be attractive to sport fishermen. This, he said, had led to a great influx of sport fishermen and, as a result, a number of successful motel owners were now operating on a 3 to 4 month fishing season each year. He thought that this seasonal type of activity might also be the pattern of development in the North. He emphasized that he believed this to be a good report and desired to hear the opinions of other Committee members.

N.W.T. Tourist Volume

Mr. Porritt questioned the figures given for the number of tourists attracted to the Northwest Territories. He wondered where these records were derived from and what points in the Northwest Territories recorded the arrival of tourists.

Mr. McConnell explained that although a tourist survey was indeed desired, it had not been possible so far to carry out such a survey. The figures shown in the paper were the best estimates that could be produced on a conservative basis, using the same type of estimating that is common elsewhere in the tourist industry. For example, he said that there were figures kept by the Yellowknife Tourist Centre which were incorporated. Also, information had been secured from the various fishing lodges and from the increased passenger traffic during the summer season by the airlines. All these figures were used in determining the estimated number of tourists shown in the paper.

Location of Mackenzie Tourist Development Officer

Mr. Porritt then questioned why the Tourist Development Officer should be located in Fort Smith. He pointed out that, in his view, this man should be located where the people are going and since Fort Smith is off the main track, the location at Fort Smith was an inappropriate one.

Mr. McConnell agreed with Mr. Porritt that this was a rather complicated matter and that any location had certain inherent advantages and disadvantages. He suggested that good arguments could be produced for the location of the tourist officer either at Hay River or at Yellowknife. He said, however, that because the centre of administration in the Northwest Territories is at Fort Smith, many of the travel enquiries arrive there and can be handled with more dispatch if the tourist officer is located there.

Mr. Harvey noted that the 1964-65 estimates included one travel councillor and other staff. He wondered where the present travel councillor is located. In response, Mr. McConnell advised that the travel councillor is situated in Ottawa and that here he looks after tourist enquiries and travel planning for both the Eastern Arctic area and the Mackenzie. He said that based on the increased volume of work which has been experienced to date, he would estimate that it would be approximately three years before the volume of tourist work for the Mackenzie alone could justify a tourist officer on site.

Mr. Harvey said that, as he understood it, the travel councillor was a man who answered written enquiries and planned trips rather than act as an information officer on site at an information bureau.

Mr. McConnell agreed that this was the proper function of the tourist officer.

Mr. Baker suggested that Fort Smith is a good tourist centre and that the surrounding lakes have great fishing, such as pickerel and gold-eye fishing, which would attract tourists.

Resolution on Tourism

Mr. Campbell then proposed a resolution to Council in the following words:

> "That the Council take the position that increased emphasis is required in the development of the tourist industry in the Northwest Territories;
>
> "And that this emphasis follow the general pattern as outlined in the attached paper.
>
> "To this end;
>
> " (a) that the Council share their responsibility in the Supplementary Estimates;
>
> " (b) that the Council recommend to the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources that a higher priority be placed on the development of the tourist industry in the Northwest Territories and that the program follow the general pattern outlined in the paper; and
>
> " (c) that the Commissioner express to the Minister of Trade and Commerce the Council's view that increased assistance be given by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau to development of the tourist industry in the Northwest Territories."

The Committee agreed to this resolution.

Location of Mackenzie Tourist Development Officer (continued)

Mr. Porritt expressed the view that if a man was to be hired this year he should be located somewhere on the Mackenzie Highway and not at Fort Smith where only a few people would see him.

Mr. Harvey pointed out to Mr. Porritt that there was a difference between the duties of the proposed tourist officer and the type of tourist information officer commonly located in a tourist centre. This man was basically a travel consultant who helped people to plan trips before their occurrence rather than a person who met them enroute.

Mr. Porritt, however, explained that he felt there should be some local contact with the tourist officer.

At this point Mr. McConnell explained that it was intended that when a tourist officer is located in the Northwest Territories he should, as one of his main responsibilities, train local information officers who would then disseminate information on site at the various tourist centres in the manner that Mr. Porritt apparently desired. He felt that the tourist officer could best fulfil his functions by using this method.

Mr. Porritt expressed appreciation for this suggestion but said that he wanted the training to take place on the job at Hay River, Yellowknife or elsewhere rather than bring the local people to one central site, such as Fort Smith, for a training course.

Mr. McConnell confirmed that the tourist officer would do extensive travel in the North and would keep close contact with local information officers.

Tourist Development in the Eastern Arctic.

At Dr. Vallée's request Mr. McConnell explained some of the activities for tourist development in the Eastern Arctic. In 1962 an experimental tourist program was implemented at Rankin Inlet and Whale Cove, since these were depressed areas and no other development was foreseen at the time. Unfortunately, 1962 was an exceptionally bad year with regard to local problems concerning the open season, sea ice and access. As a result just about every possible problem arose and the experiment was not too successful. It was hoped to repeat such an experimental program and find out if any pattern of development could be established which would assist the local people in the same way that handicraft and commercial char fisheries have assisted elsewhere. After brief further discussion the Committee agreed to the paper.

Mr. Sivertz then asked Mr. Hodgson to occupy the chair for consideration of The References for Advice concerning the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and Implementation of a Compulsory Public Liability Insurance.

Reference for Advice No. 1, The Implementation of Compulsory Public Liability Insurance.

Need for Compulsory Public Liability Insurance.

At Mr. Hodgson's request Mr. Brown gave a brief resumé of the background of the Reference for Advice before Council. He said that thus far the compulsory public liability insurance requirements of the Northwest Territories were limited to those settlements associated with the Northwest Territories highway system, including Fort Smith. There was, however, an awareness of a growing need for compulsory insurance for taxis and certain other types of vehicles in some settlements which are not connected at the moment to the highway system. The Administration was not, however, too certain that if legislation was passed requiring compulsory insurance, it might result in certain vehicles not being allowed on the road because of inability to purchase insurance. The matter was, therefore,

discussed with the All Canada Insurance Federation which advised the Territorial Government that it would handle taxis, as at Frobisher Bay, by an assigned risk plan, although the premium rates are not known. The next consideration was whether possibly Inuvik should not be brought into such an arrangement. However, Mr. Brown suggested that Council should move slowly so that proper decisions might be made and hardships should not be worked on any affected Northern residents. It was obvious, however, that the greatest need for this type of insurance lay with taxi drivers and public buses. Then it would probably be extended to other types of public service vehicles such as trucks.

Mr. Goodall expressed the belief that all taxis should, for their own protection, carry public liability insurance and he felt that it should be mandatory.

Mr. Porritt agreed with this view.

Mr. Trimble said that, as far as he knew, the taxi drivers at Inuvik already carried public liability insurance.

Mr. Porritt then questioned the licence fees charged by the Territorial Government for public service vehicles. He mentioned that he had just received a letter from one of his constituents in Resolution who said he did not mind paying twice the licence fee if the government would go ahead and build an access road so that he could get out to Hay River when he wished.

Mr. Hodgson wondered whether heavy vehicles should not be included in the compulsory insurance scheme?

Mr. Porritt suggested that this question might be studied in conjunction with the Administration's studies on trucking problems at Hay River, which he requested earlier in the session.

Mr. Goodall said he presumed they were now talking about the Motor Vehicle Ordinance and not the Insurance Ordinance which is before the Committee for consideration.

Insurance Rates

Mr. Trimble wondered whether Mr. Brown could give any assurance about the rates of insurance which would be applied in Inuvik under a compulsory assigned risk plan.

Mr. Brown explained that the All Canada Insurance Federation acted only as a co-ordinating agent for all insurance underwriters operating in the North. If a resident of the Northwest Territories could not purchase insurance which was required by law, then he could apply to the Territorial Government and the Government would approach the All Canada Insurance Federation who would assign the contract to one of the associated companies on an all risk basis. He explained that under this arrangement no prior commitment was made regarding the rates which would be charged. In each case the safety record of the applicant is checked and, once this is established, a rate is then set. The rate for poor risk drivers is usually considerably higher than the normal insurance rates for drivers who have an average risk rating.

In response to Mr. Trimble's further question whether the insurance rates at the Delta could be guaranteed to be no higher than the Yellowknife, Fort Smith, Hay River area, Mr. Brown pointed out that the Territorial Government is not informed of insurance rates. The only contact between the government and the company is the notice of implementation or cancellation of the protection given under the policies purchased.

Mr. Trimble again said that he wanted no hardship to be placed on Inuvik

residents because of its remoteness. He said that this Reference for Advice had been one of the few sessional papers to reach him before he left the Delta area and that he had briefly discussed its provisions over the Inuvik radio station. Since there was no reaction from the residents he presumed that there was no basic objection to the proposals of the paper.

The Committee then agreed to the Reference for Advice, requesting that more information on this subject be gathered and presented at the next Council session.

The Committee then turned to Reference for Advice No. 9.

Reference for Advice No. 9, Insurance Fund - Workmen's Compensation.

Mr. Hodgson requested that Mr. Brown give a background resumé on Reference for Advice No. 9.

Mr. Brown explained to the Committee that the Territorial Government does not itself operate an insurance fund, as do the provinces of Canada. This would include the assessing and collecting of insurance rates and the assessing and paying of claims. It was not formerly the opinion that the Territorial Governments of the Northwest Territories and Yukon could afford to handle the financial risk that would be involved in such a self-insurance plan. There was no assurance that funds would always be available to meet the claims which might be filed. The Territorial legislation to date has, therefore, required that certain minimum benefits be provided to permanent or non-permanent employees. The employers usually provide this coverage by a direct contract with an insurance agency. The Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, which services the Northwest Territories and Yukon, acts as a Referee for disputes between insured workmen and the insurance companies or employers. It, in effect, reviews and settles all such disputes. The question now to be considered by the Committee is whether or not the Territorial Government should establish its own workmen's compensation fund in a manner similar to the provinces. The paper suggests that a study be undertaken in conjunction with the Yukon Territory to determine whether to convert from a compulsory insurance system to a government operated fund.

Mr. Baker expressed the desire to see a Northwest Territories Government operated fund established for workmen's compensation.

Mr. Hodgson made two observations concerning the paper. First, he said that such a review is desirable whether or not any change is made. He pointed out that it was standard provincial practice to have a 10 year review in the form of a royal commission which produced a report on workmen's compensation proceedings. He thought this to be a good report and very necessary to the Administration. His second suggestion was that when the necessary study is being undertaken, special attention should be given to the necessity for accident prevention and safety on the job. He said that it has been the experience of all provincial governments that it is much cheaper in industry to prevent accidents than to pay insurance in any form. He said that originally industry was not too concerned about this matter but now they realized that it saves both dollars and lives. It is, therefore, worthwhile from the workman's standpoint as well as from industry's standpoint. The Reference for Advice was then agreed to by the Committee.

Reference for Advice No. 13, Problems Related to the Collection of the 10-Mill Territorial Education Tax Outside Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts.

Mr. Trimble took the chair for consideration of Reference for Advice No. 13, Problems Relating to the Collecting the Ten-Mill Education Tax.

Mr. Brown explained that the main reason for this Reference for Advice was that the collection of the tax was not progressing as fast as had originally been hoped for, that the ten-mill tax on property for education was dependent upon an acceptable assessment of the value of property to be taxed and a collection system. He said that some of the people now paying the ten mill tax were objecting that others in the Northwest Territories in similar circumstances were not paying the tax. This, in his view, was a perfectly normal human reaction. The Administration was, therefore, suggesting that in areas where the ten mill rate tax was not feasible to collect, a $10.00 poll tax be substituted. He said, of course, the economics of the collection of such a tax would have to determine where and how to apply it. He did not consider it possible to implement the tax universally without exceedingly high administration costs.

Mr. Trimble wondered how to define which persons were gainfully employed and would thus be liable to pay the tax.

Mr. Brown explained that anyone on a payroll for any length of time during a given year would be liable for the tax.

Mr. Trimble questioned whether trappers and other self-employed persons would be liable? Mr. Brown explained that this depended upon the criterion established.

Mr. Porritt expressed the belief that the tax was more trouble to collect than it was worth. He also suggested that in a settlement like Hay River the fact that people move in and out within a three month period would keep them from being eligible to pay this tax. He explained, for example, that Hay River has over 100 children of transient construction workers who get free schooling and are a burden on the municipality.

Mr. Goodall expressed the view that the tax could be valuable in that it would require local civil servants in the various settlements to make a direct contribution to the costs of educating their children, towards which they now make no payment.

Mr. Baker expressed opposition to a poll tax anywhere. In fact he said he did not like taxes at all and suggested that northerners are already paying income tax, sales tax and excise tax and that all taxes were becoming unconstitutional. After several other various opinions were expressed Mr. Brown suggested that because of the differences of opinion on the matter this subject be allowed to stand over until the next session of Council and the elected members of Council would bring to the attention of their constituents the provisions of the Reference for Advice. The item will be included on the agenda for the Fall Session and after the advice of the elected members of Council is available, Council may possibly give firmer direction to the Administration on a course of action to be taken.

Reference for Advice No. 12, Question of Policy on Ownership of Liquor Licensed Hotels in the Northwest Territories.

Dr. Vallée took the chair for the Committee's consideration of Reference for Advice No. 12. The chairman questioned whether a brewing or distilling company should be restricted from having an interest in the ownership of a licensed hotel.

Mr. Brown reported that in the past almost the sole source of funds for the construction of hotels in remote areas in the Northwest Territories came from breweries and distilleries. He thought that perhaps today private interests might be in a position to fill this vacuum and to finance hotels in the N.W.T.

Mr. Sivertz stated that there was widespread criticism from beer parlour patrons who claimed that in brewer-owned hotels preferential treatment was given to the products of the brewery with the financial interest in

the hotel. He mentioned that sometimes when a drinker asked for beer he got only the product of the brewery that financed the hotel. Sometimes when the drinker asked for the competitor's beer he was told that it was fresh out of stock and at other times the competitor's beer was sold warm. He added that most of the provinces restrict brewery interests in hotels in one form or another and thought that such interests ought to be restricted in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Trimble concurred.

Mr. Hodgson noted that a brewery agent could visit hotels and could persuade hotel owners to favour the product he represented. He thought that hotel proprietors or managers should be free to purchase and stock the beer of their choice instead of being expected to push one particular brand. He said he knew that in the liquor stores there was complete freedom of choice for customers in selecting brands and he thought the same situation should prevail when customers ordered beer in licensed premises.

Mr. Porritt stated he liked a variety of beer available in licensed premises.

Mr. Baker remarked that in Alberta the Calgary Brewing Company used to finance hotels and as a result the hotel owners and proprietors pushed Calgary brewing products. He understood that the Alberta law had been changed and that no brewery could now have an interest in any hotel selling beer. He mentioned that a former Director of the Calgary Brewing Company had resigned and was now in the hotel business. He noted that this gentleman still advocated the purchase of Calgary beer and he understood that the Yellowknife Hotel had been bought by him.

Mr. Campbell thought that all members of Council were in favour of restricting the interests of breweries in licensed premises and moved that the Administration draft legislation to prohibit such interests.

Mr. Baker seconded this motion.

Mr. Campbell added that he thought the elected members should report to the Administration any malpractice in hotel management that they noted so this could also be considered and covered when the legislation was drafted. The Committee agreed.

Reference for Advice No. 14, Requirement for a Public Service Ordinance.

The Reference Paper covering the Requirement for a Public Service Ordinance was now brought forward for consideration.

Mr. Brown remarked that the paper spoke for itself. He said that we did not have a Public Service Ordinance for the Northwest Territories, covering terms of employment and allied requirements, and the only territorial employees at present were those employed as members of the liquor system. He added there was a foreseeable need for increased territorial staff in the future and it was, therefore, advisable to consider now an Ordinance which would give the legal framework for the setting out of terms of employment. He added that if Council agreed, such legislation would be drafted and be presented to Council at the session next summer.

Mr. Campbell moved that the Administration prepare a draft ordinance for consideration at the session next summer and Mr. Goodall seconded this motion. The Committee agreed.

Report of Committee

The Council reconvened and the Chairman of Committees reported.

Mr. Hodgson said that on Reference for Advice No. 1, The Implementation of Compulsory Public Liability Insurance, the Committee thought the proposal should be considered in more detail and that more information was required and should be provided by the Department. He noted that the Committee agreed that public liability insurance requirements should first be a responsibility for taxi and bus operators. On Reference for Advice No. 9, Insurance Fund - Workmen's Compensation, he said the Committee was aware that the present arrangement for the provision of workmen's compensation had been operating for at least 10 years and that it was normal for the provinces to re-examine its workmen's compensation regularly. The Committee, therefore, concurred that the Administration should review the present arrangements for workmen's compensation. It suggested that special emphasis should be placed on accident prevention covering three-party protection; (1) government, (2) management and (3) workers. This would be mutually beneficial to the government, to the employer and to the workmen, and would save lives and would prevent accidents.

Mr. Trimble reported on Reference for Advice No. 8, An Amendment to the School Ordinance Regarding School Meetings. He advised that the Committee recommended that the topic be held over for consideration at the next session and that discussion be on the basis of a sessional paper.

Dr. Vallée reported on Reference for Advice No. 12, Ownership of Liquor Licensed Hotels. He stated that there was general concurrence that legislation should be introduced soon which would restrict the brewing and distilling companies from having interests in licensed hotels. The Committee also noted that any member knowing of any malpractice in the operation of licensed premises should report to the Administration.

On Reference for Advice No. 14, Requirement for a Public Service Ordinance, Dr. Vallée reported that the Committee agreed that a Public Service Ordinance was required and that a draft ordinance should be ready for consideration at the summer session next year.

Mr. Harvey reported on the special paper on the N.W.T. Tourist Development Program which had been requested by the Committee earlier in the session. He said that the Committee was keenly interested in this program and had enquired about access to fishing lakes and also about the operation of fishery hatcheries and similar subjects. He then read Mr. Campbell's motion asking for positive action in the promotion of tourist development.

Mr. Brown reporting on Reference for Advice No. 15, Time and Place of Next Session, said that no official decision had yet been made about the time and place for the next session of Council. He told the Commissioner that the Committee had recommended that the next session be held in Frobisher Bay during the first two weeks of November. He remarked that the Committee wished for arrangements to be made which would include a visit to selected sites in the Mackenzie District en route to Frobisher Bay so that the members of Council would have an opportunity to become acquainted with local problems. He added that the Committee recommended that the first session for 1965 should be held in the first and second weeks of February in Ottawa.

Mr. Harvey then rose on a matter of privilege and presented a resolution which expressed to the Commissioner appreciation for the thoughtfulness, advice and hospitality that had been shown members of Council. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hodgson and unanimously adopted by Council.

Mr. Sivertz then addressed the Council. He first referred to the paper on the financing of education in the Northwest Territories. He said that this paper had not been dealt with by design, because it was very big and there was not sufficient time to deal with it. He mentioned it was a distillation of briefs received from the three school boards concerning the

financing of education. He mentioned that the material had been received late and, consequently, the paper on this subject had not been in the hands of Councillors in time for them to give the subject real study. For this reason he was holding it over until the next session and leaving it with the Councillors so that they could study the paper between now and then.

He mentioned that Mr. Baker had raised a number of points during the Council discussions which were of an administrative character and these could be dealt with between them as topics which could be covered by correspondence. As examples, he mentioned the recommendation for the establishment of an unemployment insurance office, the proposal that the Department of Northern Affairs resume work on the Ingraham Trail and also the question of a land line power supply to Rae. He said the same thing applied to a request from Mr. Goodall respecting the resumption of work by Northern Affairs on the Fort Simpson road. He added that he would also be writing Mr. Baker on the question of mothers' allowances.

He then referred to the Federal-Provincial Welfare Officers Conference and said that all the provinces had agreed to a proposal from the Federal Government for umbrella legislation covering such things as mothers' allowances. He said this new legislation would give the Northwest Territories a chance to take advantage of new fiscal arrangements and that it would require changes in N.W.T. legislation, especially that dealing with child welfare.

He noted that in the summer of 1963 Council had passed a Resolution noting that the austerity program of the Federal Government had posed a heavy burden for Department of Northern Affairs staff. He said he was now presenting a brief report on the present staff situation. Dealing with social welfare staff he said that on the 1st of July, 1963, there were 30 social worker positions on the Northern Administration Branch establishment but that only 15 of these were filled and 7 of the vacancies were in the Mackenzie District. Canada-wide competitions yielded one social worker for the 15 vacancies and during this time two social workers resigned leaving a net loss of one. Because of the Branch's inability to fill these positions they were deleted from the establishment and other positions created in lieu. There were current competitions under way to fill present vacancies but it was too early to predict results, although they were not considered to be too bright. For this reason the Department of Northern Affairs was talking to the Civil Service Commission and the Treasury Board staffs to try to get more pay for social worker positions in the North. The total Branch establishment for social worker positions was now 22, with 11 of these in the Mackenzie and of the 11 only three were vacant. The general position in 1963 regarding staff was that the Department of Northern Affairs could only fill one position for every 10 vacancies occurring. Since then there had been a gradual relaxation of this program and the Department was now able to recruit, and try to fill all vacancies. However, it would be many months yet before these were all filled. He reported that he had been speaking basically about the situation with regard to the recruiting of staff for welfare work in the North. He said, however, the same kind of a problem applied to all types of positions and that the Minister would be asked to push for adequate staff for all those functions for which the N.W.T. Government was responsible.

He then referred to the Council Chamber which he said had been granted for the use of Council by Dr. C.F. Comfort, Director of the National Gallery. He said that he wanted to commend the quiet efficiency of the Gallery Administrative staff and he was confident that Council would want him to thank Dr. Comfort and his staff members. He then referred to the Director of the Indian Affairs Branch and the Director of the Northern Administration Branch and said he understood the Council members were very well impressed with all the officers who appeared before them. He also expressed appreciation

to the Council staff Members, to the Secretary and to the Assistant Secretary, Messrs. Murphy and Remnant, to the Misses D'Arcy and Loney and to the Rapporteurs. He read to Council a note from the Press thanking him and the Members of Council for all their efforts to help provide publicity for the Council sessions. He said he agreed that the Press and the Government could work in close harmony towards improving the welfare of mankind and also in informing the people of what has been accomplished. He ended his remarks by thanking the Council members for the spirit of co-operation and responsibility they had brought to their discussions of Council problems. He said that the work of the Government of the Northwest Territories gave him more satisfaction than any other work he could be called upon to do.

Prorogation

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