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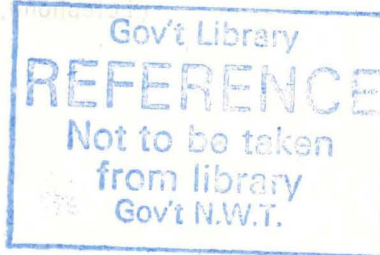
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

COUNCIL OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
DEBATES

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

Ottawa, Ontario
Jan. 24 - Feb. 7, 1966

VOLUME I



Published under the authority of the
Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, Ottawa, 1966

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

OFFICIAL REPORT OF DEBATES

The Debates are issued approximately two weeks after prorogation of the Session of the Council of the Northwest Territories. Volume I contains the daily speeches of members and Volume II the sessional material considered by Council.

Both Volumes are available to the public by subscription at the rate of \$1 per session. Remittance must accompany order, and should be sent to the Council Secretary, Ottawa.

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Room 814 s Centennial Tower
(Telephone, Local 2-0636)

Published under the authority of the
Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, Ottawa, 1966

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January 24, 1966

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OTTAWA, ONTARIO, JANUARY 24, 1966

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, January 24, 1966, for the First Session 1966, this being the Thirty-Second Session.

All members were present.

PRAYERS.

Opening Address

THE COMMISSIONER: Only a few years ago the far North of Canada was little known and little valued. A great change has taken place. The change has occurred in the years since the war. It has come about because it has become possible to set up, even in the high arctic, living arrangements that afford security to life, amenities for family life, and facilities for industrial operations. Until 20 years ago, northern settlements had been isolated, except for summer visits of ships and river craft. Air traffic was unreliable and costly, and radio communications were sketchy. Life in the northland was a pioneering venture not unlike life on the western plains before railroads were built.

Speculation on what would be revealed if the ice-cap melted off Greenland contemplates the probability of many islands in place of the one large one. What an interesting parallel to what took place in Canada some ten thousand years ago. When the glaciers retreated from Northern Canada, many islands were revealed. There were laid bare extensive areas of Pre-Cambrian rock. In places there were sediments deposited in tropical conditions and extending to 40,000 feet in thickness. High mountains appeared, and thousands upon thousands of lakes. All this in a post-glacial thermal regime that ruled out human life and activities except on the most meagre and tenuous scale, i.e., a density of one person for each 40 square miles on the average, and north of latitude 70, only evidences of attempts at human habitation that did not continue.

There are two ways in which people may dwell in the Canadian northland. The one is to live as did the aboriginal inhabitants. This livelihood requires the full time of the entire family. As this kind of existence must be in balance with all the other animals, the number of people who can live in that way is not only limited but is subject to fluctuation. In any case, it is a world apart from the 20th century industrial civilization of the North American continent.

The second way for people to dwell in the Canadian northland is to take north the trappings of civilization - houses, heat, store food, clothing, furniture, water supply, medical facilities, schools, electricity, radio communications, air transportation, motor vehicles, books, music, cameras, movies, clubs, churches.

The second way has become possible in the past two decades with the advances in technological development in a number of fields. Foremost among these is the development of aircraft and the means of flying them reliably. Though this factor is termed foremost, there are many others that come together to strengthen the main factor. For example, aerial photography has become the method of surveying the country. It is difficult to say how many years might have elapsed before the topography was recorded with any approach to the accuracy and completeness required for safe air travel. Islands before unknown were revealed during the photographic surveys of the late 1940's. Not just small islands - one of them turned out to be 400 square miles. The map revisions amended coastlines, located lakes, rivers, mountains and established correct

latitude and longitude for the entire country. For the first time the prerequisite for an inventory of the northland came into existence, namely maps. Previously, we had not known what lands were there, let alone how to find our way around. Another factor facilitating air transportation in the north was improved instruments developed during and since the war. The greater reliability of very many items of equipment makes the business of northern flying different in a way that adds up to new and acceptable levels of safety and reliability.

Technological advances sometimes come in the form of a breakthrough that places a new tool in the hands of man. More often they come in the form of refinements to known procedures. Advances so made are not less important -- in fact they offer the continuing prospect of improvements that are tantamount to invention of new principles.

Let us look at some of the recent advances. Most of them come not as breakthroughs, but at an unspectacular pace, piecemeal and virtually unheralded. Though each separate thing is soon taken for granted, the cumulative effect is profound change.

I refer to snowmobiles and telephones, roads, secondary and vocational schooling, northern youngsters in university (we have 45 of them this year), health services, trains running to the Great Slave country, oil prospectors numbering hundreds, mining development in the eastern arctic, tourists, housing, a dollar economy, radios and world news.

Are these advances to continue? Of course they are. I predict with confidence continued rise in levels of northern Canada industrial activity, scientific work, standards of living, positive good health, population, the arts, recreation, -- and the continued rise in levels of education upon which depends productivity and capability to do all the other things.

I say this because the main stream that is Canada runs so strongly. In spite of setbacks from time to time, there is being built in Canada a society with potential for the best the world has ever seen. I am among those who believe that these high purposes will be realized, -- in fact, they are being realized by constant improvements in the quality of life for all Canadians. Since about 1950, each year has seen the north brought in and made more and more a part of our vigorous nation. There can be no doubt whatever that this trend will continue.

The growth and changes of which I have spoken call for growth and changes in this legislature and this executive. I trust that you legislators will make known to the Carrothers Commission the changes you believe should be made in the form and machinery of government in the Northwest Territories

In addition to the views you express in that way, which, speaking generally, will relate to matters requiring action by the federal government, there are many changes which can be made by yourselves as a legislative body. Procedures in this chamber are governed by Council Rules and custom. We have altered these from time to time. Council should be ready to consider further changes whenever a good and worthwhile result is to be obtained thereby.

Changes in departments of the federal government having responsibilities in Northern Canada, and certain new federal policies announced in outline, would seem to have important and beneficial effects in the north. Your Commissioner is not yet in a position to give an assessment of what these effects mean to the Government of the Northwest Territories and what moves are called for so that maximum advantage may result. Some weeks or months will elapse before that is possible. I shall speak on the subject at the July session.

Nine Bills will be presented to Council during this session. They include

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Technological advances sometimes come in the form of a breakthrough that places a new tool in the hands of man. More often they come in the form of refinements to known procedures. Advances so made are not less important -- in fact they offer the continuing prospect of improvements that are tantamount to invention of new principles.

Let us look at some of the recent advances. Most of them come not as breakthroughs, but at an unspectacular pace, piecemeal and virtually unheralded. Though each separate thing is soon taken for granted, the cumulative effect is profound change.

I refer to snowmobiles and telephones, roads, secondary and vocational schooling, northern youngsters in university (we have 45 of them this year), health services, trains running to the Great Slave country, oil prospectors numbering hundreds, mining development in the eastern arctic, tourists, housing, a dollar economy, radios and world news.

Are these advances to continue? Of course they are. I predict with confidence continued rise in levels of northern Canada industrial activity, scientific work, standards of living, positive good health, population, the arts, recreation, -- and the continued rise in levels of education upon which depends productivity and capability to do all the other things.

I say this because the main stream that is Canada runs so strongly. In spite of setbacks from time to time, there is being built in Canada a society with potential for the best the world has ever seen. I am among those who believe that these high purposes will be realized, -- in fact, they are being realized by constant improvements in the quality of life for all Canadians. Since about 1950, each year has seen the north brought in and made more and more a part of our vigorous nation. There can be no doubt whatever that this trend will continue.

The growth and changes of which I have spoken call for growth and changes in this legislature and this executive. I trust that you legislators will make known to the Carrothers Commission the changes you believe should be made in the form and machinery of government in the Northwest Territories

In addition to the views you express in that way, which, speaking generally, will relate to matters requiring action by the federal government, there are many changes which can be made by yourselves as a legislative body. Procedures in this chamber are governed by Council Rules and custom. We have altered these from time to time. Council should be ready to consider further changes whenever a good and worthwhile result is to be obtained thereby.

Changes in departments of the federal government having responsibilities in Northern Canada, and certain new federal policies announced in outline, would seem to have important and beneficial effects in the north. Your Commissioner is not yet in a position to give an assessment of what these effects mean to the Government of the Northwest Territories and what moves are called for so that maximum advantage may result. Some weeks or months will elapse before that is possible. I shall speak on the subject at the July session.

Nine Bills will be presented to Council during this session. They include

Supplementary Appropriations to finish out the current fiscal year and the Main Appropriations for 1966-67. The wording of the Appropriations Bill is changed from the standard form used in the past so that the Explanatory Notes are included as part of the Bill. This will give greater clarity of intent regarding each item and will also permit the Commissioner to transfer funds between allotments more readily in response to the changes in money needs as they materialize compared to what was provided by forecast estimates.

A Game Ordinance Amendment will authorize your Commissioner to make regulations regarding the trapping of beaver.

The interest rate on Territorial First Mortgages must be, under present policy, 1% higher than the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation rate. An amendment to the Low Cost Housing Ordinance will increase this interest rate from 7 to 7-3/4% because of the recent increase in the C.M.H.C. rate.

The existing limitations on the total amount of Second Mortgages to be granted, and on the period in which these mortgages may be granted, will be removed by an amendment to the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance.

The Territorial Hospital Insurance Ordinance will be amended to include statutory conditions respecting the sale, transfer, or alteration of hospitals receiving government grants.

Another Bill provides for the grant of telephone franchises at Coppermine and Tuktoyaktuk.

A Sessional Paper on Representations of the Carrothers Commission is the most important item of our work.

Seventeen other Sessional Papers will be introduced, including the Annual Report of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services for 1964. Among the remainder, the more important deal with such subjects as: The Canada Assistance Plan, The Northwest Territories Corrections Program, The Library System, The Subsidization of Electric Power, a proposed Medicare Plan for the Northwest Territories, and other papers.

Fifteen Recommendations to Council will also be presented. Principally, these are the result of investigations carried out by the Administration at the request of Council. They include: Extension of the Community Centre Grants Program, a Home Improvement Loan Plan for the Territories, Encouragement of Settlement in the Northwest Territories, Care for the Aged, Radio Communication in the Anderson and Peel Rivers area, a Youth Club Program, and other subjects.

A Reference for Advice regarding User Rights for the Fort Simpson Water and Sewer System will also be introduced during the session.

Any person may obtain a copy of any Sessional Paper by asking the Secretariat.

Members of the Council of the Northwest Territories, the work with which we are entrusted is an honour and a high responsibility. Let us turn to it now, with the best attention of which we are capable.

Motion on Commissioner's Opening Address

MR. OKPIK: (Speaking in Eskimo). Quviasupunga mana ovani ilautit-auraama nunata sivunirqsangagun uqaqtoni piqataulirama inuit issumari lugit uqaqpunga. The interpretation of that, Mr. Commissioner, is that I am happy to be here as a member of the Northwest Territories Council

speaking on the future of our Northland. At this time I bring greetings to all members of the Northwest Territories from the people of the North. I agree with your remarks that a lot of the subjects that you have brought up are very true and forceful and I am honoured to present my motion of appreciation on your most excellent opening address. Your words reflect not only a knowledge of the needs and urgency for development in the Northwest Territories, but more important, show a deep respect and concern for the people who make this part of Canada their home.

The people of the north await with enthusiasm and, in some cases, apprehension the decisions which will be made by this, and future meetings of the Northwest Territories Council. The future of their land rests, to a large extent, in our hands. They have followed the comments of newspaper men, radio announcers. They have heard many opinions expressed on what should, or should not, be done to their Territories; how it should be cut up, or whether it should be sold to the highest bidder. They feel that their land is being lifted from under their feet. It would appear that anyone who has lived in the Northwest Territories for a short period, and then retired to places nearer the sun, is an expert in northern development. While these people are entitled to their opinion, let us not forget that they are opinions. It is the people who have been born in the north, live in the north, and expect to die in the north, who are most interested and concerned with what happens to the north. We hope that the members of this Council will be guided only by their concern for the interests of the people who live in the Northwest Territories and will not succumb to the temptation of considering this problem as a gigantic experiment in real estate speculation.

The decisions made by this Council will affect the destiny of the Northwest Territories for all time. In making our decisions, we must, like our forefathers 100 years ago in the establishment of Confederation, have faith in the future. The dreams of the Fathers of Confederation, no doubt, seemed unrealistic in those far off days. Now these dreams are realities. Canada is one country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This has become a reality only because of the faith of those honorable men. We must have faith in the north; we must have belief in the future of the north. This is particularly important for us, the appointed members.

We must not forget that the elected members speak for the people of the Northwest Territories. It is our job to advise them, to back them, but not to dominate them. We must have an open mind and not be influenced by personal or political opinions. But if we, the appointed members of this Council, are to provide you, the elected members, with the support and assistance you deserve, we expect of you co-ordinated and constructive plans -- plans which will benefit the whole of the Territories, and not just the Regions you represent.

The population of the Northwest Territories consists of equal proportions of Metis and White, Indian and Eskimo. Although our cultural backgrounds differ, the needs, hopes, and frustrations of each group are similar. Progress in one section of our population, benefits the other. Poverty, social disintegration and frustration in one group, generates problems which affect all. This inter-relationship must not be forgotten. Any action resulting from legislation passed by this Council, which affects one segment of our population, affects all of the people in the Territories.

It is time for us to forget the differences which exist between the various cultural groups that make up the population of the Northwest Territories, and think more of the similarities. The needs which must be satisfied, are human needs, and not Eskimo needs, or Indian needs, or the needs of the white man. Let the members of this Council strive for the abolition of legislation which perpetuates the inequalities in

housing programs, industrial development programs, game laws, and other vital components of northern life.

If I may impose upon the time of you, the members of this Council, I would like to make some comments and recommendations for your consideration. No doubt some of my comments will be familiar to you, having been made by men more competent, and more distinguished than I. But these things must be said again because little or no action resulted from their prior utterance.

Housing Problem - Accommodation Required for Persons Employed in Northern Settlements

My first recommendation is that something be done to accommodate persons gaining employment in the larger settlements or towns in the Territories.

Employment opportunities are becoming available for many of the young men and women who have some education from our school program. Those who take advantage of these opportunities, find that accommodation is a major problem. Rents are excessive, and the standards of housing which is available, is deplorable. It is virtually impossible for a man with a family to set up a household in communities such as Yellowknife unless assistance is made available. They need assistance which is realistic. The Eskimo housing program will not meet the standards of the building code. The Indian housing program appears to encourage segregation, and is not feasible for a large centre. The Territorial housing program does not provide enough financial assistance to permit the construction in Yellowknife. There is an abundance of programs, but there is no help. For the single young man or woman, accommodation of a suitable or desirable type is non-existent.

Employment Opportunities Required For Young Through Introduction of Industry

Although more jobs are becoming available to the native people, and even assuming that the problems of accommodation can be solved, this is only a partial answer to the problems of northern communities. Must we draw all the more qualified members of the communities to the larger centres? If so, we are condemning the smaller communities to poverty, and eventual extinction. These young men and women are needed in these communities if they are to continue to exist. The only way to keep them in these communities is to provide them with employment. This can only be done by introducing industry. The north must have an intensive program of economic development, a program which will be able to cope with the problems resulting from the educational program, which has now many years of success to its credit.

The youth of the north have been trained to expect a better life than that provided by hunting and trapping. We must make it possible for them to obtain this better life.

Tourist Industry Can Be Developed

The resources of the north are many. They appeal to the tourist. The tourist industry can be developed to provide a good livelihood to many northerners, northerners now living a marginal existence. Why do we not take advantage of this industry? In many instances legislation passed by this Council makes it impossible for us to do so. No doubt the reasons for the institution of these laws are good reasons. But times are changing and possibly what was a protection in the past is a shackle in the present. Polar Bear and Muskox hunting would make excellent bait for prime tourists.

Game - Repopulation and Amending Laws

Why should a neighbour who has lived in the Territories as long as I have be denied hunting and trapping privileges just because he is unfortunate in not having an Indian or an Eskimo for a parent? Surely it is in our power to adjust our game laws to permit the residents of the Territories to get full benefit from the game resources which are available. In areas which have been depleted of game, can we think of repopulation? Could we bring caribou or reindeer to Southampton Island? Mountain Goat or Dall Sheep to Baffin Island? Seal to Great Bear Lake? Or move some Arctic Char to more southern lakes? Must we be satisfied with things as they are, in these days of scientific achievement?

Capital of N.W.T.

There is a lot of discussion in the Territories concerning the choice of a capital. If the decision is to be made by this Council, who will make the choice? Will it be the appointed members? The elected members each will have a strong prejudice in favour of their own constituency, thereby cancelling each other out. Are we, the appointed members, qualified to make this decision? Do we have the necessary first hand information? Would it not be better to ask for a committee composed of men with experience of both Eastern and Western Arctics, men such as Judge Sissons, Doug Wilkinson, Mr. Sivertz, our Commissioner, or Mr. Robertson, our former Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. These men could make a decision which would be unbiased, based on experience and not opinion.

Air Transportation Costs Excessive

I am pleased that the Air Transport Board is planning a series of hearings in northern communities. But is this enough? Many settlements are not receiving the service which is necessary for proper development and modern living. The north is dependent upon air transportation for ten months out of every year. In an area where the average family income is well below the national average, it is the height of injustice that the cost of air travel, or air freight is one of the highest in the world. Could there have been development on the prairies without government subsidization in the development of the railroad? The cost of living in the north is higher than in any other part of Canada. Much of this high cost can be traced to the cost of transportation.

Development of Education, Welfare, Housing and Economy

Reorganization in the federal cabinet is setting the stage for a more integrated program of development. This is good. The time is past when we can think of Indian Affairs, Eskimo Affairs, or even white affairs. The people of the north are one people, and should be treated as one people. I am hoping that this will make it possible for more responsibility to be delegated to this government. It is now the business of the government of the Northwest Territories to provide services such as education, welfare, housing, economic development, and other assistance to some segments of the population. Why not all?

Territorial Civil Service to Handle Responsibility

It is time that the territorial government set up its own staff to handle the responsibilities which, now or in the future, will come under its jurisdiction. Community development is one of the major fields which should be handled by the territorial government, and officers should be provided for most of its northern settlements. The territorial government should assume more responsibility in northern development. It has been my experience that responsibility is usually given to those who are prepared to accept it. Let us prepare ourselves now.

Representation for Keewatin, Baffin Island, Coronation Gulf Area

Although I am the newest member on this Council, I hope my term will be short. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to have my place on this Council taken by a new elected member from Keewatin, Baffin Island, or the Coronation Gulf area. The people of these areas have a right to representation on this Council. We of this Council make decisions which affect the lives of these people. We discuss splitting the Territories, their Territories, without giving them a voice in this decision. If we consider them too backward or ignorant for participation in this Council, let us say so. At least they will know that our reason for neglecting them is not indifference. I know this is now being considered by parliament and that a decision is expected in the near future. Let us hope the announcement, when it comes, will be favourable, and that the voices in the wilderness, which have been neglected for so long, will ring loud and clear in these Council halls.

Assistance To Small Eskimo and Indian Communities

At a recent conference held in Yellowknife, to which Eskimos and Indians were invited as participants, it was pointed out that although the native people were anxious to assume more responsibility in the administration of their country, they felt unprepared. The Eskimo or Indian living in a small community feels entirely isolated from his countrymen in other communities. He is aware of the problems and needs of his own community, but does not have experience or knowledge of the problems and needs which exist in other communities. It was felt that if the native is to progress, assistance should be provided to him which would enable him to gain knowledge of conditions outside his own community. Two suggestions were presented:

1. That assistance be made available to enable Indians and Eskimos to visit communities outside their own.
2. That the territorial government make funds available which would enable the community associations of the various communities to purchase radio equipment which would make it possible for members to discuss items of general interest with residents of communities throughout the Arctic.

Communication is a vital force in human development and it is my belief that money spent to increase the ability of the native people to communicate with each other will be an investment in progress. I would, therefore, recommend that money be made available in our present estimates which would enable us to conduct a series of exchange visits between Indian, Eskimo and more developed communities in the Northwest Territories.

I appreciate having had this opportunity to speak to you, and to move this motion of appreciation to our Commissioner for his excellent speech.

Seconding Motion on Opening Address

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Commissioner, it is indeed a pleasure to have the opportunity of seconding the motion of appreciation by Mr. Okpik and I want to commend him on his enlightening talk. It is admirable to have one of our natives from the far North stand before us on this Council and give such an informative address. My only regret is he is not an elected member representing some of our unrepresented sections, sir.

There are a great many matters that this session of Council must consider. I plan to bring forward many things concerning the people who live in the Mackenzie South. As usual the time will be too short to properly cover these problems, because we have to spend so much time on things which are not new problems but rather are those same questions and difficulties which are raised session after session with little or no result. It seems

to me that we keep talking about the same things year after year, because our whole set-up is wrong. We should change this so that we can represent properly the people of the North.

For more than three years now there has been a good deal of talk in the North about the way the Territories should be run. This is because of a single main reason. The people are not happy with the things they see happening and they want changes made. Many of these people are not too sure just what is wrong and perhaps there are not ten who agree in respect of how it should be changed, but they all agree they should not have to put up with the way things are now, and they will not put up with it much longer. I think they are right and I believe I should bring this whole matter up before Council along with my own suggestions concerning what should be done.

I should say right now I was not happy with the last session of Council here last fall. I do not think it was necessary and I do not think it was even possible for the members to get anywhere during the middle of an election; it was a waste of time and money so far as I am concerned. I am also beginning to think that the Carrothers Commission was next to useless, other than to delay doing things that every one of us knows must be done. It is getting now that so many things are being studied and considered that we need a commission to find out what all the other commissions are doing. I do not say this to criticize the men on the Carrothers Commission, but only to emphasize my belief that this Council should quit pussy-footing around and come straight out and say what we want done. After all, if we cannot figure out what needs to be done, or are afraid to speak out, then there is no use expecting some other group to do it for us or even to pay attention to what we do say. I think the Northwest Territories Council has been weak and unimportant and has allowed itself to be pushed around by government departments, and I think we have only ourselves to blame for being too scared or too lazy to fight.

I feel the time is long overdue for several changes, and you do not need a Royal Commission to figure these out:

Renovation of Council Set-Up - More Representation Required

(a) Everyone in the Northwest Territories must be given the right to vote in territorial elections and until this is done, this Council is a farce. What business have we got to hold meetings, make laws, approve spending when we are not even a democratic council? How can I be expected properly and honestly to represent anyone, even in Mackenzie South, when there are thousands of other northerners who are not even allowed to vote?

Why should I pretend the government will listen to me or pay attention to my special problems when this Council does not seem to care very much whether or not many people even have the right to vote? I know that often we are treated like a bunch of nuisances and I think we have it coming to us when we do not even worry about the rights of our own residents in the North. This is a serious problem; it bothers me more and more every time we meet and nothing has been done about it.

I become more ashamed every day when I read the papers about voting rights all over the world; I am more ashamed that not one of us on our own Council has the guts to put an end to this. Well, I do not intend to be quiet any longer or to be put off with more delays until this problem is settled. Everything else we do is a farce.

I would like to see this session take a clear stand and a strong stand and raise all the fuss necessary until this is changed. This would be the most important thing we could do for everyone.

Territorial Civil Service to Handle Responsibilities

(b) This Council has to decide how to take responsibility for territorial services such as health, schools, welfare programs, game laws, and also be responsible for running them. We must decide to administer these services to all residents of the Northwest Territories without regard to meaningless things like whether a person is an Eskimo or an Indian or something else again. Right now only the liquor vendors are territorial servants, as though this Council does not have the brains to run anything else.

Most of the problems of our people in the North are about schooling, relief and welfare, hunting and trapping and hospital and medical care. We are supposed to make the laws about these things but we have no authority or say in how they are run. But these are the most important services to our people and these are the services we should be concerned with. We should also be responsible for running justice in the North, because outsiders, in Ottawa, cannot possibly know the conditions as they really are on the ground.

I believe that the services would be much better in all these fields if they were territorial and I am also sure the total cost to the taxpayers of Canada and of the North would be a lot less. I know for sure that we would not need a thirteen-storey building in Ottawa full of experts to run services for 25,000 people in the North and I also know that the men and women already working in the North could do a better job without all this "outside" help. Every one of us here knows of thousands of dollars that are wasted everywhere in the North because of delay, confusion and red tape; the money saved would let us pay our own way starting tomorrow.

I want to give you a few examples about things that have happened in my own constituency during the last year to show you what I mean when I say that the present set-up is not working and that the people are fed up with it:-

Education - Hay River-Temporary Classrooms

1) At Hay River, because the school was badly crowded it was decided that temporary classrooms on an emergency basis were needed. That was last February. From what I can make out, it then took Ottawa six months to even order these units, and they did not get to Hay River until this November, two months after school had started and in the winter weather. I would like to know why an "emergency" cannot be handled better than this.

Pine Point - Lack of Facilities

2) At Pine Point the mess last year was a disgrace. It was a real nightmare for the mining company, the people of Pine Point and for the teachers involved in it. The principal had no house to live in when he got there, so his family had to be sent back to Norway while he found a place to bunk. The school itself was not ready. The whole thing was a mess; I could talk for an hour about the way it was bungled. The Department knew for two years that the school and housing had to be ready by this September. I want to know WHY this happened, WHO was responsible and WHAT has been done about it to see that it does not happen again.

Rocher River - Community School Required

3) At Rocher River, the people there have been asking for a community school ever since theirs burned down many years ago. The Department has refused to do this for quite a few years because there were not enough children of school age there; I believe there were fewer than the 20 required to justify a school. But now, there are at least 30 children whose parents are in that settlement, some of whom do not go to school

at all because their parents do not want to send them to Fort Smith. However the education department still will not build a school because they say now that there must be enough kids for TWO rooms before they will build a school.

I think this shows that the people who are planning schools for the North are not thinking about serving the residents -- they are thinking about the easiest way, the most convenient way to run the system. Well, I am convinced that it is time the members of this Council took responsibility for the schools and started paying attention to the wishes of the people. The same kind of problem exists at Snowdrift, and I am afraid that one of these fine days the department will decide to close that school and ship all those kids to Fort Smith too.

Teachers - Should Be Territorial Responsibility - Move Education Administration North

4) The school teachers in the North are not very happy with the way the system is run and I know they would be glad to work for the territorial service rather than be treated as federal civil servants; these teachers have all kinds of other things to do and in most cases the term is 12 months with three weeks holidays. I am not surprised at the difficulty in securing and keeping teachers. This Council should be the one that hires the teachers and sets the rules for their working periods, holidays, etc. We should also be responsible for doing something about school problems, instead of coming to Ottawa just hoping the department will listen to us. By moving the education administration within the Territories, 30 per cent of its cost would be saved. This was advocated at its inception, but the federal government was afraid to lose control.

Health - Council to Insist on Enlargement of Northern Hospitals

I would go on to tell Council of the same kind of thing in each of the other departments I think we should be running ourselves, instead of letting Northern Affairs handle it for us. Under HEALTH programs, our own Council should insist that our own northern hospitals should be enlarged and improved, instead of spending millions of dollars on a new hospital in Edmonton. Why can't we have this kind of money spent in the North so that the medical and hospital services there would be extended and improved. There are two good reasons why my suggestion should be followed: in the first place the people who live in the North don't want to be sent away to the South when they're sick any more than people in Ottawa would enjoy being sent to Hay River to Hospital; away from family and friends and in a part of the country they don't live. The second reason is that the only way we can encourage people to come North to work and raise their families is to have good hospitals and medical services close at hand. There have been many good improvements in the North country since I first came to Resolution in 1927, but I get worried when I see that the old attitude of shipping people south still exists in the minds of those who plan our services from the South. Well, times have changed and the northern people think it's about time some people in the South made up their minds that we're not happy to put up with ideas that are forty years behind the time.

Welfare, Justice, Game - Territorial Responsibility

The same things are true of the way in which our Welfare, Justice and Game programs are set up and carried out by pulling strings from Ottawa. There is no use putting Indians and Eskimos under one Federal department: changing the name doesn't make things any better. How does that help the people who are always the ones forgotten: those people who are part Indian and for whom the department does nothing. The change that would suit the people of the North is to have all our Citizens treated the same, and that can't happen until these programs and services are run by

the Territories government, and offered to every person in the North who needs them. We've been saying this ever since I've been on this Council, but whenever changes are made they seem to forget our suggestions, but instead set up a different Federal Department - or Commission to study.

Public Defender Required

I have two special suggestions that I would like Council to look at in connection with what I've been saying. First, I think the time has come when we should have some kind of Public Defender so that Northern people can get legal help and assistance when they need it. Right now only those who can afford to bring in a lawyer, and that includes paying his fare, are represented in Court. The lawyers in Yellowknife are busy, and are already working with the police. Most of the people coming into court are Indians and Eskimos who most of the time don't even know what it's all about or what their rights are, and even if they did, couldn't pay for a lawyer. I'm not just sure how we could get this fixed up, but I'd like our Council to spend some time looking into it.

Game Officers' Pay Should be Raised - Game Laws Should be Changed

Secondly, I'd like to raise before Council two matters concerning our Game officers and their problems. These men are nearly all fellows who have spent many years in the North doing a wonderful job among the people, yet they seem to be the lowest paid of anyone. It seems funny to me that these men, who know the country best, who work the closest with the local people and who stay the longest, get for thanks the lowest pay. They carry out the laws we pass in this Council, so why can't we see to it that they're paid properly? They are also the ones who have to deal with the whole question of regulations about who can get licences for hunting and trapping, and they take the blame when they have to enforce game regulations about trapping and hunting. I believe we should ask to have a full review and overhaul of this whole business of trapping, hunting and fishing in the Northwest Territories. Things have changed greatly since the early days and I believe it's high time we took a long look at the whole problem because most people I talk to want changes made.

Municipal Development - Fort Smith People To Have More Say In Own Affairs

Changes are coming about very quickly now in many settlements in the North, and this is something I am happy about. At Fort Smith the people are anxious to be given more say in their own affairs and to be treated as equals when seeking help from the Territorial and the Federal government. They have said that they want their own Mayor and Council, and I intend to help them get a better shake in their efforts than they've had in the past. There's been too much of a mood or attitude in the past to treat the people of Fort Smith like they had no right to say anything about the running of the North because so many of them work for the Government, and should keep their mouths shut about what their bosses were doing. I think our Council should give them every encouragement in their efforts and do everything possible to make sure their voices are listened to.

All of the matters I have raised are ones which I believe our Council must look into and discuss ways in which we can quickly take responsibility for, instead of going along with the present set-up. Years ago, when I was first on this Council, Bud Drury, who was also a member, once said that he thought the Council would not be getting anywhere unless it decided that at each new session it would plan to take over another department or service from Northern Affairs. Had we done that, then we would not be having to talk about these things so many years later, nor would we have had to set up a commission to find out what should be done. What the Commission on the North should look at is why has so little been done?

Government Officers Should Move North

In this connection, I want to briefly talk about the arguments, and troubles, and bad tempers that result from the question of where a capital for the Territories should be built. I don't like to see the way this whole question is being handled because it is only creating fights between northern communities. It's sort of being dangled like a fish-hook, while the really important problem of giving the NWT more authority is put to one side. The most important step, of seeing to it that government powers and officers be resident in the North, is being lost in the smoke coming from this other question. I would like to see our Council made fully representative of all the North, and given full responsibility for our own affairs, and carried out by people who have to answer to us for what they do. If these things aren't going to be done, it won't really change anything no matter where the capital is put because all the power will still remain in Ottawa.

Salaries of Councillors Should Be Raised

I should like this session of Council to go on record on several other problems that concern us quite closely, particularly the elected members. First of all, the whole question of salaries for members of council was supposed to have been settled a long time ago, but we still have seen no change. I don't think it is right for us to sit around saying nothing when these things are left dangling, or told to be patient like a bunch of little kids. I'd like to see this Council stand up on its hind legs and insist on these things being done, and when they are put off, we should not quietly accept excuses. I am told that changes will be made to raise our salaries and our expenses along the lines we asked for a year ago. This would be a good thing, especially if all members of Council are to be included. But I want to ask why this whole question could not be left to us to decide? Why couldn't we be the ones who have the power to figure out what our own pay and allowances should be? If we are ever going to take responsibility for running more programs, why can't we be trusted to decide what our pay and allowances should be? I'd like Council to discuss this, and if we agree, insist that we ourselves be men enough to set our own pay and men enough to answer for the rates we set. Every other group of legislators in this country does this, why shouldn't we? At the same time, it should be us who make the rules about which expenses will be covered. Since the last session I've been told about my own expense account claims, and I don't mind this, but I sure think it should be us who make the rules and decide what is right, so that we're all aware of how we should conduct ourselves. At the same time, elected members should have a right to special consideration because they are the ones who have to answer to their voters at election times. We should have a chance to travel around our own areas with government charters whenever there's room, and I don't mean after all the space has been filled up with reporters and artists and sight-seers. I think it's up to us to demand these things and to howl whenever we're overlooked!

Land Titles Officer Should Be Set Up In North

I think the biggest headache we have right now, and I'll bet it will get a lot worse, is the whole question of land rights in the North. I also think that unless we make some changes we'll not get very far. It is almost impossible to get land in the North, not only for people who are already there but also to encourage others to come in. There should be a Land Titles Office in the North and it should be made real easy for people to get land surveyed and then buy it at reasonable prices. Right now it seems as if the government is trying to keep people out by making them pay for the costs of getting new land surveyed, like at Pine Point, and then by taking months and months to let them get title. What are we so afraid of? There should be some way we can make it a lot

easier to get title to land without giving it away to land dealers. People will never set up new businesses or even be interested in a country if it's difficult and costly to get established. When we are in Committee I'll raise some individual questions along these lines, but for right now I wanted to urge this council to understand the need for us to face this basic question.

Land Rights Of Indian People

It is particularly important for us to look at this right away because it ties in with the question of the rights of the Indian people to land in the Territories. In this connection I'm very upset about the confusion around Pine Point because of the hundreds of men who have flooded into the area to stake claims. Naturally, all of us are happy to see this great activity in our country because it proves that our Territory is rich and has a chance to stand on its own feet. But to many Indian people at Hay River, Fort Resolution and even Providence, all this action is in the area where they have trapped and hunted for many years, and they believe they have some rights too. Men have swarmed all over this country, cutting lines with bull-dozers and by hand, in many cases right in the area where traps have been set. The whole chunk of ground at the Indian village at Little Buffalo River has been staked, right under the feet of the people camped there. The Indians feel they are being pushed aside, their land taken from them, and even their chance to catch fur destroyed because all fur and game has been driven out by the activity. They are also very worried that the Wood Buffalo Park in this area will be thrown open to staking, because many of them have traplines running into the Park. I think this Council has to find out what's happening and take quick action to see to it that the rights of these Indian people are protected. I want someone to tell this Council just what rights these people have to land that has always been used by them? What has happened to their land rights under the Treaties? Should we pretend this isn't our business, or hope someone else will do our job for us? I'd suggest that we take time this session to look at this problem, because if we put it off till the summer it will be too late to do anything about it.

Indian Advisory Council To Be Made Full Voice Of All Tribes

I mentioned earlier that I didn't think the Indians would be any better off by being put in the same bag with the Northern Affairs department, and I'm sorry it was done. I think it will cause even more delay in getting for the Indian people of the North the programs they need. I'm sure the Indians didn't ask for this, but like everything else that happens to them, they weren't consulted. Even the special Advisory Council set up in the Mackenzie for the Indian can't, in my opinion, help things out very much. In the first place, not all the bands are represented on it. When it had its first meeting at Fort Simpson in December there was not one member on this council from Hay River, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution or Snowdrift. A very fine and capable woman, Mrs. Agnes Casaway from Rocher River, was there but how could she possibly discuss problems of all these larger settlements? Why couldn't each of the separate Indian tribes have had one delegate each to speak for them? How are all these other places to know what is going on or to make their wishes known? Why weren't they allowed to attend? I'm asking these questions and I'd like some answers, because I know the Indian Affairs Branch in Ottawa was told this was the wrong way to try to do things, but were just too stubborn to listen to suggestions to change their plans. I don't think it's too late to fix this up for the next meeting, and I think this Council should make it's opinions known to whatever officials necessary to make this Indian Advisory Council a decent and full voice for each of the Indian tribes in the North. Unless they do no-one can take them seriously.

Cost Of Living - High Cost Of Power Rates, Fuel Oil, Home Building

A general area that continues to be a real stumbling block in the North is the cost of living. Power costs remain extremely high nearly everywhere in spite of all sorts of promises that this is to change. Even new developments that should cause savings for northerners produce little results. For example, fuel oil for heating homes is still 30¢ a gallon in Hay River and I believe ours is the lowest rate in the North. But now that the railway is running there should be a drop in these prices! Why isn't there? Where is the extra profit going that isn't being passed on to the users? I believe this Council has a right to know these answers and to try correcting the situation. Similarly, I think we should try to get changes made so that more of our residents who want to build homes could get the \$500. winter bonus, but right now this program hardly helps at all because its terms are too strict and winter in the North is a lot longer than from December to February. I'd like to have this Council go on record and ask the Federal government to give us special terms so that we could make use of these extra advantages. After all, they made sure we weren't overlooked for paying the extra 11% sales tax on lumber and building supplies. I'm always reading in the papers how other provinces are asking for things, and sometimes getting them, so why can't we ask for changes for the people of the North?

Aid Commercial Fishermen - Remove Tax On Gas And Oil, Cold Storage Plant, Cannery

Commercial Fishing is one of the most important industries in the North and it is centred in my constituency. One of the changes that is long overdue would be of great help to the fishermen and would not cost us very much: we should take action right away to remove the tax on gas and oil used by commercial fishermen in their boats and bombardiers. The same sort of thing is done to assist farmers in the provinces, and we should do no less for our Northern fishermen, whose costs are so much higher and who work under conditions so hard that they have to be seen to be believed. This is only one thing we could do to really help our fishing industry and to make sure it stays alive. In this connection I hope that the long study which is now being tabulated on the fishing industry in the North at Windsor Research Headquarters will include recommendations as to the best way of using rough fish, and other by-products of the fishing industry, that right now are being wasted. There is no room in the North to waste anything and I hope this study will look into these suggestions. Perhaps the fisheries people could also give us suggestions about such things as the need for cold storage facilities in the North and maybe even a cannery to preserve fish that otherwise is not used or is too expensive.

Mackenzie Highway - Weigh Scales, Bridge At Fort Providence, Warning Lights At Railway Crossings

During the last year, there have been several changes along the Mackenzie Highway and there is one particular matter that I want to mention to Council, because it's the sort of thing that is too stupid to be believed. I refer to the place where the weigh scales were put by the Department of Northern Affairs, in spite of objections and warnings from everyone who has a clue about road travel and trucking. The weigh scales were put about half a mile north of the junction of the highway at Enterprise, so that trucks going to Yellowknife have to go out of their way to cross the scales. Now you don't have to be very bright to figure that out, but once again the first idea of the planners could not be changed. This is the sort of thing that makes people laugh at all of us, but I think the time is ripe for us to put an end to this kind of nonsense, and see to it that these things aren't treated by the Department as being none of our business. Like many other people from the Great Slave Lake area, I am expecting the Department of Northern Affairs to use some of its millions of dollars for roads to build us a bridge over the Mackenzie

Highway at Ft. Providence, because the present ferry service just isn't meeting the needs and is the cause of constant complaints. Finally, I'd like to have Council initiate action to find out who is responsible for proper warning lights at railway crossings in the North. I don't know who is responsible for safety at these crossings, and I'm not willing to wait until someone is killed before we take action. Proper signals, operated by batteries should be required at every crossing and I hope Council will support me on this.

Postal Rates - Equalization

It is almost two years since I brought before Council, with a plea for support, the matter of equalization of postal rates to and within the N.W.T. This is not a new complaint. Over the many years on Council, I have endeavoured to have something done to ease the burden which hits so much harder in the remote areas than in the settled parts of Canada. Over the past two years, our Commissioner has been in touch with the Postmaster General on several occasions and we have been told from time to time that the matter was being studied. Well, just how long is it going to take? Surely the problem of giving people just consideration, treating them as fellow Canadians, is not so complex. I have come to the conclusion that they don't care, are not interested, and don't intend to do anything about it, so it's no use us pussy-footing around any longer: we demand an understanding and a decision now, not years from now, but right now. With the parcel post rates double, and in some cases, four times the going Air Express rates, maybe we should look to establishing our own service.

Dew Line Machinery Costly To Remove

I am still very concerned over seeing the removal from the North of the large quantities of surplus Dew Line site equipment; much of this equipment could have been put to good use within the North and is urgently needed. The factor of high original costs, plus the high cost of freighting almost precludes machinery of this type being brought in, excepting by Government agencies. The only benefit is to those few who bought it for a penny on the dollar -- and then contract moving by barge and train loads at cheap rates to flood the machinery markets on the outside. I am surprised the manufacturers and their agents haven't protested such Government action before now. To even leave it, was not hurting anyone. The land that it was stored on was certainly in no demand, nor did it belong to anyone, and I don't believe the equipment would contaminate it.

Fur Licenses, Radio And T. V.

Other matters that urgently need to be discussed in our Committee on the Address are licensed fur buyers, radio broadcasting within the Northwest Territories and the possibility of television.

Sir, I must apologize for the length of my talk but many are matters which came up at the last Session.

Thanking you for your indulgence and seconding the motion of appreciation.

DR. VALLEE: I am happy to support the motion of appreciation for your address. I applaud in particular the note of confidence and optimism that sounded through the address. You put into historical perspective, with a projection into the future, the present day situation in the Territories. We appreciate your account of how improvements in technology have been applied in the far north and of the benefits and problems associated with these improvements. I would like to make just one point in this connection. Many of the technological advances you noted were applied in the Arctic under pressure of defence needs and the

related needs of our country to maintain effective sovereignty in the Arctic. As this particular defence pressure lessens, with the shift in world power struggles, and changes in the technology of defence, let us pray that pressures from other sources are increased so that development does not lag and the area revert to its former twilight zone position.

I agree with your point that it is too early to assess the significance for the Northwest Territories Government of the shift in federal departmental structure and that it is best to postpone intensive discussion of this. I also agree that our most important business this Session will be the discussion of growth and change in this legislature.

This Council has in its previous sessions come up with some decisions about growth and change, decisions about which there can be little, if any, argument. I refer, for instance, to the extension of the Territorial franchise to the people of the Eastern Arctic, or raising of rates of remuneration for members, both points raised by previous speakers. The implementation of such decisions has been postponed in the Federal House because of the recent election and no doubt for other reasons. Let us again fervently pray that the matters in which we have such a vital interest and upon which we have reached clear-cut decisions, do not sink to the bottom of the list of priorities in that neighbouring House, or that action on them is not postponed until the report of the Carrothers Commission. As Mr. Porritt points out, we don't need to have everything decided by committee or Commission.

I want to associate myself with certain other points made by previous speakers. I was especially impressed with Mr. Okpik's inspired plea to regard problems as human problems and not just as problems of one or other groups -- Metis, Indians, Eskimos and so on -- and how similarities among these groups are more impressive than the differences between them. Mr. Porritt also made this point.

I also applaud the point made by both previous speakers that more autonomy and a rapidly established autonomy is needed in the Territory, through the setting up of a Territorial Civil Service.

Because we have such a volume of work to get through in this session and because we appointed members are interested in hearing what elected members have to say, I shall cut short my remarks in this speech in support of your address and end by giving notice of some of the matters which I want discussed in Committee during this Session, matters which do not appear in the various sessional, reference and other papers I have received. I will be as concrete as possible.

Job Structure - Idle Manpower, Adult Training

One important matter I should like to have discussed is the building of an effective program of fitting the sizeable pool of idle and latent manpower into the existing and emerging job structure in the N.W.T., in mines, railways, communication systems, tourist industry and so on. I am not so much concerned here with the young people for whom we have established general educational and vocational programs. I am more concerned with the adults, the heads of families who are lifelong residents and who are out of step with the rapidly changing economic patterns in the North. For such people imaginative schemes of on-the-job and other kinds of training have to be devised, incentives provided to industry to cooperate, the support of unions sought, and so on. I want to see such a program born at this session by discussing the problems of manpower and the laying down of terms of reference for studies we want carried out. As a small beginning during the present session, I should like to be provided with a cursory report on the scheme of on-the-job training of Eskimos on the railway and in mines. We might discuss the applicability of this approach to other permanent groups in the Northwest Territories whether they are Indians, Whites, Metis, Arabs, or what have you. We are fortunate in

having with us one person who has been actively involved in such a pioneer program, Mr. Abe Okpik, who is present and during the discussion in Committee he can enlighten us on this.

Indians - Lack Of Organization And Progress

Another point which is not covered in the materials we have received and which deserves some discussion, is the progress made (if any) among the N.W.T. Indians in forming an Advisory Council. Mr. Porritt informs us of some of the limitations of the present Advisory Council. One of the most serious drawbacks to progress among the Indians of Canada has been their lack of effective organization that cuts across community and tribal boundaries. In a democracy such organizations are needed to channel points of view and to act as pressure groups. We know that the Indians of the N.W.T. are represented as individual constituents by elected members, but there are certain issues which cut across constituency boundaries -- e.g., issues having to do with Treaty rights, issues brought up by Mr. Porritt -- which should be referred to bodies that have regional representation. Such a body should have some interaction with the Northwest Territories Government, as well, of course, as with the federal government, which indeed they already have. I ask that we have the regional organization of Northwest Territories Indians, and its interaction with the Northwest Territories Council discussed at this Session. This request was also made by Mr. Porritt.

Liquor Ordinance - Report Wanted On Result Of Amendments

Finally, I want information on the results of our decision at Yellowknife in June of last year to amend the Liquor Ordinance. Has the step taken had the desired effects? Has it resulted in declining sales of one of our most predictable sources of revenue? Has it put the taxi cab operators out of business? These and other questions relating to the Liquor Ordinance could be answered without setting up a major study, and I would like to see the administration provide us with some answers before this session is over.

There are many other issues which do not appear in our materials which I would like to have discussed at this Session. But in view of the amount of time which we have to devote to our representation to the Carrothers Commission as well as the demands on us to concentrate on the budget and urgent legislation, I defer request for discussion of these issues until our next session.

In conclusion, let me again express my support for the motion to accept your inspiring address, Mr. Commissioner.

MR. TRIMBLE: I rise to associate myself with my colleagues in a motion of appreciation for your opening address and especially the member from Mackenzie South and his very pointed and enlightening address.

The few weeks since we last met together here in Ottawa have been very busy for me, as I am sure they have for yourself and the other members of Council. Considerable time has been required in study and preparation for the submission we have made to facilitate the drafting of a paper for this session concerning the future development of government in the Territories.

Future Tour Visit Should Be Made To Arctic Red River, Fort Good Hope And Colville Lake

It was my privilege to be able to accompany Deputy Commissioner Hodgson around part of my constituency. I am very grateful that he went out of his way to accommodate me. It should be mentioned that no visits have yet been made by the Council or Commissioner to the settlements of Arctic

Red River, Fort Good Hope and Colville Lake. These three settlements appear to be losing out on much of what is going on in the north, and I feel it would be most appropriate if an attempt were made to visit them whenever a future tour is planned.

Additional time was consumed in successfully defending myself in the Territorial Court against the onslaughts of the Department of N.A. and N.R. This Administrative hierarchy has itself become the recipient of the embarrassment it intended for me. There are circumstances concerning this matter which I expect to be bringing before the committee of the whole to consider your address, and the motion of appreciation.

Although the weather has been severe, I was able to visit most of my constituency before coming to this session. A large proportion of the 5,000 or so people I represent are making, or trying to make, a living from off the land. For them, life is often a struggle for existence. Living is difficult and uncomfortable. The people often become confused, frustrated and discouraged. The Arctic is cruel and unforgiving, and to many of these people who have been subjected to contradictions and apparent disinterest, the government is just as cruel.

Most of the money which is spent in the North is for the comfort and benefit of the civil service, which is supposed to be there to serve those who make this land their home. While the children of the Unserviced area of Inuvik are forced to dodge cars and trucks on the roads, because the land around their houses is covered by willow brush and muskeg, the land between, and even under the houses and apartments in the serviced area is well gravelled. This year a young boy was killed on a road in Inuvik by a truck because he had no other place to play.

The Arctic would be completely void of electric power were it not for the Government employees who insist that their southern comfort not be altered. In many of the settlements, such as Tuktoyaktuk, Arctic Red River and Good Hope, only the white traders and missionaries have been considered worthy to share this basic commodity with the government personnel. I am sure every person in this room, living in Southern Canada where the sun shines brightly all day long, considers electricity a necessity of life. But the native people, in their winter's perpetual darkness, are expected to survive without it. Many of the native people would obtain this service, even at the present exorbitant prices, if sufficient power and transmission lines were available, and if it were possible for them to get their homes wired, but in most cases it is not.

Government employees, in addition to their subsidized living, in which they pay a rent for their comfortable homes less than the cost of services, let alone depreciation on the building, receive northern allowances and other concessions. I am not critical or resentful of this, in so far as it is no more, and probably less, than they could expect in southern Canada. But is it not somewhat of a contradiction in that most of the government money spent in the north is for the benefit of the people sent there to serve, rather than for the benefit of the people supposedly being served? The government provides these services to its employees because it has to. They would not live under the severe conditions of the north without them. But what of the Indians, Eskimos and Metis? Must they continue to live under uncivilized conditions because they were in the country before civilization came?

Relief payments and housing, etc., are not the solution to this problem. This is merely the balm which soothes the government's bleeding conscience, but in past years has served mostly to intensify, rather than relieve the situation. These people do not want relief. There

are those, being old or incapacitated, or widows with children, etc., who require social assistance, and in most cases considerably more than they are getting. But the majority of people who are able-bodied are proud enough to want to make their own living if it were possible, and if they were respected for it rather than penalized as under the present welfare policy.

Cost Of Living Must Be Lowered

The cost of living must be lowered. This will naturally follow further development of the country. However, that is future. The problems are now, and immediate solutions are required.

Subsidization, such as that which is proposed for electric power, is one way. The abolition of royalties on fur and the fuel tax on heating oil, etc. is another. The bounty on wolves, radio communication for remote regions and assistance in transportation to hunting and fishing areas is yet another.

Employment for Local People

But the major requirement is employment for our local people. Most of the construction, and oil exploration companies bring a large part of their labour force into the country with them. Even the Northern Transportation Co., a crown corporation, hires only a handful of Eskimos from Tuktoyaktuk to serve in its labour force there, the majority of the men being hired from the South.

Brief of Chief of Fort Good Hope.

I feel it would be appropriate if I read at this time a brief presented to me in longhand by the Chief of Fort Good Hope when I visited his settlement a few days ago en route to this session. In accordance with his wishes, I will officially table the brief later in the session.

"A meeting held on January 16, 1966, at 6:30 p.m.

Brief - Employment Requested

1. We the Fort Good Hope Indians request that assistance, mainly employment be procured for us. There is a D.4 Caterpillar, a sawmill and a planer available for us. Therefore we request that immediate action be taken so that these machines be put in operation so that we can supplement our trapping income with wages from employment when the sawmill is in operation. There are good standings of timber at various locations close to Good Hope, and sale of lumber could be found outside Good Hope.

Brief - Relief Food

2. Relief Food. There are times when even the best hunter and trapper will require help. When the temperature registers 40 to 70 below zero, no wild animal will roam around. That is the time a trapper is between life and death, and it is then any available trapper should receive relief food in order that it can give him a chance to go to some good hunting and trapping grounds, as we want to be independent and honestly earn our livelihood; but we must have a start. We refer you to page 11 of "A Handbook for Indian Band Chief and Councillors" regarding relief".

The Chief also provided me with his copy of this handbook, and I would like to quote the section being referred to:

"Relief assistance is provided by the Indian Affairs Branch in order that Indians who are out of work or otherwise unable to provide for themselves may receive the basic necessities of life. However, for those

capable of earning their own livelihood, this assistance can only be looked upon as a temporary measure, as soon as jobs become available for those able to work, they can no longer expect to receive relief".

Continuing with the brief:

"When we refer to relief assistance we also ask for relief warm clothing for cold winter days while on trap lines. The Canadian government has and is still helping foreigners from Europe to migrate to Canada and assists them to settle down in comfort. This is a gross injustice to us Canadian Indians because funds used to assist foreigners could be used to assist us true Canadians, for we are the original possessors of Canada.

Brief - Indian Agents

3. Indian Agents. It is now three years that we have been asking for an Indian agent. Now there is a house available for the Indian agent since October 20, 1965, but no word of an agent to be stationed here. This Indian agent's house has been kept heated since October, 1965, up to this date. There must have been over 2,000 gallons of oil used up to heat this uninhabited dwelling. This unnecessary expenditure of funds in heating this building could have been turned over to assist some needy trappers.

From the Fort Good Hope Indians.

Per Gabriel Catchilly, Chief of Fort Good Hope Band."

This brief expresses, very well, the feelings of not only the Indian people of Good Hope, but of the native people of the North generally. Their land is being exploited of its natural resources; seismographic lines and other such trails such as Mr. Porritt was just mentioning traverse their trapping and hunting grounds, often resulting in devastating erosion; streams have been polluted and dammed, and the natives receive no compensation for it. The comforts and delicacies of the white man's way of life are portrayed before them. The native people are invited to sample and whet their appetites, but the opportunity to obtain these products of civilization, and to adopt these standards for themselves, is not provided. The result is a dissatisfied, disheartened and discouraged people, the victims of broken and neglected treaties and promises, and of the influences of degrading white men who introduced sickness and drunkenness, taught dishonesty and spread venereal disease.

Welfare Regulations To Be Discussed In Committee

Strong feelings have been expressed in my constituency against the dual administration of welfare, and the Indian people are strongly opposed to having relief handled by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. While I am on the subject of welfare, I would like to request a copy of the Welfare Regulations or Policy in effect in the Northwest Territories, and the opportunity to possibly discuss this policy later in committee.

Each Tribe To Be Consulted Personally Concerning Treaty Matters

There is a strong fear on the part of the Indian people that the Indian Affairs Branch is attempting to purchase their promised, but ungiven, treaty land at the rate of \$20 per acre, through negotiations with the Indian Advisory Council. I do not know if this is true or not, but the Indian people of McPherson, who maintain that the Peel River Reserve was given to them as treaty land, have little trust in the government which now tells them that this is only a game reserve, and that the amount of land to which they are entitled under Treaty No. 11 is only a fraction of its size. I will be requesting the support of this Council in

suggesting to the Indian Affairs Branch that no consideration be given to settling this, or any other treaty matter, by remote control through the Indian Advisory Council, without first appearing personally before every tribe in each community in the same manner as when the Treaties were first signed.

Hostels - Eligibility For Admission, Release Of Children

I also propose to recommend, when in committee of the whole, possible changes to the policy regarding the eligibility of children for admission to hostels. Also, in this connection, strong criticism has been voiced at Fort McPherson that hostel children are not released from the regional hostel in Inuvik in sufficient time to ensure their arrival home before the commencement of the holiday season. Several children were apparently not released until January 23rd, and inclement weather or other delays could prevent them from arriving home on time. Criticism was also expressed of the policy that parents would be required to purchase a return ticket before the children are released.

Game Ordinance Amendment - Private Member's Bill

There are several amendments which I feel should be made to the Game Ordinance, and if no other opportunity presents itself, I propose to introduce a Private Member's Bill for this purpose. I also agree with Mr. Porritt that the time has come for changes concerning Fur Buyer's Licences.

Liquor Ordinance Amendment

I intend also to recommend an amendment to Section 35 of the Liquor Ordinance to remove the right to issue blanket search warrants to peace officers under this ordinance.

Wolf Bounty To Be Retroactive

I will be asking that the \$40 bounty on wolves taken in the Northwest Territories be made retroactive to when the Council first approved this bounty in February, and that the bounty be also applied to wolf pups younger than three months of age.

Reindeer Regulations Amendment

A motion will be presented later in this session requesting the Minister to have the Northwest Territories Reindeer Regulations amended by Order-in-Council to allow the issuing of special licenses to trappers to hunt caribou on a portion of the Reindeer Grazing Reserve.

Aklavik Advisory Council Requests Development Reports

The Aklavik Advisory Council has, several times, requested from the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources that it be supplied with copies of development reports and plans previously prepared by representatives of the Department as well as by the Associated Engineering Services Ltd., copies of maps of the whole settlement and up-to-date information regarding present ownership of lots, and so on. This information is requested so that they, as elected representatives of the residents, may properly evaluate the recommendations previously made, and make any new recommendations concerning town planning as they see fit. Mr. Richard Bill, an employee of the Department, was in Aklavik for close to two months supposedly preparing a report or a town plan of the community. The Aklavik Advisory Council requested, and was promised, a copy of any reports or plans prepared by Mr. Bill so they could study them and make comments or recommendations before they were forwarded to Fort Smith. This promise was not kept, and Mr. Bill

departed, reports and all, without even so much as a copy in the Area or Regional Offices. Furthermore, the Council's requests for this information have been ignored or neglected, and only unsatisfactory and incomplete bits of information have been received.

Although the Advisory Council has no legal status, it is composed of the elected representatives of the residents of the community. These are the people who have lived, and will continue to live in the community; have endured, and will inherit all the blunders of Northern Affairs when their settlement eventually reaches municipal status. These are the people directly affected, and who should have the major say in the future planning of their settlement. They ask to have this opportunity. This Council should ensure that they have this opportunity, and that the information they have requested be provided without further delay.

Aklavik Advisory Council Request Lane To Service Four Lots.

There is one matter which is of immediate concern to this Advisory Council, and that is the lack of a road or lane to service lots 15, 16, 19 and 20. When the original plan of Aklavik was made, there was a 66 foot road allowance for this purpose, but through some strange and very secret bartering between the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police this road allowance was supposed to have been transferred to the R.C.M.P. in exchange for some other lot. It is understood that the R.C.M.P. now refuse to relinquish this land, or part of it, as a lane to service these four lots which will be shortly used for the construction of private homes. I will be soliciting the support of this Council to enforce the request of the Advisory Council, as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police possess much more land than they require in this settlement.

River Bank Erosion - Aklavik

I am happy to be able to inform the Council that the project to help correct the problem of river bank erosion at Aklavik has been completed. The Advisory Council is grateful for the financial assistance provided, and I believe it has done a good job. The effects should be seen this summer. I feel mention should be made of the Industrial Division's refusal to grant the request of the Advisory Council to have a government motorboat tow an old schooner and barge up river to be sunk as part of this project. The Division's representative refused on the grounds that it was too dangerous, so a private boat owner undertook the task gratis.

Marine Equipment To Be Used For Eskimo Whalers

There is another matter which is of great concern to the Eskimo people, and concerning which the requests of the Aklavik Advisory Council have been refused. The Eskimo whaling schooners at Aklavik are almost a thing of the past, and for approximately five years the Industrial Division has been providing transportation for the Eskimo people, their families, dogs, equipment, etc. to the beluga whaling sites and back again. This was done in connection with the Division's fishing and whaling project. This project was discontinued last year and the \$100,000 worth of marine equipment lay dormant except for a small amount of freighting, which should have been given to the small transportation companies which rely on, and require this business to survive. The indigenous people, no longer having their own means of transportation, have come to rely on this government equipment to get them to the coast. If they do not get to the coast and obtain the products of the beluga whate, their existence is considerably more difficult, and welfare must be more heavily relied upon. The request of the Advisory Council was refused on the grounds that there was too much danger involved. That which, for five years was undertaken without mishap or fear, has suddenly become too dangerous -- too dangerous to have a large

well powered steel boat push a barge on the Mackenzie River. A request will be made in committee to have this equipment used for the purpose for which it was intended.

Education - School Required, Arctic Red River

The school in Arctic Red River has not been re-opened. Three children are being deprived of their education. Another 29 students from this community, 17 of whom are under Grade 6, are forced to reside in the hostels in Inuvik. The smaller settlements are being badly neglected by the government, which seems to be implying "go to the major centres, or go without".

These people want their children. They need this school, and they also require a small cottage-type hostel. I think it is time the government accepted the fact that these small communities are here, and they are here to stay.

Arctic Red River - Alloted Money To Be Used To Clear Brush

I previously had requested, and received, assurance that the \$4,000 voted under allotment 4001 would be used to employ local labour and equipment to build an access road from the centre of the settlement to the docking area. The people seem to feel that not more than \$200 was paid to the local residents as labourers, and possibly an equal amount to an oil company contractor. They have no employment in this community, and therefore request that the remainder of this allotment be made available to improve the settlement by clearing willows, and so on, which cause the land to hold the water and become swampy. They would like to be able to do this work during the present fiscal year before the remainder of this money lapses.

Arctic Red River - Fire Equipment And Brigade, Street Lights Non-Existent

The 2 h.p. siren, four alarm boxes, small storage shed and four 20-pound multi-purpose dry chemical fire extinguishers did not arrive for Arctic Red River, and a fire chief and brigade still does not exist. Nothing has been heard regarding construction of an emergency airstrip and fire-break here, nor of the erection of summer water supply tanks, and I would like to know why. Street lights have also not been installed.

Capital Works Projects Not Complete

Several of the territorial capital works projects have not been completed, and contracts continue to be given out too late. This situation can no longer be tolerated, but since a paper is to be presented to Council outlining the work not done and explaining the reasons why, I will leave further discussion until then.

Government Accounts - Unsatisfactory

We were told by the former Administrator of the Mackenzie that government accounts, properly submitted, would be processed and paid within 30 days, commencing April 1, 1965. I believe there has been improvement in this regard, but the situation still remains far from satisfactory. When Fort McPherson people raft sawlogs to Aklavik they receive payment immediately if they go to Inuvik to collect their cheque. However, this usually means that they must spend a portion of their cheque on airplane charters, and of course the liquor store and beer parlour take their share. The rafters who return direct to McPherson claim they have to wait one and a half to two months before receiving a cheque. So, the situation here seems to be either spend it in order to get it, or return home and hope that some day your contract will reach the top of the pile.

Whaling Equipment Did Not Arrive

I understand licences were obtained for the indigenous people of Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk and Aklavik to take one bowhead whale each, and that equipment was supposed to be purchased and forwarded to these settlements. This equipment did not arrive. Although several Eskimo people from Aklavik came upon bowhead whales this past summer, they were helpless to avail themselves of this great supply of food. Unfortunately, the people responsible for the failure to supply this equipment are not among those who are going without this winter; and just as serious, the instructions given by this Council have not been carried out.

Aklavik School Furnaces To Be Reconverted

At the 30th session held in Yellowknife, this Council unanimously passed the following motion, and I quote from page 64 of the "Debates":

"Council recommends that the heating units in the Aklavik school be converted back to wood and wood be burned in the Aklavik school and that in this connection large contracts be let well in advance for the annual supply of wood for that school".

This Territorial Government is supposedly responsible for education in the Territories, as is the case with the Provincial Governments in the Provinces, with the difference that the administration of education is still handled by the employees of Northern Affairs. These furnaces have not been converted in accordance with the wishes of this Council. The decision of this Council has been vetoed and the Department, according to a letter I have received, does not intend to convert these furnaces.

The reasons given for this refusal are basically economics. They follow in line with the arguments concerning the economics of wood vs. oil presented at the Council Session, which arguments the Council considered to be of minor significance, and based its decision on the effect this would have on the people of Aklavik. People are my main concern. People are the main concern of this Council. If it were not for the people there would be no need of government in the north. There is a school in Aklavik because of the people who are there; and you cannot measure the value of people and of human resourcefulness and enterprise by the cost of wood, which affects the people directly, as opposed to the cost of oil, which has practically no effect on the economy of the people.

In any case, the argument has been upheld that the cost of wood is \$30. per cord. This includes cutting into furnace lengths, splitting, piling in the school yard and delivering to the furnaces. I have stated, and still maintain, that the cost of wood cut into 4 foot lengths, which is the furnace length, split and piled in the school yard has never been more than \$20. per cord. I have taken this matter up with the Aklavik Advisory Council which confirms this price, and which has requested and has received assurance from local residents that they will supply the required wood for \$20. per cord, cut into 4 ft. lengths, split and piled in the school yard. There is no further need to argue about the price of wood. However, since the Administration has stubbornly insisted that wood has cost the government \$30. per cord in past years, when in fact it has not, I am going to ask this Council to request that the Minister carry out an investigation to ascertain into whose pocket the additional \$10. per cord has gone. I will also be asking the Council to again support its recommendation of June 1965 to have these furnaces re-converted. If the Minister, or his Department, will not accept and act upon the decisions of this Council, I want it to be recorded in the Debates and made public that the decisions of Council have been vetoed, and by whom. A letter to myself, as was attempted,

will not suffice. This question of burning wood in the Aklavik school furnaces is a very small matter concerning which I am reluctant to take up the time of this Council; however, the principle involved here is vital indeed.

Educational Leave For Teachers

In this connection the Council also approved a motion presented by myself requesting educational leave with continuing full pay for teachers while in attendance at summer schools, as well as four other related recommendations. As far as I know these requests have not been acted upon, and I now solicit a definite answer as to when they will be.

Community Development Fund - Report On Disposition

This Council voted the sum of \$15,000 "to provide a Community Development Fund to finance small projects aimed at the physical improvement and economic development of northern settlements. The object is to benefit the community as a whole and to provide jobs in areas where employment opportunities are few". I would like to know if, how and where this money was spent.

There are a few recommendations I would like to present to the Committee later regarding a community development fund.

Local Option - Legislation

At the 30th Session of Council the principle of Local Option was approved. The particulars as to percentage of votes required, minimum period of time between elections and boundaries of electoral districts were to be studied by the Commissioner. I expect to see legislation passed at this session to make this law.

Inuvik - Utilidor System

At the June Session I also asked the question - "are there any concrete plans as yet to construct a relatively inexpensive utilidor system to service the unserviced area and Co-Op area of Inuvik with water and sewer?" I do not believe an answer has been given to this question and so I would like to receive it now.

Northern Allowances

This Council recommended that Northern Allowances be paid to all casual employees of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, regardless of the length of time of their employment. Has this decision of Council been put into effect, especially in regard to persons hired on Territorial projects?

Roads - Dempster Highway - Highway North from Fort Simpson

There are some proposed roads I would like to discuss in Committee, particularly the Dempster Highway to run from Dawson City in the Yukon to Fort McPherson in the Territories and from there, of course, to Arctic Red River, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk. Eighty miles of all-weather road presently exists this side of Dawson and a winter road extends this to about 55 air miles from McPherson. This road would link the McKenzie Delta with the Alaska Highway system and Canada. I suppose I should say the rest of Canada, but when I stopped into a restaurant en route to Ottawa last night I noticed 10 large shields of the Provincial Coat of Arms but nothing for the Yukon or Northwest Territories. And when I turned on the television to see what the temperature was like back home (it was 50 below zero when

I left) the forecaster very graciously revealed the weather picture for all of Canada, but never ventured beyond the 60th parallel. It is also time a winter road was developed and maintained to extend the road from Simpson northward, possibly following the C.N.T. telephone line to Inuvik.

Peel River Dredging

The Peel River was dredged at McPherson last summer on a somewhat emergency basis by the Department of Public Works. This had been requested by this Council. Unfortunately the proper equipment was lacking and a proper job could not be done. High water also caused difficulties. I would like this Council to request that proper equipment be sent in this summer and the dredging be completed.

Laundry at Tuktoyaktuk and Aklavik

The Council was informed that the laundry at Tuktoyaktuk was not operating due to the lack of sufficient staff, that an additional staff member was going to be sent there and that the project would get under way. As far as I have been able to find out nothing has been done. The Aklavik Advisory Council is also interested in having a public laundry in their community.

Fort McPherson - Firebreak, Better Drainage, Proper Road, Air Strip

The people of McPherson feel the need for residential lots is very pressing and wish to have the fire break used for this purpose. This was mentioned to members of Council, the Deputy-Commissioner, I know, and myself particularly when we last visited McPherson. This new subdivision which the community presently has is in very low and poorly drained soil and future houses should be built on the higher land. Better drainage and a proper road are required for the new subdivision and also a location for a new air strip should be looked into.

Tuktoyaktuk - School Playground Required

The town planner visited Tuk this past summer and the people are anxious to obtain his recommendations as they, like the people of Aklavik, wish to be able to consider them and obtain approval before construction begins in the spring. We certainly hope that for once it will begin in the spring.

There is a need for a school playground at the settlement and to this end the partial filling of a small slough may be required.

Tuktoyaktuk - Another Generating Plant Requested

Although a new 100Kw diesel generating plant was set up in the settlement of Tuk it is anticipated that there will be an insufficient amount of power when the private applications for electric power are approved this coming summer. The last I heard, which was last year, I think, was that thirty-eight applications were submitted. It has been recommended that another 100 Kw plant be provided. I have been told that these plants, although rated at 100 Kw, are designed to produce only 75 Kw continuously.

Aklavik Trappers' Council Request Financial Assistance

Several good muskrat lakes in the Delta have developed little creeks and have drained, thus making them non-productive. The Aklavik Trappers' Council is requesting a vote of \$2,500 to have some of these creeks dammed this summer. There has been damming of creeks done in the past, several years ago, and one of those creeks is still holding today although nothing has been done to maintain it. The low

muskrat population of the Delta is having a serious effect on the economy of the trappers. The amount of mink is also at a very serious low.

Musk rats - Planting Of Feed

I previously asked that a study be made concerning the possibility and feasibility of planting water plants in lakes as feed for muskrats. I would like to know what has become of this request.

Prorogation - No Date Should Be Set

I understand that a tentative date has been set for prorogation and that it is believed that the practice of setting a time for prorogation is generally desirable. I wish to make it quite clear that I am strongly opposed to any date being pre-set for prorogation, whether tentatively or not. When the business of the Northwest Territories must be rushed, manipulated or left undone to suit the convenience of a few members, and unfortunately those being appointed members, the Northwest Territories and its people must not be considered to be of any great consequence. I am prepared to remain here as long as is necessary to properly complete the work before us and I am sure the other elected members feel likewise.

Mr. Commissioner, there are a number of other matters which I would like to discuss but opportunity should be available later in Committee, so I will await that time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Harvey?

MR. HARVEY: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to add my thanks to those of my fellow councillors to you, sir, for your very objective, forward-looking and instructive address.

I have listened also with interest to the remarks of my colleagues and I am again impressed with the thoughtful and comprehensive nature of these and the necessity for more centralized territorial administration at the local levels which have been brought out by these remarks.

Equalizing and Maturing Status Of N.W.T. Residents Important

Comments have been made on the departmental changes made in the Government of Canada, which have placed the Indian Affairs Branch in the Department of Northern Affairs. This is a significant and fundamental primary change affecting the citizens of the Northwest Territories as well as others and which cannot but have a beneficial effect, particularly when all phases of this jurisdiction are placed in the hands of territorial administration. The importance of equalizing and maturing the status of all citizens in the territories at the earliest possible date is also fundamental to the whole future of the Northwest Territories.

Need To Identify Resources That Can Be Developed

I wish also to emphasize the necessity to identify those resources in the territories which can be used and developed now and in co-ordination with this to have a comprehensive plan to develop employment in local industry based on these resources and coupled with an educational system commensurate with these requirements.

In addition to increased employment development of industry may also generate some of the pressures required for continued technological improvements already commented on.

As you have pointed out in your address and as other members of Council have remarked, there are many other important matters for our consideration at this session and which we should quickly get on with. I will defer my remarks on these until they are formally brought before this Council.

I wish, though, to comment that as an appointed member at no time have I indicated that there is any desire on my part to curtail the length of the deliberations of this Council.

Mr. Commissioner, I have pleasure in supporting the motion in appreciation of your address.

MR. GOODALL: Mr. Commissioner, it is my privilege to rise once again to support the motion of appreciation to you, sir, for your opening address so ably moved by my colleague, Mr. Abe Okpik, and seconded at some length by Mr. Robert Porritt. I do so, sir, to report progress, which, in keeping with changing conditions is a gradual evolution toward provincial status.

That is our aim and objective and to get anywhere near reaching our goal it is essential to explore every avenue to promote industrial development and private enterprise to encourage a population influx similar to what happened over the last half century in the provinces that were carved out of what was formerly part of the old Northwest Territories.

Fort Simpson - Community Status

Present and future plans outline more and more autonomy and self determination in government at local levels. Again this is a progressive thing.

The Local Improvement District of Fort Simpson has an eleven-man advisory council to the area Administrator, and they are a very representative cross section of the community. Being elected members their attitudes and opinions may be considered as representative of public opinion. As far as Fort Simpson itself is concerned, the Advisory Council has been considering village status and debating whether or not this settlement, comprising upwards of a thousand people (a big percentage of whom are of school age or rather between the age of one year and sixteen), is ready for such a transition.

The consensus indicates that we can't afford it. Not having any basic industry we are not economically sound at the immediate present; there are too many "have nots", those who only have casual employment, too many ratepayers in this class and, being Treaty Indians, are too hard put to make ends meet without the added burden of paying taxes.

Capital - Choice Of Site

The opening up of roads to resources and to trails to oil exploration and mine properties along with the mining enthusiasm and the staking of claims on the south shore of Great Slave Lake point up the fact that we can't be sure where our next large centre of population is going to be.

It might well be along the escarpment on the surveyed road from Mackenzie Highway to Fort Simpson which has promise of being a first priority road ere long. This is going to have a bearing on the eventual selection of a capital. Is it imperative that the choice of a site for the capital be made now?

Fort Smith is an Administrative centre only and could continue as such.

The capital of Alberta was not decided upon until several years after the province was set up. The seat of Government of the Yukon Territory was not settled as Whitehorse until recent years.

I would like to go on record as reminding the Administration that at the Northwest Territories Council session held at Fort Simpson in the summer of 1961 Fort Simpson was nominated as capital of the Mackenzie District by unanimous decision of the Council, and held that distinction for

several months.

If it turns out that plans are made for an entirely new capital such as Australia determined upon or a "Brazilia" such as happened in the country of Brazil, attention will be focused on Gros Cap and its commanding position at the junction of the Mackenzie and Liard Rivers.

Engineering surveys have indicated that apart and in addition to its geographical location it has everything in its favor, and if the site is established possibly ten years from now it would not surprise me one bit.

At this point, Mr. Commissioner, I would like to make a deferential bow to Mr. Abe Okpik for his suggestion on the best way of making a decision on the capital. I think Mr. Okpik has made a very wise suggestion.

Renewable Resources - Forestry Products, Game, Agriculture

Renewable resources such as forestry products, fish, game and the fruits of agriculture though not so important as revenue producers, nevertheless contribute plenty to the economy and well being of the people in the green belt of the Mackenzie Valley.

If forestry products could be harvested similar to what is being done in Scandinavian countries and the U.S.S.R., community unemployment could be cut down by producing more cordwood for fuel, and lumber and plywood to a larger extent than is being done now.

Agriculture is an old standby, but mostly as subsistence farming; it has proven successful and a lifesaver when undertaken as a family enterprise. With the proportionately high cost of labor and the difficulties contingent on transportation the profits from any type of agriculture are at present minimal for these very reasons.

Land Prices Prohibitive

In regard to the acquisition of land for freehold property the general feeling is that the price (which includes the cost of surveying) is altogether prohibitive and this factor should be investigated.

Income Tax Division - Tax Exemption

Pressure should also be brought to bear on the Income Tax Division for exemption consideration to offset the higher cost of living in the north and especially in the winter time, having regard to extra cost for utilities: fuel and electric power.

Game - Amend Issuing of Beaver Permit

I am pleased to learn that some changes are contemplated in the eligibility for obtaining hunting licences.

The resource of game, from most accounts, has been building up of late years, possibly because this resource has not been harvested very closely, but chiefly, I believe, because the cycles of many species are on the uptrend. The prices this winter on fur are higher on the average and the regular hunters do not have too much difficulty in making a stake out of game resources. The trend nowadays is to charter a plane to transport the hunter and his outfit, including dog team, into outlying areas and this overhead expense often takes too big a toll from the financial rewards of their enterprise. Even at that, I know of two brothers at Fort Simpson who sold approximately \$4,000 worth of fur this last Christmas for two months

of rather intensive effort.

The Upper Mackenzie watershed is the domain of the beaver and marten and it is in this territory that they thrive and multiply but the percentage that is taken by man is very small indeed. But bears and wolves and lynx take a heavy toll of the beaver in the summer months. For this reason I am personally interested in what effect the levying of a wolf bounty is going to have on the control of this predator.

Representations have been made to me that the regulation that authorizes the issuing of seals to holders of a beaver permit has outlived its usefulness and should be amended; that is, amended out of existence.

The Mackenzie Mountains are the habitat also of the moose, the woodland caribou, the Dall sheep and the mountain goat.

The opening of this former game preserve to big game sport hunting has had a beneficial effect on the fortunes of some of the younger and more energetic young men who have been engaged as hunters' guides. All this has gone to augment the economy of the country and is an augury of a successful enterprise in the development of a resource.

Roads - Fort Simpson - Fort Nelson Highway Development

All this is a forerunner to an extension in tourism and roads to resources principally to my mind to the Fort Simpson - Fort Nelson Highway. A few years back this was a much talked of road and had a high priority and there is every reason to believe that this highway may be of more eventual benefit to Fort Simpson than any other outlet to the outside. I know that Mr. Bert Leboe is interested in its development. He is the member of Parliament for the Cariboo constituency in Northern B.C., just south of the constituency I represent on this Council.

Tourists come into the north for sundry reasons, some to fish, some to take pictures, some like to climb mountains but all bring new money into the country and the sooner this road program speeds up the quicker the country will open up and develop.

At Wrigley the Dominion Land Surveyor and his crew are at the new site for the settlement marking out the boundaries. This and its attendant winter works program of clearing and brushing is going to help the people there to take heart and take a new lease on life.

Fort Norman - Summer Water Supply

At Fort Norman, the summer water supply is still a bugbear, and this is a matter that must come up for serious discussion at this session of the Council when we reach the Committee stages.

Fort Simpson - Need For Fire Hydrants

At the Local Improvement District of Fort Simpson, the Northern Canada Power Commission under the direction of Mr. Payne the Superintendent has come up with a plan for laying out a new circuit in the new development on Lots 21 and 23.

The area comprises some twenty homes and these have no facilities, that is fire hydrants, in the immediate vicinity for refilling the fire engines in case of fire.

This is a matter of some urgency and the plan has the full approval of the Local Advisory Council as well as the Department of Indian Affairs and I am seeking the approval of the Territorial Council here at this session.

The total capital amount is in the vicinity of \$65,000.

At this point, Mr. Commissioner, I wish to associate myself with the vote of appreciation to you for your opening address.

THE COMMISSIONER: You have heard the motion.

MR. BAKER: I wish to express my words of appreciation for your opening address. Also, I am very gratified to have the opportunity on this occasion to review some of the problems that I wish to surmount.

Many difficult problems in the past were surmounted under your direction and leadership. I and my fellow members of this Council strive to overcome all the difficulties which are facing us during this session.

Industrial Development Required

However, in striving to surmount all the difficult problems, there are other problems which are really hard to solve. What I am referring to is that we need general developments in the industrial section of Mackenzie North. Outside of the mining operations, there are no other developments to help the economy of the country and Mackenzie North is the most populated area in the whole Northwest Territories.

Roads - Construction required, Ingraham Trail

Furthermore, Mr. Commissioner, I would wish and urge the construction of roads in the country which would really help the economy of the country in general. By having roads in the country this would attract tourists, and tourism in any country is something of significant value for the economy of the country and no country can progress unless there are roads. What I had in mind was the resumption of the Ingraham Trail which would run to the mining area where there is a gold mine. There are some people who have staked claims in this area and proved them and diamond drilling has been done which has been found of significant value. They are now waiting for a road to reach them so they can proceed with the operation of gold production. Naturally, there will be a considerable number of men employed to secure their livelihood. There are several projects that have been started and never been finished as yet and Ingraham Trail is one of them. We are still waiting for the resumption of such work which I hope will begin in the near future.

Roads - Construction By Local Labour

Furthermore, there is a road of six or seven miles which needs to be finished and I think it could be done by local labour. That is, we do not have to have contractors to build a road. We can appoint a foreman from Yellowknife and rent machinery such as scrapers and tractors and thereby build that road by local labour. This would benefit the people in this area and also give employment to some of the men. There is also another piece of road on the main Mackenzie Highway -- that is from the airport 17 miles to the west -- there is another five miles of road to be built. I do not understand why they start some of these projects when they make no attempt to have them finished. I imagine this is due to lack of attention. However, in the meantime, I have been asking some men of authority concerning the road repairs or road construction and I have been told that there is no money. In my opinion, the government has lots of money. One only needs to look at the government expenditures in various places, one of which is for foreign aid. In this respect, I consider that the North requires foreign aid for under-development and I do not believe any place on earth is more under-developed than we are in the Mackenzie North, in various places of Indian settlements and Yellowknife itself.

One cannot see any good structures in this area; the roads are poor; they have no water facilities or sewerage. Yet people are expected to live under such conditions. I believe there is reluctance on the Town Council of Yellowknife itself.

Water and Sewer Services

Therefore, I would suggest and urge that the government should put up about one million dollars to put in sewer and water services in various areas in this location. It would certainly help the people to inhabit such places and build houses if they had such conveniences as sewer and water and electric power. However, under the present conditions, the people are simply paralysed. If the government were to make a large donation of approximately one million dollars toward these ends, it would assist in building up the town and also create a considerable amount of labour.

Discrimination - Indians Lack Electricity, and Foundations and Insulation For Homes

Another point which I wish to raise is that I believe there is a considerable amount of discrimination in the North and in this respect I accuse the town council of Yellowknife itself. A number of houses were built by the Department of Indian Affairs which have no foundation and no insulation on the floor and no electrical wiring. I was speaking to an Indian agent one time and I asked him why they did not wire the houses to which he replied that Indians did not use electricity. If that is not discrimination, I do not know what you call it.

Pulp Mill - Great Slave Lake Area

At one time I spoke of having a pulp mill on the shore of the Great Slave Lake, but the idea did not work because of the objection of the Forestry Department. I believe the government could promote something which would mean a great deal to the inhabitants of the whole area of the Great Slave Lake.

Roads - Mackenzie Highway, Road To Lac la Martre

Mr. Goodall mentioned something about continuation of the Mackenzie Highway to Fort Simpson; this is something that would be constructive and beneficial to the people in the country, and it would mean a good deal to the economy. One thing I really would urge is that we should have a road from the main highway up to Lac la Martre. I would not call this essential but rather something that would be really useful; it even could be essential. A fishing lodge possibly could be established at Lac la Martre. A few Indians and others would be used as guides. In addition this would start a road to Great Bear Lake, and this would open the country for mining the variety of minerals which could be found. There is gold and silver all the way from Lac la Martre to the shore of Great Bear Lake. When the highway is built to Great Bear Lake there could be a cruise ship to take tourists around; there would be a tourist paradise in that country. As I mentioned a minute ago this is something of real significance with regard to the economy of the country; it could bring in money. Local men would be hired to assist the tourists and guide them by showing them the lakes to fish.

Bridge Across Mackenzie Near Fort Providence

There is another thing I would like to see done. There should be a bridge across the Mackenzie connecting with the Mackenzie Highway; that would be near Fort Providence. Under present conditions that bridge would have a great influence on the cost of living and the economy of the country. There is a period of three or four months in each year when, because of freeze-up and break-up there is no

transportation across the river and people have to bring freight into Hay River and transport it by air to Yellowknife. This boosts the price something like 20 or 30 per cent. If you buy a quart of milk right now in Yellowknife for 38 cents, when they start to bring it up by air from Hay River to Yellowknife the price goes to 48 cents; that is 10 cents more. They add an extra 10 cents on each pound of freight of any kind. There is 10 cents extra on any commodity purchased. A pound of meat may be \$1.10 and it increases up to \$1.25 or \$1.20 per pound.

I do not understand why when they build a highway they do not finish it. There is the highway and then you have to ferry the traffic by means of a ship or some other craft across the river. This is not really a highway system at all; that is only an incomplete thing, but when you have a bridge that means the highway is complete. When you start a job why not have it finished. I believe the highway authorities of the government -- I do not know whether it would be territorial or federal -- should take notice of this and have it in mind.

Unemployment Office - Yellowknife

We know that Yellowknife is the biggest industrial town in the Northwest Territories and that there are a great number of miners, miners' helpers and others who are employed out there. Sometimes these people are out of employment and are eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. It is inconvenient for them to have to apply to Edmonton and wait for the cheque to come for the unemployment insurance benefit. I believe it is essential -- and it is requested by all the people -- that there should be an unemployment office there or some arrangement made in some existing government office for this.

Disabled Persons' Assistance - Doctor To Check Disabled

I received a letter from the Commissioner concerning the disabled persons' assistance. I would suggest that a doctor be appointed and stationed at Yellowknife or anywhere in the North so that he could check up on these people. He could give them medical check-ups and if he qualified them for assistance his report would be accurate, of good authority, would be heeded, and the assistance would be given to those people who are eligible.

Industrial Development Required - Reduce Welfare

We need industrial development to straighten up the economy. The fur resource of the country is much depleted right now and there is no trapper who really can secure a complete livelihood. The fur resource is not completely played out; there are some furs, but not quite sufficient for anybody to be out trapping and secure a sufficient livelihood. We must look into this matter and create work for people in order to enable them to secure their livelihood. I admit there is a time in the spring of the year, April and May, when people could get a considerable number of muskrat between Rae and Yellowknife. This year they are plentiful. However, in the summer, we must make an effort to secure jobs for people. I, myself, would not encourage the payment of welfare to people who are capable of being on a job and earning their livelihood. Instead of paying welfare we should provide employment for every person who is capable and who wishes to work. There should be no excuse for anybody if there are jobs and the person is physically fit; he should have no excuse to apply for welfare. Right now welfare has become popular. Everybody who is out of work applies for welfare. I cannot understand that. There is nothing I like worse than to see welfare paid to people who are in normal physical condition and who could find work. If we had a department which could make jobs for people and have a placement man who could secure jobs for them, nobody would be able to play any

tricks and apply for welfare when there is work available.

What I would encourage mostly is the development of the country and the road building work to secure employment for all people. Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: I have forborne to call order on every occasion when it has been the opinion of the Chair that the speaker addressing us this afternoon has introduced subjects which are not within the jurisdiction of the government of the Northwest Territories. Several of these occasions have been when decisions of the federal government have been discussed. It is perhaps understandable that this Council would express concern in respect of conditions of work and employment in the North, but in respect of these decisions of the government the Council has no jurisdiction whatsoever. A clear example of a subject outside the jurisdiction of the Council is the question of external aid provided by the government of Canada to undeveloped countries. This, I think, has no place in the deliberations of this Council, and I would suggest that future speakers be governed accordingly.

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to speak on the reply to your address, but I wonder whether there is time now, or should I wait until tomorrow morning.

THE COMMISSIONER: Proceed, please

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Commissioner and members of the Council, I wish to associate myself with some of the remarks of Council members expressed in appreciation to you, sir, for your address.

I really do not have too much to say at this time as I intend to devote the majority of my energy to the speaking on the main business when it comes before Council. I appreciate that much of the ground has been covered by other members of Council.

I would like to join with the Commissioner in welcoming the members to this session of Council. I would like to thank particularly our colleagues from the North for the fine blanket of snow they brought with them to Ottawa.

I would like to say a few words with reference to the activities of your staff since our last session. I think the very fact that we have as much material available in front of us for consideration at this time is ample evidence to Council that we have been extremely busy. We have attempted to introduce a few changes in the technical aspect of running the Council. We hope that these new changes, new techniques and approaches, will be of some benefit to Council in helping Council in its deliberations.

I share the views expressed by the Commissioner in his address, and I believe he has pointed out many long range goals we must strive for. Many matters have been raised by members of the Council in their reply to the Commissioner's address. I think this is one of the unique features of the Council of the Northwest Territories; members can express their approval or disapproval of the actions of the administration, both territorial -- although it is small at the present moment -- and federal. This affords members the opportunity of raising any questions that may come to mind and by doing so focuses the attention of Council on these problems.

Each member of Council is guaranteed that items which properly belong to the realm of the Council activity will be raised and dealt with during consideration of the replies to the Commissioner's address. Whether or not all of us agree with all of the points raised by members of Council,

Council members are given the democratic right to raise their points, speak to them and be assured they will be looked into.

I acknowledge and appreciate that many of the points that are raised are of a critical nature. I would like to hope that Council members, members of the administration, and members of the general public, do not feel or take the attitude from what is said here that nothing is being done to help Northern people and of those things that are being done none of them are right. I think Council and Council members would be the first to point out there are many things being done in the North that are good things and which are going a long way toward finding a solution to Northern problems and to a better way of life for our Northern people.

Appreciation To Department

I would, at this time, like, on behalf of Council, to express our appreciation to the Department for the assistance they have given us; we appreciate their co-operation and the work they have done. I would, however, point out that as members of Council we tend at this particular stage to draw attention to the disappointments and it is the disappointments that Council members will be addressing themselves to in the discussions in replies to the Commissioner's address.

Now, from my experience on Council, it is during this period of time that Council members raise their ideas on how to improve the situation and how to correct it, and I would say on the other side of the coin that I would expect that these ideas and these constructive items of criticism should and will receive attention.

Appreciation to Northerners For Hospitality

I would like at this time to pay my respects and express my appreciation to the many people from the North who extended to me their generous hospitality during my trip to the Mackenzie area last November. I regret that we were not able to cover more places, but I have since learned that November is not the best time to travel in the North. However, to those people in the places that I did visit and to the people whom I met, I want to extend my thanks.

I also want to single out the members of the Council, the elected members of the Council in particular, and Mr. Okpik, for their help and their support and I want to report to the appointed members of Council that in each and every case the elected members dropped whatever they were doing and were only too pleased to join in and accompany me to the places I visited and, in my opinion, did a very good job, and I think we both benefited from it. I think this is something that is a feature and should be a feature of other trips that are made, no matter whether the territorial capital is at one end of the country or the other. It is a fact that when people go around I do believe that Council members can make a contribution, and in each particular area that you visit the first thing you should do is contact the member of the Council from that area and he should be invited to join the party.

Territorial Public Service, Capital, Eastern Arctic Representation

I would like to deal just for two more minutes, if I may, with one or two of the points that were raised by members of Council, and only to say this, that such things as organization of a territorial public service, representation of people from the eastern Arctic and moving the government to a northern capital are things that are all accepted by this Council. These are things that we have addressed ourselves to in the past and these are things that we now want to see put into effect as soon as possible. But I will point this out, that there is still some work that has to be done before this step can be taken. When I

accepted the job of the Deputy Commissioner and came to work for Council, I did so with the understanding and the desire to go to the North as soon as I possibly could to work on problems for people in the North and to take up permanent residence there. But let us not be so anxious to get to the North that it doesn't allow us to do things properly. There is still work that has to be done and it would be a shame that if in our haste to get to the north we didn't do the job the way it should be done and then had to live to regret it. I point this out and I draw it to all members of Council's attention that what we do here today and tomorrow and the next day not only affects members of this Council, not only affects people that are living in the north, not only affects the people generally that are in the rest of Canada that have ambitions to go to the north but also thousands of people that are yet unborn. And I say this to you, that I have found out since I became associated with the Council of the Northwest Territories that more and more people in Canada are becoming interested in Northern Canada and you don't necessarily have to live in the north to be interested in northern Canada.

However, I recognize that no one really from the north will be satisfied until the seat of government is moved to the north. That is something that we are doing as quickly as we can and I am sure that no one, whether they are inside the department or outside, will oppose it.

Mr. Commissioner, I would like to again express my appreciation to you, sir, for your address and to associate myself with the remarks of my colleagues in extending to you their appreciation.

THE COMMISSIONER: You have heard the motion. What is your wish?

MR. HODGSON: Question on the motion, sir?

THE COMMISSIONER: Does Council feel that if the motion is passed we close debate on the subject? Two of the speakers this afternoon spoke of committee of the whole for further discussion of the commissioner's address. If it is their wish to refer this to the committee of the whole, a motion to that effect is in order now.

Commissioner's Address Referred To Committee Of The Whole

AIR MARSHALL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I would move that the Commissioner's address be referred to committee of the whole for further consideration.

MR. HODGSON: I second that motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: In favour? Contrary? Carried.

Item 4. Questions and Returns. 5. Petitions. 6. Motions.
7. I am not in a position to deal with item 7 at this time and the hour being time for adjournment I declare Council adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

---The Council adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1966

10:00 o'clock, a.m.

The Council of the Northwest Territories was reconvened in Ottawa at 10:00 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, January 25, 1966, for the First Session 1966, this being the Thirty-Second Session.

All members were present.

Prayers.

THE COMMISSIONER: If Council members give their consent to a brief adjournment, the Deputy Commissioner, I believe, is ready to ask photographers to take the photographs Council would like to have. Is this agreed?

Agreed.

THE COMMISSIONER: The Council is adjourned until the call of the Chair in a few minutes and I will ask the Deputy Commissioner to indicate to the photographers where the pictures should be taken.

---Short Recess.

TABLING OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

THE COMMISSIONER: Order. 2. Questions and Returns. 3. Petitions. 4. Motions. 5. Tabling of Documents. The Deputy Commissioner?

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Commissioner, I table sessional paper number 2, Great Slave Lake Commercial Fishery Cold Storage Plant.

Sessional paper number 3, N.W.T. Corrections Program.

Sessional paper number 4, A Progress Report on the Library.

Sessional paper number 6, Contracts - Greater Use of Local Materials.

Sessional paper number 5, Unequal Application of the Education Tax.

Sessional paper number 7, Orders and Regulations to be Tabled at the January 1966 Session of the Council of the Northwest Territories.

Sessional paper number 8, Subsidization of Electric Power in the N.W.T. and Yukon.

Sessional paper number 9, A Round-up of all Items for Action Arising out of Sessions of the Council of the N.W.T. since and including June, 1964.

Sessional paper number 10, Annual Report of Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Board.

Sessional paper number 11, Proposed Medicare Plan -- Northwest

Territories.

Sessional paper number 12, Proposed Amendments to the Motor Vehicles Ordinance.

Sessional paper number 13, Financial Forecast.

Sessional paper number 14, The Canada Assistance Plan.

Sessional paper number 15, Proposal to Inform Eastern Arctic Residents About the Nature of Government.

Sessional paper number 16, Proposed Amendments to the Territorial Mortgage Program.

Sessional paper number 17, Report on Construction and Maintenance Allotments in the Appropriation Ordinance, 1965-66.

Sessional paper number 18, Representations to the Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories.

Tabling of References for Advice

Reference for advice. Reference advice No.1, Fort Simpson Water and Sewer System -- User Rates.

Tabling of Recommendations to Council

Recommendations to Council. I table Recommendation No.1, Proposed Extension to the Community Centres Grants Program.

Recommendation No.2, Encouragement of Settlement in the Northwest Territories.

Recommendation No.3, Fur Buying in the Northwest Territories.

Recommendation No.4, Home Improvement Loan Program.

Recommendation No.5, Methods of Selecting Successful Bidders for Northwest Territories Projects.

Recommendation No.6, Assistance to Community Organizations to Build Local Access Roads.

Recommendation No.7, Shooting of Beaver and Increasing Beaver Quota.

Recommendation No.8, Extension of the Ingraham Trail and Improvements of Other Tourist Facilities.

Recommendation No.9, Care of the Aged.

Recommendation No. 10, Radio Communication Anderson River and Peel River.

Recommendation No.11, Matters Related to Education in School Districts.

Recommendation No. 12, Survey of Riverbank Erosion at Fort Simpson, N.W.T.

Recommendation No. 13, Organization of Youth Clubs in the Northwest Territories.

Recommendation No. 14, Arctic Islands Game.

Recommendation No.15, Planting of Feed for Muskrats.

First Reading of Bills

THE COMMISSIONER: Item No.6, First Reading of Bills. Bill No.1, Mr.Goodall?

MR. GOODALL: Mr.Commissioner, I move first reading of Bill No.1, an Ordinance to Amend the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr.Goodall, seconded by Air Marshal Campbell, that Bill No.1 be read the first time. In Favour? Contrary? Carried.

Bill No.2. Mr.Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr.Commissioner, I move first reading of Bill No.2, an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Canadian National Railway Company for the Installation and Operation of a Telephone System or Systems in the Settlements of Coppermine and Tuktoyaktuk.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr.Trimble, seconded by Mr.Porrirt, that Bill No.2 be read the first time. In favour? Contrary? Carried.

Bill No.3. Air Marshal Campbell?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr.Commissioner, I move first reading of Bill No.3, An Ordinance to Amend the Insurance Ordinance. The purpose of this Bill is to make the statutory law regarding life insurance uniform with the other provinces of Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Air Marshal Campbell, seconded by Dr.Vallee, that Bill No.3 be read the first time. In favour? Contrary? Carried.

Bill No.4. Mr.Porrirt?

MR. PORRITT: Mr.Commissioner, I move the first reading of Bill No.4, An Ordinance to Amend the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Ordinance. The purpose of this Bill, as explained in the explanatory notes, will impose safeguards relating to the ultimate disposition of capital grants made to privately owned hospitals from the Territorial Government.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr.Porrirt, seconded by Mr.Goodall, that Bill No.4 be read the first time. In favour? Contrary? Carried.

Bill No.5. Dr.Vallee?

DR. VALLEE: I move first reading of Bill No.5, an Ordinance to Amend the Insane Persons Ordinance. The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Commissioner to appoint a person to administer property in the territories belonging to a person of unsound mind who is located outside of the territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Dr.Vallee, seconded by Mr.Harvey, that Bill No.5 be read the first time. In favour? Contrary? Carried.

Bill No.6. Mr.Harvey?

MR. HARVEY: Mr.Commissioner, I move the first reading of Bill No.6 An Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance. The purpose of this Bill is to increase the interest rate on territorial first mortgages from 7-1/4 to 7-3/4 per cent.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr.Harvey, seconded by Mr.Porrirt, that Bill No.6 be read the first time. In favour? Contrary? Carried.

Bill No.7. Mr.Goodall?

MR. GOODALL: Mr.Commissioner, I move first reading of Bill No.7, An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance. The purpose of this Bill is to abolish the present quota system of one beaver for each occupied lodge and to empower the Commissioner to establish beaver quotas on a regional basis by regulation.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr.Goodall, seconded by Air Marshall Campbell, that Bill No.7 be read the first time. In favour? Contrary? Carried.

Bill No.8. Mr.Hodgson?

MR. HODGSON: Mr.Commissioner, I move first reading of Bill No.8 which is a supplementary appropriation estimates No.2, 1965-66.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr.Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Porritt, that Bill No.8 be read the first time. In favour? Contrary? Carried.

Bill No.9. Mr.Hodgson?

MR. HODGSON: Mr.Commissioner, I move first reading of Bill No.9 which is an appropriation ordinance for the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1967.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr.Goodall, that Bill No.9 be read the first time. In favour? Contrary? Carried.

Committee of the Whole to consider Recommendation to Council No.10 Recommendation to Council No.10, Radio Communication - Anderson, Peel Rivers.

Item No.7, Consideration in Committee of Recommendations to Council and Sessional Papers. The first of these is radio communication, Anderson River and Peel River.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Harvey, I ask you to Chair the Committee and I resolve into Committee of the Whole for consideration of sessional papers No.10.

THE CHAIRMAN: (Mr. Harvey): The Committee will please come to order. We have for consideration recommendation to Council No.10 dealing with radio communication -- Anderson River and Peel River. This recommendation occupies four pages plus appendices and if it is agreeable to the Committee I would read the introduction only, unless the Committee wish that the whole recommendation be read. Is it agreeable that I should just read the introduction?

DR. VALLEE: Yes, Mr.Chairman, not the whole paper.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): That was my suggestion.

Radio communication -- Anderson River and Peel River. At the February 1965 Session, Council discussed the possibility of setting up radio communication between trappers operating in the Peel River, Arctic Red River and Anderson River areas and the nearest communities. Council thought the need for some form of emergency communication was essential. Reference to this will be found in the debates of the 29th Session, page 99.

A recommendation at the June 1965 Session pointed out that establishment of radio communication was technically possible. Funds would have to be provided by the Territorial Government. Three types of radio sets were described. One set had been used with some success by the geological survey of Canada and another in British Columbia. A third set in present use by the R.C.A.F. was designed primarily for ground to air communication presumably on a VHF frequency. The cost of these sets ranged from \$250 to \$350.

Council recommended that the radio communication system which has been in existence for some time in Saskatchewan be studied and a further report be prepared. The reference will be found in the debates of the 30th Session, page 486.

There follows in the recommendation a description of the Saskatchewan system which is operated in an efficient and businesslike manner.

On page 2 there follow remarks in connection with the equipment and its use, how it performs and the most reliable frequency which has been found to be efficient in the operation of this type of equipment by the Saskatchewan Government.

There follows on page 3 a description of the rental arrangement on which this radio transmitting and receiving equipment is leased, regardless of the type of set. It is rented at \$66 for a six month period.

The lessee is not held responsible should the equipment be destroyed or damaged by fire, storm, water or theft during the period of rental.

There follow on page 4 some general comments and mention of the various uses to which this arrangement has been put by the provincial government and departmental agencies in connection with the development of resources in Saskatchewan.

Then mention is made of the regional key stations at various points in the northern part of Saskatchewan in connection with this communication system.

The recommendation at the June, 1965 Session included a reference to the Saskatchewan system saying that the system was more elaborate than is contemplated in that the system involved a central stationary receiving post which itself could relay stronger messages to populated centres. The study has shown that this is essentially correct and the system is indeed complex and highly organized. The Council may not wish to set up such a system in the Northwest Territories but continue to aim at a system whereby isolated trappers and families can be assured of communications in the event of an emergency, and be able to send and receive messages at other times.

The recommendation is that a choice of equipment for rental purposes should be made. The Commissioner recommends that an experimental project be carried out. If Council gives approval in principle, the Commissioner would seek to rent, say, three sets from the Saskatchewan Government for testing in the Anderson River and Peel River areas. Despite the low output of this equipment, it performs well in Saskatchewan and might be suitable.

If the combination of a low frequency in the shortwave lengths and low transmitter output performs equally well in the two areas referred to, steps could then be taken to purchase commercial equipment incorporating these features. The completely transistorized equipment the communications branch hopes to purchase for use in Saskatchewan may prove to be satisfactory for use in the Northwest Territories.

A base station in any such system is needed. There are three possibilities. The Department of Transport radio stations might act as the base stations -- or Canadian National Telecommunications or the game management organization.

That is the recommendation. Is there any discussion?

DR. VALLEE: What is required here appears to me to be simply approval in principle of the idea of going ahead with the experiment. I, myself, have no competence to judge the technical aspect of this. However I think the experiment should go through and we should give approval to the Commissioner to pursue the situation and take whatever action is required to carry out the experiment.

I am prepared to move that we accept the recommendation.

MR. GOODALL: I second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): It has been moved by Mr. Vallee and seconded by Mr. Goodall that we advise the Commissioner that Council recommends No.10 be accepted.

Is there any discussion?

MR. TRIMBLE: As I said earlier, I have not had an opportunity to study this and I would not wish it to go ahead until I have such an opportunity. I am not going to comment on it at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Is there any further discussion?

DR. VALLEE: As this does concern Mr. Trimble more particularly, I am prepared to withdraw my motion and suggest perhaps that we lay this over until after the break, if there is going to be a break, during which time perhaps Mr. Trimble would have an opportunity to read the material.

I am prepared to withdraw my motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: The procedure is merely to report progress, and perhaps Mr. Trimble would let me know when he has had an opportunity to read this and then I will schedule it again.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Thank you. Is there any further discussion?

MR. PORRITT: I would like to say one thing. I would like to see this tried because I think a similar thing is needed in many areas. Also I would think perhaps we should be asking for some sort of a bid from the Canadian National because they are servicing most of the areas as well.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Is there any further discussion?

MR. HODGSON: What action is now being contemplated?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): It is contemplated that when members of Council have had an opportunity to make any comment they may have at this point we will report progress and postpone further discussion until Mr. Trimble has had an opportunity to review the recommendations. Is there any further discussion at this time?

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, an explanation is in order. This is a paper which I did not succeed in having prepared until January 14; it was then mailed to Council members. As Mr. Trimble reports, he had not seen it before his arrival in Ottawa. I regret I had not been

able to prepare it earlier. If Council members wish to discuss it and reach a conclusion at a later time in this session, then I will schedule it; otherwise it will standover until another session.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Harvey): Thank you, Mr.Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.Harvey.

Recommendation to Council No.10 - Progress Report

MR. HARVEY: Mr.Commissioner, at this time I would like to report progress in connection with consideration of recommendation to Council No.10.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think my proper procedure is to ask for a motion to refer these five sessional papers to the committee of the whole. I already have received requests concerning two of them, that they be delayed until a later time in this session.

I think a motion is in order to refer them to committee of the whole and then leave it to the Commissioner in consultation with members to schedule them.

Committee of the Whole to Consider Sessional Papers 8,18 and 15 and Recommendations to Council 10 and 14.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I would move that sessional papers 8, 18 and 15 and Recommendations to Council 10 and 14 be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

MR. HODGSON: I second the motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: All in favour? Contrary? Carried.

I will ask Air Marshal Campbell to take the Chair for papers 8 and 18, Mr.Goodall for paper 14 and Dr. Vallee for paper 15. If Council members are ready to discuss Item 14, Arctic Islands Game, I would ask Mr.Goodall to take the Chair.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr.Commissioner, I introduced this subject at the previous Council Session and again this is a paper I have not had an opportunity to consider. I would prefer that we have some other paper considered first.

THE COMMISSIONER: Dr.Vallee, would you be in a position to take the Chair for Item 15?

DR. VALLEE: Yes, Mr.Commissioner.

Sessional Paper No.15 - Proposal to Inform Eastern Arctic Residents of Nature of Government.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council is resolved into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the proposal to inform Eastern Arctic residents about the nature of government.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr.Vallee): The committee will come to order to consider sessional paper No.15, proposal to inform Eastern Arctic residents about the nature of government.

You will remember that at the last session a request was made that this matter be looked into because it was anticipated the territorial government would be extended into the Eastern Arctic and we felt perhaps there might be some confusion in people's minds with reference to the

distinction between the federal government, the territorial government and various other levels of quasi government like community councils and so on. We thought something should be done more than simply a mere educational program to inform the people as to the nature of the government.

We have here the various steps which have been taken, not especially to inform people about the territorial government but rather adult educational steps such as the "Q" book, the voting procedure, papers, film strips, civic instructions and possible additional action which might be taken by the educational division through its adult education section and by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

In the final summary it is pointed out that the interests of the Indian-Eskimo association is setting up a program working through the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which will be rather like the Farm Forum programs which have become sort of traditional in the south. It is felt that this association, working through the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, might be the logical body for us to ask to produce material for us on such matters.

I see Mr. Okpik's name mentioned in this general summary. It is not often in one of these papers that we have the name of a member of Council. It is suggested that someone like Mr. Okpik might speak to the Eskimo people on government.

In essence that is the content of the paper. Is there any discussion on it?

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that one of the points that is missing in this paper -- and perhaps a note should be made of it -- is the point that was made at the Yellowknife session when this subject was discussed; that is, that the matter of prime interest at this time, it seems to me, is the acquainting of the people in the Eastern Arctic not only with the mechanics of government, the difference between the federal government and the territorial government, but the mechanics of how to become a member of the territorial council, how to stand for election as a councillor, and what is involved.

It seems to me there well may be some thought in the minds of people that perhaps they cannot qualify, that the council is restricted only to a certain group of people -- it could either be based on race or it could be based on education. I think in the first instance the fact that we have Mr. Okpik here is indication enough that the council is open to any resident of the Northwest Territories.

I believe one of the main points we must not overlook here is that we are going to elect -- and I would hope it would be very soon -- representation from the Eastern Arctic and that in this regard people should be encouraged to run for election. They should be made aware of the fact that although they may not be as far advanced as another person in another area it should not deter them from running. I think this is the main point in this. I am sure when it was discussed at Yellowknife -- and I believe it was Dr. Vallee and myself who raised the point -- we wanted to make sure that the people in the Eastern Arctic did not think they had to stand back and let one man in each area be the only man who could qualify. They should know that it is open to anybody and that whether or not he is as proficient as someone else as an orator has no bearing on it. I think this is one of the main things of which a note should be made.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Thank you.

MR. PORRITT: I think all this is very necessary. I would like to see some sort of a program of community organization. Let us start with the grass roots and have community organizations started. I think we should be fostering the education of community organizations in every community and give them some responsibility, with it leading up to greater responsibility. All our systems should be based on the idea of encouraging organizations on a local level of all types.

We cannot expect leadership to come only from those who have been through the school systems. If we do this, we will be waiting another 20 years to get the leaders we require today. The only way to get these leaders is to start with adult education and form community organizations at every settlement, even the most remote. These organizations should not be just strictly native, but should include all the residents of that settlement; they should all work together in cooperation. This may not have a direct bearing on this subject, but the results will have a bearing.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): I think it could have a bearing on it in the sense that the administration could be encouraged to work through community organizations such as the advisory councils and so on rather than by putting emphasis on the mass communications such as radio; that is one emphasis. The other emphasis which you could have is operation at the local level through some organization and get the messages across in that way.

What you said could be modified somewhat and you perhaps could ask to have that added to the paper.

MR. PORRITT: I would also like to add that there has been too much in the past of the kind of a situation where an official -- whether he is a government agent or what -- goes into a community and says, "Here, we need this man because he has shown a little bit of extra brightness", or something, and then says to this man, "You are going to represent this area or that area." These men do not always know the problems of the community or do not discover the feeling of that community particularly. Or there may be the situation where this community man is expected to represent four or five communities. The only way we will achieve what we want is by getting representation by the people directly with their own voices together so that they can bring in their own ideas.

MR. BAKER: I think the Eastern Arctic should be broken up into three different constituencies.

I am interested also to see that there was an amendment to be made to amend the Act so as to franchise the people of the north. But, of course, you see really by taking the matter under consideration in a common-sense way I think they should be automatically franchised and participate in their affairs, and public affairs, because they are natives of the country and they were born there. For that matter you take immigrants coming from various parts of the world, from Asia and Africa and everywhere, and previously when they stayed three years in the country they would be considered as citizens, you see, and take part in all the political affairs of the nation. I don't understand why the natives, no matter whether Eskimos or Indians, cannot automatically be "immigrants" and be franchised to vote in the elections without going through any discussions.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): This is a matter that is before the

House.

MR. BAKER: That is the Act but it is a peculiar law, though. It is not based on common sense or on logic. But in the meantime what I really refer to now, is that to run for election in the Northwest Territories, it is not necessary to have a white man or an Eskimo, but anybody who is really interested, and that there is integration in the whole citizenship of the nation now. There are no exceptions between natives or any other nationality. Any Canadian citizen is a citizen of the nation, whether Eskimo or white man; that doesn't matter. Whoever seeks nomination to run for the election of the Northwest Territories should be a person the people favour to represent a constituency, and then after the election and the three members have been elected and are members of this Northwest Territories Council, the people of the country can then decide to have self-determination.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): I am sorry to interrupt you, but I think you are out of order.

MR. BAKER: If they want to secede from the Northwest Territories and have their own, or retain their position as they are, in one territory

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Mr. Baker, please, we are all in sympathy with that but we are discussing a paper which has to do with helping people to understand the nature of government before they elect people to the Northwest Territories Council. We have expressed ourselves previously that we want the franchise extended. That is settled.

MR. BAKER: It is not necessary for it to be exclusively one of the natives of the country to run for the election.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): That is right. We have discussed that.

MR. BAKER: Any person at all who is served by the people; why could he not be elected?

MR. HARVEY: Mr. Chairman, I am impressed with the idea of sending Mr. Okpik to speak to the Eskimo people on government. I feel that this would give the people, not only the Eskimo people but the other people in the settlements, an opportunity of asking questions about things they may not understand and which may not necessarily be covered by the programs, however efficient they may be, and I think that this business of having a person visit quite a number of the settlements and to give the population an opportunity of asking particular questions is a very good one and should be emphasized.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Are you in agreement, then, with the points made in the paper? Do we accept it as read or is there further discussion on it? I know in disposing of it we have to indicate whether we accept it as read or amend it or reject it or defer it, and so on. Mr. Okpik?

MR. OKPIK: It seems that the discussion has circled around the Eskimo population and it is to my origin and I will not say very much on the matter, but I think that we are sort of under-estimating ourselves when we say maybe we should wait for a while and give them an opportunity to discuss government policies and procedures that have to be carried out. I think we have dug into this quite a bit in the eastern Arctic and, in fact, I think we have several communities who have an organization set up under these principles, although they may not be under the

ordinance of the Territorial Ordinance Act or under the ordinance of the incorporation act.

THE COMMISSIONER: The local improvement district you mean?

MR. OKPIK: Yes, although they may not be registered under these circumstances. I think if they were prepared -- the majority of them are now prepared to take any type of responsibility that would be given to them or if they were given the opportunity to run for any council. I think we are sort of under-estimating ourselves when we say maybe we should wait and give them a new review, and by that time I think this is time consuming when you are prepared to present their views and representations without too much waiting. They may have difficulty when they come into the Council like myself for the first time in the Council here when we get into this discussion. I would hesitate to say a few things myself, but on the other hand, I think we are sort of holding progress back in terms of time. If we give them the opportunity I think we will find results within the near future rather than in the remote distance and, by the same token, as I mentioned in my address yesterday, radio communication is also a medium to consult with the neighbours and to visit between the communities and to understand what is their aim. I think it is a good thing to have. I think a lot of them are isolated and they are few and far between. They have the same frustrations and problems but they don't have a real means of communication. I know in Frobisher Bay where I lived for five years there used to be letters from Pangnirtung and Cape Dorset and Igloolik on how to start their organizations as a community organization. We have directed one group in Pangnirtung where they have made some attempt to be assisted by the community association in Frobisher Bay.

I am not saying that in fact -- I think I can say pretty safely that I think that we should be prepared to accept them and see what progress they would appear to make and then we can make our judgment on these points.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): You mean accepting the community organizations that already exist and working through them? I am coming back to the specific paper now about informing people on the nature of government, and so on. Is it your point that you should work through the existing community associations, such as the one you mentioned?

MR. OKPIK: Yes. And I think with a more closely knit communication system such as radio it would make them more aware of what is happening to their neighbours and how they are understanding their views, and so forth.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): You would be in agreement then with most of the points made in the paper with perhaps making the additional point that we should go to the community organizations, because in the paper I don't think there is specific mention of community organizations.

MR. OKPIK: As I said, it is working that way already but I think what I am trying to say is that through the community association we have dug into this quite a bit already and I think we should be given the opportunity to have our own representative to this Council and I am sure if he was given the opportunity here tomorrow he would propose his name for election. We can't afford to play the game of saying, "Well, maybe you are ready and maybe you are not ready". Let us give the judgment according to what it is worth.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr.Vallee): Any other comments?

THE COMMISSIONER: I am much impressed with what has been said here by Mr. Porritt and Mr. Okpik. Mr. Porritt's point that local organization is desirable I think is excellent. Mr. Okpik is putting an observation on top of that, which is something we should understand, and it is this: that it is pointless for us to go and try to impose these things on people who are not, themselves, of the opinion that they need them. I think from what Mr. Okpik has said that the need for this is being felt by the people in the eastern Arctic communities and they are now asking how can they form themselves into a community association? If this is the case, then we should move to encourage them to do this. We should feed them material, perhaps by visiting people such as have been referred to here, perhaps through radio, perhaps through letters, and perhaps all three. I see it as rather a delicate thing to approach an electorate or a group of people who are to become an electorate, living in an area that is to be set up as a constituency, and start to talk to them as to how they nominate somebody, because we are then in danger of saying who they nominate. I have the feeling that the people concerned understand the principles of the electorate better than we think. I think they are quite prepared to nominate someone, to consider his merits, to cast their votes accordingly and that we need perhaps only a minimum of suggestion to them and information to them that the opportunity to do this is going to arise when the necessary amendments to the Northwest Territories Act are made and the elections are scheduled.

If I am correct in my understanding of what has been said by the two speakers, perhaps it amounts to this, that we should be energetic in fostering the community spirit, the community cohesion that now exists and feed it to these groups that are coming together to deal with their own problems and give them information by mail and by radio rather than send visitors around to exercise a sort of a more direct pressure. I would like to know the feeling of Council on this subject. My own interpretation of the two speakers who presented themselves is this, that we should rely more on the understanding that does exist and the readiness to work in community organization that does now exist and foster these things rather than mount a program of information and exhortation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr.Vallee): Any other comments?

Well, do I take it then from the Commissioner's remarks that the emphasis in the sessional paper appears to be on informing the people specifically about the nature of government and that he would like to see the emphasis shifted to fostering community organization and community spirit by feeding material to people who already have the desire to have community associations, and so on, to feed material by radio and letters and various other messages, rather than through direct visits. Is this your feeling, Mr. Harvey?

MR. HARVEY: In emphasizing the fact that some people ----

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr.Vallee): Louder, please.

MR. HARVEY: I had no idea anyone would go there to do anything more than answer questions that may be outstanding in the minds of the people versus an intense program. I thought possibly there would be people throughout the eastern Arctic who would know a great deal about government after what they have received already and what they know from other sources. Someone like Mr. Okpik would be able to answer any particular questions and not try to cover the waterfront, or anything like that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Thank you, Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: I follow along the lines of our Commissioner's understanding of what I was trying to say. I believe this would be possibly the best and fastest way of moving. I would like to see even a questionnaire sent out which local groups could get together and discuss and put the results of their discussion on them and return them, and things like this, so that even if the group was only half a dozen people we would have an expression from them and they would have some part in telling us what they wanted or how they felt about certain things. They may not know the system so we may have to use the questionnaire system in some of the more remote areas. I believe they are all fully aware of the fact, but to get them to take a part is the thing we are interested in. We are just not telling them they are going to vote or are going to have an opportunity of voting; what we want is to get them to take an interest in it, not only an interest in voting but an interest in what the voting is going to mean to them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): I would just like to point out that it is possible that within several months from now these people will be asked to nominate candidates and to vote in the territorial elections and I wonder if there is any urgency about this because some of the suggestions made imply a kind of indirect approach, if you will, which takes time.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think, Mr. Chairman, it is out of the question to imagine an election in the new constituencies that this Council has already created in anticipation of additional elected memberships, before the next Council is elected, which is in the first part of 1967. Therefore, approximately a year from now nominations will be receivable. Therefore, we have something like a year. I would appreciate an expression from the Council as to whether they would favour the Commissioner arranging for the travels of persons able and willing to talk to the Eskimo people of new constituencies about what it means to elect members to the Council of the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Could I just interject here? It seems that if you want the views of Council that we will be going on for at least another five minutes in which case I think we should break for coffee and reconvene after that. Therefore, the meeting is adjourned for coffee.

---Short Recess.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Gentlemen, before the break the Commissioner asked for the feelings of the Council on some kind of a program for informing people of the Eastern Arctic. You have his views. Now he asks for the views of the Council for some guidance in this matter.

MR. HARVEY: Did he not specifically ask whether we should have unspecified people visit various parts of the Arctic in this educational endeavour?

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Yes, that is right.

MR. OKPIK: Mr. Chairman, I have been sort of debating in my mind whom we should send and whether we should send somebody in there from the Territorial Council or from the Government of Canada, including the Department of Northern Affairs, who seem to have played a good role of putting in a lot of informative things. However, in this case, to be honest with people and tell them about our structure

of Territorial Council, perhaps we should send someone from the Territorial Council, not from the appointed members, but from the elected members. Perhaps the elected members could give inside information of how the Council works and possibly if they cannot get the right information through an interpreter they could be assisted by other people not connected with the government or the Northwest Territories Council.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, the Commissioner suggested there should be a mission, based on the Constitution of the old country, for travel among various parts of the eastern Arctic to introduce people and make them understand what an election means and how they should go about it. I would suggest myself that probably you have considerable knowledge of the country yourself. If you were accompanied by Mr. Okpik, both of you could go around and explain to them what this is about. This is my suggestion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Mr. Okpik has just suggested that it would probably be a good idea if someone from the Council went but they should be elected persons rather than appointed persons.

MR. BAKER: Is there any difference between an elected person and an appointed person? They are all members of the Council; it is all the same. However, I think that you, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Okpik have a good knowledge of the country and you should go around and explain to them what this is all about. It requires two people; not one single person.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Thank you.

MR. BAKER: So my choice would be Dr. Vallee and Mr. Okpik, that they should both go together and explain to the people what it is all about, how to go about nominating candidates and getting representation on the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Thank you. Mr. Hodgson.

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to move that we approve the paper as presented. Secondly, that we note the comments of members of Council speaking to the paper and, thirdly, that the decision of personnel implementing the two previous points in my motion be left to the administration decision. If I can get a seconder to my motion I will explain what I am driving at.

MR. PORRITT: I will second your motion.

MR. HODGSON: I don't think that we should get into the business of the Council around here deciding that this would be a good thing for Mr. Okpik or this would be a thing that could be handled by A/M Campbell or Mr. Porritt or anyone else. It seems to me that our job is to develop a policy on things of this kind. Then it is the responsibility of the administration to work out the mechanics.

Now it just might be that the Commissioner may decide, for very good reasons of his own, to select a member of Council for a particular job or assignment and he will report on that, either through his communication medium or at the next Session of Council and I would think that things that are administrative should be left to administration. I think here in the Council our job is to develop the programs as much as we can and the policy and then when it comes down to the mechanics, this is the job for the administration.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Thank you, Mr. Hodgson. Are there any comments on Mr. Hodgson's remarks? Are you ready then for the question?

MR. PORRITT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Do you agree that we accept the paper as read and ask that the administration take note of the various points made and that the decision of how the program is to be implemented be left to the administration, that is, with the Commissioner?

MR. HODGSON: Question on the motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: I just want to say to Council that unless their views are to the contrary, I would propose not to use government officers or legislators for this purpose, but I would try to find an outside agency that would not be subject to the views of either this Council or the administration.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Questions? Agreed?

Agreed.

Dr. Vallee left the chair.
Sessional Paper No.15 - Committee Report.

THE COMMISSIONER: Dr. Vallee?

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Commissioner, your Committee has met to discuss sessional paper No.15 and we accept the sessional paper as presented. We ask that the comments made by various Council members be noted and that the details of the implementation of the program to inform eastern Arctic residents about the nature of government be left to the Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Dr. Vallee. Because of deferment of three items of considerable content from the order paper, we came to the end of it sooner than was expected. The order paper has been extended and the secretary is about to distribute extended copies.

I propose to Council that we now deal with Recommendation to Council No.2, Encouragement of Settlement in the Northwest Territories. If this is your wish, a motion is in order and we will get right along with it.

Committee of the Whole to Consider Recommendation No.2.

MR. HODGSON: I would so move, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Porritt, that Council refer Recommendation No.2 to Committee of the Whole. In favour? Contrary? Carried.

Council is resolved into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Goodall in the Chair.

Recommendation to Council No.2, Encouragement of Settlement in the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Goodall): The Committee will please come to order on Recommendation to Council No.2 which embodies the encouragement of settlement in the Northwest Territories. I think everybody agrees that it is most expedient to encourage more settlers to come into the country and this is what this paper is about. We have had this matter brought up before at the 30th Session of the Council, asking for proposals designed to encourage settlers to move into the Northwest Territories.

I think the Committee will agree that for some time it has been felt that possibly our game laws are too restrictive and there has been some modification of them in recent years. It has been felt by a number of people that people would be encouraged to come to the country more if the game laws were amended so that they will be able to get their own meat, similar to what has been done in other provinces in years gone by.

It states here that previous Councils have shown a keen awareness of the necessity to preserve game, and this Council is doubtless no less aware. If it now desires to change the policy as outlined above, then the Commissioner proposes that formal resolutions be formulated giving precise indication of what further relaxation of the regulations Council would like to see for the purpose it has in mind. I would like to hear some opinions from the members of the Council.

MR. PORRITT: Mr.Chairman, is this on game regulations and relaxation?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Goodall): That is right. The game laws have been moderated within the last year permitting people who have been in the country for one year to have a big game licence.

Recommendation No.2 - Game, Wolf Bounties in Connection with Settlement of the Northwest Territories.

MR. PORRITT: Mr.Chairman, may I ask if we have a report from the Game Branch on the results of the changes that were made? We should have some report.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.Chairman, I took this matter up a couple of months ago and discovered that it is as yet too early to have any result by way of report from the opening of big game hunting in the Mackenzie Mountains. This will not be available for another six months at least.

Similarly the results of the action of Council in 1964 in removing the total protection from grizzly bears is not yet available.

MR. PORRITT: Mr.Chairman, may I ask have we any report? We must have some facts on which to base a decision if we are going to apply suggestions of relaxation; we must have something to base this on. The only way I can form an opinion is by reading some statistics of what has been happening in the previous year.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.Chairman, I think that Mr.Porrirt is taking a wise stand.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Goodall): The Committee will understand, of course, that there has been an influx of newcomers into the Territories of recent years. I refer to the workmen coming to the country to work for different contractors. Also a number of men with their families have been brought to the country on account of their technical know-how, with regard to running small settlements. For instance, we will say electricians, plumbers, welders, steam fitters and linemen. Then quite a number have come into the country that have found life a little too difficult and have left again. Our purpose is to encourage settlement, not to discourage outside people from coming in. If the people can find some means to augment their livelihood in the matter of supplementing their food supplies from the use of wild life resources which are not being harvested according to our recent Council sessions, to the extent that they could be harvested, this is a good thing.

There has been a very small percentage of our wild life harvested.

MR. PORRITT: Mr.Chairman, I was not quite prepared to go on. I might say that we have changed our procedures somewhat of going into Bills. I am not objecting to this or complaining of this. It is just that it leaves us a little unprepared to go into the details.

However, I would like to have the results of our wolf bounty because I do feel that we are going to have to have changes on this to make it successful. When I hear of wolves being killed right in the settlement of Pine Point -- two in one week right beside a building -- I think the wolf population must be on the increase. Perhaps our laws are too strict. I could not say offhand if we have one wolf bounty paid or a dozen because I do not know. Therefore, I cannot start discussing the question of wolf bounties unless we have some information on it. I do realize it is difficult to have a report but when it is known that there is a Council Session coming up I believe the Game Branch should have a report ready.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.Chairman, it is not just difficult; it is absolutely impossible because the results are not yet in the hands of the Game Superintendent. The reports are required from the holders of the general hunting licenses but they are not yet tabulated.

MR. BAKER: Mr.Chairman, does the game ordinance concerning wolf bounty apply only to general hunting licenses where they collect \$40 for a wolf bounty? Is it restricted to that extent?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Goodall): Not entirely. My understanding is that the holders of general hunting licenses and also the holders of big game licenses are eligible for the bounty.

MR. BAKER: At one time when this matter was discussed I disputed the idea of permitting the holders of big game licenses to collect wolf bounties. If it is restricted exclusively to holders of general hunting and trapping licenses, it could be administered more properly than otherwise.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Goodall): So far as my knowledge goes I do not know of any of the big game hunters who have presented a wolf to the local game warden for collection of the bounty.

MR. BAKER: I still dispute the idea of the holder of a big game licence collecting bounty on wolves. It is for the trapper; his profession is to trap fur-bearing animals, and a wolf is a fur-bearing animal. This can supplement his income. It should be restricted to that and not made public to everybody holding a game licence to collect the \$40. I would not be in favour of that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Goodall): I believe I am correct in my interpretation of the regulation, Mr.Commissioner, in that I understand a holder of a big game licence may collect the bounty on a wolf as well as the person holding a general hunting licence.

MR. PORRITT: I do not believe that is in there; I do not believe a man getting a big game licence can kill a wolf and collect a bounty.

MR. BAKER: It is amazing what people will do. I know for a fact that people will go out of their way to bring wolves into their province; I have seen people do it.

MR. TRIMBLE: When we amended the ordinance at the last session to authorize the payment of bounties, we added to the bill after general hunting licences "and resident big game licences". Therefore the holder of a big game licence is included in this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Goodall): That was my understanding. What is the feeling of the other members of Council concerning these fellows who have been in the country for one year and have bought a big game licence for meat for themselves and their families; should they be allowed, if they see a wolf, to knock over that wolf and collect a bounty on it? My understanding on it is they were allowed to do this. People living in the country who have been resident there for the required time and who have bought a licence have asked about the bounty on wolves, and I have said, " My understanding is that while you are hunting under the authority of a big game licence and knock over a wolf you are entitled to it for that period only but not for the rest of the year". That was my understanding of it.

MR. TRIMBLE: To begin with I am not sure there should be any licensing requirement so far as the bounty is concerned. My understanding is that the holder of a big game licence could kill wolves any time and collect the bounty. Because a wolf is a predator no licence is required to kill one. A wolf can be killed at any time by a person whether or not he is a resident or a non-resident and with or without a licence.

The question concerns the bounty. Personally I feel that the holder of a general hunting licence should be able to collect the bounty at any time of the year. This should include the holder of any hunting licence including the game bird licence.

MR. OKPIK: Mr. Chairman, under the game ordinance and game regulations I think if you are given a general hunting licence you can trap any fur-bearing animal, but if you shoot a wolf you have to show your general hunting licence in order to obtain payment of the bounty; this is the way I understood it from the game officer in Yellowknife. I may be wrong.

I think another thing which should be declared, while we are on the subject of bounty on wolves, is that some hunters north of Yellowknife have killed wolves since the Northwest Territories has approved the bounty on wolves.

MR. TRIMBLE: The administration set the effective date.

MR. OKPIK: . . . and they have been able to collect it since October 31 or something like that. They cannot collect it if they get a wolf before that. I would say that if we are looking at this from this point of view, for people who kill the wolf the bounty should be retroactive to the time it was created in the Council.

MR. TRIMBLE: I expected that this matter could come up under the debate on the Commissioner's address.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that we do relax this by all possible means if it will encourage people to come and establish homes in the country. I think we should relax the regulations but I cannot say to what extent until I have a report from the game branch or until I have some more detail about what has happened over the past year. I think we should be encouraging them.

I have some points which I may be able to clear up. There is a case of a boy who was born in January, 1950; he is 16 years old; he was born at Hay River of an Indian mother and a native father. His

mother abandoned him and he was adopted by a white family. This boy feels that because he is part native and born in the country he should be entitled to trap if and when he comes of age. He has asked several times and cannot seem to get an answer. There are many little problems like this which affect the people who are already in the country.

I think in our game regulations we are going to have to spell out the rights of the people who live in the country and give encouragement to the people who live there.

THE COMMISSIONER: These now are spelled out very precisely. The fact that this young man has not been able to get an answer to his questions could be because of any number of things; possibly he has not asked the officers whose duty it is to answer the question.

We are dealing now with the paper on encouragement of settlement in the Northwest Territories and the means by which it might be thought that persons would consider more favourably a life in the Northwest Territories. Because one of the things spoken of in this paper is game, much has been said about hunting licences, bounties and so on. I suggest that the Council can waste a lot of time speculating. Why not find out what are the facts? The legal adviser can tell you to whom bounties are payable. We might ask him instead of having a wide ranging discussion. Somebody feels one way and somebody feels another way. This paper deals with the suggestion made by the member for Mackenzie South that easing hunting regulations is desirable in order to attract new settlers into the country. I am of the opinion that changing of the hunting regulations is desirable in some respect, but a general easement is something which I am very strongly of the opinion should not be done.

I remember hearing the member for Mackenzie South yesterday speak of the depletion of game because of the presence in the country of miners and exploration people. I suggest to you that the population of the Northwest Territories is not going to remain at 27,000; it is going to become very much larger as years go on. If you relax the hunting licences to allow every person in the Northwest Territories the kind of privilege that is now held only by the holders of general hunting licences, I think you will put such a pressure upon these animals that they will be in danger of extinction -- many of them. Many species now are close to that danger.

I think also of the words of the member for Mackenzie South of a few minutes ago when he said that he wants more information. I think Council should not decide to relax hunting regulations or make hunting licences available more widely until they know exactly what they are doing. I suggest that we do not know exactly what we are doing until we have the results of not a year but of several years of hunting in the Mackenzie Mountains. If you wish to get a report of one year's hunting and then make a decision that will extend over a long time and which may bring a permanent end to some species of animal, you would be making a grave mistake. Just as the water resources people cannot begin to make recommendations concerning a power plant on a river until they have observed its flow over the varying conditions of several years, I think you need to experience the flow of abundance of game and the diminution of game over several years. I think you would be very well advised to take very careful heed of the specialists who devote their lives to the study of wildlife.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to clear up a little confusion which might have been created by the little bit of rebuke I have had from the Commissioner on my statement this morning.

There is no connection between what I have asked and the situation in respect of the Mackenzie Mountains. The Mackenzie Mountain project is a sporting project. I mentioned wolves because I wanted to know the number of wolves on which bounty had been collected. The question of the large number of people coming into stake these claims and who are interested in game is in a concentrated area. They are not just travelling on trains; they are bulldozing lines 500 feet apart through the bush. This covers the area between Hay River and Fort Resolution. When you get 300 or 400 people working in the bush with a dozen tractors, a dozen helicopters and a dozen airplanes they are going to chase the game.

In the Northwest Territories we have one-third of Canada in which we have probably 100 square miles per person. When I speak of caution with relation to the game, I am thinking of getting some of these settlers to go into remote areas to harvest the game. Game is something to be harvested; if it is not harvested it dies of old age. I recognize there must be studies and careful regulations made; but if there cannot be a report on some of these things, it may be possible to have an interim report for the immediate use of Council at times when there is an important issue. If we are going to be discussing game, we should have a report even if it is only a rough draft copy of a few details.

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Chairman, I myself am not prepared to support any significant relaxation until, as Mr. Porritt says, we have some views. However, I would like to put this in some perspective in the light of a paper which as a whole has to do with the encouragement of settlement. Population grows according to natural increase and immigration; most immigration is spontaneous. People go to a place because this place is better than the place they left, there are more jobs or it is freer or some attraction draws them. The immigration in the Northwest Territories has been of that nature.

There is another aspect of immigration which we might kick around; that is, a policy of directed immigration in which you deliberately seek certain kinds of people to settle an area, people with certain skills, for instance. When I speak of immigration I am not speaking exclusively of immigrants from overseas, but rather of immigration from both the south and from outside Canada. With reference to making the living more desirable, we have a number of papers to consider during this session which cover policies which, if they do work out, will have the effect of making the Northwest Territories more attractive. For instance, we have encouragement to business; we have housing; we have subsidization of electric power, and we have encouragement of the formation of community centres. In order to make the place more attractive to people in general I think the emphasis has to be on such matters. We do not have any directed policy of seeking out certain groups to come here. If we did have such a policy we might consider, for instance, encouraging some of the Laplanders to come to the Arctic. Mr. Porritt showed me an article from a paper to the effect that a group of Laplanders who were discouraged with life in Sweden were threatening to come to Canada. I say this in a light-hearted way, but this is something we must not ignore. We might even remember that the Arabs have a one hundred per cent adjustment rate in the Northwest Territories, if Mr. Baker be considered our total sample!

If we become systematic and say we are going to have a policy with regard to bringing in people, then we should ask for a paper to consider these things. I believe if we are to consider making the Northwest Territories more attractive, what we have to consider here are things such as the building of community centres, the subsidization of electrical power, good housing programs, and so on.

I think the matter of game and the making of things more attractive to hunters has to be seen in that context; it is just one aspect of it. I would not like to see the whole paper hinge on that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Goodall): Does any other member of the committee have anything to say with regard to the encouragement of settlement in the Northwest Territories so that we can get more people or an influx of people to give us more population? We claim we are looking for population. I am satisfied that the people who have come north and who have all the fringe benefits of living find the Northwest Territories a very congenial place to live; but there is an unhappy contrast between these people and the bona fide residents of the country. How are we going to encourage the wayfaring man to come to the Northwest Territories to raise his family there similar to what I have done.

Recommendation No.2 - Land Titles in connection with Settlement of Northwest Territories.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, now that we have left the game aspect of it, in my talk yesterday I mentioned many ways of encouraging people and many things that had a bearing on the encouragement of people to come to the Territories; one is the availability of land. Hardly a day goes by when there is not some talk about how difficult it is to get a title to the land. I had hoped to discuss this matter in the reply to the Commissioner's address and I do not wish to go into it in detail now. However, one thing is the availability of land and getting title to the land; this would be an encouragement. I think we should be giving land away in the remote areas especially. This would be something like the homesteading deal. We used to say you could get 160 acres for \$10. and it was very cheap. I don't think anybody who ever homesteaded realized until after they got the homestead and started to spend their money that it was costing them much more than if they were actually buying the land. They spent thousands and thousands of dollars to develop it but still the original price was low to encourage them.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, I have experienced it myself.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Goodall): Please speak up so that everybody can hear, Mr. Baker.

MR. BAKER: I had an experience recently in regard to hunting and trapping licences. There are a few outsiders, you see, who become residents of the Northwest Territories and obtain such licences, general hunting and trapping licences, and some of them make use of it and some of them just hold onto it and they report on it but they don't practice the hunting and trapping. But by the treaty in general, automatically they become eligible to hunt and trap free of charge and have a permit. That is, Eskimos and Indians are natives of the country and they have that, but the fur-bearing animals in the area of the Great Slave Lake, in Hay River, Resolution, (I will skip Pine Point because there is no trapping there), and Snowdrift River and on the north shore of Great Slave Lake there are large settlements there where people have houses, and in Fort Rae I notice there is a considerable decrease in the number of fur-bearing animals being caught recently. Then there is an increase in the holding of the trapping licences by the natives because there is an increase in population and every grown-up native would be eligible to have hunting and trapping permits without any restriction whatsoever.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Goodall): Thank you, Mr. Baker. I think that just about covers it.

MR. BAKER: But I want to tell you something. I mean to say there are enough licenced without any more and, furthermore, the fur-bearing animals are decreased considerably between foxes, minks and martens and there is no beaver in the vicinity of Yellowknife whatsoever, nor around Resolution except east from there or north of Yellowknife, where you get beaver. But the muskrat are really remaining normal -- I mean the catch of it, and the prospectors come and they will see it is very much a prospective.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Goodall): It says here "In summary, it is suggested that the hunting regulations as they stand do take into consideration the question of the new settlers albeit on a restricted basis, as at present". Is there anything further we wish to discuss on this recommendation?

MR. BAKER: I previously recommended that the old-timers should have hunting and trapping licences but it would appear to me right now that there is a considerable number or a sufficient number who hold the licences and that they should be able to obtain such permits without adding any more. There is no reason to do this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Goodall): Mr. Okpik?

MR. OKPIK: I didn't read through this Encouragement of Settlement in the Northwest Territories but I have some ideas but perhaps we won't go into them in detail, but I just propose to briefly tell you -- it is something that we have to continue with. We are taxpayers in the Northwest Territories like across Canada but our tax exemption doesn't represent even one per cent of the Canadian revenue, which is similar to maybe extending it on a larger scale. Another thing I have in mind here is that industry should be encouraged in the Northwest Territories to be subsidized until such time as the standard of living of the people has risen to the other parts of Canada, or something near to the standards of the rest of Canada.

The wage increase is another thing we could do because in isolated settlements if a man is trying to work as a common labourer he is subjected to paying extreme prices for local establishments like oil, for instance, 72¢ a gallon and gasoline is \$1.50 a gallon and so forth, etc., but we are paying under the wage scale of the Canadian standard and yet we are depriving him of giving him even a meagre living and I think if you figure it out, the way he is being considered is that he is not getting any more than 50¢ an hour in the same scale as across Canada, if you went through the labour value.

One other thing that I would like to emphasize is that perhaps we should look into the fur prices and see if we can subsidize some of the fur that has sort of an uncertainty in the livelihood of a native man who is trapping or hunting, and certainly he either gets a crop one year and makes a pile of money but the next four years he suffers and goes right down to almost non-existence so far as fur prices are concerned.

Perhaps we should look into some other things like a small-time enterpriser who tries to make a living there and we should examine his plan or his equipment and perhaps give him the encouragement of giving him a loan of some sort to give him the opportunity to try and survive like other businessmen across the country.

That is all I have to say regarding what I have down here.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Goodall): Is there anything else? Is it the Committee's wish to return to Council to report?

MR. PORRITT: I think we can only say that we have studied the thing and gone through it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Goodall): Agreed?

Agreed.

Recommendation to Council No.2 - Committee Report

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Goodall?

MR. GOODALL: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has considered Recommendation to Council No.2, Encouragement of Settlement in the Northwest Territories, a paper in consideration to improve the Northwest Territories to make it more attractive to settlers.

Your Committee has considered this recommendation and it is accepted as read.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Goodall.

Committee of the Whole to Consider Recommendation to Council No.8

Extension of the Ingraham Trail and Improvements of other Tourist Facilities. A motion is in order.

MR. HODGSON: I move that this be referred to the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Chairman.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Hodgson and seconded by Mr. Okpik. In favour? Contrary? Carried.

THE COMMISSIONER: I will ask Mr. Porritt to take the chair.

Recommendation to Council No.8 - Extension of Ingraham Trail and other Tourist facilities.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Porritt): The Committee will now come to order on Recommendation regarding the Extension of The Ingraham Trail.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, I did mention previously concerning the exemption of Ingraham Trail that that project had been started in 1962. The Indian Affairs man, the agent at Yellowknife, had taken a contract to clear the trees and the brush after it has been surveyed. So, they cleared how many? There are eighty miles, that is, starting from the opposite side of the bay at Yellowknife from the Ingraham Trail on.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Porritt): It would be, I think, a little bit better if we didn't have the history.

MR. BAKER: I will tell you something, I reached a conclusion. And they proceeded to work over there for twenty miles up to Prelude Lake and then eventually, you see, that area -- I mean the road itself had been brushed and cleared away of trees and they were supposed to maintain the work on it, this company, all the way up to Mackay Lake where the Tundra Mine is, and that proposal was made to resume the work until the road has reached the barren land on Mackay Lake. But later on, there was an austerity program for lack of funds so they have stopped the work and they will not continue the work on it. But now it is coming to be taken notice of and then there will be a chance of resuming the work on that. It will be really the policy to have it done for the reason that it would attract tourism in the country and besides, it explores the country for mining and anything else, and also there are the transportation

charges which are considerable if it meets the mining area there in the barren land. It is something essential for the country to have that, to have that work resumed on such a project as the Ingraham Trail.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Porrirt): Anything else?

DR. VALLEE: I agree with the recommendations in this paper but I would like to add something to Recommendation No.3: "The Department of Fisheries be asked to close to commercial fishing those lakes which don't support fishing" and so on. This and certain other recommendations, the opening of roads and establishing of camps, and cutting off access to certain facilities, I suggest that these kinds of things be done only after consultation with the Indian people, if they use that area as part of their traditional hunting and fishing and trapping places. I recall the very point you made before about the mining people bulldozing through the land and so on, without presumably consulting with the Indian people as to their usage of the land. I think the same thing applies here, that before blasting ahead with some sort of program which is going to change the landscape -- and I am not referring only to the road itself, that seems desirable from everybody's point of view -- there are a number of other things involved here about cutting the lakes off from commercial fishing, establishing camp sites and that kind of thing, things which should only be done after some kind of consultation with the Indian people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Porrirt): Thank you. This is very, very good and is the recommendation the Committee should make.

MR. BAKER: For your information, that road now, there are sixty miles that don't have to be brushed. It is already cleared and all they have to do is just the road construction.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Porrirt): Thank you, Mr.Baker, for the history. Mr.Hodgson?

MR. HODGSON: Mr.Chairman, just to follow up what Dr.Vallee said, and your remarks when you introduced this subject that this paper is prepared as an answer and a proposed action to the brief presented to the Commissioner from the Yellowknife Board of Trade, I think that from time to time Mr. Baker has spoken on the extension of the Ingraham Trail, as have other members of Council. Now dealing specifically with the brief, the brief laid out five actual recommendations and the recommendations, as pointed out by Dr.Vallee, and just commented on by you, Mr.Chairman, answer this and make recommendations from the Commissioner to Council, and I would move that the paper be accepted and the point that Dr.Vallee made noted or added.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Porrirt): Mr.Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr.Chairman, I assume before further discussion on this there will have to be a seconder to the motion but I would like to deal with some points on this before the question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Porrirt): Who is seconding the motion?

DR. VALLEE: I will second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Porrirt): Mr.Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Concerning Section 4) dealing with airstrips, it

goes under the heading of "remote", and it says: "The Department of Transport has published a statement of policy which would appear to cover the three settlements mentioned. Under the heading 'remote' it has laid down that it will cover the cost of airstrips up to \$100,000 for settlements which are cut off from normal means of transportation for periods of two or more weeks during break-up and freeze-up. If costs exceed \$100,000, the additional funds must be provided from other sources. The Department has agreed that because the Department of Northern Affairs has responsibility for the development of the Northwest Territories, Transport will accept recommendations from this Department." Further down it says: "Northern Affairs' recommendation to Transport will rely heavily upon the advice of the district administrators."

MR. TRIMBLE: There is one observation I wish to make and that is basically this, that the district administrators are responsible to the Minister of the department, and the Department of Transport is prepared to get its recommendations from the Department of Northern Affairs. Basically, this means that the people have no say. I personally feel that the most important recommendation should come from this Council which at least is partly representative of the people. These air strips are for the benefit of the people directly concerned, particularly when it is in remote areas for emergency use and I think this Council should recommend a priority list for remote air strips which should be presented to the department and which the department should use in their recommendations to the Department of Transport. I do not think that the main recommendations should come from the administration at all.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.Chairman, Mr.Trimble is proposing that this Council make recommendations concerning the location of air strips and I think this is good. Whether the Minister uses any other advisers or makes any other inquiries is his business. I think it is not appropriate to say to him whether he places the main emphasis upon the requests he receives from this Council or findings by other means.

I think our work is more effective in the service of the people of the Northwest Territories if we note the jurisdiction that we have and work effectively and strongly in it. I would advise that we advance our own views, but we do not try to detract from the views of others.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr.Chairman, may I make one general comment with regard to this paper before you put the question?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Porrirt): Yes, Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: We have before us in this Council Session a large number of papers, in fact I think they are about four or five inches thick and they are all single space. This paper in my opinion has set out the problems, analyzed the document and shows some thorough study on the part of the officials who prepared it and it is presented in a manner so that Council can see just exactly what the recommendations are. That having been done, it is up to us to say whether we agree with the recommendations and go forward. In this particular case I think it is the consensus of the Council that most members agree with the recommendations, except for the suggestion made by Dr.Vallee. For that reason I would like to offer my congratulations; I think it was well prepared and well presented.

MR.TRIMBLE: Mr.Chairman, under Section 5 of this paper, it deals

with public tourists campsites and asks that use of these campsites be restricted to legitimate tourists and other travellers.

In line with what Dr. Vallee said concerning the aboriginal people, I am concerned about any regulations or legislation which may restrict these people from camping in certain places, in particular if it is some place where they have camped traditionally. It states here, "Accordingly, regulations under the travel and outdoor ordinance have been drafted to restrict use of public tourist campsites."

I have requested from the Acting Secretary a copy of these regulations and I would not want to see a vote called until such time as I have had a chance to read them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Porritt): Thank you, Mr. Trimble. I am also very much concerned with this, but I am just wondering how you are going to police it. If anyone is travelling they will use those facilities whether we like it or not.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, the reason for this particular restriction is that at certain public campsites on lakes near Yellowknife certain residents of Yellowknife have put up camp which they have then used for the entire summer as their summer home, whereas the places had been intended as public park and not for dwelling. If these people are allowed to go and set up their residences indefinitely I think this would be defeat of the park idea and access to the lake and its amenities.

As for policing it, policing is always a problem. I do not think that this is particularly difficult. I do think, however, that the police must have authority and regulations before they can object to a person occupying for two summer months a temporary residence on a public campsite.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I think this makes sense; we cannot have our cake and eat it too.

I have one other point, Mr. Chairman. We mentioned the ordinance of priority air strips a while ago. I remember the Council members were asked to recommend an order of priority in which air strips should be constructed. I assume that the Commissioner has already made a recommendation to the Department of Transport setting out the priority.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Porritt): I think it is almost a year ago.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I would think that would be correct.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I hardly see how that could be the expression of Council though when individual members, as I have myself, outlined which priorities should be selected. I would think that it should come before this Council to give the opinions of the whole Council. Otherwise, we are leaving it to an individual.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I would think that in between Council sessions we would have confidence in the Commissioner and his staff to carry on the business in the interest of speed and haste. If we waited to place everything before Council we would experience more delays than ever before. Therefore, in the interests of speed on the one hand and in the interests of confidence in the Commissioner on the other, I would expect him to act on his judgment and the replies that he receives from Council members in between sessions.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, unfortunately I have to disagree with

Air Marshal Campbell. I feel that the elected members in particular should have the opportunity to explain to the Council the reason behind their opinions, and to have the opportunity to try to convince the members of Council as to which settlements should have the top priority. Therefore, I think that this is a matter which should be decided by the Council itself. I do not intend in any way to indicate that there is no trust in the Commissioner or in his staff, but I think that the members should have an opportunity to express their views before the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Porritt): Are there any other views on this subject?

DR. VALLEE: I would just like to return to another point that was made earlier by Mr.Trimble. The Commissioner spoke about the need for some kind of regulation to protect the campsites. That point is well taken and I think the only concern has to do with the indigenous people who have perhaps traditionally lived in such areas, used them and spent certain seasons of the year in them. I do not even know if that is the particular case here in the Inghram Trail Region. However, in modelling any of our regulations and ordinances according to some provincial ordinances, we have to remember this, that in the provinces you have Indian Reserves and the provinces do not have control over these reserves. In the Northwest Territories you do not have reserves. I am not quite clear as to the land rights of the Indian people in the Northwest Territories. They certainly are not the same as in the provinces.

The Province of Ontario can make certain regulations that no one will have a permanent residence in some beach. It turns out that this beach is on a reserve and perhaps some one overlooked this. As soon as they find that it is on a reserve, it ceases to be a campsite anymore; they have to move it some where else. We are not in the same position in the Northwest Territories and therefore we have to take special pains to see that these moral rights of the indigenous people are taken into account. I think that is the only point that was made.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Porritt): I think this was pretty well covered in your first suggestion.

DR. VALLEE: I was speaking with reference to this travel and outdoor recreation ordinance, No.5. In any case, Mr.Trimble made the point that he did not want to vote on any of these until he knew what this travel and outdoor recreation ordinance was, where the model came from.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr.Porritt): From the Commissioner's talk or few words I understood that people are making homes. Well, this would be people who live in the area, residents of the Territories, who are establishing a summer home there.

I would only like to mention here that if there is a certain site set aside for a tourist site, I certainly approve that this should be reserved as much as possible. If a resident wants to build a summer home, we should make it very easy to have him build one somewhere nearby on an alternative site. I do not think the intention is to try to discourage people from summer homes at all.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr.Chairman, any person who wants to get a summer home can apply for a lease for land for this purpose and, subject to the delays which extend through something like three months to get the lease document, the lease is

available at a very modest annual rent. Hundreds of these exist in the Yukon and in the Northwest Territories at the present time. I do not believe that we should encourage the setting up of summer homes on tourist campsites. The way is now open for persons to have a lease for the purpose of summer homes and hundreds of them are in existence.

MR. GOODALL: They do not have to be on camp grounds. I do not see any problem here.

MR. HODGSON: If I may, Mr. Chairman. The point that Mr. Trimble makes gives rise to a point that I think should be noted here.

It is true that the regulations that are referred to on page 2, item 5, are in draft form. My understanding is that they have not as yet been approved of by the Commissioner. Now, if I may point this out, this is what the brief says. The brief dealt with the establishment of semi-permanent residences on public tourist campsites, and asked that use of these campsites be restricted to legitimate tourists and other travellers. This is what the brief said, but this is not what the recommendation says.

The recommendation says, first, that we thank the Board of Trade for their brief. Then, it says that the Council emphasize to the Federal Government the importance of the Ingraham Trail extension from the standpoint of tourist development.

Then it goes on to say that the Department of Fisheries be asked to close to commercial fishing those lakes which have good sport fishing potential and which are adjacent to roads or planned highway routes. This was commented on by Mr. Vallee.

Then, finally, that Council give approval, in principle, to a five year program of travel development surveys, at an annual average cost of \$30,000. as a means of development planning for the tourist industry, including road and air strip locations and lakes to be protected and developed for sport fishing purposes. Now, this is dealt with under the estimates under the appropriation that we will be touching on.

It seems to me that there are two alternatives that we can take here. One, we can pass this as it does not specifically make any reference to the point in the recommendation that was made in Yellowknife's Board of Trade brief, and the Commissioner can take note of the points that have been made here and deal with the situation; or, we can wait for the regulation to be dealt with by the Commissioner and hold this over until the session in the summer.

Frankly, I think that we should pass this as it is. I do not think there is anything wrong in passing this. This does not make any determination of item 5 as I read it.

MR. HARVEY: I agree completely with what the Deputy Commissioner has said. I think that we should pass the motion previously made by the Deputy Commissioner; we should pass this recommendation to Council as read with the amendment suggested by Dr. Vallee. The recommendation, in effect, would deal not only with the Ingraham Trail but with the tourists in general. I think it would be a great shame to have this set over to the summer session.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I am not interested in seeing anything held over either. It does seem strange to me, however, that we are told here that regulations under the travel and outdoor recreation ordinance have been drafted and now we are told that they are being drafted.

THE COMMISSIONER: No. They have been drafted. They have not been approved.

MR. TRIMBLE: I understood the Deputy Commissioner to say that they were being drafted.

MR. HODGSON: I am not sure if this is the first draft or the second or the third. However, a number of drafts are apparently made, but they are in the drafting stage. Probably it is satisfactory to the original draftsmen, but a number of people have to look them over.

THE COMMISSIONER: The term is that they are in a draft form until they are approved by the Commissioner.

MR. HODGSON: Yes. I think the point you are after is in the recommendation, but it is not recommended here in these series of recommendations.

MR. TRIMBLE: No. I appreciate that. If there is going to be a discussion on it, now is the time that it should be discussed.

The point I am raising and which I am quite concerned about is this: There have been treaties made with these people. Those treaties include the right to use land. The Federal Government has never lived up to its treaty. Now, when we start making regulations which violate those treaties, I think we are going too far. I do not think we should become guilty of making laws which will be in contradiction in any way with treaties which have been made prior to this. I think it should be borne in mind that when regulations are drawn up, there should be something in the regulations whereby the original treaties made with the Indians will not be violated.

THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder if Mr. Trimble's point will be met if he asks that when public tourist campsites are designated they do not in any circumstances include areas that are used as campsites or fishing sites by the Indian people. If this would meet his wishes, then I see no difficulty.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Porritt): Mr. Trimble, do you have any comments on that?

MR. TRIMBLE: I am not sure, Mr. Chairman. There is one question I would like to ask; are there any such things as squatters' rights in the Territories?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Porritt): It is one o'clock, and I think we will adjourn for lunch.

MR. TRIMBLE: Perhaps this is something the legal counsel could investigate.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Porritt): If we are going to bring in the matter of squatters' rights, I am afraid it would take quite a while.

MR. TRIMBLE: I just asked the question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Porritt): To give you a reply, I would have to have some internal fortitude.

MR. TRIMBLE: This could be a matter for the legal counsel to look into during the lunch hour.

MR. GOODALL: What was the question?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Porritt): Mr. Trimble is concerned about squatters' rights and he would like to have the legal advisor give an opinion on this after lunch.

What is the wish of the council regarding lunch?

SOME MEMBERS: Adjournment.

At 1:00 P.M., Council adjourned.

3:05 P.M.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Porritt): I call the committee to order.

We will continue the discussion on extension of the Ingraham Trail. At the noon hour, we were seeking a legal definition of squatters' rights. Apparently there is no item of squatters' rights in the Northwest Territories; there are no laws recognizing squatters' rights. Does anyone wish more detail?

THE COMMISSIONER: The legal adviser is here, and perhaps you would like to hear from him.

DR. FISCHER: Mr. Chairman, I would like to confirm what I told you a few minutes ago, namely, that no prescriptive rights can be acquired either against the Crown or a private individual with respect to land in the Northwest Territories. So far as public lands are concerned, Section 5 of the Public Lands Grants Act applies. Under that section, no right, title or interest in or to public lands shall be acquired by any person by prescription. "Public lands" means lands belonging to Her Majesty in right of Canada and includes lands of which the government of Canada has power to dispose. Similarly, a squatter cannot acquire any right to privately owned land in the Northwest Territories.

Section 72 of the Land Titles Act provides that the owner of land for which a certificate of title has been granted holds such lands only subject to such encumbrances as are notified on the register, but absolutely free from all encumbrances, liens, estates, or interests whatsoever.

MR. HARVEY: I do not understand the answer.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Could we have it again?

DR. FISCHER: By the act of squatting, the squatter cannot acquire any right to the land on which he sits.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: In other words, there are no squatters' rights or residential rights?

DR. FISCHER: All he has is factual possession. No one should throw him out by committing a breach of the peace; that would be unlawful. However, he does not acquire any rights by sitting there.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: But if he has been squatting there for five years and there is an ordinance passed which says this land is going to be used for something else, then the police or some law arm can remove him?

DR. FISCHER: Yes. He should be removed by legal process.

MR. BAKER: Even if a structure of some kind has been built they can move him out if the land is acquired by the government?

DR. FISCHER: Yes.

MR. BAKER: Even if he has established himself and put some buildings on it?

DR. FISCHER: The building does not give him any more right than if there were no buildings.

MR. GOODALL: What happens in the event of an Indian family who may have been there for half a century and somebody comes along?

DR. FISCHER: There should be no difference in respect of Indians unless, of course, there is a special law in existence. I am not aware of any.

DR. VALLEE: That is the whole point about the Northwest Territories situation, the unclear understanding with reference to rights. It is for this reason I think we should be alert to changes in land use.

THE COMMISSIONER: I submit it is not unclear. It is perfectly clear that nowhere in Canada does the right of prescription, which is commonly referred to as squatters' rights, apply against Her Majesty's land -- nowhere. That disposes of the vast majority of the land in the Northwest Territories.

Now, does the right of prescription extend to those who for a length of time have occupied somebody else's privately owned land? For example, if you build a house on somebody else's land and live there for 20 years, do you acquire rights? Dr. Fischer says the answer is no.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, in respect of this recommendation to Council, I submit that you have a mover and a seconder, and I suggest that you find yourself in a position to report, if the committee agrees.

THE CHAIRMAN (Porritt): Is it the wish of Council?

THE COMMISSIONER: The other point which I think Dr. Vallee made is a very good one. However, I do not think it is unclear. In the Northwest Territories the Indians have no land. They have a promise in one of the treaties. I am not an expert on the treaties. It mentions land in some way or other, but I am in no way informed on this subject.

DR. VALLEE: I agree; I should not use the word unclear in this context, because it had reference to actually settling with a house or a dwelling. What was not clear to me was the rights of Indians to hunt and trap in lands which are regarded as their traditional hunting lands. This is where I seek clarification. I do not think we should discuss it here, but perhaps in another part of our session.

I am ready for the question on the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Porritt): Are you ready for the question?

SOME MEMBERS: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Porritt): All those in favour? Contrary?

Carried.

Is it the wish of the committee that I report back to Council?

Agreed.

Recommendation to Council No. 8 - Committee Report

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Porritt.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has studied the question of the extension of the Ingraham Trail and other subjects relating to it, such as campsites, with recommendations and with an amending motion that in respect of tourist camps the designated areas exclude those areas used as camp areas and fishing sites by Indian peoples. That motion was carried.

Committee of the Whole to Consider Recommendation No. 11

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Porritt. The next item is recommendation No. 11.

MR. HODGSON: I would move that Item 11, matters related to education in school districts, be dealt with in committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Harvey. All those in favour? Contrary?

Carried.

I will call the council into committee of the whole with Mr. Okpik in the Chair.

Recommendation to Council No. 11 - Matters Related to Education in School Districts.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): Recommendation to Council No. 11, matters related to education in school districts. A brief was submitted by the Yellowknife School District No. 1 and No. 2, dated June 25, 1965. You will find this in Appendix A. Before dealing with the brief, Council may wish to recall that these two Yellowknife boards, joined by the Hay River Roman Catholic School District No. 3, addressed a previous brief to the Commissioner. Resulting recommendations were considered by the Council in February, 1965.

From what I can see about these grants, what is required is accommodation for teachers, that the school district grant be increased, that the pension plan for teachers in the school district be improved, subsidization of the bus service for the Separate School District, school books supplied to children and a school lunch program, in respect of Indian and social assistance pupils.

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Chairman, I suggest that we go over this very hefty paper recommendation by recommendation. You will note, for instance, that the first recommendation made by the Commissioner is on page 3, and the next on page 5, and so on. We might take it in that way rather than in general.

Mr. Chairman, if you would like, I will go through this, pointing out its main features. I believe I could expedite consideration of it by the committee if this is your wish. I will refer to the director of the Northern Administration Branch any questions I cannot answer.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): Agreed.

THE COMMISSIONER: The first page of this refers to what had gone before the School Board Brief of last June. Council members will remember that the three school districts of the Northwest Territories presented a brief a year ago last June. I think most of the points raised in that brief were granted. The three principal ones are mentioned here. The grant revisions adopted at the January, 1965, session have made available to school districts an additional \$16,900. in operating grants, and \$7,000. in current capital grants or total additional grants of \$24,000. during the current school year. This is equivalent to an increase in grants of approximately 12½ per cent. The appreciation of the school districts was expressed by the chairmen of the boards to the Commission for this action by Council of helping them in their financial straits. However, they are still faced with expenditures that outweigh their revenues. If the Council of the Northwest Territories chose to do nothing, it would mean that municipalities would have to tax more heavily. It is my opinion we could not ask the municipal authorities in either of those districts to tax land more heavily for school purposes at this time.

Therefore, again considering the current brief which is dealt with toward the bottom of the page, the Commissioner proposes to make certain answers. This, I am proposing to you, in order to have you ratify the proposals I make in this brief, or amend them. I am saying I propose to answer with the following comments:

The first item is a request, "Notification of impending Council discussions on education and authority to assist Council in deliberations."

I propose to say that the Commissioner is glad to know of the readiness of school boards to aid in the solution of education problems and will notify them of any occasion when they could usefully collaborate. I cannot agree to notification. It is not the practice of any legislative body I know of in Canada to undertake to notify particular persons or organizations when a subject which may be of interest to them is going to be discussed.

The second item is a request that "Copies of debates, votes and proceedings be made available to school districts before release to the public".

I cannot agree. I propose to answer that debates, votes and proceedings are public the instant they are uttered in council. The promptness with which printed copies are available is receiving the Commissioner's best attention, but I will not send them to the school boards before I release them to the public.

The third item asks "A directive concerning routing of bylaws and other ordinance business for the Commissioner's attention".

The request of the school boards was that they come direct to me rather than through Fort Smith where the superintendent of schools is located and the administrator of the Mackenzie. I propose to answer that the Commissioner will do his very best to improve efficiency in the conduct of public business. Every short cut that is useful will be taken. Speaking generally, however, the proper use of local, regional and district authorities, where appropriate, speeds our work.

In explanation, I would add to you that whenever I receive a direct communication from a town or school board, it usually -- perhaps not absolutely always -- is necessary that I communicate with the administrator of the Mackenzie or the administrator of the Arctic in order to get data and in some cases have investigations done in order that I may reach a decision. In the vast majority of cases, however, action can be taken without reference to the Commissioner by the field staff.

I might say that those three which are negative answers are the only ones in which I propose to be negative.

"4. Operating grant -- pay in October in current year enrollment."

The current practice is not to do that. It is to calculate the operating grant either on enrolment on September 30th of the preceding year or enrolment on March 31st of the preceding school year.

Now the school districts state that this reduces the operating grant from what it would be if the figures for the current year were used. I can use the current year figures and I do not need any legislation in order to do this. The table shows that there would be an increase in the grants if we were to accede to the requests. If you will turn to page 3, leaving those tables for a detailed study if you wish to make it, in the middle of page 3 it gives you what is the effect of acceding to the changed system of calculating the grant. If the change is made, an additional \$12,000. is required for the current fiscal year. We think this will help the School Board.

If present trends continue it will mean about \$13,000 next year, and I recommend -- this is given towards the bottom of the page -- "a new grant payment procedure as follows: An interim payment of the estimated grant for the year be made in August and final payment to adjust the grant to the actual enrolment be made after March of the subsequent calendar year." This is what the Brief asks.

The next item is Pension Plan for Teachers: The Brief asks that we assist financially in setting up a pension plan for teachers. This is essential because pension plans for teachers are in effect all over Canada and it is not possible to have good recruitment in the Northwest Territories if we cannot offer a pension plan. This applies to teachers employed by the school districts as well as those employed by the Federal Government.

Now, on page 4, the second paragraph states: "The decision to set up a Territorial Civil Service has opened the door to a practical solution of the problem..." which is to enable all of these employees in the Territorial Government and employees of the municipalities and school boards to come under the Federal superannuation plan. "The Department of Finance is now having a Bill drafted to amend the Public Service Superannuation Act..." to permit this. When this happens, which I expect will be within the next month or two months at the very outside, then I propose to offer -- this is at the top of page 5 -- "that the Territorial Government declare its intention to provide the employers' share of the contribution to the Public Service Superannuation Fund for teachers employed by school districts in the Northwest Territories provided the school districts and teachers accept the arrangement and the school districts agree to act as collecting agents..." I want to put this into effect on the 1st of January, 1966, if it is possible to do that. This is not in accordance with the Brief's request but I think it is better than their request. Their request was for financial assistance to help meet the costs of a pension plan that would give smaller benefits.

No. 6. Yellowknife School Bus, and if you will turn to page 6, and just let me read you the contents of page 5 without reading it all and say to you that I don't want to make many little specific grants. I think that would defeat the freedom of action for which a school board exists and I propose, rather, to increase the amount of money that is flowing to them in order that they may then decide whether they charter buses, whether they supply school lunches and so on. And in the end the recommendation says: "The Commissioner intends to leave the financial responsibility for school bus service with the school districts for the present time, and arrange that a study be made of school bus transportation problems in the school districts, generally."

7. Special Grants. This is an illustration of what I said at the beginning of item 7. "...the philosophy of administration of grants to school districts in the N.W.T. does not favour making numerous conditional grants related to special school district needs. Not only do conditional grants erode the basic responsibility and power of a school board, but they also involve relatively costly and confusing administrative devices to ensure the proper use of the grants. The four special types of grants requested in the Submission: (a) School books and supplies to Welfare, Indian and Social Assistance pupils, (b) School lunch programs, (c) Differentiated and remedial teaching programs, and (d) Treatment of age-grade retardation, inadequacy and delinquency..." And the recommendation given in the middle of page 7 says that "The Commissioner recommends that a grant of \$6 per pupil and \$10 per pupil per annum be paid to school districts effective July 1, 1965, to enable them to supply free text books to pupils in their schools commencing September, 1966. The effective date of the grant is one school year in advance of the required provision of free books and supplies in order to provide funds for purchase of the books for the first year..." This, again, is more than the Brief asked for.

No. 8, Capital Grants. At the top of page 9, after a page and a half of explanation and examination of the need for more money for building purposes, "The commissioner recommends that, subject to Federal government action to make funds available to the Territorial Government,"...I cannot undertake this otherwise -- "the capital grant rate be increased to 75%..."

Item 9, Income Tax Deduction for Property Taxes. I am offering a negative response to this on the grounds that income tax deduction comes under the jurisdiction of the Department of National Revenue. A proposal that municipal taxes be made a deductible item has been made at various times by different Canadian agencies: "Whether the Territorial Government should make such a submission is questionable." For my part, I do not believe the Territorial Government should make such a suggestion. "This is a matter of broad national significance which has many facets and cannot be considered in the present setting."

No. 10, Operating Grant Increase. Again, this is conditional upon the Federal-Territorial Financial Committee. I shall ask the Committee to give close study to the Provincial Grants system for the next five-year fiscal period.

The next is item 11, Debenture Borrowing Limit. The Brief asks that the debenture limit be raised from 20% to 25%. I am proposing to have the limits studied. I do not wish to act in response to a request from the school districts. I must take this up with the municipalities. I think the principle applies equally to other purposes besides schools.

No. 12, School Ordinance Clarification. This is whether the taxes from a given piece of property go to the public school district or the Roman Catholic separate school district. At present, the taxes go in accordance with whether the owner of the land is a public school supporter or a separate school supporter. The submission asks clarification of this, and clarification I propose to give. Section 86 of the Ordinance, which is not now clear, must be amended. It is necessary that a child of any resident of a school district may attend the schools of that district without charge. That requires a little bit more explanation. At present, the taxes go to the school district of which the owner of the property is the supporter. That means that the occupant or tenant of the property, whether he is of a different religious faith or not, may wish to send his children to the opposite school from that which receives the tax money.

On the present wording of the ordinance, the school district would be under no compulsion to receive that child if it did not receive the taxes from that particular land that he lives on. I think most of the provinces of Canada compel the school district to receive every child that lives inside its boundaries, even though there are some inequities in the matter of the flow of tax money to the public school district or the Roman Catholic separate school district. These inequities can be either way in different school districts.

What I think, and I believe, the Director of Northern Administration and the Chief of the Education Division share this view, is that it is not in accordance with our philosophy of public education for all children that a school district be empowered to refuse to receive a child into school unless his parents pay a fee, on the grounds that they are not receiving the taxes from the house he lives in. We think this is too involved and complicated a question and that it involves too many upsets and reversals and tenants who are leaving a house during the course of a year, and so on. We think that it is not a serious problem to absorb the costs of educating the few children who are attending a school of a school board that does not receive the taxes for the property they live on.

Mr. Chairman, that is the best I can do. You may wish to ask the Director of the Northern Administration Branch if he has any points that he can elaborate on usefully.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Any questions?

THE COMMISSIONER: May I ask him?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Carter, I have reviewed this as I understand it. Have you anything to add? I referred to you at one or two points and I may have done so incorrectly.

MR. CARTER: I think you are right, Mr. Commissioner. I would have nothing to add to the explanation which you gave Council and which I believe, together with the papers here does represent the picture as we know it. There are, however, many details you might say behind this; for instance, Council might wish to know in connection with the last-mentioned point what the practices are all across Canada, and so forth. Well then, if this is the case, I am not equipped to give the sort of background that Mr. Thorsteinsson undoubtedly would be, the chief of our education division. So I am in your hands and Council's hands. If you would like to have Mr. Thorsteinsson here, I can get him here very quickly or there may be points here which I could well answer for him.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): Yes. Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: I am concerned here with the problem within the Northwest Territories, and while I am not registering a complaint suggesting it be changed, I would like a little clarification. It was partly mentioned in Mr. Sivertz's talk just now that it is a question of those who don't live in any community or pay any taxes, like travellers, people who spend a year here or a year there, a couple of years, and settle all over the land somewhere, they are not in the school district and yet their children are going to school and I think it is just as it should be taken, but I am wondering what the status is, what right -- if the school board has any right in this regard. They don't live in a registered settlement or a property settlement. They may be ten or twenty miles away from it and still use the school facilities. There is some feeling where there are taxes levied, there is some feeling then that if the school is getting credit, there isn't space, they feel then that the taxpayers' children should have priority. I am just wondering if you have anything on this matter. There have been enquiries made to me and I was just wondering if I could get any reply.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Carter, can you answer this?

MR. CARTER: Perhaps in part at least. Insofar as the question of taxes outside the school districts are concerned, of course Council did make provision for taxes to be levied wherever the properties have been assessed. This is a problem which is being overcome through the action which the Commissioner has taken to appoint a permanent assessor. We have gone through the past three years attempting to get by by borrowing the services of assessors from the Province of Alberta, who unfortunately are not too often available to us, and by establishing a permanent assessor's office, it should be possible to carry out a methodic study of all of the communities and once assessments have been made then, of course, effect would be given to ordinances which the Council has passed hereto before. I think by and large it is fair to say that the very great majority of the children of people who reside outside the school districts are taken care of in the federal schools rather than in the schools of the school districts.

THE COMMISSIONER: I do not know of any examples of the situation which Mr. Porritt referred to. The school districts have not made any complaint or stated any difficulty that they have encountered in this regard, but perhaps Mr. Porritt can tell us.

MR. PORRITT: Well, I can name a number of schools -- a number of districts where the problem exists but where it hasn't become acute or caused any troubles, or possibly the school officials ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps there is a misunderstanding of the term "school district". I don't mean the district from which the federally-operated school draws its pupils, I mean a school -- the district with a school board, and there are only three of them. There is a school tax being levied in Fort Smith, Fort Simpson -- Yellowknife has two. The only one near the place that Mr. Porritt has referred to is the Roman Catholic separate school district of Hay River because that is all that this brief is concerned with. It is not concerned with the Pine Point School or the Fort Simpson School. These are not in the school districts. There are only three organized school districts in the Northwest Territories and this brief is intended to bring relief to them as they face financial commitments.

There are other school problems, of course, in the Northwest Territories.

MR. PORRITT: This is not the proper place to bring them up then?

THE COMMISSIONER: I would suggest that perhaps it would be best to deal with this paper and confine this paper to its own subject.

MR. PORRITT: I am perfectly in agreement with this. I am interested in the reply to the question, however I get it.

MR. HODGSON: I think the point that Mr. Porritt is raising is that we can well make sure that this is discussed during the time that we discuss the items arising out of the Commissioner's address and if it is not on we can see that it is put on.

DR. VALLEE: We do have a paper on the educational costs or something like that and I think that is a proper place for it to be brought up. I think it is sessional paper No. 5.

MR. PORRITT: This is perfectly in agreement.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): Therefore, are you dropping your question now, Mr. Porritt, for the time being?

MR. PORRITT: Yes, certainly.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): Mr. Hodgson?

MR. HODGSON: I would move that the Committee approve Recommendation to Council No. 11 as read.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): Is there a seconder?

DR. VALLEE: I will second the motion.

MR. HODGSON: Question?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): In favour?

Agreed.

Mr. Okpik left the Chair.

Recommendation to Council No. 11 - Committee Report

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Okpik?

MR. OKPIK: Matters relating to education in school districts being approved as read.

Committee of the Whole to Consider Sessional Paper No. 12

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Okpik. The next item is proposed amendments to the motor vehicles ordinance, Sessional Paper No. 12. Is it the wish of the Committee to have Council deal with this at this time? A motion is in order to return to the Committee of the whole.

DR. VALLEE: I so move, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Dr. Vallee, seconded by Mr. Hodgson. In favour? Contrary? Carried.

I now resolve into Committee as a whole with Air Marshal Campbell in the Chair.

Sessional Paper No. 12 - Proposed Amendments to the Motor Vehicles Ordinance

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, we have before us Sessional Paper No. 12 which is proposed amendments to the motor vehicles ordinance. I find myself in a most interesting position in that I have read the introduction but I have not read the 60 or so pages that are contained in this item. During the course of glancing through it, I noted that it deals not only with the Northwest Territories, but the Yukon as well. It is really a question whether it is proper for us in this Council to deal with amendments to the motor vehicle act in reference to the Yukon. In any case, this is a draft amendment to the ordinance; it is purely in draft form which is now before the Department of Justice and it will now come before this Council, either in the summer session of the Department of Justice and Administration or, alternatively, it will come before it in January, 1967.

I suggest for your consideration that if anybody has any specific amendments to this draft form that we make them or, alternatively, if you have not, that we simply note these proposed draft amendments as far as they affect the Northwest Territories Council only.

MR. HODGSON: I would think that the purpose of bringing them here at the present time is that merely to receive them and no action need be taken. Then if Council members have anything they wish to say in the summer session they may. The understanding we have is that it will be ready for the January, 1967 session and at that time we should be in a pretty good position to discuss it. As you can see, it is a very lengthy document and it is merely for information at this particular time.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question? The Commissioner has the power to make any immediate changes to facilitate the enforcement of the present laws or present regulations?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

MR. PORRITT: I have not had a chance to study this. As the Chairman says, this is a very lengthy document and I have many, many recommendations to put in that might not be in here. However, I am very concerned with the present matters that are affecting us at the moment -- the fact that the licensing year is coming up on the first of April.

Before this Council closes, I am certainly going to have some ideas brought in to the satisfaction of the people living in that country. They must have some action on some points. But I am not in a position to go through this page by page at this time. Whatever is the wish of Council I will agree to, except that before the Council closes this session I would like to offer some recommendations and see if they can be worked in.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to receive these at any time during this session and any time after this session. However, I would suggest that perhaps not later than next July if they are to be effectively incorporated into the drafting process. This is done for us by the Department of Justice.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I presume that this ordinance is being revived to bring it up to date with current needs?

THE COMMISSIONER: That is true. We are aware of a good many complaints and suggestions for improvements and I believe these have all been given consideration, whether incorporated or not. It could be that there are two different approaches that I suggest Mr. Porritt might take. One is to study this document and ascertain whether he is in agreement with all of those provisions and this is, as he suggests, a monumental task, it is a very big job. He may wish to have it that way and give criticism of it item by item.

He may, instead, wish merely to list all of the things that he finds unsatisfactory concerning the present state of affairs, and ask that I incorporate those in to this in so far as I can. Whichever he finds more convenient he should use. Indeed, if any other member wishes to do the same, I will be glad to accept.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, the Commissioner's suggestion sounds like a good one. I would suggest the best way to handle it is to take Mr. Hodgson's suggestion, that we note this document and ask members to file with the Commissioner any suggested amendments that they may have or points that they would like to have incorporated between now and the first of June and that this item be retabled at the next session in the summer. Is that what you had in mind, Mr. Hodgson?

MR. HODGSON: Yes.

MR. PORRITT: This would meet with my approval or my support insofar as preparation for next year is concerned. However, I will want, during this session, to bring up some specific matters that will require the attention of this Council.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Could you make note of those and then bring them up?

MR. PORRITT: I certainly will. I appreciate this opportunity.

MR. HODGSON: Is there any automobile association registered in the Northwest Territories? It seems to me that when dealing with such things as this in the provinces, automobile organizations generally make representation. It is possible that in this instance here that Council members from the North may want to discuss this with any groups or associations or trucking firms or something of that kind.

MR. PORRITT: The Alberta Motor Association has been very, very active in the North, but then they are concerned with Alberta and at the moment we have some slight friction between vehicle ordinances or vehicle regulations between provinces and this is where the hitch comes in.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Then, acting on the suggestions we have from the members, I report that the Council has noted this item and the purpose for which it was intended in the first instance and members intend to give to the Commissioner suggested amendments to this draft ordinance between now and the first of June, with the exception of those which they consider to be urgent which will be discussed. Is this agreed?

Agreed.

Air Marshal Campbell left the Chair.

Sessional Paper No. 12 - Progress Report

THE COMMISSIONER: Air Marshal Campbell?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, your committee considered the proposed amendment to the motor vehicles ordinance very briefly and recommends the purpose for which it was tabled, that is, it should be for the information of members and acting upon this draft form they individually will provide you with suggested amendments to this draft ordinance between now and the first of June, with the exception of those which they consider to be urgent which will be discussed in your opening address when in Committee.

Committee of the Whole to Consider Recommendation No. 3

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Air Marshal Campbell. The next item is fur buying in the Northwest Territories, recommendation to Council No. 3. Is it the wish of Council to discuss this item at this time? A motion will be in order.

Mr. Hodgson?

MR. HODGSON: I would so move, Mr. Commissioner, that we deal with Recommendation to Council No. 3, fur buying in the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Harvey has seconded the motion. In favour?
Carried.

I resolve into Committee of the whole and ask Dr. Vallee to take the Chair.

Recommendation to Council No. 3 - Fur Buying in the N.W.T.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): The Committee will come to order to consider recommendations to Council No. 3 on fur buying in the Northwest Territories. I notice that this is a very brief statement, a one page statement. The major point seems to be concerned with the creation of new licenses and specifically the travelling cash buying licenses. The recommendation is against this for the reasons set out.

I might just rapidly go over the main reasons. The first is that it is believed that the travelling cash buying licenses would not keep more trappers on their lines. Rather than being an advantage, such licenses could work to disadvantage in several ways. Travelling cash buying licenses could mean the abandonment of outposts now established.

In summary, while the Commissioner does not advocate that a cash fur buying license be created at this time, it is realized that such a license could be of benefit to the trapper by stimulating competition for the furs the trapper produces. If a new type of license is created, it is believed that initially it should be limited to designated establishments in the larger settlements.

Finally, the Commissioner does not recommend the creation of a new license at this time. That, in essence, is the paper and the floor is open for discussion on it.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, at one of the trappers' Council meetings in my constituency -- I cannot recall offhand which settlement this was -- but in the Minutes of that meeting they requested that licenses be issued for cash fur buyers. When I visited the various settlements before coming to this Session, I inquired of them along this line and all of the settlements were very definitely strongly in favour of having cash fur buyers. The main reason, I feel, is to create more competition and thereby the trappers would be receiving a better price for their furs. I feel that the trading and trafficking licenses were restricted to holders of the trading posts licenses in the past because the operators of these trading posts advanced goods to the trappers and outfitted them for the trapping season. I submit that this no longer is practised to any great extent largely because of the trapping advance schemes of this Council and Indian Affairs and Northern Affairs. I no longer feel that the restricting of trading and trafficking licenses should be made to the persons who have trading posts; that this need no longer apply and I feel that this is of benefit for the trappers concerned in creating more competition and resulting in better fur prices to them. Because they request this action, I recommend that the issuing of trading and trafficking licenses be made available to persons who are not the holders of trading posts licenses.

MR. BAKER: As Mr. Trimble has stated concerning fur buying, it is to be regulated by establishing a trading post or an outpost. That is permissible. There is a licence fee paid for an outpost and for a main post. Mr. Trimble submitted there should be cash fur buying and the money paid to the trapper. Is that what he means?

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Yes.

MR. BAKER: I would not be in favour of that. I have lived with the Indians and I know their ways. If there is a group of Indians and there is a cash buyer who pays them a good price, what will be the result? It will conflict with their economy, because the money will end up all in one hand, because they play poker and the one receiving the money for his furs will lose it and the smart poker player will get the whole thing. I think the present regulation is quite satisfactory.

MR. GOODALL: If this practice were accepted as good, I presume the travelling fur buyer would have to pay quite a heavy licence, would he not? I presume the licence would be quite heavy for a travelling fur buyer, much higher than for the trader at the present time, although he is paying high enough.

THE COMMISSIONER: I do not know, Mr. Chairman, whether the fee is specified in the ordinance or whether it is in the regulations; I imagine it is in the ordinance. In that case, it is at the decision of Council what the fee would be set at. However, in any case, even if it is my decision, I would propose to be guided by Council's opinion on this. This is a subject on which I am not well informed and as you see the recommendation is not strong. I have no hesitation in asking you to reach your conclusion on this. I have no advice on it.

MR. GOODALL: I realize there are abuses which could come in if this practice is adopted; I realize what they are. For my part, I do not think the proposal would turn out to be a good thing.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): You would agree with Mr. Baker on this?

MR. GOODALL: Yes.

MR. PORRITT: From time to time, I have brought this matter up in little talks. I have advocated that there is a change necessary and that we must go along with the times to a certain extent and modernize ways, especially in the large communities which have five or six stores, and one or two dealing in fur. They have to maintain a large stock of goods but they cannot compete, because they have to maintain a variety of things; they cannot compete in general merchandise, so the big supermarket idea for purchasing most of the supplies is the one which takes the business. The other man, according to the law in the past, has been required to maintain a store or a post and this made it difficult for him.

I do not believe we should make it any more difficult to buy fur or any less easy for the man to sell his fur. I do support cash buying, but I believe they should be bonded; I believe they should be resident and there should be certain privileges given. I do not think we should have fly-by-night firms coming in from the outside. I think this is what most people fear. It may be necessary to have an establishment to buy from, or something like this, but I do not think we should put anything in the way of any more fur outlets, because if a man wants to establish some sort of a buying place, I do not think we should restrict him any more than we would restrict a fishing company or any other company dealing in the produce of the country.

In the early days, the trader went with dogs carrying groceries and competed with others in getting the furs from the trapper on his trap line. When the trader came to the settlement with cash, it was a loss to the native because every time he came out from the spring hunt because he ran out of tobacco or something he went into the settlement and lost a few days of his trapping. In the old days, the trapper had the advantage that the man went right to the trapping site and had the needed emergency supplies.

There is room for some change here somewhere. I do not know just what the solution would be. I definitely think they should be resident and should be bonded. This is my own opinion.

MR. BAKER: I have expressed my opinion previously. When I was in the country first, I used to take dog teams and take some cash with me and take some supplies also. I travelled from camp to camp; I went from the headwaters of the Thompson River into the barren lands, loaded up with supplies and cash, fish nets and dogs and a rifle. I bought furs from the Indians. When there was a group of Indians all together trapping, when they got the cash, as soon as they got it they would spread a blanket and some of them would start to play poker. I played poker with them myself in those days.

MR. PORRITT: I believe Peter used to buy the fur and get his money back in the poker game.

MR. BAKER: There is competition right now. The trapper comes into the town of Yellowknife or Rae, or any other place. There are two trading posts in Fort Rae. If it is brought to me, I bid on it. If the payment is satisfactory, he sells it to me right offhand. It does not have to be a barter deal; it is a cash transaction. I pull out a roll of money and dish out the money to him. Even if he owes me an account, I do not deduct the money. I cannot do anything about it if he does not want to pay me. Sometimes it is a profit in the end.

The trapper has no complaints nowadays. Even in the outpost there is competition. They know the price and they are paid cash. When a fur buyer purchases from them it is on a cash basis. There is no such thing as barter any more; you pay them cash and they turn around and buy for cash. Mr. Porritt, I think, has a great deal of experience in this.

MR. OKPIK: I do not know where this recommendation came from, but it seems that perhaps Mr. Trimble, who is from what was my area at one time, could give me some explanation. I have no idea of what changes have taken place over there. I wonder whether competitive fur buying has been established more in that area.

MR. TRIMBLE: To begin with, this paper resulted from the requests of the member from Mackenzie South, not myself. I do not recall ever entering into a discussion on this matter at previous sessions. I do not think the condition at Aklavik or in that area has changed from when Mr. Okpik was there. There are communities which have only one fur buyer, and in most cases it is the Hudson's Bay Company. The large centres usually have two fur buyers, but there is very little competition between them. I think it is usually a situation of none of them paying very much.

So far as fur being shipped outside is concerned, it may be increasing. I think the request of this Council to do away with royalties on fur, which should take effect with the drawing up of a new five-year agreement, will have a further effect on encouraging the trappers to ship their furs to the auctions. However, at the present time, there are very few that I know of, certainly none of the poorer or smaller trappers, who ship their fur; they cannot take advantage of this because they need the money right away.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): We seem to have reached an impasse. I might sum it up and ask Mr. Goodall to comment. We have heard the opinion of those who would like to see some change in the existing situation and we have heard the opinion of those who are not enthusiastic about change.

MR. GOODALL: As a further comment, I might say that we do have the trappers loans from the wild life department and also from the Indian Affairs Department. I enquired of our local game officer at Fort Simpson whether or not this had been implemented and whether or not people had applied for loans. He said there was one non-Indian. He is a man who came back with a couple of thousand dollars and it was easy for him to pay off his loan. I then enquired of the Indian superintendent how the loans are being repaid and he said at the rate of 30 per cent. A trader in letting out \$1,000 for fur would not let out credit after one season if he is only getting \$300 back on a \$1,000 investment.

MR. TRIMBLE: When I was in Fort Good Hope, I was told that in previous years they got back 100 per cent. The constable there -- or perhaps he is a corporal, I am not sure -- told me that the Indian Affairs Branch only expects to get back 30 or 35 per cent; they anticipated this when they started the program.

There is one point I would also like to consider here; that is the present trading post licence and the trading trafficking licence. Presently, any person or any corporation having its principal place of business in the Territories, or any co-operative established under the co-operative association ordinance, is required to pay \$150 for each of the first two years and \$10 per year thereafter. Any Indian or Eskimo is free. Any religious organization also is free, and I fail to see why a religious organization should be able to carry on a trading and trafficking business with a free licence. Any person not included in paragraphs (a) to (c) has to pay \$150 for each of the first four years for his licence and \$10 a year thereafter. In addition to this, the trading and trafficking licence issued to any person employed by the holder of a trading post licence is \$10 per year. I do not believe I agree with this system of licensing.

In line also with what I mentioned concerning fur buyers' licences, I

would think there should be a set fee established for the persons who now have to pay this licence of \$150 for each of the first two or four years, whichever the case may be, and a set licence fee for each licence such as other licences of perhaps \$25 or something.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): We will now have our recess.

---Short recess

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): We have a quorum now. Let us resume discussion on fur buying in the Northwest Territories. Could I be permitted to make a suggestion? I am sorry, Mr. Trimble, I cut you off.

MR. TRIMBLE: I understand Mr. Kwaterowski, the Superintendent of Game, is coming to Ottawa to assist us in questions I intend to raise concerning game and since the Game Branch is in direct contact with the people who administer this business, and knowing what fur is taken in the Territories and what amount is sold in the Territories and what is sent outside, and so forth, I would move that this paper be put over until such time as the Superintendent of Game is here and has the opportunity to comment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Is there a seconder for that motion?

MR. OKPIK: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Vallee): Is it agreed to put this paper over until Mr. Kwaterowski is here?

Agreed.

Recommendation to Council No. 3 - Progress Report.

THE COMMISSIONER: Dr. Vallee?

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Commissioner, your Committee has met to consider recommendation No. 3 fur buying in the Northwest Territories, and it was decided to defer action on this paper until we have a chance to consult with Mr. Kwaterowski of the Game Branch, who will be in Ottawa later during this session.

Committee of the Whole to Consider Sessional Paper No. 6

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Dr. Vallee. The next item on the Orders of the Day is Contracts -- Greater Use of Local Materials. Sessional paper No. 6. Do you wish Council to consider this at this time?

MR. HODGSON: I so move, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: It has been moved by Mr. Hodgson and seconded by Mr. Okpik. In favour? Contrary?

Carried.

We will dissolve into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Harvey in the Chair.

Sessional Paper No. 6 - Contracts - Greater Use of Local Materials

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): The Committee will come to order for consideration of Sessional Paper No. 6 with reference to contracts and greater use of local materials. The Sessional Paper comprises two pages and says: "At the 30th Session of Council, the member for Mackenzie South requested that the Administration put greater emphasis on the use of local materials in contracts awarded for N.W.T. projects. (Requested by

Mr. Porritt, Page 546.)"

Is it the wish of the members of the Committee that this paper be read in full or are the members familiar with it enough at the present time to call attention to it? Is there any discussion?

DR. VALLEE: Speaking for myself, Mr. Chairman, I have read it. Perhaps we could ask other people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Can we go directly to the discussion of the paper? Is this agreed by members? Is there any discussion?

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, you pointed out --

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Will you speak up, I can't hear you.

MR. BAKER: It is pointed out here in the paper the use of local material. I quite agree with the use of local help, hiring men from the country to do the work with the contractors. But is it a logical thing to do? You can't purchase anything of local material unless it is compatible, it can compete with the market. You probably could bring the material in cheaper from outside than you can buy it locally.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Answering your question, Mr. Baker, the paper refers chiefly to some specific materials which are available in the territories, such as sand and gravel and wood products.

MR. BAKER: Would you raise your voice a little bit, please.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): I say the paper refers -- in answer to your question -- the paper refers specifically to specific products in the territories such as sand, gravel and wood products.

MR. BAKER: We have to import gravel from outside. There is a sawmill at Resolution, that is the Co-op, and it saws lumber. There is lumber sawed in the Province of Alberta in the Peace River country. You can bring lumber into Yellowknife by trucks, land it f.o.b. Yellowknife for \$80 per thousand feet. Could Resolution compete with that? If they could compete, naturally they have got the privilege and we could purchase the material from them rather than bring it from outside.

DR. VALLEE: I have one point to make on this and then I will put it to the elected members and let them discuss this.

First of all, here is a concrete area for our industrial development program. There are a few comments here made in the paper, for instance, that if we had some kind of wood products grading authority in the Northwest Territories that things would be better. There is no doubt that there would be greater use of N.W.T. timber if the wood was properly graded and the moisture content controlled, and so on. These are concrete suggestions which I think should be built into some kind of program.

I just have one other comment to make and that is the very last paragraph, the last sentence, as a matter of fact, "if a wood products grading authority were to be established for the Northwest Territories and the lumber industry developed by private enterprise" -- I should add "by Co-ops" because, as Mr. Baker just pointed out, there is a Co-operative community developed at Resolution which is in this field of endeavour too. That is all I have to say. The main point being that I think there should be a concrete project for an industrial development program.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Thank you, Dr. Vallee.

MR. PORRITT: I would like to bring Mr. Baker up to date on prices. He can't bring lumber into the country for \$85. a thousand at Yellowknife. It is costing \$105. a thousand. The Fort Resolution people are well able to compete except for transportation. This is their only problem.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Thank you, Mr. Porritt.

MR. PORRITT: While I am on this, as the bill is referred and it was partly for the use of more materials, I would like to enlighten some of the others who may not know what I was driving at at the time. It was to use, as it says, and many contracts that were let I know it is not us that is letting them, but in many contracts that are let, items are specified that are only made on the outside. The contractor might be able to leave a little leeway in the contract that he could bid on the price as specified on the item, and bid a second bid using local material of similar grade or the same grade, or something.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Could I ask Mr. Porritt to quote an example of this, because I got the impression when we are talking about the use of local materials we are really talking about lumber, plus the ingredients to make concrete.

MR. PORRITT: Further down it is concrete. Last year, I was looking into the cost of the jail and at the time we didn't have any reasonable tender for building the jail at Yellowknife and there are concrete beams in there that are built in Edmonton. I was told they couldn't be done anywhere else. Maybe we shouldn't be using this type of beam but I don't seem to see the reasonableness of freighting beams by truck to Yellowknife, because they have to be trucked. I understood they were purely ornamental from one of the contractors who bid on the contract.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: What we are really talking about then is the use of lumber and sand or gravel, is that right? These seem to be the two products available locally for use in construction?

MR. PORRITT: Well, naturally they wouldn't bring in sand or gravel, but they were bringing sand and gravel in in the manufactured form.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Surely, but when we speak of local materials, are we speaking of any other products except lumber and sand and gravel?

MR. BAKER: No.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): That is the subject of this paper and I think we should speak about the three resources.

MR. PORRITT: I don't think our industrial development has gone further than manufacturing these at the moment. There is talk of making a chipboard plant but it hasn't come to anything yet.

THE COMMISSIONER: I believe that if you will ask Mr. Carter to come before the Committee and invite him to outline the possibilities it might be helpful. His knowledge on this subject is very extensive.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Perhaps you would care to come forward, Mr. Carter.

MR. BAKER: I have a word to say, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Porritt submitted ---

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Just a moment.

MR. HODGSON: Perhaps as the Commissioner invited Mr. Carter through you, Mr. Chairman, maybe we should hear from Mr. Carter. I want to speak to the subject but perhaps -- I am prepared to waive that for the moment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): You had your hand up so long I was getting a little embarrassed. Has any member of the Committee any question to direct to Mr. Carter? If not, the Chair would like to give Mr. Carter the opportunity of making any explanation on the subject he may care to make along the lines of greater use of local material. Any information you have, Mr. Carter, would be very useful to the Committee.

MR. CARTER: I am afraid, gentlemen, at the moment the exposition I can make is in terms of plans for the future rather than in terms of exactly what is going on today. A certain amount of local material is, of course, used now, as you all know, in connection with many of the construction projects, particularly the smaller projects which are carried on in the smaller communities.

The larger projects, the construction of major schools, this sort of thing, because of the Federal rules under which we have to operate in the construction of these large edifices have to contain a whole series of specifications which would be understandable to the contractors all across Canada, and so that we can make sure the contractors do deliver a building which meets certain standards.

As far as possible, we do encourage the contractors, even these large contractors, to use local material. On the other hand, I think it is fair to say that in many parts of the North dimension timber, for instance, once the specifications are known and the specific strengths are known, are simply unavailable.

For instance, in the Inuvik area we have been trying to get going for some time now a logging project, a milling project, and as a result of this there is quite a bit of timber available. We very much hope that within the next year or so that the production from this will not only be enough to meet the demand of each year, which has roughly been the case until now, but it will also be able to get ahead of itself by a year, to allow the proper stock-piling and drying of the timber and it is only when you can get to that sort of stage where you can really measure from an engineering point of view exactly how strong that timber is and how it can be incorporated into the designs of these larger structures.

So that as far as the timber products are concerned, the aim is, as perhaps just hinted at in this paper, to get ourselves into a position through the logging project in the delta, but we would hope also through the various private enterprises that are carried out in the Mackenzie, to make full use of the products that they produce. So, this is only a starter. The subject as a whole is much, much wider than this, and I think it gets to some extent into the whole area of the use of local contractors, to buying things locally, and so forth. If you would like me to get into those areas, I might be able to.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Thank you, Mr. Carter.

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Chairman, I want to carry on from where Mr. Carter left off, but before doing so, I want to comment on a point that Dr. Vallee made a few minutes ago. This is an involved process, but only certain aspects of it are being touched upon in this particular paper. Now, if we envision a "Buy N.W.T." program then, of course, such a program as this, it would seem to me, would be part of the industrial division's functions to try and organize this kind of a program. But that only is from the point of view of promotion and

organization and things of that kind.

Now, having said that, what is made in the Northwest Territories that can be used, as this talks about, for contracts of local material, this, of course, cuts down your area.

Now, I think of going down on the way to work in the morning I see a sign that says "Buy Ontario Apples". Well, in British Columbia, they say the same thing, "Buy British Columbia Apples", and so it goes. There is a natural development of a province to promote their own particular products.

Now, here it talks about in this submission of having a grading authority or standards for specific dimensions of lumber.

Now, I would hope that it wasn't envisioned that the government would set up and staff a number of authorities such as this, because if it was, there really is no end to this. The grading of lumber and the standards and things like that generally are done by industry themselves. Now, I realize that this cannot be done in the Northwest Territories in a sense, because you don't have that type of an operator with that type of money. However, perhaps with grants or something like that, you could organize it, but it would seem to me that it is up to the industry itself to develop its standards.

Having said that then, of course, the specifications as they are given out by those that want to use that material, these are the standards that you would have to set.

Now, I think in the United States there are twenty-five on the west coast, different grading companies, and in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba I think there are about three or four and these lay out a certain level. This to me wouldn't seem to be too difficult a job once it was organized and it merely would mean that someone would be responsible to see that these grades are maintained. Then, when certain things are purchased, the fellow that is purchasing could be assured of receiving what he asked for. If he wants clear or he wants different grades, utility construction, he would know that that was what he was getting. It would be either that or better. I think perhaps that that is the way we could approach that part of it. That, of course, again is only part of the problem, as I see it.

What I note is this problem -- two other problems, and I am sure there must be a lot more but two other problems that have been brought home to me are the fact that a lot of the contracts that are let lay down specifications that cannot be filled within the Territories. It is impossible. These specifications say that it must be a certain type of equipment, and that it is not possible for a person within the Northwest Territories to have that type of stock available. Now, a big operator, to name one or two, such as maybe Marwell, Poole or some of these people, have ways and means of building up huge stocks and have ways of getting reductions. This is something that the fellow in the North doesn't have. He has no such means of doing this and, consequently, he is at a disadvantage and I don't think you could overlook this point.

Now, the second point is that I wondered -- the thought just runs through my mind -- whether or not people selling material such as cement and things of this kind, basic things, they shouldn't have registered offices in the Northwest Territories to operate in the Northwest Territories. I don't know, I just throw this out as a thought. But, again, we must keep in mind that when we, as a government, are buying, we are using public money and, unfortunately, or fortunately, there are rules laid down that say that you must do certain things. You must get three bids; you must go through

certain stages, and this slows down a lot and it does tend to tie the hands of the government or the particular department or section of the department that is handling this. This seems to me to be one of the problems. But I would not like to see a huge study made of this thing, because it may take years and years and then, as somebody suggested it, we would have to have a second study group to study that study group, and so on. It seems to me we should try to make it simple, but I just wondered if we should start somewhere and perhaps it should be companies that are selling their goods to the Northwest Territories, and I mean in a big way, such as laminated beams and things of this kind, that they shouldn't have a registered office in the Northwest Territories and then you may be able to do something about it.

Now, there is one last thing that just came to me, it just crossed through my mind. Don't forget there is this possibility of dumping, and it can happen within one province to another, where a company has a maximum level of production and if he can make that amount then he can be assured, because of his volume, of making a comparable profit and he can dump off extra amounts at a lower price in the Territories, and this sometimes could be the reason why he is able to do this. It must be awfully frustrating to a sawmill operator, say, for example, at Fort Simpson, to have his lumber sitting on the bank and he can sell it at a certain amount and then find lumber floating down the river from somewhere outside of the Territories at a cheaper rate. It must be absolutely frustrating. I can appreciate this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Thank you, Mr. Hodgson. Is there anything which you wish to suggest formally?

MR. HODGSON: I beg your pardon?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Do you wish to make any formal recommendations?

MR. HODGSON: No. I would think that a suggestion such as that would have to be thoroughly studied. I just threw it out for what it was worth. Perhaps the Committee should discuss it and decide what to do.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Mr. Baker?

MR. BAKER: In speaking on the question of lumber, I do not believe any local firm that sells lumber on the market can compete with the lumber that is shipped from the outside, unless, of course, the Government can pay a subsidy to the contractors to compete with the outside market. This may help to encourage industrialization in the Territories. Lumber can be shipped from the Peace River country. I have purchased lumber and shipped it in from the Northwest lumber sales at Edmonton at \$90. a thousand. In the meantime, the contractors in Yellowknife have to purchase it for \$155. a thousand. Mr. Porritt was quite correct in mentioning the high cost of lumber in Yellowknife. However, I do not buy from the contractors at Yellowknife or the building material merchants. I have it shipped in from the outside. It is landed by truck. I presume it could be landed much cheaper. What I understand from others is that lumber could be brought into Yellowknife in the neighbourhood of \$80. a thousand. I think it is up to the government to pay a subsidy to compete in order to encourage local industry.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Thank you, Mr. Baker.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I agree with what Dr. Vallee said. I believe we have now reached the point in time where the departments responsible have developed specifications that are so sophisticated that it precludes the use of local materials, that is lumber, for construction in the Northwest Territories. That being so, I think in reading this

paper through perhaps we can do something at the moment which will help the problem.

You will notice that the Department of Northern Affairs Branch states that engineers may permit the use of local lumber for joists, studs, girds and rafters provided that such local lumber shall possess characteristics equal to or superior to those possessed by the lumber specified.

The Department of Public Works states that local lumber may be used for structural members such as studs, trimmers, bridging, bucks, furring and sheeting, provided that they possess characteristics equal to or superior to those possessed by the lumber specified.

I think what we need to do is change the specifications and say they must be used, provided they are all of equal characteristics or better. Therefore, I would suggest that these "mays" should be changed to "should", and that this principle should be followed throughout in the calling of tenders for the use of materials.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): You would subscribe also to the ideas of having standards established to do that?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I would suggest that we use the existing standards, if possible. It is possible that the standards are too high. However, assuming that they are not, then I would suggest that we make it mandatory that local lumber be used, providing they meet the characteristics of these specifications.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): I do not think that it should be too difficult to have some similar standard in the Northwest Territories in making it competitive in that respect.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: That may be so, but my point is that it should be mandatory that local products should be used.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether any province in Canada has a compulsion of this kind to buy within the province. This is a major move. I am not even sure it is lawful for a businessman to be compelled to buy inside a given province. Supposing he says that he can buy it cheaper in another province? This is a very important undertaking.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): I am aware of that. I would like to make a comment on that. I am aware that in the prairie provinces there is no compulsion. Rather, the trend has been the other way. However, in some cases, the statement is that preference should be given, provided the quality of the material and other relating factors are equal.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I do not know how you word it, but you know and I know that in certain areas in Canada, local materials are required to be used in construction programs.

MR. TRIMBLE: This is only dealing with government contracts and has nothing to do with contracts of private firms?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): I believe so.

MR. TRIMBLE: I see no reason why the government cannot specify in its contract whether or not local materials must be used. I think they should be able to do this, and I support what Air Marshal Campbell has said, and if he puts it in the form of a motion, I will second it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): As the Chairman of the Committee, I suggest that due attention be given to the remarks of the Commissioner.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, I have one more comment to make.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Mr. Commissioner is talking.

THE COMMISSIONER: I suggest that you invite Mr. Carter to comment on this point. As I said before, his experience in contract work and practise is very good.

MR. CARTER: This whole question of local preference has been looked at very carefully by many of us, and I think perhaps more by myself than anybody else because I have been interested in the possibilities of using it as a device to try and encourage greater development of industry in the Territories. Through the most careful inquiries that we could make, not just official ones, which, of course, provide the sort of answers which are not necessarily true, but also through "behind-the-door" inquiries, we will say, of the various provinces of Canada, we could not locate any provincial jurisdiction where there is any legal requirement of the kind that you are suggesting. Even in the Province of Prince Edward Island, there is no requirement for the use of local materials or anything of this kind. This does not exist. The Atlantic provinces, the economic council, for example, has come out flatly against it. I am not suggesting that this should be your approach. What you are talking about now is something which you do not find certainly in any of the major jurisdictions in Canada.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I agree, but there is no requirement that local materials be used. On the other hand, we sit around the table and talk about developing a labour force and so forth. This is one medium that can be used to help obtain our objective and avoid the passing out of welfare funds. Is there legal reason that you know of why it should not be set out in the specifications?

MR. CARTER: First of all, I would like the comments of a legal adviser on the legal ability of the Territorial Council to rule on the handling of a Federal Government contract.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I could argue that also, because we are not really talking about the use of Federal Government funds. We are talking about the use of Territorial funds and Federal Government funds.

MR. CARTER: Perhaps to make this simpler, the comment I would like to make is that I am assuming for the moment that the factor of price is roughly competitive. In other words, your motion would not be suggesting that even though it cost 10 times as much to use local material that we should use it?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I would not expect to find a differential of that order of magnitude.

MR. CARTER: What would it be?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: That is a matter of judgment. However, I think it has to come back to my point of Territorial funds and Federal funds expended on one project. I can see no reason why we could not develop a set of guidelines which would require the use of local materials.

MR. CARTER: From the point of view of the Department at any rate, we would have no objection at all to the wording of those particular clauses saying "should". Indeed, this is what we are doing now. The question of differential is an interesting one. I think Council is perfectly at liberty to say that it thinks it might be.

At the present moment, there is a distinct difference between those contracts which under the government contract regulations must go to Treasury Board and those which are within the authority of the Department. The contracts which are within our authority are almost entirely limited to Territorial firms, or they are advertised only in the Territories.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: This is good. This is what we are really trying to extend to all contracts. Could you say what percentage of the funds spent in the Northwest Territories on construction programs would come within this area that you have just mentioned?

MR. CARTER: That is in terms of purchases of local materials?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: No. The complete construction budget.

MR. CARTER: Labour and everything else?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Yes. I mean if the budget is \$100,000, is 50 per cent of it spent in the way which you have just outlined?

MR. CARTER: This would vary in the projects.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): In view of the answer, I would like to defer discussion on this.

THE COMMISSIONER: May I elaborate on the reference that I made there of whether this is lawful or whether it is offensive to the confederation principles for a province or a territory to restrain trade or employment by insisting on the use of local materials only.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. As I say, I know very well of one province that has discontinued the practice of declaring preferences.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is on contracts.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Thank you.

Mr. Harvey vacated the Chair.

Sessional Paper No. 6 - Progress Report

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Harvey?

MR. HARVEY: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to report that the Committee, of which I am Chairman, has discussed the question of greater use of local materials on contracts in the Northwest Territories, and at this time I wish to report progress.

Northwest Territories Act before Federal Parliament

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Harvey. Before adjourning, I would like to make a statement concerning the Bill to amend the Northwest Territories Act.

Whenever Parliament has amended the Northwest Territories Act, and this has been done several times in the past two decades, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories has been consulted. This is right, because the Northwest Territories Act is the principal document on which the Government of the Northwest Territories is constituted. The present amendment that has been announced in the speech from the Throne was no exception. The Minister of Northern Affairs discussed with me the

substance of the proposed changes. Indeed, some of the changes originated as suggestions from the Council of the Northwest Territories. The Minister also gave me an opportunity to comment on the specific wording as sections were drafted. When printed copies of the Bill reached me last Friday, I believed that it was final and had been made a public document by appropriate action in the House of Commons. Therefore, I directed copies be handed to the Members of the Council of the Northwest Territories with other papers as they assembled for the session, since this proposed legislation is of vital importance to them. Three Members called at my office during Friday, as they arrived in Ottawa from their homes in the north. They received copies. On Monday morning, I learned of the question in the House of Commons, and I realized that the Bill had, in fact, not been introduced to the House. When this was explained to the Members, they returned their copies to me. I regret that this error occurred. The fault was wholly mine.

The hour being the time for adjournment, Council is adjourned until 10:00 o'clock to-morrow morning.

---The Council adjourned.

MR. THOMPSON: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to make a brief, as I mentioned in my address, from the Chief of the Indian Band of Fort Good Hope.

Committee of the Whole to Continue Consideration of Seasonal Paper No. 6

THE COMMISSIONER: Motion.

Continuing consideration in committee of recommendations to Council and seasonal papers, Seasonal Paper No. 6, Contract - Greater Use of Local Materials. Mr. Harvey, Controller, returned this to the committee of the whole and I will now resolve into committee of the whole this bill.

Seasonal Paper No. 6 - Contract - Greater Use of Local Materials

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): The committee of the whole will please come to order.

At 10:00 o'clock, I believe you had the floor at the adjournment last evening. Have you anything further to say?

MR. MARGARET CAMPBELL: Yes, would we ask Mr. Carter to come forward, please?

Mr. Chairman, we have discussed this problem at length at various sessions of Council. It seems to me that we now find ourselves in a position whereby the specifications being used by the Department of Northern Affairs and the Department of Public Works are so complicated that they really are not appropriate to work of the contract which is being done in the Northwest Territories, bearing in mind that our objective is to make the best possible use of local materials.

In this case, as I see it, the local materials are mostly lumber, sand, gravel and the ingredients for concrete. Recognizing that I think I would like to make two suggestions to the committee.

First, I would suggest that we ask the administration to examine the specifications which are being used by these two departments from a point of view of reducing the complication so that they will be more

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1966

10:00 o'clock A.M.

The Council of the Northwest Territories was reconvened in Ottawa at 10:00 A.M. on Wednesday, January 26, 1966, for the First Session 1966, this being the Thirty-Second Session.

All members were present.

PRAYERS.

THE COMMISSIONER: Questions and returns. Petitions.

Brief from Chief of Fort Good Hope Indian Band - Tabling

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to table a brief, as I mentioned in my address, from the Chief of the Indian Band of Fort Good Hope.

Committee of the Whole to Continue Consideration of Sessional Paper No. 6

THE COMMISSIONER: Motions.

Continuing consideration in committee of recommendations to Council and sessional papers. Sessional Paper 6. Contracts -- greater use of local materials, Mr. Harvey. Yesterday, Council referred this to the committee of the whole, and I will now resolve into committee of the whole to resume this study.

Sessional Paper No. 6 - Contracts - Greater Use of Local Materials

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): The committee of the whole will please come to order.

Air Marshall Campbell, I believe you had the floor at the adjournment last evening. Have you anything further to say?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Yes. Could we ask Mr. Carter to come forward, please?

Mr. Chairman, we have discussed this problem at length at various sessions of Council. It seems to me that we now find ourselves in a position whereby the specifications being used by the Department of Northern Affairs and the Department of Public Works are so sophisticated that they really are not appropriate to much of the construction which is going on in the Northwest Territories, bearing in mind that our objective is to make the best possible use of local materials.

In this case, as I see it, the local materials are mostly lumber, sand, gravel and the ingredients for concrete. Recognizing this, I think I would like to make two suggestions to the committee.

First, I would suggest that we ask the administration to examine the specifications which are being used by these two departments, from a point of view of reducing the sophistication so that they will be more

applicable to the requirements of the construction programs in the Northwest Territories as opposed to the construction programs which take place in southern Canada. That is my first suggestion.

My second suggestion is that we ask the administration to look into the present regulations which are given as guide lines to the engineers on the projects and to the tendering companies. These regulations state that local materials may be used. I would suggest we ask them to change the word "may" to "should" or "are required to be used if that is practicable or possible".

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): You mentioned two departments of government only that you wish this to refer to.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: As I understand it, they are the two departments which carry out the construction in the North. I will add to that, "or any other department in respect of which territorial-federal government funds are spent."

MR. CARTER: So far as we are concerned, we would be very happy indeed to look at the specifications with the points in mind that you have brought out. To the best of my knowledge, the specifications are those that are applicable across Canada. I think our desire should be to see the standard of production in the Northwest Territories brought up to the point where it can not only compete with Canadian standards but perhaps even exceed them.

The examinations we have made of the Delta logging project, for instance, for which we have had direct responsibility, certainly indicate to us that the standards can be met without too severe difficulties.

While we will be glad to look at the specifications, I think our long-range goal should be to bring the production to the point where it does meet with specifications.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I agree with you and I am conscious of the fact that in certain areas we are passing out welfare on the one hand when we could be employing the labour on the other.

MR. CARTER: Yes. So far as guide lines to contractors are concerned, and in respect of the word "may", the word "should" is in practice the way we approach it. Perhaps we can do more to push it than we have been doing. We would prefer the word "should" to the word "must" because the word "must" would put us in difficulty on occasion.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: We will leave it to you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): There is the question of grading. This is mentioned in the conclusions in this paper.

AIR MARSHALL CAMPBELL: I notice that the word "grading" is used in the last paragraph. It says "if a wood products grading authority were to be established". I do not know enough about it to speak on it.

MR. GOODALL: I do not think there is a great difficulty in respect of the grading. There are two kinds of lumber; there is seasoned lumber and green lumber.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Would you like this in the form of a motion?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): I would like a comment from Mr. Carter so that we can clarify anything we say in accordance with his recommendation.

MR. CARTER: I, myself, have not seen the papers which set out just what

would be involved in the grading authority, but I do not think very much would be involved from a governmental standpoint. This surely would be a question of attempting to set out in co-operation with the producers in the Territories what are reasonable standards which they should shoot for. The policing, as one of the Council members mentioned, in the southern part of Canada is done locally by the companies themselves. This may not be possible in the Territories as yet. I think it would be possible with the Delta logging project which we control. It might be necessary for us to look at the forestry industry in the Mackenzie and have periodic visits to the mills which are producing lumber in an effort to help them achieve the standards and to see that by and large they are achieving those standards.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): It seems to me that if we do not mention the subject of grading, in our efforts to get local material used quickly, we might arrive at a stalemate or be stalled on this point.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: As I understand grading, a company grades its products to meet certain Canadian specifications. On the other end of the pipeline there are engineers on the projects who accept or reject the materials used. I would look on that end of the pipeline as being the screening end so far as the Northwest Territories is concerned.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): You might have a situation where one contractor would not accept and another one might accept, and this type of thing going on, whereas if you had standard qualifications this might be avoided.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I think we have to leave this up to the accepting authorities on the contract as to whether or not the lumber meets the specifications.

MR. PORRITT: I do not think we should go into the matter of trying to create some grading compulsion, because it is going to be unworkable. In respect of the standard of the items for sale, as Mr. Campbell has pointed out, the manufacturer tries to bring his standard up so that he can obtain a market. I would like to say that in the case of the co-operative sawmill at Lac la Loche, they have a grader there now; he is a native boy who had some previous training at one of the bigger mills. He is doing a remarkably good job. I do not think we should start setting up standards or anything like that or else we will get involved in too many things.

MR. BAKER: To elaborate on the subject, I really do know that all the contractors who pursue contracts in the Northwest Territories mostly employ available help locally; they are not reluctant to do that. They help the people of the country exceedingly. They employ all the carpenters and labour men. The local contractors like Henderson and Johnson have their own material yard and their own lumber yard and everything. They use the material they import from various sawmills like Fitzgerald. Everybody is concerned and interested in seeing that the local industry is patronized; there is no doubt about that. However, you cannot convince business people of this, because it is not business policy to buy material locally if they can bring it in cheaper. I was speaking to the manager of the Northern Canada Power Commission; we were talking about the transmission line from the airport to Stag River. He said, we will do it when the school is approved; we will put the transmission line through there. What about the poles, I asked. He said he can bring them in from British Columbia cheaper than he can get them here. Why is that, I said; you can cut the trees and peel them here. He said, I agree with you, but we can have better poles which are all treated for less money than we can get them locally. I cannot convince him. He says he can bring the poles in by truck and spot them right on the location and have them put up in position. They

do patronize local industry when they can. We produce fish in the Territories, but they import meat from outside. You would not say that everybody in the Territories should eat fish exclusively.

In my opinion, it is illogical and incomprehensive to discuss the matter in the first place, because it is not based on business practice to start with.

MR. HODGSON: Yesterday, in my first remarks on this particular paper, I think I said it is a paper that covers a subject which has many facets to it; it by no means is complete. It only touches one or two aspects of the subject. If it is the intention of the government to institute a "buy in the Northwest Territories" within the Northwest Territories, then we have to go out on a promotion campaign for this purpose.

In respect of the materials that are produced in the Northwest Territories, they are precious few. If, on the other hand, it is a program to patronize the distributors who are located in the Northwest Territories and who buy their goods from southern Canada and maintain a business in the Northwest Territories, then that is another aspect of the subject.

Having said that, if you want the department to purchase materials that are produced locally -- and lumber is one of these particular products -- then you are going to have to lay down standards; somebody is going to have to lay down standards. I would point out that in southern Canada and in the United States, and for that matter in Australia and Sweden, the standards are not laid down by the government; they are laid down by the industry itself. On the west coast, it is called the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau, and then there are a number of other organizations. There are 25 in Washington and Oregon alone, and three operating in western Canada.

I think at this stage it is almost impossible for us to expect the industry in the Northwest Territories to organize this because they are not big enough. Therefore, the only way I can see us doing this, if it is desirable, is to give them a grant. I would be opposed to the government taking this over, in other words, have inspectors and have standards of all sorts.

I see no reason that we could not assist the producers of lumber in meeting certain requirements which are established by the industry itself. If this is what we want, then I think we can work towards it. As Air Marshall Campbell stated, the requirements of the department are one thing. In respect of the specifications, the industries should lay them down and then they should meet the particular requirements that are needed. I see no reason that a great percentage of the dimensions, particularly in lumber, could not be met and used from what is produced in the Northwest Territories.

DR. VALLEE: On the matter of a grading authority for lumber, something apparently is needed. I agree with Mr. Hodgson that we should not have an employee of the government actually doing the grading. Could this kind of thing not be done by persons operating independently who could be hired to do this under contract -- I gather those who are doing it now are attached to the lumber companies -- and whatever subsidization is necessary in respect of this could be provided. I offer that as a concrete suggestion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): I am not an expert in the lumbering or timber business. I know Mr. Hodgson knows a great deal more about it than I do. However, when lumber is produced, it is produced from trees that are not all of the same composition and standard; some of the wood is clearer and some is more knotty and that type of thing. At the time it comes out

of the mill, it is graded and piled in different sizes and types of wood and then when some specification calls for a certain grade of wood, this can be used for that purpose, and this is the thing that I was thinking about, so that the territorial grading in this manner could produce wood which could be used without a lot of quibbling and questioning, and everything else, and this could be used for certain purposes, whatever standards are set.

Now, I may have a completely erroneous idea of what the present members of this Council are getting at but this is what I personally was thinking about, producing standards of wood that could be used and this was a means to an end in getting local materials used more quickly in construction for various purposes in the Territories.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I think what you say is quite correct. I think our objective is to get a reasonable standard of construction in the Northwest Territories, coupled with the use of local materials and labour. If I turn my suggestions into a motion, it will be to the effect that we ask the administration to look into the specifications being used in the construction programs in the Northwest Territories, where federal and provincial funds are used, with a view to amending or modifying them in a manner which would permit a greater use of local materials. That would be recommendation No. 1.

Recommendation No. 2 would be that we ask the administration to delete the term "may use Northwest Territories materials", and insert in lieu thereof "should use N.W.T. materials", or whatever term that in their judgment would require a greater use of local materials.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Thank you.

MR. BAKER: I would like to understand the circumstances well before it is put on to a motion. That is, can you compel the contractors to buy the production of lumber, the lumber produced in the Northwest Territories? Can you compel them to that? Unless they can put the goods out on a competitive basis ---

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): I think the administration is simply being asked to produce some means by which it can be done.

MR. BAKER: That means that the government doesn't purchase the lumber, Mr. Chairman. The contractors purchase it after they assume the contract, naturally.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: But do you not want to develop the lumber industry in the North?

MR. BAKER: We will, but the government would pay a subsidy on the prices. I am strongly concerned to see the local production being consumed and used, but we have got to have it based on logic and the idea is to make it logical so it will be put into effect eventually. The idea is that we can't very well induce the contractors to buy lumber if they can ship it in cheaper.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Thank you very much, Mr. Baker. Mr. Hodgson?

MR. HODGSON: I wonder if you could read back the Air Marshall's motion?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Air Marshal Campbell's motion is in two parts, the first of which requests the administration to examine specifications on construction projects in the Northwest Territories which use territorial-provincial (?) funds to amend or modify the specifications to permit greater use of Northwest Territories' materials.

I think that should be territorial or federal.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Territorial and federal.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Does that cover the first part of your motion?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): The second part is to request the administration to look into the present regulations given as guidelines to engineers and tendering companies, and request that whenever possible local products should or are required to be used rather than the use of the word "may" in connection with Northwest Territories material.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: That is a little double-barrelled, but what I am really asking is that in paragraphs (2) and (3) where the word "may" is used, it should be deleted and the word "should" be inserted, or whatever terminology the administration thinks meets our requirements.

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Harvey?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): I am preparing it now. The revised wording is that we request the administration to look into the present regulations given as guidelines to engineers and tendering companies, and request that where the word "may" is used in the specifications that it be deleted and the word "should", or other suitable wording, be substituted. You are making the motion, Air Marshal Campbell. Is there a seconder to the motion?

MR. HODGSON: I will second it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Seconded by Mr. Hodgson. Do you wish to comment as well, Mr. Hodgson?

MR. HODGSON: Yes.

MR. BAKER: I have one suggestion to make, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Just a moment.

MR. HODGSON: I believe that this motion will start the project on the road. I would hope that we would not get caught up in a long involved situation that would take years to bring to a conclusion; that is number one.

In other words, what I am saying is that I would hope that Council would not put down such stringent rules on it that would hamper the administration from putting it into effect as soon as possible. That is number one.

Number two, under no circumstances could we make it mandatory that you shall do this because if you did you would have a reversal of the present situation and you would have no standards, believe me, because there would be no need for them. You could produce all the lumber you liked and know full well that it was going to be sold, so that I think that the Air Marshal's motion goes as close to the brink as it could go, and as I noticed the Director nodded that he understood the question of "should", what was intended here, so consequently I think we should support the motion as made.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): The substitution of the words "or other suitable wording" might be better.

MR. HODGSON: I made the point that it should not under any circumstances be "shall".

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, I have a suggestion to make. My suggestion is this: possibly the government should purchase all the lumber that is cut and ready for use in the Northwest Territories by local industry there and pay a reasonable price for it, whatever there is, but then the government turns around and sells it on the competitive market at the prevailing price, whatever it is, and that you can compel the contractor to use the local material that way. Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, I would like to finish. The government takes it from the producers and then turns around and sells it. He doesn't have to do it at a price. The government controls that. If you want to move the lumber industry in the Northwest Territories it has to be assumed by the government to purchase all the lumber and then dispose of it to the contractors. I mean to go at it in a business way as the right way of going at it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Thank you, Mr. Baker. Is there any other discussion on this motion? Are we ready for the question?

MR. HODGSON: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): All those in favour of this motion? Contrary?

Carried.

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Chairman, having disposed of that, could we now return to the question I raised about the assistance in providing some kind of grading authority. It appears from the sessional paper that some guidance is requested from this Council by the administration on the matter, because in the concluding sentence we have the following passage, "Greater use could be made of local lumber. However, if a wood products grading authority were to be established for the Northwest Territories and the lumber industry developed like private enterprise ..." and I suggested yesterday that we add "by co-operatives". Now, do I take it -- and this is a question directed at Mr. Carter -- that the administration would like to have such an authority and would like to have our recommendation, or how do I take this sentence?

MR. CARTER: I think perhaps the guidance which would be given to us in general terms by the Council passing the resolution that has already been made by Air Marshal Campbell, this would give us, I think, the objective and the means would be something which we would then work out in co-operation with the local timber producers and with the Commissioner. I think this would be sufficient for us once the objective has been set by Council. I think this is the practical way of doing it.

THE COMMISSIONER: I find Mr. Baker's suggestion a very interesting one, that the government itself might purchase timber and grade it and stock it. Government organization is not a good form for this but this Council has before today thought of the proposition of setting up a development corporation; one of the objectives of this would be that it might have building materials available for any person who wants to buy. At the present time the Department of Northern Affairs has certain stocks of materials and so has Public Works, but these are not available on the market. The studies that the administration might make on this subject, I suggest might include the possibility of some such move.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Would it be agreeable to the Committee that a third part be added to this? Is this necessary?

THE COMMISSIONER: I wouldn't put it in the form of a motion, I would merely let this be in the record, and the administration can include

this in their studies. THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Thank you. Is there any further discussion?

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention the fact that in many areas we have private enterprise already stocking lumber in lumber yards and I wouldn't want this to conflict in these areas. It would be all right in remote areas where there is no supply, but where there are supplies already established and maintained, I don't think we should even consider entering those fields.

MR. GOODALL: I think that the suggestion of the Commissioner might be welcomed by sawmill operators. The government should stockpile lumber for sale and make it available to sell to the people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Harvey): Thank you, Mr. Goodall. Any further discussion?

If there is no further discussion, we have then dealt with sessional paper No. 6.

Sessional Paper No. 6 - Committee Report

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Harvey?

MR. HARVEY: Mr. Commissioner, your Committee has considered Sessional Paper No. 6 dealing with the greater use of local materials in contracts in the Northwest Territories and considerable discussion took place in this connection.

Amongst the items mentioned was the fact that this was a concrete area for an industrial development program and that in the development of the use of local materials, co-operatives should be considered as well as private enterprise.

It was emphasized that in many respects there should be some leeway in the contracts to promote the use of local materials and permit them to be utilized to a greater extent and included in this was the mention on several occasions of grading, so that there would be some grading in the Northwest Territories, particularly of timber, in the same manner as is done in the provinces so that the materials in the Territories would have a status in this respect.

There was a suggestion of registered offices for companies as selling agents in the Northwest Territories and there was also a suggestion made by yourself that perhaps the question of a government corporation in the Northwest Territories should be considered for the merchandising of lumber in particular and possibly other materials in a manner which would permit it to be obtained quickly from stock piles.

A motion was passed asking the Administration to examine the specifications on construction projects in the Northwest Territories which use Territorial and Federal funds; to amend or modify these specifications to permit greater use of Northwest Territories' materials. This motion had a second part to it requesting the Administration to look into the present regulations given as guidelines to engineers and tendering companies and where the word "may" is used, it be deleted and the word "should" or other suitable wording be substituted.

Mr. Commissioner, this is my report.

Commissioner's Address - Replies - Committee of the Whole to Consider

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Harvey. The next item of business is the consideration in committee of the Commissioner's Address. I believe the Commissioner's Address was referred to Committee by a motion of the Council.

I now resolve into Committee of the Whole with Air Marshal Campbell in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, we have been resolved into Committee to discuss the Commissioner's Address and your replies associated therewith.

In order to facilitate the discussion and make as much progress as we can, I would like to suggest for your consideration certain guidelines.

First, that we constitute an agenda which would consist of those items which you have each raised in your replies and to that end the Secretary has already produced a start on that agenda. I would suggest that any member who has other items that they would like to raise in this Committee, that they add them to this agenda before we complete the discussions.

Is that agreeable?

Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You will notice that some of the items which you have raised are covered either by Sessional Papers or recommendations to Council or legislative papers and I think it would be proper for us to discuss the item that you have in mind associated with those papers.

There are other items which you have raised which I believe can properly be handled in the form of formal questions; in which case would you please so indicate.

Would those guidelines be satisfactory to carry on the discussion with?

Agreed.

Territorial Civil Service to Handle Responsibility

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The first item on our agenda then is the Territorial Government's staff to handle such matters as education, welfare, housing, and economic developments, to have more responsibility in Northern developments. Mr. Porritt and Mr. Okpik.

What did you have in mind, Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I feel that we are just not getting anywhere in our development because the services in the North are too remote and I felt that we should be getting services moved into the country. I think if we are going to have any form of self-government within the next decade we are going to have to start working now, not next year or two years from now.

I think that the Federal Government would be very anxious to turn over some of these responsibilities and departments to us now, starting with some of them and the ones that we are vitally concerned with. I happen to have been taken unaware and I have not got my notes with me because I did not know we were going to go on with this this morning. However, it is my general feeling that we should be taking over some of these services progressively.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Okpik, would you like to add to

what Mr. Porritt has said?

MR. OKPIK: I think what I had in mind here was the educational program which is under the responsibility of the Federal Government. We have not tried to improve our program in isolated areas under our Territorial Government which, of course, is not available at this time. I am thinking more or less about the education of the adult and the kindergarten group who are not being given the opportunity. They have other school systems like hostels and regular certified schools. However, I feel that the adult education and the younger groups at the beginning are not being given the opportunity, shall we say, to advance themselves. What I am concerned about is the period where he, or she, is coming from one language to another language.

On the question of welfare, I feel that there has been a lot of give and take here because at one time the Department of Northern Affairs was responsible for the Eskimos and their welfare. The Department of Indian Affairs is responsible for the Indians and their welfare. However, I feel that the people who are sandwiched in between these are the Metis and the people who are living in the country as citizens and they are neglected far too long. I think that we should give them the consideration of being equal to any of the welfares that we issue to people of these two groups. I believe some white people are not getting the benefits that they should be receiving and this is why I think we are creating some unhappy situations in certain settlements in this regard. If I am a Treaty Indian, I get the opportunities of welfare from Indian Affairs, if Eskimo I receive it from Northern Affairs. However, I think the person who suffers and needs it more is the people who are sandwiched in between as I have just described.

With respect to housing, I would say the housing has advanced considerably and there is no doubt that it is going to improve. However, in a place like Yellowknife, in the municipality, these housing standards are not acceptable because of the standard of construction and engineering. What I am saying is that there are two different groups involved in this housing program for Indians and Eskimos. One is a pre-fab house. I believe it is just a box or a crate -- perhaps not quite as bad -- but not very well constructed. These are not available to the Indians but only available to the Eskimos. There again the Metis are lacking in benefits. I think we should take a look at this question and I think we should be responsible for some type of housing in accordance with the Municipal Affairs.

Then on the question of economic development, we have some resources that have never been considered. Mr. Trimble's report mentioned the industry of whaling which has never really come off the ground and a lot of people were unhappy after it failed. It was not properly geared into the way it should have happened. I am saying this because I live in this area. I am sure that there were a lot of thoughts going through the people's minds; they thought if they could have handled part of this economic development and the responsibility possibly under our Territorial Government, they could have had some inside picture of where it would fail, rather than putting a \$100,000 mill in there. They could have started from the ground level and worked it to a point where it could have been of some benefit to the people. This is not the only place that this has happened.

Another question which we have to consider is that if people are interested in development we should give them all the encouragement we can, rather than holding down this opportunity. I am not saying that we have failed but I think there are some very good recommendations which we have never really considered.

With respect to the northern development as a whole, I think a lot of

consideration should be given to mining, railroad building, transportation, aircraft and so forth. In the general conferences across the country we have no representation from the Territorial Council. I believe if we looked into this whole situation we should be able to look into the future from observing the development of the northern trend.

These were my thoughts.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Thank you, Mr. Okpik. Generally speaking, then, you agree with Mr. Porritt that the responsibility for the areas which you have covered should be transferred to the Territorial Government as soon as practicable?

MR. OKPIK: I would say within a reasonable amount of time. We are not going to change tomorrow but I am sure we are working towards this end.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Then you have set out some problems in the areas which might be looked into by the Administration in the meantime?

MR. OKPIK: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): As far as the transfer of responsibility to the Territorial Government is concerned, I think that we will be covering that under the Carrothers Submission, will we not?

DR. VALLEE: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We will bear that in mind then. However, in the meantime, I might suggest that we pass these problems to the Administration.

MR. OKPIK: Yes. The Territory should be given the opportunity to hear what progress they have made in regard to this turnover.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Yes. We will take these minutes, if we may, and adjust them.

MR. OKPIK: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I welcome Mr. Porritt and Mr. Okpik's statements in this respect. They are encouragement for going ahead with doing things that I have already put under way. I think we are close to the point where we can suggest timetables now. Within the next six months this can be done for achieving some of these objectives.

I am not sure what is meant by more responsibility in Northern development. This is something that I would have to study more. At the present time, the economic development of the north is the responsibility of the Minister of Northern Affairs and not of this Council, although our interest in it is, of course, obvious. I think the Chairman's comment on that point is a very important one. You will be discussing it again when you discuss representations which you intend to make to the Carrothers Commission.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Commissioner, what you say, I am sure, is very heartening to Mr. Okpik and Mr. Porritt. I wonder if you could, sometime during this Session, give us an indication of this program that you visualize.

THE COMMISSIONER: I said the timetable can be made in the next six months for doing a number of things. I am already working on this; the building up of staff to do this work is started. The passing of the Public Service Ordinance is accomplished. The regulations under it

are not yet made. They are a big piece of work. I cannot undertake to have them made in less than six months or so from now. Many aspects of this will require the consideration of the federal-territorial financial committee which is preparing the fiscal plan for the next five years. I said that I hope to see the outline of how we might proceed on this available within six months; that is, the accomplishment of it. Indeed, Mr. Okpik referred to this and stated that he is not advocating that it be proceeded with precipitately. It has to be proceeded with so that the whole program which we do set up works efficiently.

The proposition of moving the government of the Northwest Territories to the Territories is first in my consideration on this, and at the present time I am proposing, and working toward, accomplishing this by September, 1967. As I say, I hope to have further timetables within six months.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, in summary, shall we state on the paper for the Carrothers Commission what our objective is in this regard, recognizing that the Commissioner already has certain actions underway which he has outlined and, thirdly, that the problem raised by Mr. Okpik be conveyed to the administration through the medium of the minutes.

Justice - Territorial Responsibility

The next item we have was raised by Mr. Porritt to the effect that the justice responsibility should be handled in the Territories. Would that not also come up in the Carrothers Commission papers?

MR. PORRIT: I do not know where it would come in. I do not think the Carrothers Commission is going to be of any value to this Council in the immediate future. I think some of these problems are going to have to be handled by bringing them to the attention of whoever has the responsibility.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Do you have in mind having the matter of justice referred to the territorial council?

Public Defender Required

MR. PORRITT: I think the main thing is a public defender for the North; we do need a public defender in the Northwest Territories. It is getting to be more urgent. I have no complaint with the present justice, except that it is not working satisfactorily; the people are not able to take advantage of it. Those in the remote areas see a plane buzzing overhead; it drops down and the police have four or five cases which have been pending for a month or so. These persons have nobody to defend them or advise them and do not even know if their case is going to be brought to court. I do not want to interfere with justice at all, but sometimes a man is picked up; he does not understand, but he is charged with something and he acknowledges he has made a mistake and has to come to court for it. But he does not know when it is going to be. Sometimes he is told he is going to have to come to court, and he may have to wait for several weeks around a little village, waiting for this day to come.

I know this is difficult to handle, but I think we should have a public defender and that there should be more consideration in justice. There are many cases which involve private matters, arguments which develop into fights and things like that. If a person was able to go to somebody and find out what is right and wrong, there might be a lot fewer cases.

MR. GOODALL: There is a defence counsel now.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am puzzled by what Mr. Porritt has said. I cannot understand how a public defender -- which is a principle I am in favour of -- can help in the matter of scheduling of hearings, arrests, and the arrival of a judicial party at a settlement. Is there to be greater advance warning of these things? I cannot understand that a public defender is a legal counsel for people who are having private disputes. I never have heard of this kind of thing; that is, somebody to whom people can go for advice so that they avoid getting into personal fights.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I have not put it clearly. I believe, however, that Council members understand what I am getting at. I do not want to see it confused by someone saying I am seeking somebody to schedule everything. I already have mentioned the problem is difficult; I know it is difficult. We need a public defender. What his work would be, I am not too sure, but we need somebody of this nature. Maybe I am not putting it properly. The people must have somewhere to get advice. I am not laying a complaint against the courts of the North. This may be all we can give, but it is not enough that there is no defence at a court or no recourse in the small communities.

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Chairman, I feel I know what Mr. Porritt is getting at. I think what he is asking for is an arrangement of legal aid for people, firstly, who are not sure whether they are being properly treated legally with reference to a particular case or, secondly, if they find they are not that there be someone who would represent them if they do not have the resources at their disposal to take up their case.

In the southern part of the country, and I suppose for that matter throughout most of the organized world, the legal profession itself agrees to provide legal aid. Most lawyers take on some cases a year at no charge to the client and either defend him or represent him, and it can be representation in a multitude of cases. I suppose if it were a murder case or something of this kind, and the fellow had no money, the court would direct that somebody represent him. However, I take it that Mr. Porritt is talking about lesser crimes and that some vehicle should be brought into being which would allow for this type of service. I do not think at the moment in the Territories there is hope of the legal profession fully providing this type of service, because the very cost of transportation alone would be extreme.

Perhaps public defender is the wrong terminology, but what I think Mr. Porritt is driving at is having someone available so that if someone had a case he could be referred there for advice and if there were grounds for action that the action be taken. I think this is what he is getting at. It seems to me there are a number of organizations in southern Canada which will give free legal advice. For instance, the Automobile Association will give you free legal advice if you have a ticket or a case of this kind. It does not cost you anything; if they have to take action on your behalf, then you are charged a minimum fee for this service. I know the trade unions do this. The organization I came from had three persons on the payroll at all times for that particular service. However, in the Northwest Territories it is possible that there is no such service as this. I think that is what Mr. Porritt is driving at.

MR. GOODALL: The judicial party which travels around now does have a defence counsel with them. If the offender does not have an opportunity to speak to him before court, the court will adjourn and he will have an opportunity to get the facts from the accused.

MR. HODGSON: I think the horse is out before the door is closed. I believe what Mr. Porritt means is that something be done before it gets to be a court case.

MR. PORRITT: I think we should be happy to spend a few dollars to keep

people out of court and out of trouble, because otherwise it is more expensive for the government in the long run. Many of these things can be settled without going to court.

MR. OKPIK: I think the person does not have much time to consult on such cases to begin with and when he is travelling with the judicial party the impression in the eyes of the people is that since he is the defence counsel, travelling with the judicial party, he is a part of the prosecution party. I think this is something which sort of reflects in the minds of the people. They say "I can't get help from them if these people are coming here to prosecute me". That is the impression I would get. I am living in Yellowknife now and there is a new fellow who came in from Calgary. There have been some cases referred to him which he would not take. One reason is he is not prepared to defend any minor charge for \$10, \$15 or \$20. I take it to prepare the case properly he needs the provision of funds.

I think if we are to have the right type of attitude on the part of the people, we should be prepared to give the amount that is needed in order to fill the gap. If a person travels with a judicial party I think I would hesitate to ask him for help.

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Porritt has brought up several different problems. I think what is needed is that these problems be put in some sort of order. There are problems of justice, scheduling things, and letting people know when they have to go to court. There is a whole range of these things, such as problems of interpretation and so on. It seems that the Carrothers Commission will be taking this into detailed account and they will be asking questions about each of these aspects.

However, Mr. Porritt feels there is a certain urgency about some of these problems. I would suggest that he might make some concrete recommendation in the form of a motion or something about each one of these aspects of justice which he feels urgently needs to be changed; then we might have a discussion here which would be pointed. There are so many aspects of this, such as planes coming in and so on, and we do not come to any point. If he feels there is a great urgency about several of these specific points of justice, I suggest he make a motion of some kind.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think that is a good suggestion. I think Mr. Porritt really is looking for some sort of legal aid service for want of a better term. I agree with you that if we wish to get anywhere we should suggest a course of action.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, it is true there is legal defence accompanying the judicial parties which travel around, but most of the cases in the North are tried by justices of the peace in which case the defendant has no legal advice available to him. In many cases the justices of the peace have little knowledge of the law and rely heavily upon the advice of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

I feel there is a certain amount -- possibly you could call it segregation in this regard. The native people know practically nothing about the law and generally plead guilty whether or not they would be convicted and found guilty in court. They simply do not know. If they do not plead guilty, then they would not be tried in most cases by the justice of the peace but their case would be put over for the judicial party when it comes in. As an example of this, you could take my case when I decided to celebrate Christmas before the season begins. I, of course, plead not guilty and the case was put over for the judicial party, and when it was known that the party was going to arrive, I received a summons, which is the proper procedure and I, of course, have no objection. But this procedure, so far as I know, never has been applied to any of the native people simply because they do not realize they do not have to go

unless they receive a summons within a certain period. This is merely an example of what the situation is.

I think there should be someone at the major places at least who can provide assistance or some help for the native people when they are brought into court -- some type of representation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Before they get there.

Well, gentlemen, we have really set out the problem. How do we come to grips with it? I think we all are clear on where the problem area is at the moment. Do we accept Mr. Trimble's suggestion that legal aid service should be established at major centres?

MR. GOODALL: In these small cases which are brought before the justices of the peace, they do actually have legal aid; they have the interpreter and he is a good defender. It is known to happen that he would say, "You do not have to tell them that." He gives them legal aid right there under the judge's nose and nobody knows it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): If he is a good advisor and a good interpreter.

MR. TRIMBLE: I never have seen a case where there has been an interpreter.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): What is our course of action?

MR. HODGSON: Just to get the thing started, why not draw this problem to the attention of the Canadian Bar Association to see whether they can be of any assistance in this regard. Obviously we are back to the same point; either it is provided voluntarily by someone or some organization outside the government or the government has to pay for it. It is either one or the other. I would think perhaps we should appeal to the Bar Association of Canada or the N.W.T. for some thoughts on this, and then we can get to the basis of making some decisions. I would think that would be one approach; there probably are other approaches.

MR. OKPIK: Mr. Chairman, may I make a suggestion that perhaps our legal adviser could give us some advice on what procedure we should carry on.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, it is now coffee time. I would suggest that we ask our legal adviser to develop a course of action for us. One course of action would be to go to the Bar Association, but there may be other courses of action which could be found to meet this problem.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I have already asked the Legal Adviser for advice on this subject and he has given me data as to what is done in some of the provinces in the administration of legal aid.

I am not in a position to make recommendations concerning what we might do in this regard in the Northwest Territories now. It is a very complicated and, incidentally, very expensive business. It is also crossed through and through with the practice of the legal profession. It is not just expensive in money, but it is out of the question to place a person competent to give advice of this kind in small places. If you want advice of this kind in a responsible and authoritative way, you have to have a very well-qualified person. You cannot expect such a person to be in a small place, to be located in a small place; even if you offered him a good salary he would not stay there because he hasn't got an exercise for his talents.

I am not in a position to offer any comment or advice as to how to solve this problem at this time, but I assure you that it is being looked at. I assure you that it has very much concerned the Carrothers Commission. I do not share Mr. Porritt's view that the Carrothers Commission will not be likely to be helpful in this regard.

The administration of justice is something that I am very keenly interested to see put on a basis that is more suitable for the Northwest Territories than the present system, but great progress has been made in the past in this. Mr. Porritt gave us examples of the things he thinks will not work well. I suggest to you that the things that are positive achievements in this regard are very extensive and interesting and creditable that have taken place in the past decade. I am not content to leave the progress where it is now; I am determined to see it carried further; I am determined to see improvements made in this field. It can't be done in a few minutes or have a quick decision here that we engage some person and establish him at one or other of the dozen or so places where we have Justices of the Peace.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Porritt, would you be happy if we left this problem up to the Commissioner and the administration, recognizing that they have it under advisement and ask them to give a report at the next session of Council? It is obvious from what the Commissioner says that he is very conscious of this requirement and that something is being done on it.

DR. VALLEE: I was going to make one concrete suggestion earlier. There is a study going on now by the Canadian Welfare Council, a national study of the problems faced by Indians across the country, not just in the Northwest Territories, with respect to the law; problems of enforcement, problems of the judicial process, problems of correction, and that kind of thing. Now, while this is perhaps a little too specific for us in the sense that it deals only with Indians, still inevitably the findings of such a study will have a bearing especially on the people of the Northwest Territories whether they are Indians or not, because many of the problems being studied are the problems of the peoples who live in remote hinterland areas. I might mention Mr. Gene Rheaume, a former member of parliament from the Northwest Territories, is a director of this study and that it is a very practical one.

Now, we could ask the Canadian Welfare Council to extend the study to the Northwest Territories. It is under way now and they have already set up little projects in different parts of the country, but as far as I know they weren't going to pay too much attention to the Northwest Territories. We could ask them to have a special look at the Northwest Territories with respect to the kind of problems that have come up here.

THE COMMISSIONER: I agree with every thing Dr. Vallee has said except one. I doubt that this is a worse problem in remote places than in big cities. I think there is difficulty of justice for people who don't have money or resources or don't know what they are being arrested for or what their rights are. I think that this goes on in every big city in Canada and nobody knows much about it. Every time a judicial party arrives in a remote settlement, everybody in town knows all about it, and I think an accused person is more likely to know and have reasonable advice than the unfortunate person who is enmeshed in the toils of the law in the big cities.

The whole question, gentlemen, is in great ferment all across Canada. The discussion of an ombudsman, discussion of legal aid is to the fore in every province.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): But I take it you are in favour of

Dr. Vallee's suggestion that we ask the Canadian Welfare Council to extend their studies to include the territories?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Well, Mr. Porritt, to carry my suggestion one step further, that we recognize that the Commissioner and his staff have this problem under active consideration and that we ask for a progress report at the next session of Council. In addition, we will ask the Commissioner and his staff to refer the problem to the Canadian Welfare Council from the point of view of having the Northwest Territories included in their study and, secondly, would you like to see us ask the Commissioner to refer it also to the Bar Association. That was a suggestion made by Mr. Hodgson.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I would be quite happy with this, and I would like to see the Bar Association also included.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): All right.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, on the issue of justice to be handled in the Northwest Territories, is there any complaint of anybody being mistreated in the Northwest Territories courts?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): There is no suggestion of that, Mr. Baker; it is just the problem which Mr. Porritt outlined that requires legal aid or attention.

MR. BAKER: I mean, has anybody been committed for trial in court where they have the prosecutor there and they also have a defence lawyer to represent them who is appointed by the government? I believe all the people who are to be tried in court should know where they are at exactly. Some of them plead guilty and some of them ---

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Porritt is suggesting that legal aid be more readily available to those people in trouble, and we are asking the Commissioner if he will look into it further, and report back to Council next session.

MR. HODGSON: To get the subject on the rails, I would so move that,
Mr. Chairman.

MR. OKPIK: I second it.

Carried.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Now that we have achieved something, gentlemen, we will break for fifteen minutes.

---Short recess.

Land Titles Officer - should be set up in North - Land Prices Prohibitive

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, we have covered Item No. 1 and item No. 2.

Item 3 is Land Titles Office to be established in North to encourage buying of land, etc. Facilities to be surveyed. Prices to be reasonable (Mr. Porritt) - Freehold land costs prohibitive and should be investigated (Mr. Goodall). I would like to ask Mr. Goodall to state what he has in mind.

MR. GOODALL: Mr. Chairman, with reference to this matter of the freehold

property, there has been representation made to me that the cost of land is too high in the Northwest Territories and in particular with regard to the prohibitive costs of surveying which are included in the costs of purchase before the title can be obtained. The cost of land in the Northwest Territories is \$8.00 an acre, and a person in the north has to pay the costs of the aeroplane charter in there for the surveyor, and representations were made that the costs comprising two acres were \$400.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): In other words, you feel the present charges associated with the acquisition of land are too high?

MR. GOODALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): How should we go about this, Mr. Commissioner?

THE COMMISSIONER: The land is federally-owned and the regulations regarding land disposal are federal. They are complicated because the grant of Crown land is done by letters patent and this involves a process that defies speeding up beyond where it is now.

The long-term way around this is to empower the government of the Northwest Territories to handle land disposal matters. It is one of the things that I believe ought to be handled by a corporation, when you can have swift, almost immediate, action.

In the short term, the only method by which the Council can express its views and hope for an improvement in any condition that is unsatisfactory is to make representations to the Minister of Northern Affairs.

In connection with the regulations that require that the land be surveyed before title can be granted, I would not advocate any change. The land, I think, must be surveyed and a proper legal description of it be given. Who pays for the survey is another matter. You may wish to recommend that the Federal Government ease the burden of the cost of surveys, either bearing it all federally or helping when the cost is excessive, as in the case to which Mr. Goodall referred. I suggest that most of the cases of land disposal requiring survey are not anything like as costly as that because they are in places that are more easily reached by the surveyor and the surveyor is likely to be at that place once a year anyhow and can do the surveying of that particular piece of property for a cost of perhaps \$20 or \$40, this kind of thing, rather than \$400.

Whatever recommendations you want me to make in this regard to the Minister of Northern Affairs should be by resolution in this Council.

MR. GOODALL: With regard to the cost of the land, \$8 an acre, as I understand it, (and I have bought it myself at that price. That was the figure that I paid.) I wonder if that could be considered high?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Surely our objective should be to encourage people to purchase land.

MR. PORRITT: \$8 wouldn't be high, depending on the location. If a man has to build a road to it himself, or something like this, all these things should be considered. If a man got a piece of land right on the highway, a good highway, he wouldn't be suffering by paying \$8 an acre. If the terms of purchase are spread over a reasonable length of time, there won't be a big capital layout at the start. I think we should be seeking some form of homesteading or something similar to filing on a mining claim, which was mentioned a few moments ago by the Commissioner, that the surveyors are usually in an area every year. Well, I think it is an understood thing that an attempt would be made that the survey party would

be going through these likely areas once a year. I think this would cover the urgency of surveying, but the costs could be a lot lower for whoever pays it. I don't believe that we could expect that there would be surveyors available at anybody's beck and call, or anything like this. I think we should have some form of homesteading, or something, and then by progressive steps a man would become the title holder of this land as long as he continued these improvements.

There are quite a number of people in my area now just to the south who are wanting to homestead, they are wanting to take land, but they also want to use the facilities of financing some of their operation. They can't do this unless they have some form of title or something coming, either a title or some assurance that they are going to get the title. These problems should be looked at by somebody, I don't know who it would be, whether it should be a recommendation to the federal government or whether it should be made to the federal government.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Could I ask how long it takes to acquire title after you decide to go ahead?

MR. GOODALL: Originally I had the same problem when I first came into the country, I thought I would like to squat and I asked the district agent at that time how to go about this and he said I could lease lands, which I did up until 1932 and I continued to lease it until such time as the surveyor came along, which was about four or five years ago, and he surveyed it. Insofar as that is concerned, I paid so much money over the years and he didn't charge me for the survey.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I see. What time scale was associated with the acquisition of the land after you decided?

MR. GOODALL: It took a couple of years before we arrived at any settlement. It was in 1958, I believe.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, the suggestion that homesteading be allowed in the Northwest Territories is one that I think is questionable.

Let us take a concrete example. The lands that are suitable for farming in the Hay River Valley are available at a very low cost per acre. I can't tell you whether the farm land is available for \$8, and it may be that the cost ought to be lower. Homesteading arrangements involve a lot of expenditure in any case. I would suggest that the purchase of the land, even if you advocated that it be reduced to \$1 an acre, is a better means of proceeding than the very cumbersome method of homesteading and doing the necessary work each year, and then after a sufficient number of years acquiring title.

All of this involves a great deal of clerical work and supervision. Outright purchase is a better method and I advocate that. However, in encouraging people to take up land in the Northwest Territories, I suggest this can only be in order to farm it or run livestock on it or place a house or a business establishment. For the latter two purposes, land is now available at any place in the Northwest Territories. One can apply for leasehold for the purpose of erecting such and such buildings and if they are erected within two years the lessee can apply for the transfer of this to freehold, outright purchase. However, you cannot go to a place in the Northwest Territories and just map out a portion of the earth surface and say: "I want to be the owner of this land just because I like to own land". If it is suggested that this should be done, I oppose it because I do not think we ought to alienate from the Crown the vast lands of the

Northwest Territories to people who simply want to be the owners of land. One cannot put a proper price on such land. You cannot get any proper revenues from it by taxation and you will be required to service it.

I would like to give another concrete example: There are very large areas in the Slave River Meadows which could possibly be farmed. It is possible that they could be used for running livestock. I suggest that neither purpose is likely to be profitable on a small scale. Either purpose might be profitable if done on a large scale. However, if you open up that land, allow it to be taken up by people with small plots, for them to build houses on and attempt to make a living by farming it, a considerable number of them will find the whole thing is submarginal -- this is the opinion of the Department of Agriculture -- and they will abandon it or live on it on relief. But in either case you will have families in fairly close relationship to one another and while they are there we would have imperative demands set up for roads from farm to farm, for power lines, for schools, and you cannot refuse these things. The cost to the public purse would be very high. According to what our specialists in the economics of farming tell us, it is not a profitable proposition.

I think that we should consider this very carefully before we make any advocacy of the general passing of land from the Crown to private ownership in the North. We ought to figure out what we are trying to accomplish, whether population of the countryside, the placing of dwellings all over the place -- if these are our objectives, I think them unreasonable and unrealistic. The Hay River Valley is a different proposition. Certain sections of the Southern Mackenzie, the Liard, also are probably capable of farming.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I agree in great part with what the Commissioner has said. When I mentioned homesteading I did not mean that anybody could just go out and put up a stake here and there. There must be some regulations. The areas that would be open for settlement would be under some control. There would be a designated area and the public could settle in such areas. At the present time there is no policing or any other way of handling it. You could not stop anybody from doing whatever they wanted to do -- just go to the bush and build a shack or a house and live there if they wanted to. I believe that we could make land available in certain areas which we know are easily serviced perhaps close to a highway or something like that. We should have some sort of a system of giving them a reasonable amount of land. This should not be on a cost basis which would bring the price up too high. There has to be several categories. I agree that people cannot get more than so many acres for gardening on the river flats. You could not have one man taking up three or four miles of a river bank. However, there are areas on which people believe they can make a living. They are already in the process of applying for land or have applied for land. I think we should be prepared to assist them wherever we can with advice or advice to the Federal Government -- what we think might be done to assist these people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, I think there has been considerable discussion on this point. What do you think of this course of action: That we accept the Commissioner's suggestion and then we develop a resolution to the Minister that we think the cost of acquisition of land, namely \$8. an acre, is too high and that it should be reduced. The resolution should be to the effect that we want to encourage the acquisition of land and to this end we think the cost of the land should be reduced. We also think that the process of acquiring land should be more streamlined. We think the cost of surveys should be limited to a reasonable amount, say \$200. We also suggest that we are not in favour of passing out parcels of land on a wholesale basis, but rather that it should be under the control of a land basis where the land can be used for productive means.

Finally, that we ask the legal adviser to draft this resolution and then we take a look at it again.

MR. PORRITT: This is very good, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: I would add the establishment of a land titles office in the north.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): And the establishment of a land titles office in the north.

MR. PORRITT: Yes. I had this suggestion as well.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Is that agreeable?

Agreed.

MR. OKPIK: Could I make a suggestion? I do not know much about this land title business or what direction we are talking about. There are so many contradictory statements. Could members of the Council be provided with a land title ordinance to show what land title means? I mean, it could be the registration of land, or is it a person living on a lot?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Land title is a deed.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is the same sort of thing as a mining recording office, that is a place where people can go locally and apply for the land which they are perhaps unable at that point to give the legal description of, but simply say: "I want to get the land; what do I do next?" And the officer of the land titles office tells them what steps they are to take.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, are you in favour of the course of action which I have outlined?

Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Legal Adviser, would you please draft the resolution, the substance of which we have outlined? Then we will take a look at it sometime later.

Welfare Regulations to be Discussed in Committee

The next item is the welfare regulations and policy to be discussed. I am not sure who the author is, but I understand it is under Sessional Paper No. 3 and also under recommendation to Council No. 9. Who is the author of this?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I was the author of this request and at the same time I requested a copy of the Welfare Policy or Regulations. I have never received this as yet and I would not want to go ahead until such time as I do.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Secretary, could you produce the welfare regulations and policies as applied to Mr. Trimble? There are three categories, Indians, Eskimos and Whites.

MR. TRIMBLE: I understand there is one policy governing all of them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Secretary, could you have that produced for Mr. Trimble? Then we will defer the item until he is ready.

MR. CARTER: Mr. Chairman, we are only too happy to provide these for

the Council. It would be useful perhaps for the Council to listen to Mr. Hefler who is responsible for this area. He could make a few comments on these papers which are used for a whole variety of purposes. If Council would like to hear from Mr. Hefler, we would be only too happy to turn these papers over to him.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Carter, would it not be better that we provide the paper to Mr. Trimble in the first instance?

MR. CARTER: We can do it either way. However, it might be useful to hear the comments first in order to know what the paper is for. It would be helpful, I think, to Mr. Trimble's understanding -- it is a great pile of material -- to be able to go through it quickly, if there was sort of an outline.

MR. TRIMBLE: I am in favour of that, Mr. Chairman. If there are other papers in this connection, I would think that they should all be discussed at the same time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Hefler, you have the floor.

MR. HEFLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. With your agreement, Mr. Chairman, I would like to roughly outline the welfare situation in the Northwest Territories at this time and then go to the detailed consideration of the social assistance program which I understand is the one that the Council is particularly interested in.

At the present time, responsibility for welfare to residents of the Northwest Territories is divided among three administrations: The Indian Affairs Branch is responsible for the welfare of Indians; the Northern Administration Branch is responsible for the welfare of Eskimos, and the Territorial Government is responsible for the welfare of others.

The programs that these three administrations operate are very similar, if not identical. In some particular programs they are identical. In others there are minor variations. The programs cover a fairly wide area. Social assistance, which is the maintenance program for child welfare, is concerned with the care of children; special care which is concerned with the care of people who are physically incapable of caring for themselves; medical social services which is primarily concerned with the people in hospitals, and categorical allowances which is another income maintenance program and is administered by the Territorial Government.

The Social Assistance Program, which is the one you are primarily concerned with, is one that is identical, although it is operated by three administrations. The Indian Affairs Branch uses the same policies and procedures as does the Territorial Government and the Northern Affairs uses the same policy and procedure as does the Territorial Government. Therefore, we can see that there is one social assistance program for all residents of the Northwest Territories. The actual administration of the program for Eskimos and others is done by officers of the Northern Administration Branch in most instances. The Administration of the program for Indians is done by officers of Indian Affairs Branch in most instances. The exceptions are where there is a small settlement in which there is no representative of Northern Administration Branch or of Indian Affairs Branch and in those settlements another government person is asked to do it if there is one. This may be the R.C.M.P. or in other circumstances it may be a missionary or a trader. The great bulk of cases, however, are administered by representatives of Northern Administration Branch or by the Indian Affairs Branch.

The social assistance program is what is called a needs test program and by this we mean that a person establishes eligibility by establishing

that they are in need and in addition the amount of benefit to which they are eligible is determined by their need. There are no maximum rates. Maximum rates are based on actual need.

The program has several aspects. For groceries, we use what is called a pre-added budget system. In this system one calculates the cost of food by actually measuring the cost by pricing a food list and establishing a rate for groceries. The assumption is that the groceries needed for one individual is the same as that needed by another with factors of the age taken into account and with the cost of living taken into account.

The clothing is on a cost basis with a maximum, but with provision to vary it. Shelter costs, fuel costs and costs for miscellaneous are at the discretion of the issuing officer because of the difficulty in setting an average of the pre-added costs for them.

Now at this point, I will give you a copy of the manual, apologizing first that we do not have sufficient copies to go around. We scrounged around the office to see what we could find and were able to come up with five copies which I have. I must also apologize that these copies are not up to date. In general, they are accurate; they are accurate in their portrayal policy. The actual details of how it is done may vary.

Therefore, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will distribute them and then take up any questions which may arise.

MR. CARTER: Mr. Chairman, if you would like to take up the details at a later time this is fine.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Trimble, do you want to have a look at these before you raise your point?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Therefore, we will defer Mr. Trimble's item until later.

Mr. Baker, it is now your turn.

MR. BAKER: Yes. Mr. Trimble stated something with regard to variations; I mean to say different departments would handle welfare. Eskimos are natives in general, as well as Indians. However, I notice myself that there is segregation in this distribution of welfare among the needy and whoever is qualified and eligible for it.

Now, the Indians of the Northwest Territories are different from what they are in the provinces. They do not live on reserves; they are franchised. They have the civil rights as well as any other citizen of the country in general. I mean to say, they participate in elections and they have the same civil rights privileges for the purchase of liquor and attending in beverage establishments and so on. They have every right that the other citizens have in the Northwest Territories. I cannot understand why their welfare could not be handled and administered by the social welfare officers in any place in the Northwest Territories like Fort Smith and Hay River instead of being handled by the Department of Indian Affairs through the Indian agents. The Indian agents are not qualified as social workers; they do not know about the civil rights; they do not handle the welfare properly among the natives.

I would like to see a social worker who is a qualified graduate in the profession handle the welfare for the whites and Indians in general, because the Indians are integrated into the civil rights with the rest of the people. I am very dissatisfied with the situation we have in

the North when we have the Indian agent handling the welfare to the Indians. The Indian agents are not suited to the administration of welfare.

I would like to have action taken to transfer the Indian welfare to the social welfare officers at Yellowknife, Hay River, Inuvik or any other place.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Carter, would you like to say something?

MR. BAKER: I would like to say another word. There is inefficiency in the distribution of welfare by the Indian Affairs Branch at the present time. There is a lack of attention.

MR. CARTER: This is an objective which we very much share with Council, not only in the sense that we are territorial servants but also in the federal sense. What is known as the department which previously looked after Indian affairs and which is continuing with our department now, is in negotiation with the provinces so that the service which is provided by the provincial governments, where the Indians wish these services, will be available. This will be coming about in the Northwest Territories in the very near future.

The Indian Affairs Branch and the Northern Affairs Branch are carrying on discussions with this goal in mind right now. The problem is not one of agreement in principle; it is a problem of staff. In the coming year's estimates -- and this is in advance of it being tabled in parliament, but I think I might mention it -- there is provision for additional social workers, with the idea that they would undertake on behalf of the Indian Affairs Branch to handle all welfare for Indians and all other people in that area. This is coming.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshall Campbell): As I understand it, Mr. Baker, you and the administration are on the same wave length. They have the same objective and have made considerable progress.

MR. BAKER: Who made considerable progress?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The administration, as enunciated by Mr. Carter. You and he think alike. They are endeavouring to achieve what you have enunciated.

MR. BAKER: I would like to see immediate action taken to take the welfare over from the Indian Affairs to the social welfare officers.

MR. CARTER: At the present moment we do not have nearly sufficient staff to be able to do this.

MR. BAKER: The country is full of educated people.

MR. CARTER: Not social workers, sir.

MR. BAKER: You do not have to have a degree; you could have any capable person who can assume office responsibilities under the jurisdiction of a qualified social worker.

MR. CARTER: Yes.

MR. BAKER: I hope immediate action can be taken because we need this badly in my constituency in the North. The Indians are not getting a square deal. I am very much concerned with the welfare to everybody, but I would like to see it for the needy and disabled people so that they can be taken care of.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The administration have your point and they are making progress in that direction.

MR. BAKER: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Carter.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): If it is satisfactory to you, we will leave this discussion for now.

MR. TRIMBLE: I have some questions in relation to the comments made by Mr. Hefler. I would like some clarification. Before that I would like to support what Mr. Baker said about having persons who are not qualified, in the sense of having degrees in social work. I strongly advocate having a welfare officer in every fair sized community. That welfare officer need not necessarily be a highly educated person, so long as there is a qualified person in the regional office. I think it would help a lot to have a welfare officer in each community. I agree that much of the problem is because of shortness of staff.

There is one thing I would like to have clarified. Is the policy as laid out here a combined policy of Indian Affairs and Northern Affairs, or is it a policy of Northern Affairs adopted by Indian Affairs?

MR. HEFLER: Mr. Chairman, it is a policy of the territorial government and of Northern Affairs adopted by Indian Affairs.

MR. TRIMBLE: What part does the territorial government have in it?

MR. HEFLER: To outline the territorial government's program.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is in response to a proposal from the territorial government, not that the department would not have come to the same conclusion if we had not made the suggestion -- I think they would. However, there is a longer range plan; as soon as our public service is set up to receive it, the whole thing would then become a territorial operation. I see that happening in about a year from now. But much has to be done. Legislation has to be passed, federally and territorially I imagine; I am not even sure of that. Quite a lot has to be done before we accomplish that, and it could be two years off.

Relief Food - Welfare Regulations

MR. TRIMBLE: I have another question. I understood -- and I wish you would clarify this -- that you said there was no maximum rate for relief food. I asked this question because I have been under the impression there have been set rates according to the age of the applicants, those rates being a maximum of \$35 for a person over age 16, \$30 between ages 12 and 16, \$25 for those between ages 6 and 12, and \$20 for those under the age of six. Is this a fact or is it not?

MR. HEFLER: This is a fact, allowing that it varies from community to community. There is a maximum for groceries in each community and there is a maximum for the family constellation.

My reference to no total was that if there was a family of ten people, they are entitled to a certain amount and if a family of fifteen people they are entitled to more than that. There is no cut-off at which the size of the family and the need ceases to be taken into consideration. There are no maximums on fuel and on shelter -- it is the actual cost, having in mind the reasonableness of the situation. But groceries do have a maximum.

MR. TRIMBLE: Is there a maximum in relation to clothing?

MR. HEFLER: Clothing comes in between. There is a maximum that is

not really a maximum in the sense that it can be varied in the circumstances. In the odd case there is a yearly maximum, but in extraordinary cases -- for example, in a case where someone lost all their clothes as a result of a fire or what have you -- the maximum can be disregarded; but there is an operational maximum.

MR. TRIMBLE: Is that maximum the same throughout the Territories? I understand it is \$50.

MR. HEFLER: It is the same throughout the Territories.

MR. TRIMBLE: This amount of \$50 is correct, is it?

MR. HEFLER: My recollection without referring to the manual is that it is \$120 for an adult for a year. That is my recollection without looking it up.

MR. TRIMBLE: Could you confirm this between now and the time that we dismiss this committee?

MR. HEFLER: Yes.

MR. TRIMBLE: I have another question concerning fuel. I believe you said it was at the discretion of the issuing officer.

MR. HEFLER: Yes.

MR. BAKER: I would like to ask a question. I am very much pleased with the point Mr. Trimble raised on this matter. He spoke about the maximum to a destitute person or anyone eligible or qualified for welfare. It was not specifically mentioned what the maximum is really.

MR. HEFLER: It varies from community to community.

MR. BAKER: What do you mean by that? I would like to know. I am interested in knowing specifically.

MR. HEFLER: In some communities it is \$40 and in others \$25, depending on the cost of food in that community.

MR. BAKER: Of course, in the Northwest Territories the cost of living is extremely high, higher than in the provinces or in any other part of Canada; they pay more for commodities there than anywhere else. For the individual in the area between Rae and Yellowknife, which is the area I am concerned with, is the individual entitled to the maximum of \$40? Is it \$30, \$35 or \$40? Whatever it is, I would like to hear it mentioned.

MR. HEFLER: You spoke of Yellowknife and what settlement?

MR. BAKER: Rae.

MR. HEFLER: The area of Rae and Yellowknife is \$30.

MR. BAKER: Why is it \$30 there and \$35 somewhere else? I would like to know that.

MR. HEFLER: We arrived at these rates by taking a list of foods and costing them. Someone went to the store and figured out the costing.

MR. BAKER: When you buy milk in the city of Edmonton for 23 cents a quart, you have to pay 38 cents a quart in Fort Rae and you buy canned milk for 15 cents a can in the city and you pay 22½ cents a can in the Northwest Territories, and on any other commodity it is from 10 to 15 per cent or up to 25 per cent higher than it is in the city. Why is

it the allowance for welfare is much less in the Territories than it is in the cities?

MR. HEFLER: I cannot really answer that because I do not know what they are.

MR. BAKER: I have another point about the pensioners and recipients of assistance at age 65 and 70. The man at that age has the legal right to \$75 a month old age pension -- a person of 70 and over. The persons of age 65 seek assistance of the same amount of \$75, and they both, I think, have the same allowance as far as welfare is concerned. In the cities, they supplement anybody who has no further income of any kind. In Alberta, I think, they pay so much as a supplement to the old age pension to pay for house rent or buy fuel or something like that. In British Columbia, they pay as much as \$30 to recipients of pensions.

In the Northwest Territories the welfare people look after that and all the pension recipients who have no other income receive a fuel supplement and some other services, like water and garbage service. However, I notice, for instance, in respect of Indians, that some of them get that supplement after I have fought hard for it; they give them some, but they do not all receive it. I cannot understand why they do not. Are they eligible for a fuel supply as a supplement to their pension?

MR. HEFLER: The system is that eligibility for fuel is based on need and whether a person is eligible for fuel is not influenced by whether he is in receipt of a categorical allowance. Every person who receives a categorical allowance does not automatically receive a supplement. A person getting \$75 a month from a categorical allowance and having a need for more would get more. It would be the same if the \$75 a month came from other income. The fact that it is a categorical allowance is not directly related to social assistance.

MR. BAKER: I am referring to people who have no other income of any sort, just \$75, which is not enough for any person to live on. In the North some people no doubt do live on it, but if they pay \$25 for a cord of wood -- and they have to cut it themselves -- when you take that \$25 from \$75 that leaves \$50 a month and who can live on that?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You are dealing with individual questions, and I suggest that during the lunch hour you and Mr. Hefler get together.

MR. BAKER: All right, but I want to explain my point. Recipients of pensions should be eligible for a supplement for fuel supply during winter months.

MR. HEFLER: They are. The difficulty is that the eligibility is based on the individual circumstance, not every recipient of a pension is entitled to social assistance.

MR. BAKER: Thank you very much. That is what I want to know. I am going to put strong emphasis on this to see that they receive it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Shall we defer further discussion on that until later on?

MR. TRIMBLE: I think Mr. Baker received the wrong impression from what Mr. Hefler just said.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): What is the wrong impression?

MR. TRIMBLE: Perhaps Mr. Hefler would like to repeat what he said.

MR. BAKER: That there should be a pension with this.

THE COMMISSIONER: Let me put a question to Mr. Baker. Suppose we took the case of Mr. Baker himself, whom I believe receives a pension of \$75 a month. Does he believe that he should receive a fuel allowance on top of that?

MR. BAKER: Well, if I have no other income, yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, but this is not the way that you put the question to Mr. Hefler. Mr. Hefler said that if you need the fuel allowance, you will get it.

MR. BAKER: That is what I said. I understood that thoroughly and that is why I say it is O.K. Anybody that needs it, I would like to see them get it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Under those circumstances, perhaps we had better go on to the next item and defer that for further discussion.

Capital of Northwest Territories.

Now, items 5, 6 and 7, the capital, the location of it, this is covered under sessional paper 18. I suggest we take it up then.

MR. HODGSON: Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item 8, Mr. Okpik. Thank you, very much, Mr. Hefler. Did Mr. Carter answer your point there?

MR. OKPIK: Yes, I think that was well outlined in the first paragraph.

Representation from Eastern Arctic

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item 8(b), to be more representation of all Northern peoples - to handle own affairs. (Mr. Porritt). That will come under sessional paper 18?

MR. PORRITT: No. 8.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): 8(b).

MR. PORRITT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Right. Representation from Keewatin and Baffin Island required on Council. I think in this connection that we already made recommendations to the Minister at the last session that this take place, did we not?

MR. PORRITT: The idea of this was in the form to get it brought up to date on the question of where we stand and what was coming. When I made this up, I didn't have any ideas and I wanted to find out where it stands.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I know that the Council made these recommendations to the Minister at the last session. I don't know whether the Commissioner wants to comment or not.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I believe the Speech from the Throne announced amendments to the Northwest Territories Act and the Council has been informed by the Minister that this is one of the provisions.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Yes. Item No. 10, Council to

decide -- I wonder if we could defer item 10 for a moment and also item No. 11 for a moment.

Hay River - Temporary Classrooms

Now, could we turn to education, item 12, temporary classrooms for Hay River took six months to order - not delivered until November. Why wasn't the "emergency" better handled? (Mr. Porritt). I think we will find that under the sessional paper there is a report on the progress of expenditures on capital and maintenance items.

MR. PORRITT: We were handed something this morning ---

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): It is in the paper that was tabled. It is sessional paper 17, I am told. Is that right?

MR. CARTER: That would be an opportunity for discussion on it but that sessional paper does not really present an answer to why we failed to produce it before. I think I can say briefly that we boomed on it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Porritt, there was a mistake made and the responsibility has been accepted.

MR. CARTER: This was an unfortunate chain of circumstances, for which I am afraid we have to take full responsibility. Many, many people were involved in it, both in the field and at head office in an attempt to produce the information required by Treasury Board before we could get authority to go ahead with the contracts. It just plain took us too long and we are awfully sorry about it.

Pine Point - Lack of School Facilities

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item 13, inadequate facilities at Pine Point. That covers the school housing program at Pine Point, I take it?

MR. PORRITT: Pardon?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): 13, what do you have in mind, Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: I asked a similar question, and what I am concerned with here is that the problem is also going to present itself again this next year, and I would like to know if it is being taken care of.

MR. CARTER: As with the Hay River situation, we are also very sad about the Pine Point one. At Pine Point, there is perhaps a slight excuse for us in that while we knew a school was needed two years ago, it was not until much more recently than that that we came to know what the population was going to be at Pine Point. Nevertheless, the school should have been ready on time. Because we are conscious of the problem that happened this past year, we have taken very special steps to make sure that as of September there will be the necessary additional temporary facilities installed and on the site ready for the children where the completion of permanent facilities weren't taken until the following year.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, there is one other item that I just want to comment on. This sort of tempered my questions, and the reason for that was that there was a statement also of what is going on at Hay River at the moment in heating, and I would just like to stress here this business of working in a school while the school is in operation just doesn't work, and the reason given in this newsletter is that the furnaces as the cold weather developed in December the old furnaces -- there was a series of explosions and other failures. I just want to

clear up the point. I am not kicking about something that happens like that, I am not complaining about this, but this isn't the fact. This heating development at Hay River was almost a year in the talking stage before they got things under way. Then they got it under way in the middle of the school term and had to work with doors open and vents open here and there and no plumbing, and everything froze up, and all this was going on as the children were trying to study at school and it isn't good enough and this is why it was brought up.

Rocher River - Community School Required

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Does that cover items 13 and 14? Item 14, Mr. Porritt, page 2, thirty children at Rocher River -- school has burned down and not been replaced.

MR. PORRITT: I am just making the complaint that my constituents are asking for a school there and I don't know all the facts of it because I don't know what the department is doing, and I thought we would have had a report on this, but if we have, I haven't been able to study it because I didn't have it in time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Well, perhaps we might ask Mr. Carter if we could have a report later on in the session. Mr. Porritt is asking for a report on what progress has been made in replacing the school which was burned down.

THE COMMISSIONER: Was this asked for before now?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): No, this is the first time. Perhaps Mr. Carter can give something on it later.

MR. CARTER: We could perhaps, when you come to your next item on education, have Mr. Thorsteinsson join me and we can comment on this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): All right. We will deal with that under 14 later.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, the hour now being 1 o'clock, perhaps we should adjourn.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): There is one minute to go, Mr. Trimble. We have the list of items which has been prepared by the staff. This is the best they could do in the time they had available. I wonder if each of you would be good enough to go over it and each member can clarify the subject so that we can have the agenda reproduced and see clearly exactly what they have in mind.

DR. VALLEE: When should we inform the secretariat on this?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I suggest some time before 5 o'clock, so that they can be reproduced this evening for tomorrow morning.

DR. VALLEE: Thank you.

MR. PORRITT: I would like to mention, Mr. Chairman, at the rate you are going, they will all be gone through by 5 o'clock.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshall Campbell): Does anyone want to start before 3 o'clock?

Then we will adjourn now until 3 o'clock.

3:10 P.M.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, I apologize for starting late, But I thought that we might give those people who require a long lunch hour a few minutes grace!

Teachers Should be Territorial Responsibility

Item 15, Council should hire teachers, set salaries, working periods, holidays, etc. Mr. Porritt, what did you have in mind?

MR. PORRITT: Just what it says, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): In other words, it is the transfer of responsibilities? Could we handle these subjects included in this item under 1, bearing in mind that the Commissioner outlined that certain actions were under way, and that we were going to get a report at the next session of Council?

MR. PORRITT: We were also supposed to get some word on 14; wasn't there a report to come in?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): That is to come later in the session. Let us cover 15 while we are at it, and then we will come back to 14. Will that procedure meet your requirements?

MR. PORRITT: I think it would. Unless they give us this responsibility, we can't do this anyway.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): That is right. You will notice we have a number of items listed under 1, education, welfare, housing, economic development, etc., and we can include these items under item No. 1 also when I report.

MR. PORRITT: Yes, unless Mr. Trimble has something on it that might be related to this, item 15, regarding the working conditions of teachers.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Does that cover item 15 if we include it under item 1?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, there is the question of the recommendation this Council made to the Minister at the last session concerning educational leave -- perhaps we had better leave it until then.

MR. PORRITT: All right.

Rocher River - Community School Required

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Now we can come back to 14. I don't know whether Mr. Carter has had time to get the answer or not.

MR. CARTER: Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Thorsteinsson, the problem has been raised about the replacement of the school at Rocher River which burned down some time ago. Will you speak to it, please?

MR. CARTER: Mr. Thorsteinsson, the Chief of Education Division, is with me now.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, the Rocher River situation raises a matter of policy in respect of education for young people in a situation such as this. The policy of the department is that every possible opportunity should be taken to extend equality and

educational opportunity to young people.

It is well known that a one-room school situation is not a good educational situation and it is a policy across the country, all across Canada, to reduce as quickly as possible the number of one-room schools. It is the policy across Canada to extend educational opportunity as far as possible. This is the same policy as we carry through in the Northwest Territories.

Now, why is this? There are some limitations to the one-room school. First, they reflect, by and large, a poor educational situation.

The second thing is that there is a limited amount of resources within the one-room school, both in respect of numbers of pupils and in respect of numbers of teachers. It is only the rare individual who is able to maintain himself in isolation. This goes for teachers as well as for anyone else. The experience that I have had over these many years of visiting one-room schools is enough for anyone to understand very well to what I refer.

The next limitation has to do with teachers and the supply of teachers. There just is not a sufficient number of teachers to fill one-room schools. The situation in respect of this matter is becoming less favourable all the time. At Lac la Martre, for example, we have not been able to find a teacher under any circumstances to keep that school operating. It is a one-room school.

Now, I have quoted an example and the policy in Canada. You might be interested in looking at the policy in some countries, in northern areas that also deal with education of northern people to see how they handle this situation.

In Finland, there is a law respecting this matter, and there they are reducing one-room schools, they are doing away with one-room schools and they are bringing youngsters together into two-and-three-and four-room schools. They used to have twelve hundred one-room schools in Finland and now they have four hundred, and they are getting rid of those as quickly as they can because they believe that this is an inefficient, ineffectual and not satisfactory educational situation.

In Norway, while the law is not as rigid, the tendency to centralize is also common. The same in Sweden. The same situation in Greenland.

So far as Rocher River is concerned, there are eleven pupils of school age. There are, however, some of pre-school age. In order to build a school in Rocher River, it would cost approximately \$110,000. The annual operating cost would be roughly \$20,000. When we realize that there are many youngsters all across the north -- I shouldn't say all across the north, but in certain places in the north that have no education at all, we wonder whether it would be prudent to spend this amount of money for the benefit of eleven pupils in an unsatisfactory educational situation.

We have asked the field to look into this, which they have done very carefully. They report to us, and this is a unanimous report from the field, that in their opinion the Rocher River school ought not to be built.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Before you leave this, Mr. Thorsteinsson, would you tell me what arrangements have been made to provide these thirty children with schooling?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Yes, these children -- and, incidentally, there

are eleven of school age, there are several of pre-school age -- these children can be accommodated in schools where there are residences available for them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Are they being accommodated?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: All those that wish. I think there are three at the present time, the latest figure that I have, that have not chosen to go to the central school.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Eight of the eleven are now in school?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The other three wish to stay home?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: That is my understanding, Mr. Chairman.

DR. VALLEE: Could I ask a question about the examples that Mr. Thorsteinsson gave from other places? He noted a trend in Canada and elsewhere to close down the one-room schools in the countryside, and have people go to schools with larger numbers of classrooms. I wonder if it is true to say that in the great majority of these places the children are bussed to school and taken home that night. In other words, it is not a matter of taking the kids away from the family completely. Is that true or not, or could you give examples of places where the children are actually taken away from the community and brought to a more distant community where they remain away from parents? This seems to be the crux of the problem.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Mr. Chairman and Dr. Vallee, you have raised a very important question. It is true that in southern Canada the general pattern is to bus children into a central school, but there are places in Canada, southern Canada, where residence arrangements have been made for children. The common pattern, however, as Dr. Vallee points out, is one of bussing or transport. In Finland, one of the other examples, I quoted the fact that they still have four hundred one-room schools is due to their inability to this point to have provided residences for these four hundred. They are providing residences wherever they possibly can, and they have been successful in accommodating at least part of the eight hundred that they have accommodated in residences, so the situation in Finland is quite different from that in Canada. By and large, the majority of the children are being brought into residences. That is the same as the situation in northern Canada.

Now, in Norway and in Greenland, the situation is a little different because it does not apply, Dr. Vallee, to the children of six, seven and eight years of age; it applies to the children of about eleven, twelve and thirteen, which is a different question.

Education - Establishment of Schools in N.W.T., Teachers -
Rocher River

MR. PORRITT: I am very glad to have Mr. Thorsteinsson's explanation of why there is no apparent action on this school. I would like to point out, though, that while there may be only 11 children of school age at Rocher River, it is only 50 miles from Fort Resolution, and there are at least a dozen families living at Resolution on welfare that would be living at Rocher River if there was a school and the children would be going to school and the parents would not require the welfare as much. By not having a school at Rocher River, we have denuded this area which is a very potential trapping area. The area of Rocher River is the best area for beaver, rats and many other types. The welfare at Rocher River has been the lowest of any place in the Northwest Territories. However, these people find it necessary to move in

order to get schooling for their children. They want to live with their children.

I would also state that we are taking examples of other countries for educational systems. Perhaps in the earlier days, a few years back, when they built these big hostels, they took the example from Russia. This may be where the example of forcing children six years of age to go to school came from. I am not complaining about this now. The educational problems of the Northwest Territories are a little different. I agree that this is a problem and I agree that we cannot have schools in all locations. We are told a school costs \$100,000. Well, I just question this figure. There was a school that was placed on Holmen Island. The contract price of that land at Yellowknife was only \$46,000 and this is a two-room school, finished in teakwood on the inside, four inch special insulation and aluminum siding. Therefore, I agree that we could spend \$100,000., but I do not think it is necessary. I would think the children at Rocher River and the people at Rocher River could build a school of logs -- this may be a step back, but they would have a school and the children would be at home and their parents would be in an environment that they were brought up in. I think we must encourage these people. It does not need to be a fancy building. The building is not what makes the education.

If we do not have a teacher at Rocher River, I think they are setting the standards of teachers too high. I think the standards in small schools in the Northwest Territories could be such that a man and woman could be employed who would take on other duties as well, such as I suggested last year. They could be a health nurse or do welfare type work. These things would be of great help. The standards at the present time are that they must have some university degree or they must have something else. I am sure that there are a lot of good teachers, but they have a few misfits also. Therefore, I would think that more emphasis should be put on getting adaptable people. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Thank you, Mr. Porritt. I am very sympathetic with the views that you express in respect of parents wishing to have their children at home, and we do not choose to take them away. We are faced with the situation where we cannot get a sufficient number of teachers to fill these one-room schools. Incidentally, I should have explained that the cost includes a teacherage, a place for the caretaker and necessary power unit, as well as the school itself.

I am sure you are very knowledgeable, Mr. Porritt, in this area, very knowledgeable, indeed, and perhaps you could give me further information later about this. However, the information we have in respect of the people in Rocher River, is that when there was a school there, the population in the area was declining. It may be that this situation has changed. I do not want to take up more time now, but I would be happy to talk with Mr. Porritt later about this particular point.

One of the very important things which we ought not to forget is that if we built a one-room school, we would be faced with the situation that we are faced with in Lac la Martre where we have a school and we simply cannot get a teacher.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): As I understand it, it is the policy of the Northern Affairs Department, as opposed to the Territorial Government, that, in future, all the schools should be built on a residential basis?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: No, Mr. Chairman. I will put it this way, if

you don't mind. The policy is that if you have a sufficiently large number of children to support a two-room school where you can have two teachers, then we will look at the situation very closely and seek to establish a school there. If it is a one-room, it is not a good situation.

THE CHAIRMAN: (Air Marshal Campbell): A minimum sized school is a two-room?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: (Air Marshal Campbell): Certainly you would need a saw-off between completely residential schools and day schools. That is one point. That seems to be a reasonable policy, don't you think, Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: Well, I would not like to say that it is reasonable. It might be reasonable from the standpoint of the people in Ottawa or in some of the bigger settlements. However, when you look at this from the standpoint of these remote areas, it is not reasonable, and I have to disagree with them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): It is really a matter of how far you can spread the pupil population to obtain a reasonable standard of teaching.

MR. CARTER: This, of course, is not the only community where this sort of problem arises. There may be 20 communities of this kind. It is not just a matter of finding a teacher for this one school. We are faced with the problem of finding teachers. At Rocher River, only about half of the children that were eligible to go to that school actually attended the school, because the parents would very often take the children with them on traplines. By taking them into a residential location, the children are getting an education.

MR. TRIMBLE: This situation merely falls in line with the remarks I made in my opening address, that either the people in the small communities go to the major settlements, or they go without. I do not think this requirement should be placed upon them. In most cases, they are born and raised in the communities in which they live. They make their living in this community. I do not think they should be required to leave that community in order to get an education for their children.

The second point I want to raise in this regard is that the teacher in these small communities is the representative for the Department in carrying out any administration responsibilities such as road work, any other type of construction or welfare. When there is no teacher or any other employee of the Department, this falls upon the R.C.M.P. possibly, if the R.C.M.P. are there, or nobody. The result usually is that this community not only loses out as far as education is concerned, but any other government assistance that is provided. I do not think this is right. I think there should be schools in small communities. I think a more intensive effort should be made to obtain teachers that are willing to go into this type of school. Possibly, as Mr. Porritt has pointed out, the standards should be lowered. However, in any case, I think that the policy that this Council should take is that there should be schools in these small communities. If Mr. Porritt is prepared to make a motion in regard to Rocher River, I will second it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshall Campbell): Gentlemen, you agree that there has to be a saw-off between teaching on the one hand and the number of pupils to be supported on the other because you must agree that with the one-room school, you will not get the

same standard of educational instructions as you will with two or more rooms.

MR. TRIMBLE: Possibly that is so, but education covers much more than schooling.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I agree.

MR. TRIMBLE: As Mr. Porritt pointed out, I believe there are presently 11 pupils that would go into this school. There are a lot of people who have moved away from this community simply because they had to in order to get schooling for their children. These people would be prepared to return.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): On the matter of availability of teachers, a comment from the Chair is in order. I know of no job in Canada that cannot be filled if you pay adequately.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask Mr. Thorsteinsson a question. You mentioned something about Lac la Martre. There is a school over there, but not operating. Is the reason for this that you cannot find a Roman Catholic teacher?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: First, we could not find a Roman Catholic teacher. Secondly, we could not find a person who was not of Roman Catholic faith. In other words, we could not find anybody.

MR. BAKER: You could not find a teacher of any denomination?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: We could not find a teacher of any denomination.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): How much money did you offer?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Mr. Chairman, our salary rate runs up to \$11,280. a year, plus Northern allowance.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Did you offer a salary for over \$11,000 a year for this particular job?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: We would offer this salary to a person who has the qualifications and the experience necessary to qualify at the top of the salary scale.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would you mind saying how much you did offer or advertised this job for?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: It is offered on the basis that any teacher who is ready and willing to accept that position can be allocated anywhere in this scale. That is to say, there is a salary scale.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): But if you want to fill a job you say you state the organization for a particular job and the salary is so much. How much is that salary?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Mr. Chairman, the customary way is simply to advertise for teachers and the teachers know that they fit into a certain slot in the scale. You advertise the position on the basis that this person, if he accepts the position, simply has a salary applicable to him which relates to his experience and qualifications.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): With all due respect, I suggest that you change your methods of trying to obtain teachers for these remote places.

MR. CARTER: Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment on that if I may.

To make the change that you suggest, you would have to change the system for teachers throughout the entire breadth of the country, and this is a highly unionized activity.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I am well aware of that. I think when you hire people for the Northwest Territories you are up against a difficult problem and perhaps we should treat it in a different fashion.

MR. CARTER: We ourselves would like to see some changes in the set-up. However, as far as hiring people is concerned, we are restricted.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): As far as this policy is concerned of constructing schools on the basis of two classrooms, or larger, I would suggest, Mr. Trimble, that really it is a pretty sound policy which should apply throughout the Territories and that we should accept it.

MR. BAKER: As I understand it from the Lac la Martre people, that school is not operating because they could not find a Catholic teacher. They did not say anything about a teacher of a different denomination. I would like to understand this: Was there really a want ad placed to advertise for a teacher and you did not receive any applications whatsoever?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think Mr. Thorsteinsson answered that.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I checked this very matter about three days ago by Telex and the response I got back was, one, there was no Catholic teacher available; two, there was no Protestant teacher available; three, they could not fill the school. This is the information I am giving you.

MR. BAKER: Of course, I could not dispute that. However, I understood that this school was not operating because they could not find a Catholic teacher.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Mr. Chairman, I can understand where this view may have originated. The policy in Northern Canada is to hire teachers on the basis of their religious affiliations, either Roman Catholic or non-Roman Catholic. Consequently, in the case of Rocher River, what they would do in the first instance is to seek a person of the Roman Catholic faith. Now it is logical and reasonable then that any person who knows Lac la Martre could come to the conclusion that this was what was done. However, I have quoted you the Telex that I had from Fort Smith three days ago.

MR. BAKER: Yes, I understand this. Is it correct that the consent of the parents of children is necessary to accept a teacher of different denomination than Catholic?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: What happens is that the parents declare themselves in terms of what their religious affiliation is and the children therefore fall into whatever category the parents declare. Consequently, the Roman Catholic faith is established as the religion. Now, all others fall into those that are non-Roman Catholic. Consequently, you could say, if you wish, you could phrase it the way you did and say that it is not the willingness of the parents. On the other hand, one might say we established first the declaration of religion for the Roman Catholic, then all the rest fell into the other categories.

MR. BAKER: I understand that the Ecumenical Council has lifted the restriction of discriminating against various denominations. Under such circumstances, is there any chance of amending the former Indian Act, or

whatever you call it, with respect to teaching in all governmental operated schools? What I mean to say is that the policy should be that they could hire teachers of any denomination.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: I do not think that I would be competent to answer this question. There is a policy of the Department in respect of religious affiliation. I will put it this way: There are arrangements by law in some provinces for a separation under certain circumstances. Similar provisions exist in school districts in the Territories. The policy in respect of the rest of the schools in the Territories is under Departmental policy, and this is what we operate under. I am not in a position to make any commitment one way or the other on this matter.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Do you have something to say, Mr. Commissioner?

THE COMMISSIONER: The proposal that the policy be altered in respect of the size of the school to be operated in a community has been of many years' standing, and I believe had the concurrence of Council of the Northwest Territories at the time it was established. It was established basically that the aim would be that schooling locally where children could live at home would be provided in all communities, especially for the younger children, and that the elder ones might be usually, especially for the secondary school grades, accommodated in hostels where they could have the advantage of departmentalized high school and vocational training, as well as all the other special features which have become very necessary for a good education today. However, high schooling could be offered in communities that were large enough to operate for themselves a first-class high school. I suppose that this definition of "first-class" as a school objective is the main point here. It is the point Mr. Thorsteinsson made in talking about the desirability of not operating schools of less than two rooms. He did add an observation regarding cost, but I do not believe cost is the primary consideration anywhere in this. He also added an observation about the difficulty of getting teachers to staff remote communities and one-room schools.

A one-room school is a very, very difficult thing to work in. It is difficult in two senses; it is difficult because it means very long hours of very hard work for the person who is teaching these several grades all day, Saturdays and Sundays, and far into the evening. In addition to these actual heavy labours there is, as a general rule, a sense of dissatisfaction upon the part of the teacher because he is not able to give the children what he wants to give them; he cannot get around to talk to all of the children about these things they need his or her help with. I speak from knowledge, having taught in a one-room school. People do not like to work at this, and many one-room schools all over Canada have been places where fresh young girls and young boys graduating from teacher training establishments go for one year; then they go on to something else. Mostly, they do not stay with it.

Another point is that if you lower the standards of teachers, lower the standards of schooling in the Northwest Territories of Canada, you would be going in the face of a trend that is going on all over the world in recognition of the desirability of not just raising educational levels but of raising them firmly.

You have the advice of industrialists, of labour leaders, of social workers, of educationalists and of economists that Canada, whatever any other country may do, must raise all levels of education very much and must keep on raising these levels as it moves into a more complicated society. I think you must look to the future when you are making decisions of this kind, and you must think what will be the view taken

of the action of this Council in the year 1966. I suggest to you that if you accept anything but the very best possible educational facilities and objectives that are feasible today, you will be doing a disservice for which we will be condemned by future generations, indeed by the very children that you think you are being kind to today, if you allow them to grow up with a poor education.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think we have threshed this one around very well.

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Chairman, I find myself in the unenviable position of agreeing with everybody on opposite sides of the fence. We have a dilemma here. We have a policy, the outlines of which no one can disagree with. You have to have the best education possible. Then we have the advice of experts in education who tell us that if you are going to have the best education possible for all children, you have to have at least two-room schools and so on, and so on. On the other hand, you have the very real feelings and sentiments of the people, and other points such as the one Mr. Trimble mentioned, that education is not just a matter of what goes on in the school room.

In a sense, these things are at two different levels. On the one hand you have the big picture presented to us by Mr. Commissioner and by Mr. Thorsteinsson, in terms of what the country needs and what the future holds for children who are partly our responsibility now. Then, on the other hand, you have the small picture, or the local picture, of people suffering because of the dilemma. Perhaps we should be thinking more systematically than we have been about the one-room school or the small school operation. We should be thinking of it in a new way rather than thinking of it as a residue of something which is disappearing. Perhaps we should adopt a positive approach to it and ask exactly what it is; what are these problems in the one-room school. Some of these problems have been mentioned by the Commissioner. Then we ask how do we solve these. Perhaps there could be a special deal for couples, a man and woman who are married, both of whom are qualified teachers. It could be that the whole problem of children sitting in rows and facing a teacher, some of whom leave at noon and some of whom leave at another time, could be wrong. In other words, perhaps there could be a way of getting across good education to the people in these small schools.

I think we might approach it along these lines and think of it as an interim measure until in another generation when there will be very few of these small centres; in this way we might get ourselves off the horns of this particular dilemma we are on.

I am not sure whether or not Mr. Trimble made a motion or a suggestion that he would make one, but he mentioned the idea that we have one-room schools wherever people want them. I think this is the line along which he was thinking. I would not go that far. This raises the problem about what is a community. When people have five or eight children is that a community? Can this demand be met? Does that spread our efforts too thinly, and so on? I think we should pay special attention to the problems of a one-room school in a special way, thinking of it as a kind of social science problem, if you will. What new kinds of thinking and methods do we need to get around this problem, and how can we make a special point of having the concern of the parents in mind in establishing schools?

I think the main concern is in respect of the children below 12 years of age. Am I right on that? It could be that, at the risk of setting rigid age limits, we could have this kind of thinking in mind with respect to children below 12 years of age. We would take into account the attitude or feelings of the parents. I think this is the flexible approach we need to take, rather than a blanket one to the effect that we are going to have a rigid policy of opening schools only where a given number live in a place. To me, that is too dogmatic. We need

a flexible policy for this particular issue.

I would like to have some information -- perhaps not at this session but at the next one -- concerning situations such as the one at Rocher River. It was pointed out that this situation is not unique and that there are similar situations in the North. We might have a run-down of the types of situations which exist. This would help me in my thinking about this particular problem. I would make such a request.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): What is that?

DR. VALLEE: I would like to have information in respect of these remote places, these communities which are not just camping grounds for a few months, in which the problem of schooling is acute, such as cases where the parents do not want their children to go to another community but at the same time would like their children to get some education. I would like to have some kind of a report on this for the next session -- where these communities are, how long they are likely to be in existence, and so on, so that we can formulate some kind of a definite policy about this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshall Campbell): You have raised a suggestion that the gap might be bridged between the requirements set out by Mr. Thorsteinsson and the Commissioner and the requirements of the people. How do you suggest this gap might be bridged?

DR. VALLEE: By considering the situation of the small school instead of just ruling it out. There might be methods we have not tried of conducting a one-room school. Perhaps there are methods which have been tried elsewhere. Some kind of a study might be made of this particular thing. I want to approach it as a problem.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): In effect, you are suggesting that we should look at it as a problem and take a positive approach and endeavour to find ways and means to come up with a satisfactory answer.

DR. VALLEE: Yes.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: There are situations where this matter has been studied in precisely the way Dr. Vallee is proposing. Then in establishing what are referred to as community schools, I would refer again to caution for the simple reason that when you are operating a system and have a certain amount of money you have to make allocations and there are priorities. No one can deny the good work that has been done in certain places. Holtville comes to mind as an example of a small community where resources have been brought together to do an adequate job. If we were to undertake this, I do not think any person who is knowledgeable in the field of education would deny it as a good approach; but the point simply is we have a good number of youngsters who still are not in school. It is a question of priorities and allocations.

While I am thoroughly in agreement with what Dr. Vallee has said, we have to face this as one factor.

DR. VALLEE: What I would like to see is an imaginary world kind of paper, assuming a situation where we had all the money we needed to run a program without lowering standards. What would we do if we had the money? Once we have all the information on how a successful small school program can be run, we might say, let us get the money to run it properly.

MR. GOODALL: Mr. Chairman, I think it is a tremendous pity that this settlement where the school burned down several years ago still does not

have a school. This settlement is known as a self-supporting community. I say it is a tremendous pity no school has been built to replace it. The established policy of the territorial administration is that where there are sufficient children to form a school, a school will be built in that settlement. I think we should consider replacing that school, whether it is a one-room or a two-room school. Whatever it is, it is essential that those people should be encouraged to have a place where they can meet. Whether or not we can find teachers immediately, sometime we will find teachers who would be prepared to go there to teach school.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Where is that?

MR. GOODALL: Rocher River.

MR. PORRITT: I am in full agreement with what our Commissioner said -- his ideals and high standards -- and what Dr. Vallee has added. I think we should be keeping these standards as high as possible, but I also think we must make some provision for some of these remote areas whether the standards are high or not. When they go along for a few years without these schools, then they won't even go to the better school when we do have it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): May I ask Dr. Vallee to put his suggestion in the form of a motion?

MR. TRIMBLE: I have a few more remarks to make on this, Mr. Chairman. I have been sitting here trying to get this big picture, as Dr. Vallee puts it, being very beautifully painted by different people around this table, and it seems to be a masterpiece of modern abstract art. Possibly the people at a distance, such as here in Ottawa, can see the picture clearly; but I am sure the people who are looking at it close up, such as Mr. Porritt and myself, see it as quite a mess. As I stated earlier in this session, I am mainly concerned with people; that is my concern right now, the effect this has on the people of these small communities, particularly so far as the schools are concerned and the children. I still maintain that a school in a small community, even if it be only one classroom, is a big lift to that community so far as their morale and the economic development of that community is concerned.

We have been told that if there were eight students, a school would be kept open. So far as I recall, the remarks made at that time, they were not to the effect that a school would be built if there were eight students. This matter of the school at Rocher River falls in line with the situation in respect of the Arctic Red River, but with this difference, that the school is built and the teacherage is built. These buildings are still being maintained, but there is no teacher. The number of pupils is in a similar state of affairs as at Rocher River, in that there are some pupils there who are not going to school because their parents will not send them to a hostel. There are a lot of students from there going to a hostel because the school is not open, and undoubtedly there are people who have moved away from this community simply because they wanted to be with their children and wanted their children to be at school.

Looking at this as the people would look at it -- and I think I have the pulse of the people in the North fairly close -- the people think there should be schools in the small communities. I, as well, feel there should be hostels in small communities, small cottage-type hostels, if the parents must go out trapping and leave their children behind.

I do not want to move off the subject before us, namely, the school at Rocher River, to go on to Arctic Red River, because I wish to take this

subject up further later on.

MR. PORRITT: I would serve notice that I will present a notice tomorrow morning asking that representation be made to the appropriate authorities to have a school built or supplied at Rocher River.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Do you not also like Dr. Vallee's suggestion that we try to take a positive approach by having some sort of a study to meet policy requirements?

MR. PORRITT: Provided it does not delay it for a lengthy time.

DR. VALLEE: There is no reason we cannot have two approaches and two motions.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would you like to make the one motion now?

DR. VALLEE: I have not written it all out yet for the record, but I suppose I could submit it verbally.

I move that we request a paper on the special problems of maintaining high standards of education in schools in small communities and ways in which these problems may be surmounted without regard to cost. In the paper, I do not want anything about cost. This is the imaginary world situation; it is a paper without regard for cost which would include curriculum, methods of teaching, incentive to teachers and so on. There should be a second part to the paper, an outline of the small communities in the Northwest Territories in which the problems we have been discussing today appear to be most acute, together with some comments about the characteristics of the problems in each community, so that we have the whole range.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Is there a seconder to the motion?

MR. GOODALL: I second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshall Campbell): Mr. Carter, would you like to say something on the motion?

MR. CARTER: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would. I have in mind Mr. Porritt's comments to the effect that he did not want to see a study made that would postpone the thing. I think, basically, the facts are in front of us today; the solution is in front of us. We would have no objection if we had all the money in the world to placing two teachers in a small community. There is the problem of one teacher working alone. Two teachers can do it. There are something in the order of 15 communities where this is involved. What we are talking about is the cost each year of supplying an additional teacher in each one. This amounts to about 15 teachers and around \$150,000. a year.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I am not sure that that fills Dr. Vallee's bill.

DR. VALLEE: In view of this statement, Mr. Chairman, I am very much reassured if the problems are that simple. I thought there were problems not only of the teachers but also of small buildings and the difficulty of maintaining some of these curricula involving children at different levels.

MR. CARTER: We now are handling in communities, 35 children in two classrooms and doing it with reasonable success. We could handle better ten children with two teachers than we could 35 children with two teacher.

It would overcome the problem Mr. Trimble raised if this policy went into effect that we would have representatives.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think the suggestion Dr. Vallee is making would enable us to come to grips with the problem.

MR. PORRITT: I would like to ask Mr. Thorsteinsson if there is such a thing as an annual or interim report on education from which we might have information on some of the happenings in respect of some of the things that are going on.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: There is an annual review. This should be ready for us within a fairly short time. Our problem has been to get it through the printing stage, but you will have one before this session ends.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Then, gentlemen, I will report that we would like to see this ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Before Mr. Porritt makes his motion I would suggest that the Council think of the method here by which they propose to work. Do they in fact intend to say that from this time on the administration shall establish a school at such and such a place and not at other places? Mr. Thorsteinsson already has referred to the fact that there are places in which there are many children who have no schooling at all and where possibly there are a larger number than at Rocher River or could be assembled provided capital were used to build a school there, presumably a two-room school but none has yet been built, because the money has not been available for it. It has not been part of the program that was originally intended to bring schooling to all children in the Northwest Territories by the year 1968. This has been put back now to the year 1970 or 1971. My point is, would it not be better for this Council to plan criteria: For instance, that in such and such conditions a school is to be built at the earliest possible time and instruct the executive to go ahead with these programs in order to meet the greatest need; that is, build where the school can meet the need for the largest number of children. In this situation it could be that Rocher River comes down below priority compared to some of the other places, or it could be that it is at the top. However, I believe the best method for a legislature to proceed is to define the policy.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): If I may comment on that, as I remember it we were exposed to this 1968 program or were advised that it would be tabled at the next session of Council. I would visualize that the study Dr. Vallee has asked for would enable us to suggest changes of policy.

Could I just refresh my memory on what the status is regarding the 1968 program of education? We discussed it at previous sessions and I think you were able to table it or you may have tabled it previously.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: I am sorry, I didn't hear the first remark you made.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The Commissioner made reference to the educational program in the Northwest Territories which was to provide education for all children in the Northwest Territories by 1968, and this was discussed on a previous occasion

by Council and I think you either made reference to it or tabled it at that time or said that you would table it at the next session.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: I think, Mr. Chairman, we were referring to the target year of 1968-1969 originally and we had it set forth in such a way that education would be extended to all children by that year.

You will recall that there was an economy period and because of that this time period had to be extended. It now has been extended to 1970-1971.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): What I am after is the program so that we can see where the Rocher River fits in before Mr. Porritt comes up with a motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, the Rocher River hasn't come into it at all because part of the policy was that only places which could have an opportunity for a two-room school would have a school at all.

MR. CARTER: The major five-year educational program to be completed in 1970-1971, which would extend education to all children is in the mill. We await formal approval of the government on it and we expect this at any minute or at any day, you might say. As soon as it comes through, of course, the papers will be available.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): When you speak of the "approval of the government" these programs have to have the approval of Council as well, so I think it would be a joint exercise, surely.

THE COMMISSIONER: The major part of the capital has to come from the federal government and it is going to be part of the next fiscal period.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): What we really want is to have a look at this program so that we can be in sympathy with it or not.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think this will be given to me and I will lay it before the Council as soon as I can.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): That is fine. Since Rocher River does not fall within the program, we are going to leave that to Mr. Porritt to raise on such basis as he sees fit. We are going to make a study -- if this motion goes through and after Mr. Harvey finishes talking -- to see whether or not we think it worthwhile to extend the present policies to include small communities. Am I right?

MR. HARVEY: I merely wanted to enquire of Mr. Carter if I understood correctly the statement he made in connection with small school units. You referred to a two-classroom unit and two teachers as being more economical and more feasible in a general sense than anything to do with a one-classroom school and certainly a one-teacher school.

MR. CARTER: It is a more practical teacher situation.

MR. HARVEY: And probably it follows a more practical teaching situation. I am asking Mr. Carter.

MR. CARTER: I think that Mr. Thorsteinsson and I have talked about this just briefly here. We agree -- and Mr. Thorsteinsson is the expert on this, of course -- that two teachers could quite

adequately spend their time giving the best possible education, we will say, to only six children. This could happen but it is very expensive. In other words, it is perfectly feasible to have two good teachers applying their talents at the same time, we will say, to perhaps two or three children and also to the other two or three children and this would be easier for the teachers and the pupils than if you took these two teachers and had them teach, say, thirty-five children in a two-room school. But it is a question of cost. At the present time, for instance, in the teaching of the Eskimo children, for which the federal government bears the responsibility, we are not permitted on the average to allow the classrooms to fall below twenty-five children per teacher. Now, of course, some do but this is the average that is aimed at and the total complement of teaching staff which we are given is based on that figure.

MR. HARVEY: Your remarks refer to a two-classroom school with two teachers, is that right?

MR. CARTER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, you heard the question. Are you ready? Are you in favour of that motion?

MR. TRIMBLE: I would like to remark, Mr. Chairman, on the last remarks of the Commissioner concerning whether the Council should involve itself in the matter of the individual schools, as opposed to restricting its activities to policy, etc., I wish to remind Council that we have no Cabinet here and the only spokesmen that the people of these communities have are the elected members. If we do not speak for these people on this Council concerning these individual cases then they have nobody to speak for them. There is nobody else they can get to represent them and therefore I think that we should become involved in individual community situations such as this.

THE COMMISSIONER: I don't understand what bearing the absence of the Cabinet has on this. The Cabinet doesn't represent the individual person or individual community.

MR. TRIMBLE: I realize that, Mr. Chairman, but the Cabinet takes care of a situation like this without having to go before the House.

THE COMMISSIONER: I suggest not, Mr. Chairman. The Cabinet does concern itself with policy and the legislative arm of government and the executive arm of government concern themselves with policy.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I don't think this has too much to do with the motion. Are you in favour of the motion? Agreed?

Agreed.

Education - Move Administration North

You will handle that, Mr. Porritt, on that basis.

Now, that was Item 14. Now, Item 15, -- I beg your pardon, we have covered Item 15. Item 16, education administration headquarters should be moved into the Territories from Ottawa and should be located at Hay River. Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I seem to be getting into all the hot water, but here we go. I don't think I asked to have it moved to Hay River, but into the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Could we handle this one under Item 1 as additional organization? I beg your pardon. Carry on.

MR. PORRITT: My thought is that it is partly related to No.1. The thought has been, ever since I have been on this Council, when the education branch was first formed it was discussed at that time that this was the first department that had been formed where the territorial government were taking part of the responsibility, and at that time we had hoped -- the members of Council -- that this department would be established within the Northwest Territories, saving all this communication backwards and forwards and probably cut the administration staff in half. Certainly the cost would be away down. Maybe I haven't got the right viewpoint on education but I don't think that administration is the biggest factor. I think administration is a big factor but I believe the teachers and the schools are the biggest factor. Surely we don't need a great number of employees to administer those schools.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Where would you suggest it be located?

MR. PORRITT: I am not at the moment concerned with the location of it: I am concerned with seeing if we couldn't have it moved into the Territories wherever it goes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Well, Mr.Porrirt, this is really along the lines of the other items that you mentioned, that it should be moved to the Territories as soon as it is practicable to do so.

MR. PORRITT: The only reason I spoke of it now is that I just want to bring up the fact that when this new department was formed there was a move to start giving the Territories some of its own responsibilities within the Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshall Campbell): Yes, Mr.Hodgson?

MR. HODGSON: Mr.Chairman, I think that from time to time in members' addresses that these kind of points will be met and I think the fact that they are registered at Council carries a certain amount of weight with them. However, I don't think that the person who raises it expects at this particular session that we will move a motion that says the education of the Department will pack up and head for the next place, but I think they register on Council their desire to see such things happen. I think this is the point at which Mr.Porrirt, if he wishes to register his view and the views of his constituents, and the strength of his views, should express it in his address in reply to the Commissioner's address.

MR. PORRITT: That is right.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Is it all right to leave it on that basis?

MR. PORRITT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, it is now 4:15. I think we should have our break now.

---Short recess.

Land Titles Officer

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, item 17 is next, but before we take item 17 you will see in front of you the proposed resolution that we asked the legal adviser to prepare for us under

item 3. There is one copy between each two of you, I hope. Would you mind leaning over to your next door neighbour and reading it. Has everybody read it? Is it satisfactory? Does it meet with your requirements?

MR. HARVEY: I presume you are speaking of Crown land?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Have you read it, Mr. Harvey?

MR. HARVEY: Yes, I have read it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Let Mr. Porritt see it. I apologize for the lack of a sufficient number of copies.

MR. HARVEY: It should be "Crown land".

MR. PORRITT: I have read it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Can I offer the legal adviser congratulations? He doesn't get them very often. Agreed?

MR. HARVEY: Put "Crown" before "land" in every case where it occurs.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): With the insertion of "Crown" before "land".

MR. HARVEY: In every case.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Well then, I will introduce this as a resolution tomorrow morning at the appropriate time.

Education - School Required Arctic Red River

Item 17, school and cottage-type hostel at Arctic Red River.

MR. TRIMBLE: As I mentioned before, we have here a similar situation to that at Rocher River with the exception, however, that the school still exists and did not burn down. This school has been closed now, I believe, for two years, although the school and the teacherage are still being maintained and heated because I understand this is necessary within the Arctic to keep the buildings from deteriorating. The people tell me that there are three children there presently out of school, and twenty-nine students from this community in the hostel in Inuvik attending the school there, seventeen of whom are under Grade VI or twelve years of age. This would mean that the seventeen students who are presently in hostels in Inuvik under the age of twelve years, if these figures are correct, plus the three, would make twenty students who would be in that school.

Now, we have been told that the policy, first of all, was the number six to keep the school open. Later this was changed to eight. In any case, Mr. Chairman, there can be little doubt that if the school was open there would be at least this number there and certainly if the community had a small hostel to which the children could go when the parents are out on their trap lines there would be quite adequate numbers to warrant having the school open and possibly even having two teachers, if such a policy is recommended. I think that this Council should ask that this school be staffed next year and operated. We have an expense that is being borne every year even with the school not being operated, and I think as well as the school being heated; and what not, it requires the services of a janitor. I think every effort should be made to staff this school and that we should recommend that a hostel be built.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Carter?

MR. CARTER: This is part of the larger problem that we discussed earlier in the paper which you have asked us to prepare which is to be ready for consideration at the forthcoming session of the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): In the meantime, though, it requires one teacher.

MR. CARTER: Of course, we are now pretty well advanced in this particular year, and even if it were possible to hire a teacher at this date, I am not at all sure myself that it would be a good thing to pull the children out of the hostel for the sake of their own education. On the other hand, the question of starting the school this coming September is a different thing altogether and certainly we would be looking at that in the light of the Council's wishes in view of this paper.

MR. TRIMBLE: That is why I am concerned with it, not the present school term, and I think perhaps the best action to be taken here is for a motion to be presented tomorrow in line with the proposed motion under item 14.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Perhaps Mr. Thorsteinsson would like to say something.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Trimble has raised a question here, and very likely he has purposely sought to raise this separately from Richer River, because this is a separate thing. Here we have a school and we have sought to fill this school. We were not able to do so. We will, of course, seek to fill it again. No motion is necessary unless it is deemed desirable to pass one, but as far as we are concerned no motion is necessary.

The other thing that I might say following the remarks of Mr. Carter a moment ago is that earlier this afternoon we were taken into the "Never-never" land by one of the members of this Council and it was an intriguing place to explore. I don't think Treasury Board has discovered this land but if some day they should and they should find themselves able to accommodate themselves to it, I think that many of these problems that we have could be readily solved.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): When you say the school is filled are you making reference to the teacher and the pupil?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Excuse me, are you referring to my earlier remark about Arctic Red River?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Right now.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Oh, I am talking about a new approach to this situation and I might go one step further, if you like. I think all we would have to do, if money were not a consideration and if priorities were not the very thing we needed to worry about, if those two things could be set aside then all we would have to do is simply to change the pupil-teacher ratio for such-and-such a size school.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): As I understand it, this school is there and it is within the policy to leave it open and what you are missing is staff?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Right.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): In your remarks did you refer

to getting a staff or did you refer to getting pupils?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Staff.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): So it is your intention now to put all effort possible into getting a teacher to fill out this coming fall?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: We put forth effort to fill all the schools that we have constructed in the north. This other thing about Rocher River is a different situation because that means constructing a school in a different situation.

MR. GOODALL: I would like to ask Mr. Thorsteinsson what are the requirements, what are the academic requirements of the teacher going to teach a school?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: The academic requirement are a first class teaching certificate. This means, depending on the part of the country you are in, this would mean Senior Matriculation plus one or plus two years of teacher training. Normally we seek people with two years experience. However, under certain circumstances we would take people with one, and occasionally if a person were going into a graded school we would take a person if he were very successful in his teacher training without experience, but this is not common.

MR. HARVEY: May I ask Mr. Thorsteinsson whether, within his knowledge, this lack, this inability to obtain proper teaching staff, is prevalent in other parts of the country besides the Northwest Territories?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: There is no education operation of which I am aware, not only in the Territories, in Canada, the United States, this continent or any place on this globe where this situation does not obtain.

MR. HARVEY: Thank you, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: In framing the resolution relating to the school at Rocher River and the school at Arctic Red River, such as those that have been referred to, I would suggest to Council members that they refrain from being specific about that particular school but rather to frame their resolution that such a school as the one at Rocher River should be rebuilt or opened, so that this is a generic thing, a policy directive rather than a thing that applies to one school in one year in the given circumstances.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We will come back to that point, Mr. Commissioner. If a member wants to devote his attention to a particular school he will bring it up.

THE COMMISSIONER: My point is please stay away from administration. This is a legislature and it should frame policy; otherwise you will be undertaking to manage things from day to day and that is beyond the capacity of a legislative body.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Trimble, you raised this point of the Arctic Red River. You have heard the explanation. We will leave it on your shoulders as to whether you want to introduce a motion tomorrow morning or not. Is this all right?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Then we come to item 18, Education Leave With Full Pay For Teachers While Attending Summer

School. This has not got an author but I believe it was you, Mr. Trimble. Is that right?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Education- Teachers - 5-year Stay and Rotation

MR. PORRITT: Perhaps while Mr. Trimble is getting ready I could ask Mr. Thorsteinsson a question. I would like to know if you have any sort of rule or regulation regarding teachers. Do you rotate them at all?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Do you mean from school to school?

MR. PORRITT: Yes.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Yes. We have general rules in this matter. We start from this premise: First of all we seek to have all the classrooms adequately staffed. If a situation in a community requires such and such a teacher and there is a duplication of resource in the school, we would approach this teacher and say: Are you prepared to take this particular position? What is your wish here? The reason we do this is that we think a happy teacher is a more effective teacher and consequently we seek to match the opportunity with the willingness of the teacher. However, there are times and there is authority, if we require to do so, to transfer a teacher from one place to another. We have not found this necessary in the sense that we would do it without the teacher's willingness and concurrence. We think in terms of two things; that is to say, the system itself and the teacher.

MR. PORRITT: May I ask another question, Mr. Chairman? Do you think it might be wise to have some sort of a provision that the teachers not stay more than five years or six years in the agreement of hiring them?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Mr. Chairman, this would be a nice idea because continuity is important. However, unfortunately, a large percentage of our teachers do not stay in the North. I should not say the largest proportion, but I would say a large proportion do not stay in the North for five years -- a number do. If we made a requirement that they, on engagement, agreed to stay for five years, we would be on the horns of a dilemma, because we are not too sure that we want all teachers to stay five years in a hundred percent of the cases. There is this situation. The other situation is that we would not feel that we should say to a person: "Here, this is the understanding, you must abide by this for five years." If, for instance, a teacher, after a year, or a year and a half or two years, becomes discontent, we would not want a discontented teacher on our hands for three years.

MR. PORRITT: I am not meaning it that way. I mean it is an understanding that after five years they will be expected to move on to another school?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: This would be a deterrent too in some cases. This would be an opportunity in some cases and it would be a deterrent in others. For example, we would like to have stability among the good teachers.

If a teacher locates in a community -- and we would like that person to put down his roots in the community and live a while, to become part of that community -- then if we say to this individual: "In five years' time you will be uprooted; you are going to be sent over there or some other place." The degree to which this person looks upon his work in a permanent sense would be reduced to that extent. Consequently

we would have problems there.

MR. PORRITT: I can see your interpretation. It seems to me that there should be some means of these teachers advancing. They should not have to stay at one level all the rest of their lives.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Mr. Chairman, there are opportunities for teachers to advance. Teachers are made aware, in so far as it is possible, of the possibilities for advancement and those persons who express a desire to move from here to there or to some other place are given consideration at the time of recruitment and this is very carefully looked at because, as I said a minute ago, we believe that we should seek to build up our staff and we look to our own staff first to fill the positions and when we have capable and competent people to fill senior positions this is what we do. If you will look at the principles throughout the Mackenzie, for example, I think you will find that this is exactly what happened.

Educational Leave for Teachers - Teachers' Association Brief

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Trimble, are you ready with item 18?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. This is in line with what we have been discussing for the last couple of hours, namely the lack of availability of teachers, particularly for small schools. It is well understood that it is difficult to get good qualified teachers. I think we should take a good look at some of the reasons why it is hard. This was done at the last session of Council and at that time I requested from the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association a brief which was provided and which I tabled. On that brief were five recommendations and I will read the recommendations.

"1. That teachers be granted educational leave with continuing full pay while in attendance at summer school for an approved, accredited course in education at any recognized university during any summer that they wish to attend. This, in effect, would eliminate the 'once in three years' provision and would take into consideration courses of more or less than six weeks.

"2. That a provision be made for sabbatical leave for teachers after seven years of service in northern education at two-thirds pay. Such leave to be used in attendance at a recognized university, or for travel purposes, or for a research project in education.

"3. That non-federally-employed teachers be granted the same privileges as above in 1. and 2. and that the School Boards concerned be reimbursed by the responsible legislative body for the cost of these provisions.

"4. That those teachers entitled to Isolated Posts Allowances continue to receive these allowances while on educational leave.

"5. The existing travelling time provision for annual leave be extended to include educational leave."

Mr. Chairman, on page 154 of the debates of the 30th Session of Council held in Yellowknife, a motion was made by myself, seconded by Dr. Vallee that we request the Commissioner to make these recommendations to the Minister of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. This motion was agreed to by Council. I would like to know if this has been put

into effect, and, if not, what reasons there are for not putting it into effect.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Mr.Chairman, the answer to question 1, under the recommendation is: First of all,I should explain, so that members of the Council will understand what the situation is at the present time, we have a provision where the teachers are given once in three years six weeks educational leave with pay. When they take this leave, they receive also the transportation necessary to take them to the point of destination and return. Then they attend whatever university or school that has been approved. Now this is only once in three years. There was a provision that for the first and second of these leave provisions the compliance of a teacher was required in order that his increment fall in that particular period. We have now rescinded that portion and, consequently, there is no compulsion in this leave provision. The teachers specifically requested that the compulsory aspect of this be removed and that has been removed.

In so far as the position with pay for attendance at university, which is part of the substance of No.1 is concerned, it should be drawn to the Council's attention that this has always been the case, always, Mr.Chairman, as long as I have been with the Department of Northern Affairs. There is a little qualification, however. It has not always been the case in respect of a university chosen by the teacher. We have provided within the department summer schools at which teachers have been invited and these summer schools have been provided for them for periods ranging from three to five weeks. They have been welcome to these to this extent, that their salary has been paid throughout the whole of the period; transportation has been paid from where they live to the point at which the course is offered and living allowance has been provided during the period of the course.

Now I think in respect of No.1 really it is possible that some people might not have realized this factor.

With respect to Section 2, Sabbatical Leave within the Department, there has been for a number of years a study going on on the matter of leave that would properly come under this term "sabbatical". Perhaps the leave that has been studied and has been provided for might not be as broadly interpreted as the term "sabbatical" might suggest. We have at the present time two teachers who have applied under this provision and one superintendent together with some others. The three that I mentioned have been granted the provision under this at half pay. Unfortunately the two teachers had resigned from our employ before the provision to them was made. It does, however, apply to the superintendent who is now attending the University of Toronto at half pay. In other words, there is a policy and there is a provision that teachers may apply for this. If the Committee, which is a departmental committee, approves this, half pay becomes possible. The whole plan has been under more careful study in recent months and is still in its informative stage but it is coming closer to crystallization.

In so far as the school boards are concerned, non-federally employed teachers, I do not know that I should comment upon that, except to say that we would like to see these people because they are part of our whole system, get the same opportunity and we have indeed invited them to participate with us in these courses that we have put forward and in some instances we have made small allowances for participants. Now, we have not done this generally but we have done that and we would be in favour of extending this. However, that is not within our authority.

Fourthly, with respect to isolated post allowances, there was a letter signed by the Commissioner sent out to teachers in specific answer to this particular question and the problem relates, I think, more than anything else to the single teacher and not to the married teacher.

Finally, that the existing travel time provision for annual leave be extended to include educational leave, I can only say that I would be prepared to look at this again in terms of the administrative aspect of it. Probably we do not have a satisfactory solution at this moment to this particular question.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, it would take me quite some time to put on my snowshoes and get a copy of this. However, I am glad to have the explanation of what the present system and policy is. The question I asked was why the recommendations made by this Council were not implemented. I would still like to know why they were not implemented and when they will be.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Thorsteinsson's presence here seemed an opportunity to give Council some information. I thought that he could do that and Council members would appreciate it. The answer that I could have given would have been devoid of this information, and it is as follows: A copy of the brief entitled "Educational Leave for Teachers in the Northwest Territories" was submitted at the June, 1965 Session of Council. The brief was tabled. Council agreed with the recommendation and directed that the brief be forwarded to the Minister of Northern Affairs. It was sent to the Honourable Arthur Laing. The Minister has since commented that the policies and regulations affect many groups in addition to teachers and cannot be changed readily to meet the demands of any one group of employees. He noted, however, that the Branch is preparing a new educational leave policy for consideration by the Treasury Board. He also pointed out that the request concerning Federally employed teachers cannot be dealt with individually and will require much longer study in the Branch and by other Federal authorities involved. After Mr. Thorsteinsson gave information on the situation quite extensively, Mr. Trimble still asks to know why these things have not been carried out. Now I submit that the Council of the Northwest Territories can make recommendations to the Minister but it cannot give directions. The Minister does not give directions to the Council even on matters on which we are in a co-operative relationship.

In operating the school system the Federal government employs the teachers. Whatever our relationship is, and it is quite an involved one, it cannot be very much different from that of a contractor. If we are employing the Federal government to operate schools in the Northwest Territories and pay the Federal government for accommodating children that are not the Federal responsibility, we are then asking them to employ their staff. What working conditions they set for their own employees are their own business. We can make recommendations to them but we cannot give direction. We have a relationship similar to that with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and if this Council were to make a directive to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police about salary levels or leave conditions, they would be quite wrong. I suggest that we are much more effective if we stay within our own jurisdiction strictly.

I suggest that when the government of the Northwest Territories

has its own teaching staff and the situation is transferred from a Federal operation to a Territorial operation, the Council of the Northwest Territories can then make the policy decisions concerning the employment of staff. Until such time it can only make recommendations.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, the information that the Commissioner has just given is what I have been after all this time. I wish to be quite clear, and I think the other members of Council as well agree, as to where this Territorial Government fits into the education system within the Northwest Territories. We have been under the impression that education is the responsibility of the Territorial Government as it is with Provincial Governments within the province. Possibly this is not the case. It would seem obvious that it is not. I would think most certainly that if it is not it should be. I believe the responsibility to administer education should be transferred to the Territorial Government as soon as possible. The problem has been put forward to us that they cannot obtain adequate staff for schools, even though they have made every effort to solicit staff. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that there are definite reasons why they have not been able to obtain the staff. From what I have gathered from speaking to people within the Territories, this is one of the reasons, not only why they do not obtain the staff in the first place, but also why they lose a number of good teachers. It is because of these benefits they can obtain outside the Northwest Territories, but cannot obtain within the Northwest Territories. I think there are changes such as this which should be made. I do not think there is anything wrong with this Council asking why its recommendations were not complied with and also asking what action has been taken. That is what I asked and I am glad to get the information. I would like to know just where we do stand so far as education is concerned.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, we stand in the position of a legislature making laws concerning education and this we do. We stand in somewhat the position of having the federal government operating a school system and contracting to educate children for us.

On many occasions I have said that I agree completely with Mr. Trimble's statement that we should take over the management of education in the Northwest Territories at the earliest possible time. This now is part of the program. Unlike what Mr. Porritt said a while ago, this never has been part of the program until the past two years. It was not part of the program ten years ago. It is now and this will be accomplished in the fairly near future, as soon as possible.

I suggest that you invite Mr. Carter to comment on one aspect of Mr. Trimble's comments.

MR. CARTER: Mr. Chairman, I might be able to help answer the question in respect of why the Council's recommendations have not been adopted as yet in their totality. This does get us into the question which the Commissioner already has explained, where, for instance, the federal government employs the teachers in the North but they also employ far more teachers looking after the Indians in southern Canada and they also employ a number of teachers for the Department of National Defence in schools overseas and so on. The Treasury Board of the government of Canada therefore tends to make rules which apply right across the board, and therefore if we try to obtain special rules for the North we run into difficulties. We have managed to obtain a number of special things, but it does take time. The fact that we do not achieve them does not mean we are not trying.

So far as isolated posts are concerned and the post allowances, the same thing holds true. There will be an interdepartmental meeting held in the next few months to deal with the question. We have a series of changes we would like to see, some of which have been expressed by Council

already, such as the sort of thing where we could pay the casual labourer the allowance which we tend to think of as a cost of living allowance but which the Treasury Board tends to think of as something given as compensation for isolation in order to recruit people from the south. Most of these things are in hand.

On the question of sabbatical leave, we have made exhaustive studies of conditions in all the major school jurisdictions in Canada and the United States to see what kind of a case we can make for this. We would very much like to see this. We hope we will be successful at some point in time in selling this idea.

Some of these things could be achieved more readily if the system were run by the territorial government, because it could make its own decisions.

Does that help?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, very much.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think it is a good point you made that the teachers are employed as part of an over-all policy in respect of all teachers. We have discussed this at considerable length. We discussed it at Yellowknife and we have discussed it today. We have the problem that the teachers are not coming to the North. When this was discussed at Yellowknife I did not recognize that already there were certain provisions made which partially met the requirements.

What I would like to suggest is that we set these five recommendations on one side of a sheet of paper and the provisions which already are made by the department on the other side so that we can see exactly how far the department has gone in meeting the five points. As you know, we will be meeting with the Minister some time before the Council adjourns and every member will be in a position to discuss these particular problems with him.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: I think we should not go away with a wrong impression. We really are not in this situation where we find it difficult to get teachers; we find it difficult to get teachers for isolated schools.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Surely we are saying the same thing. We are short of teachers in certain areas in the Northwest Territories and should explore every avenue possible to have these particular vacancies filled.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Yes, but this particular thing here does not bear on this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Surely these five recommendations would encourage people to go to the North.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: Certainly they would.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): This was put forward by Council only after a considerable discussion at Yellowknife. I am suggesting that this course of action as such is about as far as we can go today.

Tuktoyaktuk - School Playground required.

The next item is No. 19. It is an educational problem?

MR. CARTER: It is an engineering problem, although it is related to education. I can speak to this.

The problem of provision of an adequate playground at Tuktoyaktuk is related to the community plan as a whole. It is simply a question of springing loose enough land for it. The community plan has been in the course of preparation in the past few months by a consulting firm and will be in our hands very shortly. It will have to be discussed by the local people on the ground, and if everyone is in agreement that the plan makes sense, then the hope is that this could be done fast enough that we could do something about the school playground this coming summer. It is going to be a little difficult to get across, because it may mean moving certain buildings away from the school to make room for the playground. The objective is there and we hope to achieve it this coming summer.

Hostels - Eligibility for Admission, Release of Children.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item No. 20, Changes to Policy re Admission of Children to Hostel. I do not have the author. Who is the author of this?

MR. TRIMBLE: Myself, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, the policy in respect of this at present is as follows, and I will read it:

"Children, whose parents or legal guardians are absent from the community for at least three months of the school year in order that they may earn their livelihood by hunting, trapping or fishing, are to be classed as not having school facilities readily available to them." These children, therefore, qualify for the hostels. There is a real problem, particularly at Fort McPherson where there is one lady, separated from her husband, who lives in another community. She has two children; she is working trying to earn her own living and she has these two children going to school. They are not eligible for the hostels. In the same community, there is a widower who is employed and has quite a number of children. He finds it very difficult to look after his children and have them attend school when he has no wife to look after them. Yet they are not eligible for the hostels.

I am wondering whether there might be some possibility of a policy change in which children whose parents are not going into the bush for the required period but who are employed and remain in the community to follow their employment and are not in a position to take care of their children, could be eligible for the hostels. In this case they would be required to pay a percentage of the cost of the children being there. This would take care of people such as I have mentioned.

MR. THORSTEINSSON: This is a very good question. We have been studying the hostel situation in this context and we do believe that some provision should be made. There are different approaches which we have considered; one is to set up an advisory committee in a community consisting in part of the native people who are concerned to get from them their views on this matter to determine which, when, and why persons may be included in a residence under these unusual circumstances.

This is not an easy question because you have to make some kind of rules. We are groping and seeking to find a satisfactory solution. We most certainly would consider any suggestions that might come from any Council member. I would be most happy to speak further with Mr. Trimble on this very question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Are there any other members who wish to meet with Mr. Thorsteinsson to develop a policy which would be more satisfactory?

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, I wish to elaborate on this subject. Mr. Trimble mentioned the subject of children re-entering hostels. Why do they keep absent from the school? What is the reason? He stated they were helping by going out --

MR. TRIMBLE: The people I am concerned with right now are those who are employed but because of their employment are not able to look after their children.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Will it be satisfactory if you and Mr. Thorsteinsson get together and see if you can work out a reasonable approach to this?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

MR. BAKER: What I understand is that any mother, father or parent who are not able to earn a livelihood are assisted by the welfare who provide for them and their family. They find employment for them or assist them in the way of welfare. There is no reason to keep the children from attending school or from being kept in hostels. I believe myself when the child is of school age, he should attend school steadily according to our school rules. Most of the hostels are limited to eighth grade. When the child reaches eighth grade, he has lots of chance to go out with his parents and learn to hunt and trap.

Education - Location of School and Pupil Residence - Yellowknife - Rae Area

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The next item on the agenda is Item 20(a), location of school and hostel at Rae. Mr. Baker.

MR. BAKER: Yes, I wish to elaborate on the subject. Council decided and at one time approved the site of a school in the vicinity of Fort Rae, but there was nothing definite about the site. Eventually, to my knowledge, a good site was found in the vicinity of Russell Lake about three miles away from Fort Rae to the north. There was a site there which I thought would be a suitable site for the purpose of a residential school and school hostel. The Council agreed to do that. However, an engineer went out, and I went with him. We sized up the situation, had a look at the site and he surveyed the area there. Mr. Norman Lawrence, a qualified engineer, was appointed by the Commissioner, I believe, to give his view of the site to see if he could recommend it. At this time, Mr. Lawrence said to me: "What do you think of it?" and I said: "It is up to you, you are the engineer". He said: "This area is too small for the purpose, you have to have more land". All I could see there was something like between 35 and 40 acres of land, but the institution requires as much as between 150 to 200 acres of land to accommodate all the buildings and structures.

Eventually, Mr. J. Grange, an engineer, recommended to Mr. Lawrence an ideal spot for the school. We took a look at another site which was favourable, but there was no water there. Then we went by canoe and kicker from Fort Rae about four miles down the west channel. And we got ashore from the boat that we had taken out to take us there and we gave the ground a thorough look and a survey in general, and everything, and there was an agent with us and it was very favourable between Great Slave Lake and Marian Lake and they sent us from one lake to another and so that site had been decided upon and I recommend it very much and I have written the Commissioner to that effect and told him that it was really a discovery on Mr. Lawrence's part to find that sort of land and probably it would be a potential site for people at Fort Rae eventually.

Now, I would wish to have this issue done away with and approved so that

we could -- I would wish to get Council's approval to that effect.

DR. VALLEE: Don't we have a sessional paper or reference for advice or some Recommendation to Council on this very matter? I am sure we have. I have seen that in my papers somewhere, the specific topics of the Fort Rae situation. I just can't find it offhand.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Secretary, is there a paper on Fort Rae before us?

THE SECRETARY: No, Mr. Chairman.

MR. HODGSON: It is in allotment 601.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Well, Mr. Baker, as I understand it, what you really want is a progress report on the establishment of a school and residence at Fort Rae.

MR. BAKER: What I am really interested in, my keen interest is this, that I would like to get the Council's approval to decide right now and with the consent of the Commissioner and then get busy and have the plans made and put it out for tender and start with the construction as soon as it can be possibly done.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I don't think the Council is quite in a position to handle it as expeditiously as you suggest, and I suggest that what you are really looking for is a progress report and that will be given under appropriation 601.

DR. VALLEE: We also have a statement to Council on this. It isn't among all these papers, but I saw it among a number of sheets, a statement to Council.

THE COMMISSIONER: These are statements that I have ready to make to Council on a number of subjects should the opportunity require it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think perhaps in this case it might be helpful if you made it now and then we could defer discussion until the appropriation.

Statement to Council - Location of School and Pupil Residence

THE COMMISSIONER: Location of school and pupil residence in the Yellowknife - Rae area - interim report. Background: At its 30th Session held in Yellowknife, N.W.T., in June, 1965, Council requested that the Administration undertake an investigation of suitable sites for the new school and pupil residence project in the Rae area. The Associated Engineering Services Limited of Edmonton, Consulting Engineers, entered into a contract to carry out feasibility studies on September 14th. As the construction of the school and hostel was a federal responsibility, the survey also was considered a federal expense. Four sites were investigated, Rae proper, Russell Lake, Frank's Channel and Fort Providence - Yellowknife highway at West Channel. Of all the sites investigated, the West Channel Site (Site No. 4) was recommended as being the most suitable because none of the other sites provided suitable ground large enough for the size of the complex. However, before a firm recommendation could be made, it was felt necessary to carry out a more detailed study of this site and in October, the Consultants were requested to carry out this work.

This study was to include further soil investigation, further permafrost information, ground contours, availability of materials, as well as investigation of water supply and sewage disposal. This later report was received in November, and copies distributed for comment.

We have not yet received the comment, but we hope that it may be received before the Council session is over, in which case a further oral report will be made to Council. We do not now have firm recommendations, but as soon as these are ready they will be given, if not at Council, by letter to members.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Now, I suggest in the light of your last remarks that we defer discussion on it, Mr. Baker, until appropriation 601 comes up, and maybe we will have a supplementary report as well to give at that time. We will discuss it under 601. Is that satisfactory?

Well, gentlemen, this covers all the items I have under Education. Thank you very, very much indeed, Mr. Thorsteinsson; you have been very helpful.

DR. VALLEE: Could I ask if Mr. Thorsteinsson is going to be around tomorrow?

MR. THORSTEINSSON: I could be.

DR. VALLEE: Because somebody said he was going on Thursday. There are some other questions that have to do with vocational and adult education which I thought might come up while you were here, but if you are going to be here, it is all right.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Are they on the agenda, Dr. Vallee, or are they coming on a supplementary agenda?

DR. VALLEE: Well, I think the first notion I had that these things would be discussed was in Mr. Okpik's remarks about training people to take advantage of employment opportunities. Mr. Harvey also made that point. I made a point too, but I was thinking more of an in-training program in conjunction with education.

Then, I also see in the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources' Administrative Newsletter, which I think we received this morning, several comments on apprenticeship training, boat building course, care and nursing of sick children course and plans for a conference on vocational education, industrial art, and so on. Now, all of these things came together in my mind and I thought that while Mr. Thorsteinsson was here, we could ask him what developments there have been in the field of vocational education and adult education since our last meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Could I suggest, Dr. Vallee, that you spell it out and put it on the supplementary agenda?

DR. VALLEE: All right.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We have given Mr. Thorsteinsson a busy time this afternoon.

Employment - Opportunities Required for Young Through Introduction of Industry - Need to Identify Resources - Job Structure, Idle Manpower, Adult Training

Item 21, provide employment for people in smaller communities.

THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder if you would care to couple this with item No. 23.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Which was raised by Mr. Okpik.

22 is: Identify resources and develop now a comprehensive plan to develop employment in local industry based on resources coupled with educational system, which was raised by Mr. Harvey and item No. 23 is employment to be found for all residents of the Territories, raised by Mr. Baker. I would suggest, if it is all right with you, that we might take them as one.

Mr. Okpik; you raised the first one.

MR. OKPIK: Well, it is in this instance that we are providing employment for people in some of our communities. It is something that has been sort of in the back of a lot of people's minds now since we have had this new program going on that we select the officers of the replacement people of the Department of Northern Affairs and they go to a community and they look for a selection and they pick out the best man of the community to bring him out into another area where they are being placed in employment. The danger part of it is -- the reason for that is that if they go out and get these recruits or select people, that they do not want the people who already have been on employment on three, four or five occasions and just sort of went away or back to the land. This is a real poor recommendation and job opportunities do not take this type of attitude. So, they go in there and they select the people and ask how well they can do, and the ones especially who have already had experience in adapting to the employment field, so therefore when you go into a community they more or less look at the people and tell them that you are working now, but if you want to go on and get another job, we can help you to get out. This is a good idea and this is a good way of approaching some of the economic problems, but people who are there are more or less -- at the same time, these people employed in small communities are leaders of the community, and when you take the leaders away and start putting in -- creating a problem of real leadership, which is possibly not the best thing to keep the people employed in the settlement, how and when can we find some way to introduce some small industries where we could look at the matter carefully and ask for somebody to do a study or something, because if we start taking the best men out of the community, there is a danger that we will start taking the most intelligent ones out and people won't advance as much as they should without this leadership and they get themselves sent back to the remote areas again.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Harvey, would you like to say something?

MR. HARVEY: I have very little to add to what Mr. Okpik has said, and in connection with the remarks that I made in my reply to the Commissioner's address, I think that one of the key words may have been left out of item 22, because I am speaking of the co-ordination of the identification and the development of the resources with a comprehensive plan to develop employment in local industry and with the vocational and educational services. It is the co-ordinated proposition I am thinking of now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Baker, do you have anything to add?

MR. BAKER: About employment?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Yes.

MR. BAKER: What I really have noticed myself, you see, is that the trapping business is not really so good nowadays because the country has been overrun and there is quite a decrease in fur-bearing animals in the whole area anywhere between Resolution and Snowdrift and Fort Rae, and right to Yellowknife and the surrounding area. I quite believe, you

know -- the people are making it difficult for all the trappers that do depend on trapping for a livelihood. So, from their hunts, they are hardly sufficient, they cannot earn sufficient amounts to comply with their needs of living and employment is quite necessary, and we must have something, do something, to give people employment instead of giving them welfare. I suggested, myself, at one time, to encourage some firm and give them -- to draw their interest in establishing a pulp mill on the Great Slave Lake shore where power can be obtained from the hydro plant. But, in the vicinity of Yellowknife and Fort Rae also, this work could be provided. There is a potentiality or a possibility of having a road from the main highway where the school site is now to Lac la Martre. Has any disposition been made to have that done? There is two winters' work there on that line of between fifty and sixty miles to clear the brush for the potential road to Lac la Martre.

Another thing, of course, there are two different projects from the dock to Indian Village and also from mile 17 down the highway to Trout Rock. That could be done by local labour instead of having contractors build that road. It would be more economical, I believe, and more beneficial.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The items about which you are now talking are covered under Recommendation to Council No. 6.

MR. BAKER: All right. I mean to say that I would elaborate on these subjects and it would provide employment to people. That is really what government policy is, to provide work to all people in any way it can provide it. Make it essential and not give orders for welfare to people instead.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): This, Mr. Secretary, has been discussed with Council in the past. Would you refresh our memories? I believe at the last Council session, there was some sort of a study or a report requested for this Council session.

THE SECRETARY: Yes, Mr. Chairman, but this is involved with the Lewis Report which is being prepared by the branch and there will be a paper available, I believe, for the summer session of Council. If I am not quite correct in this, I think probably Mr. Carter will be able to give you more information.

MR. CARTER: Mr. Chairman, this is correct. A major report on this subject will be ready, we are certain, for the June session, the July session of Council. I would not want to suggest, however, that by saying that it should cut off your discussion of the problem right now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: I have a memorandum from him on the subject of recruiting Indian, Eskimo and Metis people from the territories to operate the welfare programs in the north, in which he says that he shares my views on this subject and goes further and says that all disciplines in all government agencies operating in the north should be moving more rapidly in this direction. However, there is even now very substantial progress to report. On the welfare side, over 27 per cent of the current employed staff are Eskimo, Indians or Metis. They are anxious not only to increase that percentage, but, as well, to have more of the senior welfare positions staffed by northern people. A vigorous program of in-service and special training is a prerequisite if programs are to be administered responsibly and achieve their purpose.

On the broader front, they have now under discussion with the departmental personnel advisor, a series of proposals which will make it possible not only to increase the number of local people, but to assure their advancement in the more senior positions as well.

I want to say that we all see there is a need for finding not just temporary work for people at road construction, but a permanent employment in the industry and in the administration of government affairs for northern people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Dr. Vallee?

DR. VALLEE: It is a bit late now to bring it up, but I had a supplementary item put on here, something I raised very briefly in the reply to the Commissioner's address, and that has to do with a large-scale, very comprehensive, on-the-job training and in-training program.

Now, there are some partial programs going on already and I think there is every reason to be encouraged by some of these programs. For instance, the program for the employment of Eskimos on the railway and in the mine, I am not sure just where it is, but I think it is at Lynn Lake, so that already there has been some experience in this field, but I wanted to discuss fairly lengthily and thoroughly with a view to coming up with a major program of manpower training, or whatever you want to call it, involving not only the government, but involving mines, transportation companies, communication companies, or whatever.

Now, I don't know whether that should follow on from the present discussion, or should be made a separate discussion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Is this included in this report, Mr. Carter? Will what Dr. Vallee has raised be included in this report?

MR. CARTER: Not directly, but if the recommendations contained in that report were accepted by government at all levels, it would help to provide the end product, which would make the training worthwhile. We are already moving into this five-year educational program that I mentioned. Under that, we would be moving very, very substantially to the fields mentioned by Dr. Vallee.

DR. VALLEE: The only point I wanted to add to see that I have made it clear, is that my main concern is with adult people. I am not sure if we are on the same wavelength there if you are thinking mainly of young people, but my main concern is adult people.

THE COMMISSIONER: We have discussed this before and it is a subject that is very dear to our hearts. I don't know whether we can achieve anything by discussing it further. The administration is very active in this field, and I would suggest that we defer this question and ask that the report be circulated to members as soon as ready, and not wait until the next session of Council so Members can be in a better position to talk constructively. Will that be satisfactory?

DR. VALLEE: Agreed.

MR. CARTER: Will this discussion go on over to tomorrow morning? In other words, this is the end of this particular area.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Yes. We are not going to cut off the discussion if there is anything constructive.

MR. CARTER: I think there are a few things I could place before Council for thinking, at least, and perhaps out of which might come some guidance to us.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshall Campbell): Do you want to go on with the supplementary agenda?

MR. CARTER: If it would be convenient,

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): It would give the Members a chance to crystallize their views.

MR. BAKER: The discussion will continue when - tomorrow morning?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would you give it to Mr. Hodgson?

I guess, gentlemen, we had best adjourn, it now being 6:00 o'clock.

---The Council adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1966.

10:00 o'clock a.m.

The Council of the Northwest Territories was reconvened in Ottawa at 10:00 o'clock a.m. on, Thursday, January 27, 1966, for the First Session 1966, this being the Thirty-Second Session.

All members were present.

PRAYERS.

THE COMMISSIONER: 2. Questions and Returns. 3. Petitions.

Tabling of Telegram regarding Hay River Airport Brief from Mrs. Barry of Inuvik.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to table a telegram which has been circulated from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Hay River regarding an airport.

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to table Document 1. This is a brief submitted by Mrs. P.S. Barry, a citizen of Inuvik. The brief is addressed to the Council of the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: 4. Motions. 5. Continuing Consideration in Committee of the Commissioner's Address.

Committee of the whole to consider Commissioner's Address - Progress Report.

I resolve into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Hodgson in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): The Committee will come to order. I would invite Mr. Carter to come to the table, please. Since the adjournment or recess last night the staff has prepared a new document which covers the points raised for discussion in reply to the Commissioner's Address. This is the document here. This is the document that we will now be working from. Mr. Secretary, would you see that there is a copy on the table where Mr. Carter is.

I would just like to go over this and recap. I am using Air Marshal Campbell's notes here to bring ourselves up-to-date. Would you mind following me on this form -- this is a new document -- so that we are all completely in accord with what has gone on. You might tick these off as we go along.

These items come under Administration: No. 1; No. 2; No. 3; and No. 3a. We have deferred No. 4. Mr. Trimble wishes to have a chance to go over this and I imagine other members do as well, that is the welfare procedures contained in this document.

No. 5, No. 6, and No. 7 have been put over until we deal with Sessional Paper No. 18. That is, of course, the Council's paper on the brief to the Carrothers' Commission.

Nos. 8 and 9 have been dealt with. Nos. 10 and 11 have been deferred.

With respect to Nos. 12 and 13, the explanation from the Director of the Department is that no action was taken.

Perhaps a motion can be presented on No. 14 later in the Session.

Nos. 15 and 16 were dealt with under point 1.

Mr. Trimble has indicated that he wishes to present a motion on No. 17 at a later time in the Session.

A comparison sheet will be drawn up on No. 18.

No action was taken on No. 19.

Mr. Trimble is to meet with Mr. Thorsteinsson to discuss the subject on No. 20.

The next number, 20a, is to be dealt with under Allotment 601.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, would you tell me what 20 a is?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes. This was the point that Mr. Baker raised about a new school.

MR. PORRITT: This subject is not listed on this document.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): No. I am sorry that we did not put it in here. It happened very fast. Mr. Baker raised it and I answered him when I was sitting beside him. Twenty-one (a) deals with the question that Mr. Baker raised with reference to a new hostel and school site at Fort Rae and I assured him that it would be dealt with under Allotment No. 601 and therefore that finished the subject under this particular item.

Under Employment we have Items 21, 22, 23 and 24. The Commissioner announced that there was a study made and that he hopes to be able to present the result of this study shortly.

That brings us to the subject of Game under which Item 25 commences. I am not sure if we are in a position to deal with this subject at the present time. Perhaps we can hold it over. How do you wish to proceed with this matter? Mr. Director, do you feel that you are in a position to answer the questions that are raised here?

MR. CARTER: I would be happier, Mr. Chairman, if we could wait until Mr. Kwaterowsky arrives. He is expected at any minute.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Trimble, Mr. Porritt and Mr. Okpik raised these points. Would this be all right with you, Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: I would prefer to have this matter deferred to a later time.

Indians - Land Rights.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): We will go on to Item 32 -- Indian Affairs, Indians at Fort Providence, Fort Resolution and Hay River. "What about their trapping and hunting rights in areas around Pin Point where men are staking mining claims?" "Wood Buffalo Park -- same question re: trapping lines."

"Council action to protect rights of Indians. Define rights they already have. What about Treaty rights? Compensation for loss of lands, etc.? Action should be taken now but deferred to the summer before too late."

This is presented by Mr. Porritt. Mr. Porritt you have the floor.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, this is rather a long subject; there is a great deal of detail in it. I do not want to take up too much time but I think it will take some time to deal with it. We may be seeking some advice.

In my opening reply to the Commissioner's speech, I quoted the problem of trapping grounds being destroyed and driving the game out of the country. There was no desire to prevent the staking of claims. However, it is very evident that regardless of all the agencies which we have in the north, none of them seem to be taking any note of the fact of the disturbance and the rights of the native people. This is a vexing problem; it is a difficult problem. We do not want to stand in the way of development of the country; but, in the meantime, these people have traditional rights. They have these rights regardless of whether they are in a law or act. It is up to somebody to recognize these rights. I am not sure on what basis we can proceed with this matter.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): If I can interpret Mr. Porritt correctly, his reason for raising this is that there are traditional trapping lines in hunting areas around the Pine Point area and when the miners or exploration people come in staking claims no consideration is given whatsoever to these trapping and hunting areas, they just go right over the top of them and there is no thought given to them at all. I believe this is one of the aspects that Mr. Porritt is raising. He feels, as do the people in his constituency, that this is not right. Is this correct, Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: This is the main meat of the subject.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Is there any other Council member that wishes to speak on this point?

MR. HARVEY: It may be that the people who are staking the claims are not aware that the Indian people will use these areas for trapping and hunting purposes. In fact, due to the type of life that some of them live, they would have no association in thought with this type of thing. I was wondering whether any advice is given to prospectors when they go into the territory or whether there is any possibility of giving them any indication that they are, in fact, running into these areas where the Indians do hunt and fish.

MR. BAKER: This has been the general practice in any area where there are prospects or there have been minerals found for a potential mining operation in any part of the Northwest Territories. These areas have been exploited by the prospectors. In the vicinity of Yellowknife they have a preserve which preserve applies to reserve grounds for the natives in general, not just to the Treaty Indians, but all the natives, whites, Metis or Indians. The area of Yellowknife has been severely exploited and this has practically exterminated the beaver in the country through fire and other things. The same thing occurred recently in the vicinity between Hay River and Pine Point. Prospectors come into the country from all directions and stake claims. The natives earn their livelihood from trapping exclusively. I think the Council should give some consideration to compensate the natives for their losses. Perhaps this could be in the form of mineral rights. What do you think Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: This is a long range view on this matter. Their immediate problem is that there is not an inch of ground between Hay River and Resolution that has not got bulldozed lines all over it and three or four hundred men working in the area. I don't believe that anybody is wanting to prevent progress or development, but it does seem that there should be some understanding or somebody should be taking it upon themselves of

look after this matter. . . If something is not done, the game will be gone out of this area when you have bulldozers and helicopters all around the area. There seems to be no regulation with respect to staking claims or how much timber a person can cut. If the line were just a man-run line it would not be doing so much damage. However, when you use bulldozers it is very difficult to prevent damage. It would seem that the natives have no rights. It is just about a year ago that the Indians of Hay River marched to Edmonton with their problems and received considerable satisfaction. Since that time, they have half a million dollars in their funds from the sale of oil leases on their property. At the present moment, the Rainbow oil field in Northern Alberta is being expanded well into the Territories and many drills are going to be working there. Another area between Providence and Hay River will be completely under a similar type of work. However, whether there is going to be any protection from the Federal Government to these natives in this country, I do not know. These native people have traditionally lived in this area. This has been their only grounds; their forefathers ahead of them have been there. It seems that there is no move on foot to take them into consideration whatever and I would like to see something done to give them some consideration.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I think perhaps your last statement may be the key to the manner in which we proceed with this. You have raised the matter. We will look into it. There is nothing we can do right at this moment; it is an involved problem and you mention some very interesting points.

Would you be satisfied, now that you have raised it and now that Council has made a note of it, if we look into it?

MR. PORRITT: This would give me considerable satisfaction, sir.

There are several questions which perhaps I should be handling in the form of a request for information. There are several questions in connection with what plan the Federal Government might have for disposing of or opening up of the Buffalo Park, which is a similar matter.

I still would like to have the opportunity to present these matters with a view to getting answers, and I could not do it right offhand now.

MR. HARVEY: In connection with the Indians at Upper Hay, the satisfaction they received related to the establishment of a sawmill and that type of work there, besides the oil rights. This Council is aware of the effort being made at Resolution in respect of a co-operative sawmill, and this is a very similar type of project to that taken on with which the Indians were so satisfied at Upper Hay.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council should note that land, including mining operations and staking of claims and also Indian problems are both Federal matters; they are not within the jurisdiction of the Council to take action. It is, of course, open to the Council to be concerned with the welfare of the people who live in the Northwest Territories, be they Indians or others.

I am deeply concerned about one aspect of mineral exploration and oil and gas exploration; that is, the damage to the countryside done by tracked vehicles. I have knowledge of this damage which is threatening to become extensive in certain of the tundra lands. I had not known of the problem which Mr. Porritt raised until he spoke. I will join that with the other which I am taking up with the Department of Northern Affairs.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, I wish to mention that the attention being given to this matter should not apply only to Hay River in particular. The

Yellowknife area also previously has been exploited and the effect of it still remains to the present day; it caused considerable anxiety to the Indians in carrying out their practices of hunting and trapping in the area. If there is special attention being given by the Commissioner to taking it up with the Federal Government, then the Yellowknife area also should be taken into consideration. That is what I would like to suggest.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Baker should let me have the specific data he has in mind concerning Yellowknife. I have no knowledge of any such problem around Yellowknife.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Commissioner and Mr. Chairman, to my knowledge what I really know for fact ---

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I think it would take the time of our Council for a very great many days if we examined every local matter. I think Mr. Baker should let me have this in the form of a letter.

MR. BAKER: You mean I should write a letter to the Commissioner?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Let the Commissioner have the information.

MR. BAKER: Yes. I know for a fact no beaver exist in the Yellowknife area now and the reason is the exploitation of the mining activity. I will explain what the situation is to the Commissioner. It will be a statement of fact and no exaggeration.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): We are quite aware that you do not exaggerate.

MR. OKPIK: I would like to comment on this matter of the treaty rights. According to my knowledge and the information I have received from several treaty Indians, either from the southern province or the Northwest Territories, it seems that when a treaty Indian is being treated as a treaty Indian it is when he is on the reservation. This treaty Indian can franchise himself and become a citizen or part citizen. In the Northwest Territories we have no reservations, so therefore these people who are given consideration as treaty Indians in fact are not treaty Indians in my opinion. I would leave it at this point and let someone else who might have the information later on tell us what are the rights of a treaty Indian on a reservation or outside of a reservation.

MR. BAKER: I would like to elaborate on that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Commissioner, and then Mr. Trimble.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think the subject is a very large one. It is not possible for this Council to act upon it except by making recommendations to the Federal Government. However, I can answer Mr. Okpik's question briefly by saying that in the Northwest Territories there are two treaties known as Treaties 8 and 11. These treaties undertake to recognize certain rights of the Indians; they do not, however, set up reservations. It is quite proper for us to use the term "treaty Indians," because these are persons who are covered by the Indian Treaties Nos. 8 and 11. The matter of land rights of Indians in the Northwest Territories is referred to in these treaties; but exactly what is undertaken and exactly what the Government of Canada intends to do in these respects I cannot tell you.

MR. OKPIK: Thank you very much.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, the Commissioner has already mentioned the point I wished to raise under this subject concerning the seismographic

lines which traverse the tundra. These trails are made by the oil exploration companies and others. The topsoil -- the tundra and muskeg -- is disturbed and the sun gets at the permafrost and often the result is a deep gully in place of a trail. I know there is a problem on the reindeer preserve in this regard, because when the gullies form they become little channels which criss-cross and you find yourself isolated because of it.

There are other problems such as pollution of streams. I have heard of a creek being dammed which prohibited the small fish from coming down and the larger fish from going up to the mouth of that creek to feed on the smaller fish, and therefore the native people could not catch them.

I submit there are a number of complications which can arise because of this, and I am wondering whether there should be some legislation to cover it. I believe in the provinces there are provincial acts which regulate this sort of thing. I do not think there is anything in the Territories and I think there should be; whether it should be Federal because the land is Federal, or whether it should be Territorial, I do not know, but I think something should be done and that we should come to some understanding at this Council in respect of what can be and should be done.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to go back a little on this. It has been indicated that we have no jurisdiction, really, over the matter. I would like to remind Council that we have many people in the Northwest Territories who have been -- I do not know how to word it -- hoisted onto the Territories' responsibility. These people are truly Indians; they sold their birthright for the right to drink liquor. They were treaty Indians but the only way they could get to use the white man's liquor legally was to get off the treaty. In recent times, in the last few years, all Indians in the Northwest Territories have been allowed to drink. These people who formerly were treaty people now claim they have the same rights as their fellow men. They gave up their treaty rights so they could drink liquor. Now the privilege, if it is a privilege, has been extended to others. These people for whom we legislate and who we regulate are our people. The Government often refers to them as "and others". They have some rights in all these things. I know that in the near future they are going to press their claims for consideration. This is one of the reasons I have stressed so much that the problems of the natives all should be put under one authority and that that authority should be vested in the Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Gentlemen, we must bring this to some conclusion. I believe, as indicated, this now had been brought to the attention of Council. Mr. Porritt has stated he intends to communicate further on this subject. It seems to me this is an involved situation and that unless someone has a definite motion at this particular time I would hope that you would accept the observation from the Chair that the item is noted and that it will be looked at. In respect of what we will be able to bring to Council at a future session, I am not quite sure. However, we do note the question. Information has been brought to Council about which we were not aware previously.

Are there any of the four points which you would like to raise questions on? Some of them are quite close to each other. I have made the observation from the Chair in the interest of moving on. We have 80 items with which we must deal.

Mr. Baker, then Mr. Commissioner and Mr. Trimble.

MR. BAKER: I was going to elaborate on Mr. Okpik's comments about the Indians. No doubt Mr. Okpik did not understand that there was a treaty written, as the Commissioner mentioned, between the Indians and the Canadian Government.

I remember when I was up in the Territories in 1921, the late Mr. Conroy went up to Fort Rae and made a treaty with the Indians. Later on, they made the reserves for hunting grounds for the Indians. In those days, the treaty was signed by the chiefs of the Indians. The Indians were not franchised and were considered as minors, in fact. Since then, the Northwest Territories Council has been formed and they have representation in the Northwest Territories. Previously, nobody in the Territories was franchised or eligible for voting; we had no elections there until 1953, I believe. They made it the Northwest Territories, and later on the Indians were franchised, and were able to vote in line with the rights of citizens. But they were deprived of the right of having an alcoholic drink. I remember a member of the Council, the past Judge John Parker, at that time advocated that the Indians should be given the right to obtain alcoholic drinks. That integrated the Indians with the rest of the citizens.

Some Indian Affairs man was telling me about the Indian Act and I told him the Indian Act really has been interfered with considerably and I do not think it is completely valid, for the reason that when the Indians were minors they were an independent nation, but now they are represented in the Northwest Territories and in the House of Commons; they participate in both elections. They are eligible adults to vote. Every representative of every constituency on the Northwest Territories Council should be concerned in Indian affairs, because the Indians are not Indians any more; they are citizens and they are integrated with the white people in all ways. Their representation in the Council here should be effective, regardless of the jurisdiction of the Indian affairs. Also, the Member of Parliament in the House had the Indians voting for him; he represents them in the House. Locally, in our constituency, in matters of welfare and other things, it is really an issue for the representative of the Territories to investigate here in this Council.

These are the things I wanted to explain so that everybody knows what the situation is.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Thank you very much, Mr. Baker. Mr. Commissioner?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I would merely like to ask if there is federal legislation governing the operations of seismographic groups, etc., and if there is not then I would recommend -- and I will put this in the form of a motion later, if it is necessary -- that the provincial acts be studied in this regard with the purpose of drafting territorial legislation if, in fact, we can legislate this matter.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, it is not possible for the Council of the Northwest Territories to legislate in the matter of land for mineral exploration, and I have undertaken to have this matter studied and to make representations to the Department of Northern Affairs, who own the land of the Northwest Territories and control all the mineral exploration activity.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Are there any further points?

MR. TRIMBLE: I appreciate what the Commissioner has said. I would still like to know, though, if there is any federal legislation.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I think that an examination of federal legislation is beyond the normal functions of this Council. I will undertake to get the answer to Mr. Trimble's question and give it to him, but I do not think I ought to report on federal legislation to the Council.

MR. TRIMBLE: In this instance, Mr. Chairman, I am thinking in terms of this Council recommending what it should be. Now, we have recommended, for instance, changes to the Northwest Territories Act because it affects us directly and our people. This is a situation which affects us, I think, directly. When streams are polluted, or if the streams are dammed and the runs of fish are interrupted, thus affecting the people who rely on these fish, I think it affects this Council, and this is the reason why I would like to know if there is legislation. If we don't control the land -- as I understand we don't -- in this way we are different from a province, we cannot legislate as a province, but I think we should be able to recommend to the government, the federal government what changes we feel should be made in regard to how it affects the people living there.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): The Commissioner will undertake privately to get you the information. Will this be satisfactory?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Is there anything further on this, Mr. Porritt? As you raised this, I noted it and I stated that you will probably send further information or communication on this, and this has raised the matter before the Council of the Northwest Territories. Is this satisfactory?

MR. PORRITT: Yes, on 32.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): There are 33, 34 and 35, Mr. Baker, that have to be dealt with here, and I am sure what you want to say, unless it has something specific with regard to this --

MR. BAKER: I would like to comment on Mr. Trimble's statement about the matter of handling Indian affairs in the province. This is a different situation, I was going to mention, in the Northwest Territories than it is in the provinces with regard to Indians. There is no comparison whatsoever, because the Indians have the franchise and are in line on the same basis as any of the citizens, regardless of race or nationality.

Indian Advisory Council to be made Full Voice of All Tribes - Tribes to be Consulted on Treaty Matters

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): You have made the point. Item 32 has now been dealt with. Item 33, Indian Advisory Council should have full voice for Indian tribes in North. This was raised by Mr. Porritt. Mr. Porritt, you have the floor.

MR. PORRITT: Well, Mr. Chairman, on this matter, we are elected by the Indians to be their representative. Apparently our terms aren't just to represent them in the matter of law making. We are right at the seat of the problem, we are in every day communication with these people, and they expect us to do something for them, and yet we are not taken into consideration in any way. We have pleaded, we have worked with and co-operated with Indian Affairs to try and bring more harmony in the communities, and I thought we had achieved some measure of co-operation or of being able to co-operate with them. But recently, they have formed an Indian Advisory Council. This Advisory Council was selected by some means, I don't know how they were selected, certainly it wasn't democratically done, and there was a very fine lady by the name of Mrs. Agnes Casaway selected, whose home is Rocher River. She was taken to Fort Simpson during an Advisory Council meeting at Fort Simpson. She had to represent the area of Snowdrift, Rocher River,

Resolution, Pine Point, Fort Smith, Hay River and possibly all that area. She had no opportunity to see these people, and she was taken to Ottawa and attended a conference of the Advisory Council in Ottawa.

With all due credit to the lady, or anybody else, she couldn't represent them and it seems that if Indian Affairs are going to carry on this sort of representation, they are just going to have to accept the criticism because this will never bring us harmony in the country. If we want harmony and if we want to do something for these people -- I think we are all interested in it, but so long as -- there was a time a few years ago when I was barred from a meeting. I chartered an aircraft and went to Fort Smith to attend a meeting of all the chiefs of the Northwest Territories, and the chiefs themselves asked me if I would sit in and listen to what went on. I was barred, I wasn't allowed to go in at all, not even as an observer.

It is things like this that make it difficult and that is why I would like to get these points across. As an elected councillor representing these people, I feel that we should have an opportunity to join in in any of their matters where it can be helpful; maybe even as an observer it would be a help. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Thank you, Mr. Porritt. Mr. Goodall?

MR. GOODALL: Mr. Chairman, there was a meeting of the Advisory Council held at Fort Simpson about a month ago. The representatives that came to this Council were elected in their various communities, yet were representatives of this Advisory Council, which is to look into the matter of the Treaties Aid. About 1958, there was a Royal Commission sent to the Northwest Territories to look into this matter, and the matter has been under review and discussion among the Indians themselves and the Indian officials. This meeting that was held at Fort Simpson was not open to the public, and I wasn't invited to attend. Afterwards, I was invited to the banquet that was held in the evening. And the policy, I think, where they have these advisory councils is for representatives to be elected by the Indians themselves to appear at the council meetings. There are, I think, six Indian bands along the Mackenzie River, and there are two from each band which are allowed to come to these meetings. As far as the lady from Resolution is concerned, to whom Mr. Porritt refers, I understand she is elected to go and represent the Indians in Ottawa. The Superintendents of Indian Affairs and an official of Indian Affairs are currently meeting in Edmonton, and it is more than likely that they will be able, should they conclude their meeting before the conclusion of our Council meeting here, it is more than likely that one of the representatives will be back here and we will be able to find out from them what is going on.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Commissioner?

THE COMMISSIONER: There are others ahead of me.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Dr. Vallee?

DR. VALLEE: I think Mr. Baker is ahead of me, but I will just be one minute, Mr. Baker, then you can have the floor. I am sorry I had to leave the room, but I was going to suggest that we make a formal representation to ask that the Advisory Council -- I think it is called the N.W.T. Indian Advisory Committee - inter-act in some way with our Council, because in the provinces the Advisory Council -- for instance the Ontario Indian Advisory Council -- link up with the provincial government as well as the federal government, and the same thing

applies in B.C. and in other places. Right now, and for the past several years, the federal and provincial governments have been attempting to articulate their efforts on behalf of Indians, and I think that we are within our rights when we put it that way, in asking that the Indian Advisory Council for the Northwest Territories have some kind of linking up with our Council, and not just with the federal government. I make this as a suggestion, and I am prepared to recommend it formally if you wish. I would like to hear the Commissioner's comments on that suggestion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Thank you.

MR. BAKER: I really have some information, I know something about the Advisory Council of the Indians. I have received a letter from Mr. Ogden, the District Director of the Northern Affairs. He stated in his letter that nobody was allowed, you see, to mix up in that Advisory Council except the Indian delegation. They send delegates from every band really -- from not only every band, from every district and the Indian chiefs and two different delegates to Fort Simpson, and I was asked about that and I received that letter. One of the delegates mentioned that to Mr. Ogden, that I would like to have been invited because he was representing the Northwest Territories Council. Mr. Ogden wrote to that effect, and informed me that I was not permitted to be present. At the same time, after I knew what it was all about on the Advisory Council, I could submit something that was illegal, unofficial and unconstitutional because if the Indians of their own initiative were on a council like that and discuss it among themselves and inform their representative, who is officially elected to represent them in council and bring up their problems to be solved, it would be O.K., it would be very logical, but the Indian Affairs man on his own initiative goes over there to form a council and tries to administer the Indian Affairs, that is unofficial, illegal and unconstitutional because the Indians are represented officially and they voted in the election and they participate in the election and voted, and the one they voted for is the one to fix up their affairs and explain their problems. You see, the Indian treaty with the government is almost repealed really, and is not effective much longer when the Indians have representation in both houses, in the Council and in the House of Commons. Logically speaking, for my own contention, what I really believe in is the various aspects regarding Indian Affairs.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Thank you, Mr. Baker. Mr. Commissioner?

THE COMMISSIONER: The Director of the Indian Affairs Branch was asked whether I might be represented at the Indian Advisory Council. Indian Affairs felt that this is not desirable. They did offer to invite the Indians to a meeting with me immediately following the Advisory Council. I did not take up this invitation, because it was not known to me whether the Indians would wish to stay over an extra day or two to meet me and, in any circumstances, the Northwest Territories Government does not have staff enough to handle things like this. I did not think it an appropriate situation in which to be represented by the Northern Administration Branch, another federal agency, which would tend rather to introduce an element of confusion into the deliberations.

Now, I did not feel critical of the view taken by Indian Affairs that it was not desirable for the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to participate in this Indian Regional Advisory Council.

I think there are two rather conflicting views that have been presented here; one is that Indians are, like the other residents of the North-

west Territories, citizens of the country with common interests along with their neighbours, and they should be treated exactly the same by this Council, and elsewhere.

The other view is that Indians have special rights, aboriginal rights that must be respected, and we must treat them differently. We must have an Indian Advisory Council, an aggregation of people coming to represent those citizens of the Northwest Territories who are inscribed on an Indian band list.

Now, this really is not the kind of thing that this Council so far has set itself up to represent, nor has any provincial government in Canada set itself up to represent the aboriginal rights of people living in the province. This has been a responsibility of the federal government constitutionally, and by custom. Though Mr. Baker has said that he believes the treaties are repealed because the Indians have had access to full citizenship, the franchise and all other rights that are accorded to Canadians in the Northwest Territories; this is not the case, the treaties are not repealed, they are in effect. Those treaties are treaties between the Indian groups that they cover and the federal government. They are not with any province nor with any territorial government.

I have a proposed solution to the problem that we have been discussing these last few minutes. I have given it to the Council before today, and Council has, it seemed to me, accepted the principle. It is this, that we ask the Federal Government to turn over to the Territorial Government the administration of services to the Indian people and to the Eskimo people of the Northwest Territories. The services to which I refer are schooling, health services, social welfare, municipal affairs, in which I include community development -- I also include housing -- loans for small business enterprises, such as the Eskimo loan fund that the Northern Administration Branch operates, and Indian Affairs counterparts of this. I have made this proposal in the name of the Council of the Northwest Territories to the Federal authorities. The proposal has been favourably received, and they have informed me that it is their intention to accede to this request.

I believe that this is the best approach. If we made this approach, then I think that we would have an end to assemblies, at least under the auspices of the government of the Northwest Territories, of Indian groups, Indian Councils, Indian Advisory Councils, to lay before the government the Indian problems. If the Indians would wish to organize a group in order to make representations to the government of the Northwest Territories, this would be a different matter, and they would be free to do so. I would think that it is not appropriate for the government of the Northwest Territories to address itself to certain ethnic groups in the country and say: "We want to know what you think." If they did that for Indians, it would be necessary that they do the same for the Eskimos, and also perhaps for groups of immigrant people and perhaps for religious groups who might say: "We want you to give your special attention to us because we are a group apart." Indians are not a simple entity in the Northwest Territories. We might find ourselves being asked to set up for the Loucheaux people, the Chippewayans, and they might say: "We have nothing in common with each other; you should not bring us together here as though we were simply what you call Indians. We recognize differences that you do not seem to recognize." Now, I do not believe that the government of the Northwest Territories ought to handle public administration in that way.

It is my suggestion that Council make representations, but they should be specific representation on a specific thing. I do not think that it is desirable to say a certain Advisory meeting is not democratically put together. The Indian Affairs Branch may have good reason for the method that they used in connection with this group. If there are real specific things that you think would be useful, make a recommendation to the Indian Affairs authorities asking that remedy be effected on a particular thing.

On the broad question, I propose that the Council cease its broad generic criticism of Indian Affairs and say, rather, make haste, turn over to the Territorial Government the administration of services to the Indian and Eskimo people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes, Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, when Indian people bring their problems to me, problems which are specifically related to Indian affairs, such as welfare, I have repeatedly tried to explain to them that this is a matter relating to the Federal Government and not to this Council. I must state, however, that I have never succeeded because they continue to return. They do not understand the differences, and I feel obligated to them, as the only one available that they can turn to, to represent them in these matters. Now, how this can be done, I do not know.

A large number of the Indian people are specifically unhappy, particularly at Aklavik and McPherson and possibly others in my constituency, with the Indian Advisory Council and the way the election was carried out. They are very suspicious of this. They asked me how this is done: When did they have the election? I cannot answer them. I do not know and they do not know and certainly they should be aware of this. I think their suspicions are to a large extent groundless. However, in the light of the recent decision of the Supreme Court concerning their right to hunt game, I think they have every reason to be suspicious. The Federal Government bought their land for a song, and they and I are still waiting to hear the Government sing. So far, the song has not been very clear -- something similar to this modern day rock and roll.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Off key.

MR. TRIMBLE: As Mr. Goodall pointed out, the meetings were in camera. I think this is a mistake. I think this only adds to the suspicions.

When I had a meeting in McPherson just a few days ago before coming to Ottawa, an old retired chief stood up and gave a speech. He is a very dignified man and a very respected man, the man who was the lesser chief at the time of the signing of the Treaty and one who signed the Treaty. This Chief and a few other old people disagreed with what the Government now says took place. I, for one, am prepared to believe that old man. Now they may have been mistaken. If they were, I think the fault lies upon the government not explaining the situation well enough. In any case, they feel that the Peel River Game Preserve was given to them as Treaty land, and they put up some pretty good arguments in this regard.

However, this is only a game preserve and the amount of land they are allowed under the Treaty is just a small piece in comparison. But, it is things like this that makes them suspicious of the Advisory Council, and they particularly requested of me that I speak on their behalf to prevent any final decisions being made between the Indian Affairs Branch and the Advisory Council.

They understand that negotiations are being carried out to sell their ungiven Treaty land to the Federal Government at the price of \$20. per acre. They do not commit themselves one way or the other as to whether this is good or not. They have not decided what it should be. I do not think they are in a position right now to decide. I think there has to be a good deal of negotiating go on and explaining to them of what the situation is. In any case, the treaties were signed at each individual settlement. Mr. Conroy and his party went around to each tribe in each settlement supposedly explaining this situation, and there made Treaties. I feel that before any decisions are made as to changes affecting these Treaties, that some similar practice should be followed and a delegation should go around to each community and decisions made in each community by the Indian people involved. I think that this Council should recommend this, and I think this is only just. This is what the people want and on the Indian Advisory Council the people cannot be honestly represented because in the community of Fort McPherson which is the largest Indian community in my constituency, there is no representative. There is no representative for most of the Indians further south. I believe that each community should at least have a representative and, since the Treaties were signed in the communities, the negotiations should be finalized there.

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Chairman, I am sure that, legally, this is what has to happen, that is, changes in Treaties have to be negotiated with each Band which signed the Treaty. I think the role of the Advisory Council is just as the title implies, it is an Advisory Council. If the notion is that this Advisory Council can make deals on behalf of the Indians, I think it is a mistaken notion. This raises the problem of getting the right information across to the Indians and others.

A number of points that the Commissioner made are perfectly valid, and I am sure they will receive our support. It is the wish of this Council that the responsibility for welfare and so on be integrated into the Territorial Governmental framework. These wishes have been expressed time and time again, and we certainly are enthusiastic supporters of them.

The other point with respect to Indians being represented as sort of a separate ethnic group, it being regarded as an undesirable way of dealing with people as an ethnic group, is well taken, except that the Indians do have a special legal status, that is special and distinct from other ethnic groups. For instance, the Ukrainians in the Northwest Territories do not have any special citizenship or treaty status. In this respect, the Indians are different, and it is only with respect to these special differences that they have, that justifies us in dealing with them as an ethnic group.

Now, I do believe that there should be some kind of a link with these Indians. I do not see the Territorial Council or Government as a channel for their complaints. As citizens, of course, constituents use the elected members for complaints, and I do not see anything wrong with that. However, I do not think the Council as a whole can make public judgments about Indian Affairs. I do not see our Council acting as a vehicle in this way, but I think we should have some listening post, some kind of observation role in connection with what happens to Treaties. This was my interest in suggesting that we have some kind of link with the N.W.T. Indian Advisory Council. The question of how the Advisory Council is constituted is a matter for Indian Affairs; it is a matter for the citizens to complain about. I do not think we are justified, as a Council, in condemning the practice of how the Advisory Council has been constituted.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): These are general comments on item 33. We have touched on item 35. As a matter of fact, we have gone right into 35(2). They are very closely related.

I gather from the discussion so far this morning on item 33, the suggestion made by Dr. Vallee is that the Northwest Territories Indian Advisory Council be linked up with the Council of the Northwest Territories.

The Commissioner made a very sound suggestion that we ask the Federal Government to turn over to the Territorial Government the administration services for Indians and Eskimos in the Northwest Territories and he dealt with the question of schooling, health services, social welfare, Municipal affairs, housing and loans for small business enterprises. Could we accept that as our position when we report to the Commissioner on item 33, and then this question of Treaties and so on could be dealt with under item 35?

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I think Dr. Vallee's point is a very good one, and I think it could be met by adding to the items which I have mentioned that we be given a consultative or advisory role in connection with the resolution of Treaty questions.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Is this satisfactory, Dr. Vallee?

DR. VALLEE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Do you have something to say, Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: I would like to say something before we leave item 33. I would like to point out that the typing in item 34 was not my suggestion; it does not quite explain the point that I had in mind. The Council, as constituted, should not have full rights.

I want to agree with what Mr. Commissioner said a while ago that he would be reluctant about attending the meetings of the natives unless the natives themselves asked for him. However, I believe it is a little different in the case of an elected man. We are responsible to them; we have to answer to them and we live with them. We have their problems every day. Therefore, we have to do something about them. My Dad used to say: "If you cannot beat them, join them." Perhaps we should all get married and stop this bastardly confusion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Can I accept this last suggestion made by Mr. Porritt with respect to item 33, which suggestion encompasses what Dr. Vallee said, and we report to the Commissioner that we should deal with the question of Treaties under item 35? Is everybody agreed?

Agreed.

MR. BAKER: How about me saying a word now?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): You can say as much as you like, Mr. Baker.

MR. BAKER: I would like to comment on what Dr. Vallee said about the Advisory Council. The Advisory Council should never be functioned by the Indian Affairs officials whatsoever. The Indians could submit their problems to their representative.

I would also like to apologize to the Commissioner for a mistake which I made -- I said the Indian Act has practically been repealed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): That concludes discussion on Item 33. We will move on to Item 34. However, first of all, we will adjourn until 25 minutes to 12 for coffee.

---Short recess.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Will the committee come to order, please?

We will skip Item 34 for a moment. We will proceed to Item 35. Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I believe we have covered this pretty well. I would solicit the support of Council in making a recommendation to the Indian Affairs Branch in this regard. If it is necessary, I would make a motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Would you, please?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Council recommend to the Indian Affairs Branch that no final decisions relating to Treaties Nos. 8 and 11 be made through negotiations with the Indian Advisory Council, or otherwise, without first meeting personally in every Indian community with the Indian band resident there as when the Treaties were originally signed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Is there any discussion?

DR. VALLEE: Perhaps the legal adviser might assist us in this. I am not sure whether the law is that they must, in changing a Treaty, do it at the local level.

MR. FISCHER: I would have to take that matter under advisement.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, in order to be maximum in our effectiveness, I would suggest the desirability of being positive rather than negative. When we say do not do a thing, which we suspect is intended, the result is prejudiced by the negative approach. Therefore, I would advise a simple recasting by saying when disposition of treaty obligations is made, we hope it will be so that the fullest kind of consultation with -- here I am at a loss to know whether the Indian band is the desirable one to deal with, or whether the chief is the desirable one to deal with, or whether a democratically elected representative independent of the hereditary representative is the desirable one.

Perhaps Mr. Trimble has opinions on this, and would wish to advance them to the Council. However, my suggestion is that as framed the resolution has implicit in it the assumption that the Indian Affairs Branch intends to do something wrong. I do not believe this is a wise method of proceeding if you want to be effective.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): This is the motion made by Mr. Trimble, and seconded, I believe, by Mr. Okpik:

"That the Council recommend to the Indian Affairs Branch that no final decisions relating to Treaties 8 and 11 be made through negotiations or otherwise without meeting personally with every Indian band resident there as when the treaties were originally signed."

This is the motion before the Committee. There has been a suggestion

that perhaps it should be recast.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, there are a few remarks I should make in support of this motion. One is that I have been prompted to move this motion because I was requested to do so by the Indian people themselves. I have been elected by these Indian people. Now, so far as the Government is concerned, I have not been elected to represent them on Federal matters relating to the Indian treaties and Indian affairs, but so far as the people are concerned, I have been. They want to have the opportunity to negotiate any changes in their treaties or any agreements made under their treaties personally as when the treaties were originally signed.

As Dr. Vallee has pointed out, he feels this probably is a requirement according to law. I do not know. If it is, we lose nothing by supporting this motion. If it should not be required by law, then I think this motion should be made and the wishes of the people respected in this regard.

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Chairman, I am in sympathy with the point here. The point is that Mr. Trimble, and I suppose all of us, are concerned, first of all, that consultation at the local level might not be satisfactory and that the Indian people do not know too much about the treaties and about the implications of the treaties. What I would like to see in a motion such as this is something to this effect: That every effort be made to inform people through local discussion and explanations about the treaties, not just by meetings of chiefs and people selected by Indian Affairs, but rather that there be information plus consultation.

From talking to your Indian constituents, you argue there is not a clear knowledge among the Indians of the implications of these treaties; there is some confusion. Speaking from your experience as a representative of these people, you can ask that something be done about this before any changes are made in the treaties. I would like to see it in a form like that -- as the Commissioner said, in some kind of a positive form, rather than just one in which there is a hint or a suspicion that Indian Affairs Branch is not going to take the people's desires into account. I would like to see two elements in it; one, informing the people about the implications of the treaties, and the other having to do with consulting people. Also, I would like to see, not in the motion, but probably in the argument, some evidence that the people really do not know very much about the treaties.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I submit it is true; the people do not know a great deal about the treaties. I submit also, it is true that I do not know very much about these treaties, nor does anybody else.

MR. PORRITT: Hear, hear.

MR. TRIMBLE: It seems impossible to get any information. In the recent ruling in the Federal Supreme Court, it was finally decided they do not have the hunting rights they thought they had under the treaties. I think these people will require to be informed. That was part of my idea that the meetings should be in the communities. They will require and demand the information before they make any definite decisions. I support the idea of the people being informed wholeheartedly, and I am prepared to add that in here, but I think the other should remain as well.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Baker.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, I share the views of the Commissioner. He described the situation exactly concerning this Advisory Council that has been formed by the Indian Affairs Branch. I do not believe, from the explanation of the Commissioner, that you need further elaboration or discussion. That Advisory Council formed by the Indian Affairs Branch was unofficial, unconstitutional, and there is no need for it whatsoever. The Indians are represented officially by an elected representative. If they wish to have their affairs discussed among themselves and on their own initiative to decide on a certain matter, they can write to the Commissioner or consult their representative.

Thank you.

MR. OKPIK: Mr. Chairman, I just want to agree with Mr. Trimble and Dr. Vallee in their comments to the effect that this information should be given to the Indian people in the communities or in Council, but I am wondering who can we get to give them the information? Is it the Indian Affairs Branch or the Territorial Government, or is it individuals; which particular group is it that you were referring to?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): If you are asking me who can explain this to you, I expect that at a future session of Council the Commissioner could make a statement on it.

THE COMMISSIONER: No, Mr. Chairman. I do not believe this is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Government of the Northwest Territories. To deal with it up to a certain point, I think is desirable. I think elected representatives may ask that the Council make representations to the Federal Government, but to undertake to make a study of the treaties is not a profitable business here. Whatever conclusions are reached as to the disposition of questions which are unresolved in the treaties must have regard to the many other treaties that there are in Canada. It is quite unrealistic to imagine that the Federal Government will make disposition of the Northwest Territories treaties without thinking of the many other treaties they have with other tribes.

I think the Council ought not go into study of those treaties, but rather, should leave them to the government whose responsibility it is. You have no more business doing this than you would have to enter into a contractual question between the Province of Alberta and some other agency. This is the business of the Federal Government. I think you can make constructive representations to the Federal Government.

I have given you my advice not to pass a motion such as the one before you now, because it is negative, suspicious, and I think offensive to the government that will receive it. I think it is calculated to cause irritation on the part of the people who receive it. I do not believe this is a good way to get results. If people who feel irritated receive a request to do something like this, they can accede to it one hundred per cent and still not do the things that you really want done. They can send a junior officer to each community who would stay there for one hour and consult with the people, but the question would be, then, has this been an effective consultation? You are dealing with human relationships, human affairs, and you cannot just say, go and do that, because it may not be done the way that you really want it done.

You must persuade the people who are going to have to deal with this

matter of the correctness of your views and of the desirability of doing the thing that you want done.

DR. VALLEE: I am in agreement with you. I hope I did not give the impression in my suggestions that the Council of the Northwest Territories Government undertake some kind of an information program. I was suggesting that if we are going to have a motion like this, it be translated as the Commissioner suggested into more positive language, with a recommendation that such and such be done, or even perhaps have built into it that we are assuming it will be done. However, I still think it is valid for persons like the elected representatives to voice their uneasiness about such things as the investigation of treaties, and so on, among their constituents.

THE COMMISSIONER: I agree.

DR. VALLEE: I think this uneasiness is shared by the people in Indian Affairs. Perhaps they know of this and, for all I know, intend to do it in the way suggested in Mr. Trimble's motion. As the Commissioner said, we do not want the thing to sound as though we assume they are not going to have proper consultation. If it is possible to add to the motion a positive note, I would be very much in favour of it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I interrupted Mr. Okpik's statement. I thought he was asking for information.

MR. OKPIK: I was asking if someone was requested to go to these communities to give information to the band councils or individuals who would be responsible for getting this information; would it be the Indian Affairs Branch, Northern Affairs or the Territorial Affairs, or some other Indian group?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): What you said a few minutes ago, you wanted to know what treaties 8 and 11 -- you wanted information on them, is this what you wanted?

MR. OKPIK: To provide the information to the people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Well, that is out of our jurisdiction. All right, next? Who else wants to speak?

MR. PORRITT: You go ahead, Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: There is just one remark I wanted to make, and that is concerning the suggestion that possibly a man could go there for an hour and fulfil the request of this Council. I have a high enough respect for the intelligence of these people that I don't think this could be done; I don't think they would agree to anything until they understood what it was about and, therefore, it would have to be explained and explained well to the Indian people. But, I understand the situation and the views that have been expressed by the Commissioner and Dr. Vallee, and I am not opposed in any way to having the motion reworded, providing the same context is maintained, and if any of the gentlemen around this table wish to suggest the possible re-wording, I see Dr. Vallee scribbling away there pretty fast, then I am quite prepared to either withdraw my motion or amend it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: These are the views I was going to express. I am quite concerned, but I am not concerned with all the suggestion of irritation. We are irritated daily by some of the things that go on, and I think that

people in public affairs or people handling matters of all this number of people are going to have a lot of irritation. I don't want to irritate any more than necessary, but we certainly must get a positive suggestion across that the people want this. Mr. Trimble has been asked to present this motion and these facts, and we have to get them in there and if that can be worded in such a way, I would fully support it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): With the approval of Council, could we set this subject done for the moment and re-introduce it again as the next item of business, in order to allow -- or to see if we can come up with a more positive motion on this subject, and if Council agrees, then we could revert to item 34. Agreed?

Agreed.

Brief of Chief of Fort Good Hope - Relief Food - Employment

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Item 34, Mr. Trimble. I might mention that in this connection, this paper was introduced by Mr. Trimble and it is a letter from the Chief of Fort Good Hope and it is dated January 16 and it is addressed to Mr. Trimble. I take it that everybody has a copy of this.

MR. BAKER: It is from the Chief of the Indian band at Good Hope.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Commissioner?

THE COMMISSIONER: I think the brief from Chief Gabriel Cotchilly, Fort Good Hope, is a most excellent one. It is indicative of the initiative and determination to help themselves that exists in this community. The recent arrangements by which this Council has directed the Commissioner to get along with community development projects, coupled with a decision of Indian Affairs to have community development funds available, makes it possible to move in respect to the Chief's request in a positive way. The population there is largely treaty Indian. If the territorial government puts under way a community development project, Indian Affairs will supply the fraction of the cost that is appropriate to the Indian fraction of the population; that is almost all. I, therefore, can undertake to do this without asking the Council to vote more money. If Council agrees, I will move in the matter as soon as possible. I cannot undertake, however, to have things done during the remainder of the winter that we are in. It means finding a qualified person to go there, and put the community development project under way. This, again, requires a bit of time for him to make his acquaintance with the people and enter into projects that seem to have a reasonable chance of success because of being understood and supported by the people. Substantially, it means works that we might hope to see undertaken for the next fall and winter season.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I am quite in agreement with the suggestions that have been made by the Commissioner, and I would merely just like to add to them that one of my main purposes in reading this letter from the Chief, as well as tabling it, is because this gives a very good insight into the way the native people generally think, not only the Indians, but also the Eskimos and Metis, and I think it is important that this Council receives such insight into the thinking of the native people.

I think the suggestion of the Commissioner is a very good one, and I

support it wholeheartedly. The request for an Indian agent here is perhaps something that we could request, although I think the Indian Affairs Branch has every intention of putting an agent there, and I think their problem is to find the man. Now, possibly there is someone from the Branch who can give us some information on this as to whether or not they have a man or when they expect to be able to put a man in Good Hope.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Would Council accept that this matter be turned over to the Commissioner, in line with the Commissioner's statement? Agreed? I don't want to cut anybody off, but we do have to pick up a little speed here. I think we have given this a very thorough discussion.

MR. OKPIK: Mr. Chairman, may I just make a brief remark on this relief food system. I think what they mean at this point is that they need this assistance now, and I think that if we would give it urgency and give them the opportunity of putting in a supplementary relief fund for them at this point now while we are making the decision, I would prefer it if our recommendation where there was a motion to say that if they need this now, because this is the time when they are in danger of life and death, according to this letter, and I am quite concerned because if we make a decision for next fall or something, we are not helping them at this point, right at this moment. In fact, I think that if we were to give it some consideration, that we should send a message to whoever is responsible for them that they are entitled to such relief food, rather than waiting until we pass and approve it next year, or something along that line.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: I don't want to leave the question of Indian matters because I realize it is not all our jurisdiction, but I did have a matter that maybe I could ask a question on, and maybe the question could be answered by the Commissioner, or maybe if we have the director here, he may be able to throw a little light on it.

I am seeking information on the status of the community development at Hay River, the Indian Village and related matters. I would like a little information on this, if possible, and then I could sort of answer some of the people's questions.

MR. CARTER: I am sorry, we have no knowledge on this. I think properly, it is only a spokesman from Indian Affairs, Mr. Commissioner.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I will note the question, and we will raise it somewhere a little later on.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, does the Council wish to deal with these which are, I think, constituency problems? That is to say, whether there is an Indian agent soon to be appointed at Good Hope; whether the Indian Village at Hay River -- whether there are decisions regarding the village at Hay River. I would be glad to deal with these and obtain the information, and to give it to the member specifically concerned. Are these generic, or in the field of policy?

MR. PORRITT: It is pretty hard for me to say this, Mr. Chairman. I do feel, though, I would like it clarified, if this Council is concerned in this development, that is, if they have any part in it, if we have any part in it. I do know that Northern Affairs are doing considerable work on this at the moment, and whether they are doing it -- whether we are sharing in some of it or whether, like a few minutes ago this community development at Good Hope was mentioned in this brief, we are taking some interest in community development there, and I was just wondering if we

were going to be concerned with this Indian Village.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I will note the point.

MR. PORRITT: Yes, sir.

Brief - Indian Agent, Fort Good Hope

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Item 34.

MR. TRIMBLE: Concerning the Indian agent at Good Hope, I have every reason to believe that the Department does intend to put a man there and I merely wish to receive some information from them as to whether or not they have a man now, or when they expect to have one, that is all, because I will be writing to the Chief fairly soon and I want to be able to tell him.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): The Commissioner will deal with this. We are dealing now with the brief of the Chief of Fort Good Hope.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, the reason change was made concerning Indian Affairs, it was transferred from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to the Northern Affairs. That, of course, was the desire of a certain band of Indians who sent a petition to the Minister, but in the meantime the change was made eventually.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): We are not dealing with this now.

MR. BAKER: I realize that, but I am trying to explain. I just want to come to that now. My point is this, you see, I mean to appoint an agent at Fort Good Hope is the subject we are on, and I don't believe that that is necessary at the present time because there is going to a change or a total revision in the Indian Act in the near future. The Indian Affairs are now handled by the Minister.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Baker, you are out of order.

MR. BAKER: But you want an agent at Good Hope, is that it?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Trimble has produced the brief that he got from Good Hope, on which this Council has heard a statement from the Commissioner, and the Commissioner said he would look into that as to whether or not they are going to have Indian agents or some other kind of a structure developed, or something, and is no concern, at the moment, of ours in this Council.

MR. BAKER: I was referring to the same point, that the Commissioner would look into this matter.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): All right. Everybody agreed?

Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Are we able to proceed with item 35?

MR. TRIMBLE: I am not prepared to proceed yet. I still don't believe the motion has been re-drafted.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Have we re-cast as yet on the motion for 35 or shall we leave it and go on to something else?

THE COMMISSIONER: I am sorry, I have not yet been able to give my suggestions concerning the point that Mr. Porritt made. I suggested that the director be asked whether he knew about this and he does not, but he reminded me just now that the Indian Village is within the boundaries of

the municipality of Hay River. Works within that boundary are indeed in the ambit of this Council. I wonder if the community would like us to ask a representative of Indian Affairs to come and tell us about this?

MR. GOODALL: If there is one in the building, yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: I can't arrange it at this moment. Perhaps this afternoon.

Game - Repopulation and Amending Laws

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): All right, we will move on to the next point and we are holding 35 in abeyance, and we will re-introduce that subject and this completes the items under Indian Affairs 32, 33, 34. Now, we can go to the subject of game, item 25, amend hunting laws. Hunting privileges to be denied to persons not of Indian or Eskimo parentage. Repopulation of game. This was introduced by Mr. Okpik. There are 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 dealing with game. Could I ask members of Council to stick as closely as they can to the items, the item that is under consideration. Don't wander into other items. If you would refrain from doing that, then I think we could move along a little faster. It is hard, I know, you move back and forth, but the person that introduced this should in each case state what the problem is and then Council members. I would appreciate it if they would address themselves to that particular subject, not necessarily bring to mind something in their own constituency, but if there is some other thing here that is going to cover the situation and they would like to talk on it, if they would hold until that time. Mr. Okpik?

MR. OKPIK: The only reason I had this is the fact that the citizens of the northland have been held down, and this change has never taken place since 1938. In fact, it only applies to the people who are born before and who have been in the country before that time. I am concerned about the people who are there since then, and I am wondering if it could be arranged so that all citizens who have been residing in the country at a certain year, perhaps in 1960, could be given the opportunity to obtain hunting and trapping licenses. This is what I had in mind and I was just wondering if there was any provision so that consideration could be given to this fact.

THE COMMISSIONER: I have this matter under study, and legislation drafted to amend the game ordinance. However, I saw so many very complicated problems in connection with it that I did not lay it before this session, but I intend to bring it up in the summer session.

If this Committee has any opinions to express that will guide me in this matter, I will be glad to receive them.

MR. PORRITT: I was just going to say, Mr. Chairman, that in our notes, reference is made to Bill 7, Bill 7, and Bill 7. I thought that is when we would be going into these matters and, therefore, I am not fully prepared at the moment to deal with them.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): This just deals with the one subject. It is merely noted here on the paper that the question of game was being introduced. However, as the Commissioner stated, there was a bill being prepared which he has decided to hold up until the July session.

Could I just suggest to Mr. Okpik and other members of the Council that if there are any thoughts on this question that you might put them to the Commissioner during the periods between the Council session and then we can look at them.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Kwaterowsky is here now to answer any questions that any member wishes to ask.

MR. BAKER: Are we dealing with item No. 25?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes, Item 25. Mr. Commissioner has drawn to our attention that the Director, Mr. Carter, is here and has Mr. Kwaterowsky with him, and if there are any questions on this or other items that you wish to put to the Director or to Mr. Kwaterowsky through the Director, that you are quite permissible to do so.

I wish to draw to your attention again that Item 25 is under discussion and the statement of the Commissioner that the whole question will be raised at the later session in July, at which time the Bill will be up for general amendments.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I mentioned in my address that there were several amendments which I feel should be made to the Game Ordinance. Many of these amendments, I feel, are urgent and cannot wait. However, I am not prepared to go into them at this time. I do not have the necessary information before me and I, therefore, move that the matter concerning game, questions 25 to 31, be put over until a later time.

MR. PORRITT: I would agree with this, Mr. Chairman.

THE COMMISSIONER: Do you mean at the time that the Game Ordinance is before us?

MR. PORRITT: No. I would say later in this session. Mr. Trimble has indicated that there is an urgency with respect to some of these matters.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I see no reason why you cannot discuss them at this time. This does not preclude you, if you wish, to raise anything during the life of this Council. This is not the only vehicle under which you can raise your problems. These items are quite extensive, and I was wondering if you could discuss them here. If there is anything specific that you wish to raise in the session of Council, there is nothing that I know of that would prevent you from doing so. It seems to me that we are under the part of the Council's deliberations where you people may speak to matters of a general nature. If you deal with bills specifically then, of course, you confine it to that particular point.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think the subject matter of the bills is not the only thing that may be discussed in Committee of the Whole. Any aspect of the Game Ordinance may be opened when it is being discussed in Committee, not just the points that the Commissioner has proposed in the bill.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, the pressure of the business at this session has been very heavy, and I have not had the opportunity or the time to get down to the various points that I wish to bring up concerning the Game Ordinance. Therefore, I have moved that it be put off. I would add that it could be dealt with at the beginning of the coming week.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): You have seconded this motion, Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): The motion before the committee is that items 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 be held over until the beginning of the first of the week. Is there any discussion? Are you ready for the question? All those in favour signify by raising your right hand. Against, if any? Carried. Thank you very much, Mr. Kwaterowsky.

Aklavik School Furnaces to be Reconverted

We will now go on with item 36, Engineering Projects: "Heating of school

at Aklavik by wood. Council's instructions contravened. Request Minister to find who pocketed extra \$10 when Court award costs \$20, not \$30, as maintained. Council asked to support recommendations for furnaces to be reconverted to wood burning. If Minister and/or Department do not accept Council's instructions, to record the fact and make it public in the debates."

This is dealing with Sessional Paper No. 9, Item 21, which is on the second page of the June, 1965, 30th Session.

Does anyone wish to ask any questions of the Director or through the Director of the Chief of the Engineering Division, Mr. Yates? Mr. Yates is in attendance at the table with Mr. Carter.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, do you have the page in the debates of the 30th Session when this matter was considered?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Goodall reports that it is on page 56, Volume I of the 30th Session. Mr. Harvey was the Chairman.

MR. TRIMBLE: I refer you to page 64 of the debates, Mr. Chairman, where the recommendation of the Council was made, and I quote: "Council recommends that the heating units in the Aklavik school be converted back to wood, and wood be burned in the Aklavik school and, that in this connection, large contracts be let well in advance for the annual supply of wood for that school."

This was the recommendation that was made to the Minister, but it was not carried out. I realize that the operation and administration of the school and of education in general is taken care of by the Federal Civil Service. However, I also understand that responsibility for education is vested in this Territorial Government. It seems very ambiguous as to just where we stand in this matter.

It would seem to me that we are the contractors, as has been pointed out by the Commissioner, under agreement with Northern Affairs of the Federal Government to administer this. I certainly think, as contractors, we should be able to give instructions as to how it should be administered.

The furnaces were not converted. A letter was received by myself, outlining the situation, the reasons being, primarily, because of economics, that the cost was greater to burn wood than to burn oil. In that letter, it was stated that the cost of wood cut into furnace length, split and piled on the school yard and then delivered to the furnace was \$30. per cord.

This statement was also presented to us in the paper at the previous session, at which time there was considerable discussion on the matter, and at which time I disagreed with the paper, maintaining that the cost of wood was \$20. per cord, not \$30.

It seems to me that the Committee decided that the cost of the one versus the other was not the important factor involved, that the economics of the situation was secondary to the effect it would have upon the people of the community. It was based on this, I feel, that the Council came to its decision that these furnaces should be converted back to wood, not on the economics of it.

Now I am prepared to argue again the economics of the matter, but I do not think that should be necessary. We decided before that that was not the important issue.

As far as the cost of wood is concerned, the Aklavik Advisory Council was strongly behind having these furnaces converted. I approached them again on it to see if they still wished to have them converted, and they

do. They have solicited the opinions of the people, asking for anyone who is interested in supplying this wood cut into furnace lengths, which is four feet, split and piled in the school yard. They have received assurances that there are residents of the community who are prepared and willing to do this. Council recommended that this be done.

I do not know whether we can -- and I doubt very much if we can -- enforce a recommendation such as this, but I certainly think that we should have reasons presented before us as to why this was not done. I think if the decision of the Council has been vetoed, it should be made public and in the open that it has been vetoed.

In regard to the question of having this business of \$30. per cord investigated, I think that can come up a little later. Possibly there may be discussion on the matters which I have already raised.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Is there any discussion on Item 36?

MR. HARVEY: Is there any possibility that the Director can answer some of these questions?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Has Mr. Carter any information on this subject?

MR. CARTER: I have some thoughts on this subject which I would like to place before members of Council. First of all, there is the question of the school itself and our jurisdiction. If I am not mistaken, a very comprehensive paper on this subject was presented at the last session of Council, which does show pretty accurately where the various fields of responsibility lie. Certainly, insofar as the particular school at Aklavik is concerned, the vast proportion of the cost of running that school does come from the Federal purse. In a sense, therefore, the Territorial Government only is contracting for a relatively small portion of the total services in respect of that school. However, leaving all this to one side, from the point of view of the administration cost, it happens, is a rather important question. It is not just one of economics; it is a rather fundamental question in the whole business of developing the north. In respect of cost in this particular situation, if you take wood at \$30. a cord, it costs, roughly, \$12,000. for wood heating, as compared to \$7,700 for oil. If you take the cost of wood at only \$20. a cord, assuming for a moment that it would be available at this price on a continuing basis, it still is \$9,800. to run furnaces with wood, compared to running them with oil. The main difference here is the fact that in order to run the furnaces with wood, there is no question but that we would have to hire an extra janitor first for the purpose of looking after the furnaces; this is one of the major factors in this costing.

The question here is one of principle. It is not just a question of saying the cost is \$2,000. more. All across the north, we have situations in which we have to make the choice between doing something which we see as more primitive, but which is a way which will give a form of local employment, or of doing it in a much more economic way just from a straight business standpoint. For instance, in the collection of water and waste, we now have trucks in many communities which deliver water to houses and pick up the sewage from them. It is much more economical to do it in this way than, for instance, if we used sleds and hand labour. There is no question, however, that the sleds and the hand labour would give more employment in the north.

The question here then is, is it better to have the people working on something which essentially is uneconomic, on something where, in effect, they are just producing labour, as it were, or is it better to seek another form of outlet for their employment? I admit there is a problem in the interim stage until industries do come to the smaller

communities; but I think it is true to say it would be far better, for instance, for a person to be gainfully employed on a productive industry than it would be for that same person to be employed in what, in effect, is a "make work" project when the project could be done more efficiently by other means.

Our aim, therefore, is to get industry into the north. This is all part of the ideas surrounding the Lewis Report. There is this furnace question at Aklavik, and the question is which principle do we apply? According to my rough estimate, it would increase your cost 20 or 25 per cent over what it is today. It would provide more employment, but it would not be freeing people to take part in the more productive employment which we hope will be available in the not too distant future.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Have you any other comment, Mr. Harvey?

MR. HARVEY: I do not think so at the present time. The policy has been explained very well. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Is there further discussion?

MR. BAKER: Yes. I would like to understand completely what Mr. Carter pointed out. Are you satisfied that burning oil is the most economic way of operating the heating system?

MR. CARTER: Yes.

MR. BAKER: Nowadays, people are operating businesses in a businesslike way, the most economical way. Burning wood might create work, but that means a gift to the people in order to create a way for them to make a living; but if you could operate the heating system by burning oil more economically, well, naturally, oil would be preferable to be used in heating any structure, institution, or any building for that matter. I agree with Mr. Carter that burning oil is the most economical way, and that oil should be used.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, unfortunately I have not been able to find the letter. I think I left it at Aklavik; but I can remember most of it very well. The cost of wood at \$30. a cord would be \$7,500., but at \$20. a cord, it would be \$5,000., a difference of \$2,500. It has been pointed out that the cost would still be \$9,800. for burning wood, as opposed to \$7,700. for oil. Part of this was due to figuring in the cost of reconverting these furnaces. Most of the additional cost was for the hiring, as Mr. Carter has pointed out, of a janitor. I submit that I doubt very much if the hiring of an extra janitor is necessary. The previous year, when they burned wood, they had a man on at nights to keep the furnaces going, but this man also acted as a watchman to check other government buildings. When the furnaces were converted to oil and they no longer required this man, then they no longer had a watchman. Today, we have a watchman hired at night because they found it was necessary to have one. Now, I see no reason that this watchman cannot do as he did in the past and be responsible for firing these furnaces. This would eliminate the extra cost and, in fact, bring the cost of the wood down less than the cost of burning oil.

There are many other aspects of this. I am reluctant to go into the economics of this question, because we decided once it was not the important factor; but it already has been brought in by Mr. Carter. We have the aspect of relief paid out to the community because of the lack of employment. This money which would be going into the community would be almost 100 per cent paid to people who need it in the community. When oil is burned, it almost all goes outside of the Territories, possibly even outside of Canada. It has been pointed out that the Department is interested in promoting industry in the Territories. Well, I maintain

that the cutting of wood in itself is an industry which some of the people in Aklavik have already indicated they are very much interested in getting involved in. I might also mention there was a coal mine down river from Aklavik operating until such time as the government decided that coal should not be burned and took over the hospitals which were being operated by the churches. The coal mine went out of business. I submit this is hardly promoting industry in the Territories. As well, the cost of installing the oil units, the oil tanks, and so on, is another factor which adds to the cost of the oil, as opposed to the wood. I suggest that this additional cost should not have been incurred in the first place.

In the paper that was presented to us at the June session, there was argument about the principle of introducing wood in Aklavik for all government buildings, which was a subject which I believe was brought before the Council by my predecessor. There is no suggestion whatsoever that such a principle should be adopted either for Aklavik or for the whole of the Territories. We are occupied here with the one school and the request of the Advisory Council from that community. Therefore, I recommend the Council stand by its original recommendation that these furnaces be converted, and if the Department is not prepared to go ahead with it, we should be given the reasons and should know who it is that vetoes the decision of this Council.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Is there any further discussion?

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Trimble whether he really is satisfied that fueling the boilers for heating by wood is cheaper than oil, relatively speaking?

MR. TRIMBLE: So far as I can see, it is cheaper than oil.

MR. BAKER: If it is cheaper than oil, then I think the idea can be accepted by Council. If it is cheaper to have wood, then I prefer to have the wood, because as Mr. Trimble mentioned, it would be an industry by itself and would employ a considerable number of men to cut the wood and have it prepared. Is there supposed to be wood in the vicinity of Inuvik?

MR. TRIMBLE: There is wood at Aklavik and throughout the delta.

MR. BAKER: Is there any wood obtainable in the vicinity of Inuvik?

MR. TRIMBLE: There is, but there is no suggestion that this be applied to Inuvik.

MR. BAKER: That is a different question. There is lots of wood around Aklavik.

THE COMMISSIONER: The Council has made its recommendation in respect of burning wood. It has the responsibility for legislating in school matters; but the Department of Northern Affairs has the responsibility of conducting and managing the schools and, therefore, makes decisions on fuel. There is no question of who vetoed a decision of this Council. The decision of Council was not that wood be burnt in the Aklavik school; it was to recommend to the Department of Northern Affairs that they burn wood. The Department of Northern Affairs then has the responsibility of deciding what they will do.

Mr. Carter outlined to Council the principle upon which this decision was made; that is, that the lowest cost and the most efficient method of carrying on works in the north is the principle that is being used, rather than using "make work" projects, recognizing the stresses that are created at the present time and until employment is more widespread through the north.

If we are into the question of whether or not the cost of the wood is correctly assessed by Northern Affairs or by Mr. Trimble, we could go on with that indefinitely. I suggest to you there has been some experience in this regard; that is, when wood was burned, tenders were invited for wood to be delivered, and the experience of the Department concerning the cost of the wood is quite accurate. I do not think it is right to suggest that a differential between one estimate and another estimate represents money that has been stolen or pocketed by some person improperly. The prices paid for wood to be cut and hauled and handled are a matter of invoices and in many cases of tender.

I think Council should address itself to the basic question to which Mr. Carter referred -- do you want work projects carried on with inefficient methods, methods that are inefficient in the opinion of the engineers who handle this work. The Chief Engineer is here. I think the Director and the Chief Engineer need to have knowledge of the views of Council as to whether expense is no object in their conducting the works. These are very important things to engineers who have to plan construction projects and operations, and whose whole professional impulse is to do it by the most efficient, durable, and satisfactory way.

DR. VALLEE: Many of the points I was going to make have been made by the Commissioner. I was going to point out again that we have reached one of these dilemmas we had yesterday. While you have this big picture plan of bringing revenue-producing industry into the north, we cannot say how long it will be before these revenue producing industries reach Aklavik in significant numbers.

My inclination is to support the original recommendation as an interim measure if I could be assured that, when the revenue-producing industries arrive in Aklavik and are set up and the population is employed, you could have a re-conversion to oil. What kind of problem is involved here? Is this a very complicated problem to convert to wood and then convert back to oil again? Could I have an answer to that question, please?

MR. CARTER: Mr. Chairman, the cost is not great for either conversion or re-conversion. It would be perhaps in the order of \$1,000. I think there is one point which I haven't made, and which I would like to make to Council. I have seen the Aklavik school. It is an old building, it is probably one of the worst and most dangerous fire-traps that we operate anywhere. I would personally be really frightened to have my children going to that school, and I say this freely for the record. I would dearly love to see that school replaced in its totality. We have to make hard decisions between, say, replacing that school or extending education to children who now do not have it, and in this sort of a situation it may be a few years yet until we can replace that Aklavik school, but it is, nevertheless, a dangerous place for children to be at the present time.

To convert the furnaces to wood-burning, rather than oil, is adding materially to that danger. I know that in the past we ran certain risks, and we did not have the kind of staff on hand to try to make sure that the least danger arose from this. But I, personally, could not be responsible, I could not associate myself with the operation of that school with the children in it without having a full-time employee on hand in the furnace room at all times because I have had some experience with and some knowledge of the dangers of wood furnaces, which invariably are very difficult to control. So, this is another pretty important aspect of this situation.

I think it should also be noted that the great majority of the larger buildings in Aklavik, including buildings which we ourselves do not operate, including buildings which are open to the public, are not operated by wood, but are generally operated by oil.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): To bring this to some kind of a head, it seems to me that here we have been advised that the operation of the school is done by the Department. Now, the Department has not accepted the advice of this Council in reference to converting to wood, and they have given three reasons for this: one, they point out that in all probability if they were to accept a recommendation such as this, then they might well have to consider recommendations from other sections across the north, which means other schools, other particular buildings that they operate and not necessarily a school.

Secondly, they point out the cost factor, and they state that the cost factor is that oil would be cheaper. They also point out that if this is a means to develop industry or develop employment until industry arrives or until other projects that are on the drawing board will be introduced, then they feel that the other projects would perhaps be able to provide this much-needed employment.

Thirdly, they introduce the safety factor. On the other hand, the information is brought to Council and brought to the Department that their calculation based on \$30. a cord is not correct, and not saying that anyone made an error, a deliberate error, but pointing out that there is an offer being transmitted through Mr. Trimble that the Aklavik Advisory Council will supply the wood at \$20. This is what Mr. Trimble is saying. He is also drawing to the attention of Council and the Department that the Advisory Council, after receiving the information, are still of the opinion that the school should be converted to burning wood.

Now, I believe with this information being brought here that this information has been received by Council, has been received by the Department, and I think that perhaps at this stage this is as much as Council can do, and I would in all seriousness suggest that this is as far as we can go with this particular problem now.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman ---

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: I have listened with much interest to what has gone on in the last little while, and the explanation by the Director. All this bickering about the price of wood and the changing and conversion, and all this, might have been very unnecessary if the decision had been based on what information we have been told in the last few minutes, the dangers of fire and the oldness of the building. These are the things I am trying to point out that we, as Councillors --

THE COMMISSIONER: It is in the paper I prepared personally.

MR. PORRITT: --- are not children and, therefore, I think if a satisfactory explanation is given, it will often save a lot of bickering.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I have a couple of remarks to make on this. The point that I have raised has been discussed, and I wish to further discuss it, but since the time is now considerably after our time for noon adjournment, I think perhaps we should adjourn until 3:00 o'clock, and take this matter up again.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): The Chair has had drawn to its attention that the clock is moving on and we will adjourn, but before we do, I would like you to look at a re-cast of your motion with reference to item 35, and perhaps we can deal with this when we come back.

The Committee stands adjourned until 3:00 P.M.

3:00 P.M.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson: The Committee will come in session. We are now dealing with item 36. Is there any further discussion on item 36? I think we have arrived at the stage where if there is any action contemplated, it can now be taken. Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, the question has been put to us as to whether or not we would favour some change in policy concerning the heating of schools, and it was suggested at that time that if a change of policy was contemplated, that it would be based on the assumption that expense would be no object.

I think that this should be put into a more proper perspective, namely, that expense would not be the main object, possibly, but not the whole object. I think it would be reasonable to assume that in the overall picture, the cost of burning wood as opposed to oil would be more, but I think if it is considered in the broad picture that Dr. Vallee continually talks about, this may not be so when we consider aspects of community development, employment opportunities, establishing industry, the money paid out for welfare, and so forth.

I think the main reason why these furnaces were converted and the reason for changing over to oil throughout the Territories is one of administration, rather than because it is less expensive. It is easier to burn oil than to have to give out wood contracts and to see that these contracts are filled and so forth. I see that there is an administrative problem here.

The point, though, as I have repeated before, is that I am interested in people, and I think that is what this Council is and should be interested in primarily. How the legislation we pass and how the decisions we make affect the people. Whereas, as has been indicated to us here, the attitude of the Department is how can this be operated in a businesslike way.

It has been mentioned that wood is more dangerous than burning oil. I have asked people in Aklavik for their opinions in this regard, the people who burn wood, and some people who have burned wood and now burn oil. I obtained their feelings, and the general feeling seems to be that oil is more dangerous than wood. Now, that is a debatable point, and I don't wish to get into an argument about it, but I would like to point out that with oil you have tanks and pipes leading to your furnaces and when you have leakage in these, as we have experienced many times in many places in the Territories, you have a dangerous situation. There was a very serious one at McPherson a few years ago which remains serious today, where I don't know how many thousands of gallons of oil leaked under the basement of the store, restaurant and theatre, which was a combined building in that community. We had this in Aklavik this year; one of the pipes broke on an oil tank and, again, thousands of gallons of oil leaked out onto the ground. This situation can exist, which presents a dangerous fire hazard with oil.

At the same time, it has been known on many occasions, and it has been mentioned in this Council previously, that these oil burners have been known to explode and I happen to know that shortly before I went to Aklavik as a member of the R.C.M.P., that the inspector there threatened to do something about the oil-burning furnaces there because they exploded on them twice. These are dangers that are associated with oil, so it is not a one-sided picture by any means.

Mr. Porritt has pointed out, and I have looked into this a bit myself, that there are modern up-to-date types of wood-burning furnaces, thermostatically controlled, that gain much more efficiency from the fuel than the old types, and possibly this whole idea of burning wood and coal in

the Territories in government buildings should be looked into and not just thrown aside as being something from the Dark Ages and a backward step and if we adopt this policy we will be going backwards. I submit that possibly this is not true; that possibly we have facing us here an industry which can be developed and in which almost one hundred per cent of the money would be going to the people who really need this type of industry, whereas, at present, there are thousands and thousands of dollars going outside the Territories and possibly outside of Canada.

I was very glad to receive the opinion of the Director, though, pointing out the fire hazard of this building because he is absolutely correct, it is an old and very combustible building. It is a fire-trap. And you will recall a year or so ago that I very strongly recommended that a new school be built at Aklavik, and we were told at that time that we would have to wait. Mr. Carter has pointed out that he would be very frightened to have his children going there, and I submit that he would have every reason to be frightened and that I would too, and that the Eskimo and the Indian and the Metis people there are quite concerned as well, and I would recommend that strong consideration be given to the construction of a new school in Aklavik, not just to be put off in the future when the priority comes. There are a lot of children in Aklavik; I am not sure of the number, and I am not sure how many classrooms there are now, but the need is great and I think possibly the subject of a new school in Aklavik should come up under the appropriation orders.

DR. VALLEE: I would like to support that very strongly, as it is certainly a most pressing matter which makes the other matter of whether you burn wood or oil seem very insignificant indeed. I was not aware of the ramshackle, or whatever adjective you wish to use, nature of this school. As a matter of fact, I am a bit alarmed at hearing of how hazardous the building is. I think when the appropriate time comes up, we should press very strongly for a new school.

I should like to ask if it was Mr. Trimble's intention to ask that when building the new school, it be kept in mind that the furnace be so constructed to make use of local wood resources in the new school, rather than using oil.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, the immediate consideration is the furnaces in the present school, that they be reconverted to burn wood until such time as the new school is in operation.

The question of burning wood in the new school and installing new furnaces should, I think, be based on an overall plan of burning wood where wood is available, or coal when coal is available, with modern up-to-date and efficient furnaces designed to burn these fuels.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Does that answer your question, Dr. Vallee?

DR. VALLEE: Yes, thank you very much.

MR. BAKER: What I understand from Mr. Carter's description about the present school at Aklavik is that the school is in such shape that it is completely condemned. If the Director of the Northwest Territories makes such a statement and describes the condition as Mr. Carter did, I believe immediate steps should be taken to build a new school. Therefore, I support Mr. Trimble's view regarding this matter. Then, there would not be any need to convert the furnaces from oil to wood if such immediate steps were taken to build a new school. I believe this would be to the contentment of Mr. Trimble.

Of course, if the school was completely condemned by Mr. Carter, why not build a new school? After all, a couple of hundred thousand dollars to build a new school does not mean very much to our government.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we might ask Mr. Carter what plans they have in mind? I believe there are plans in the future to build a school in Aklavik.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Just before you answer, Mr. Carter, I might just observe that if you gentlemen keep it up, you will have the school burned down in a minute.

MR. CARTER: I would, first of all, like to perhaps correct an impression that I have condemned this school. It is not my capacity to do this. I, as a layman, have visited that school, and I think it is a very dangerous fire-trap. This is my personal opinion. The Department has taken every possible step in that school that can be taken in terms of providing emergency exits and so on, in terms of providing fire extinguishers and this sort of thing that it is practical to do within such an old structure. Nevertheless, we do know that this building is very old. It is all wood; it contains a great deal of coat after coat of paint and varnish, and it is the sort of building in which there is a certain degree of danger. The fire marshal for the Northwest Territories has seen this building and has, to the best of my knowledge, said: "You can live with it. It is dangerous." He would be much happier if it was replaced. It is probably, I would think, the most dangerous large school that we have.

When you come to the question of should it be replaced, I would ask the Council members to put themselves, for a moment, in the rather difficult position of trying to judge, for instance, should you spend half a million or more dollars to replace the Aklavik school, or should you ride with it for another three, four or five years, taking all immediate precautions that you can to make the danger as little as you can, and in the meantime spend that money to extend education to children who now do not have it. This, literally, is the problem. The source of money is not unlimited. The job is very large and, for this reason, the scheduling of the replacement of the Aklavik school is still several years away at the present time.

DR. VALLEE: I gather that we will have an opportunity to discuss this matter again when we come to the estimates?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): That is correct.

DR. VALLEE: Therefore, we need not prolong this discussion now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Would Council bring this item to a conclusion?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I would move that the Council re-submit its original recommendation that these furnaces be converted back to wood, and also, I would like to request that the matter of the cost of wood in the past be investigated to see why this discrepancy is here.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Is there a seconder to the motion?

MR. OKPIK: I will second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): It is moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Mr. Okpik. Discussion?

MR. BAKER: Yes. Mr. Trimble submitted that there was a difference of \$10. on each cord of wood supplied to the school previously. Mr. Trimble stated, Mr. Chairman, that the wood was cut, split and delivered to the school at the rate of \$20. a cord, but when the account was submitted to the authorities, there was a charge of \$30. a cord.

Mr. Trimble also mentioned that the difference of \$10. a cord charged to the government should be investigated. I think immediate steps should be taken to the effect, to find out what the difference of the price of wood comes to and how it has been charged, or why \$10. is charged.

THE COMMISSIONER: I did not understand that that is what Mr. Trimble said.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Trimble can re-state it.

MR. HARVEY: Mr. Chairman, I thought we had agreed with Mr. Trimble who proposed that we re-state the recommendation previously made and also have the cost of wood looked into. I also thought we had reached the stage where we had agreed generally to have no further discussion on this particular item, following Mr. Trimble's request that the original recommendation be re-submitted.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Baker paraphrased Mr. Trimble's statement, but, in my recollection, Mr. Trimble did not say that invoices for \$20. per cord had resulted in payments of \$30. which is, in effect, Mr. Baker's re-statement. I think this should be struck from the record if this is not what Mr. Trimble said. If Mr. Trimble is making this charge, then it should go in the record, and it should be thoroughly investigated. If there is any suspicion of misappropriation of funds, this should be clearly in the record, and it should be thoroughly and vigorously investigated. However, I do not think that Mr. Trimble made this charge. I would ask that you find out from him what his statement was.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes. That was my impression also of what Mr. Trimble said.

MR. TRIMBLE: What the Commissioner has said is right, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if the motion, as I presented it, could be re-read?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Trimble's motion was that Council re-submit the original recommendation that these furnaces be converted back to wood, and also requested that the matter of the cost of wood in the past be examined. This motion was seconded by Mr. Okpik. I gather from this motion that Mr. Trimble wants the original submission or decision of Council to be re-submitted to the Department and, secondly, that they look into the matter of the cost of wood. There is no charge in here that I see. It merely points out that the Department found, after looking into it, that the cost of wood was \$30. Mr. Trimble is aware of, and has stated this, that the advice of the Aklavik Advisory Council is that it could be done for \$20. This is what Mr. Trimble is saying, is that not right?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, that, basically, is correct. However, I would wish that the results of the investigation be made public at the next Council Session.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Are you ready to vote?

MR. GOODALL: With respect to this discrepancy between \$20. and \$30., I would say it would be \$10. to cut it and \$10. to haul it, and it would probably take another \$10. to put that wood into shape to be able to put it in the furnace.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, on a point of principle, the remarks made by the member from Mackenzie River must be challenged, I feel, in that the cost is not \$10. for cutting and \$10. for delivering. The cost is \$20. for the wood. The persons who took the contract did, in fact, in most cases, pay \$10. for the person who brought the wood in by caterpillar tractor, but he took the contract, as far as I understand, for \$20. This included, as I said previously, that the wood be cut into

stove length, four feet, split and piled in the school yard. There is no requirement for another \$10.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): It seems to me that I recall you saying that. Let us not cut any more wood here. Are you all ready to vote? The question being called, all those will signify by saying aye? Contrary? Carried.

Dew Line Machinery Costly to Remove

We will now deal with item 37, DEW Line machinery costly to remove. Could be utilized in Northwest Territories. Mr. Porritt, you have the floor.

MR. PORRITT: Over the past two years, I have been bringing this matter up. While I realize that we have not jurisdiction over it, we can only ask that something be done about it, this is what I propose doing now. I would ask the Federal Government, if the Council will support it, or I should say, I will ask the Federal Government to be asked to turn over all surplus DEW Line machinery or defence site machinery to the Territorial Government to dispose of.

This machinery, Mr. Chairman, is very useful in the country. It is expensive machinery. It is sold for pennies on the dollar and shipped out by barge and train loads last summer, when we are crying for machinery in the country to develop it. Some of these tractors have only 300 hours or less on them, so they are practically new. I am just wanting to get the feelings of Council, if they would support me, in asking the Federal Government to make this machinery available somehow or other to the people in the country.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Do you wish to say something on this matter, Mr. Carter?

MR. CARTER: The DEW Line equipment, of course, is not owned by Canada -- the equipment, so far, that has been up for disposal, has been made available to Canada under an agreement with the United States and, under that agreement, the Government of Canada itself may take what it wishes, but the agreement calls for the remainder of it to be disposed of by sale. Anyone is free to buy. In other words, the equipment which the Federal Government has not taken over from the DEW Line sites, all that is surplus, has been offered for sale publicly by the Crown Assets Disposal Corporation. So far as I know, the advertisements have been placed in the north and in the south so that the people in the Territories who wanted to get hold of this equipment certainly would be able to do it.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I must differ with that statement. The people of the Territories have no means of getting this equipment. It is sold in huge quantities by bids. There are no millionaires in the Territories -- or not too many -- who can bid on a million dollar deal; so, there is no opportunity for anybody in the Territories to buy this equipment. We were given to understand that there would be some sort of an arrangement whereby people within the Territories would have the first chance to buy this equipment. The person who brought in the equipment was supposed to make it available, as part of his contract, so that the people in the Territories would be able to buy this equipment; but this was not done. I do not know whether or not it was in their agreement.

MR. CARTER: There is one point I could make. It very well might be that there has not been sufficient publicity throughout the Territories in respect of the availability of this equipment. Crown Assets Disposal Corporation themselves may not have given as much publicity to this as they should have. On the other hand, we know of a number

of individual pieces of equipment which have been purchased in the north by people there from Crown Assets. So far as we know, in any case, where a person resident in the Territories wrote to Crown Assets Disposal Corporation and said we would like to buy this bulldozer or this piece of equipment, they were given a chance to bid on this piece of equipment, and many pieces have been purchased in this manner.

MR. PORRITT: This is a revelation. I wish there was some way of getting this information across to the people of the Territories, so that they could take advantage of this. It certainly is a revelation to hear this.

THE COMMISSIONER: I will be glad to find out if I can, which brings about the state of affairs Mr. Porritt is asking about.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): The Commissioner will notify you.

MR. PORRITT: Very good.

Mackenzie Highway - Warning Lights at Railway Crossing

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Item 38, Action by Council to find who is responsible for warning lights at rail crossings. Proper signals, battery-operated should be installed at all crossings. -- Mr. Porritt.

MR. PORRITT: First, perhaps I should commend whoever was responsible for getting the crossings in after the complaints we made last year about the hazard. There was considerable effort to cut down the dust hazard, and the grading was done very well. However, it seems to me there should be something more done there by whoever is responsible. I do not believe it is the responsibility of the Federal Government or the Territorial Government; I believe it is the responsibility of the railway that these lights are put in at the crossings. I believe it needs somebody who has an interest in these highways to see that it is done. This is done in Alberta. Every crossing in Alberta is properly lit up by signal lights which are activated when the train comes along. We are lagging behind Alberta, and I feel we must have this brought up to date.

My own thinking is that it just requires somebody to look into these matters.

MR. CARTER: Mr. Yates will comment on this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Yates is chief of the engineering division.

MR. YATES: Mr. Chairman, it is the intention that this coming summer, these crossings will be equipped with flashing lights. The responsibility for the installation of these things depends on who got there first. If the railway goes through first, the responsibility for installing the lights belongs to the highway authority; if the highway gets there first, it belongs to the railway; so, the costs are being split in this case.

MR. PORRITT: I think the advantage is with the Territories in this particular case, because their roads were in there much ahead of the railway.

MR. YATES: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Is that satisfactory, Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: That covers that one. I think there is something else, but it is not covered under this. I will have to bring it up later.

Capital Works Projects Not Completed

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Item 39, Territorial Capital Works Projects not completed. Contracts given out too late. -- Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: I believe we have a paper.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes, Sessional Paper No. 17.

MR. TRIMBLE: I have not had an opportunity to read this paper.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Then we will deal with this point under Sessional Paper No. 17.

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes.

Peel River Dredging

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Fine. No action.

The next item is Item 40, Dredging of Peel River with proper equipment sent in this summer. -- Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, may I ask first what is this S.P.9, Item II-45?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Sessional Paper No. 9, Item II-45. Item 45 reads:

"That the Administration determine from the Department of Public Works whether or not the Peel River Channel at Fort McPherson was dredged as originally planned during the summer of 1965. Some dredging and alternative wharf site investigation were carried out in 1965. More work remains to be done in 1966."

I think perhaps you have some information to give Council on this.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, it seems to indicate here that the main consideration has been to determine an alternative wharf site; at least, that is what it appears to be. Whether or not this in fact is true, I do not know.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is not the case. They did spot an alternate wharf site in case the dredging and channel creation was not successful. The engineers of Public Works now are in hopes that the channel through the shore above the wharf will increase the flow past the existing wharf sufficient to keep the boat channel open with a minimum of dredging. They propose to carry out a further sounding survey when the ice is sufficiently strong, and this will be followed by another survey early next summer to ascertain the effect of the spring breakup on the dredging done in 1965. If the trends observed at the completion of the 1965 dredging continue, there seems to be reasonable possibility of being able to maintain a channel at the existing wharf by a small amount of dredging each year.

They also propose to engage a firm of hydraulic consulting engineers who will make an assessment of the information available and give their opinion whether water access to the present wharf can be maintained by a reasonable amount of dredging. If their opinion is no, they will be asked for alternative measures including the best dock site.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I am glad to learn of this information. The people of McPherson expressed some disappointment in the dredging operation of the previous summer, as I am sure you are aware, because they nailed us both when we visited Fort McPherson. Unfortunately, the

equipment was not as good as it could have been. I believe it was too small, or else there was not enough pipe, or something. The people felt they were pumping the sand from one place and dumping it back into the channel behind them. I do not know actually what took place; but the point I want to get across is that the operation carried out last summer was not considered to be sufficient. The people feel that if sufficient equipment is put in there to dredge it and to carry the silt away to the other side of the river where it will not fill in the channel as it is being dredged, then there should be a good deal of success.

I would not want them to accept the project as carried out last year as the basis upon which they would decide whether or not to build a dock in some other location. If a dock is built downstream -- and it would have to be some distance downstream -- this would be a very great hardship on the community. So far as the government is concerned, it is no hardship; it is no problem for them to truck the supplies for a couple of miles. However, for the native people concerned, it is a great hardship. As I repeatedly say, it is the people I am concerned with.

I feel the Council should recommend that they extend the program which was carried out in the past summer in an attempt to dredge this channel. I do not know whether we should make any further recommendation or not. This is the main part in any case; that they carry out with additional equipment the dredging operation this coming summer.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Just observing on this point, there is nothing wrong with the plans. I think plainly and simply, somebody probably goofed. They brought in a dredge and forgot to bring the pipe. As they suck it up in the front, they spit it out at the back. This was just one of these things that happened. The chief told Mr. Trimble and myself this was a very unfortunate situation, because they left the pipe behind at Hay River. The problem is, there was only four feet of water left, and they have to pull the barge up about two or three city blocks by winch, and it is a very unsatisfactory arrangement.

If what was told to us is right, then it seems that there is much more work to be done. I think what Mr. Trimble is saying is, he hopes they will take this into consideration this year, and be able to compensate for it and do the job. Is that right?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): The point has been noted, and I think that is satisfactory.

Roads - Construction Required - Road to Lac la Martre - Bridge over Mackenzie

Item 41, Road construction in Mackenzie North -- Mr. Baker.

- a) main highway - Lac la Martre
- b) into Great Bear Lake Lodge area
- c) bridge over the Mackenzie.

Do you wish to deal with these all at once, Mr. Baker?

MR. BAKER: Yes.

MR. PORRITT: The bridge over the Mackenzie is not Mackenzie North.

MR. BAKER: I am speaking of Mackenzie North. The road has been started.

There have been plans made now to resume the work on that road, I understand. There are two different small projects there; one is from Ingraham Trail after you cross the bridge by the Mine Road there. From there, that road has been brushed to reach the Indian Village, a distance of six or seven miles, I believe. The intention in respect of the brushing of that trail is to make a road for those people who live in the Indian Village over there. It would cost too much to build a school there and put a teacher over there. Instead of that, the bus could run when the road is built. They could have a bus that would bring the pupils into the Yellowknife schools and take them back every day. It is only a matter of a fifteen minute run each way, or possibly half an hour, but even if half an hour, it is not very long. Another project over there is from Mile 17 off the airport. A road is being brushed and trees cleared for a distance of five miles. There is an Indian settlement over there. That road can be built over there; it can be done by the local people and, instead of giving welfare to the people, you will be able to give them employment.

Another project of which I am thinking there is from the main highway across from Franks Channel. I think a survey was made. Of course, that could be referred to Mr. Yates here. This would go to Lac la Martre where there is a potentiality and a real possibility of having a tourist fishing lodge. There is trout in Lac la Martre, and it is a good-sized lake. This would help tourism a great deal. There was some talk previously -- I mentioned it at one time -- that there is a necessity to have a road reach Great Bear Lake, and by having a road to Lac la Martre, that would be the start of the road into Great Bear Lake. Such a road would mean a great deal to the significance of the future of the country and the economy of the country, because it would open it up for the tourists and for mining purposes. I understand there are prospects of places there where people can move around and locate minerals -- prospect and stake claims. There is a mining potentiality in general. This program would not be immediate, but, at the same time, a start could be made to go north. This would help the economy of the country in providing labour and jobs to people. I believe that the brushing of the trail from the main highway to Lac la Martre could proceed immediately this winter. The essential part of it is to have the road cleared and then the work will continue in the future.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Thank you, Mr. Baker. Council notes Mr. Baker's remarks. Is there anything further in this regard? If not, we will go on to 42.

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Chairman, this is only one side of the bridge.

MR. PORRITT: I have the other side.

MR. OKPIK: I will take the middle.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, there was such a general statement of road development issued by our good friend, the Honourable Arthur Laing, last fall, and I hope it will include the bridge over the Mackenzie. I am sure that the road program is not developed enough to spend in 1966, \$10 million, so perhaps we could have a large portion of it put on the bridge over the Mackenzie, and I think that my colleague, Mr. Goodall, would support this for his Mackenzie River section.

MR. GOODALL: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if there has been a survey made on this as to whether a bridge could be put in.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Carter, the question is, have you any knowledge of whether surveys have been made?

MR. CARTER: There has been no detailed survey made of this at all. There was a preliminary estimate of cost developed on building it in the general vicinity of where the ferry crossing now is. The very rough estimates of cost that we have today would place it at somewhere between \$8 and \$10 million.

MR. BAKER: That is the cost of the bridge, Mr. Carter?

MR. CARTER: Yes.

MR. BAKER: That bridge is essential, very much essential, even for the economy of the country itself, because the Yellowknife people have to pay in both seasons, over break-up and freeze-up, that is approximately between three and four months every year during the period of one year. That means, you see, that the rise in the cost of living during that period of the three and four months is about between 15 to 20 per cent on all commodities that they purchase. Not all, but the essential things like meat and butter and milk and vegetables are stocked, but it is still the question of commodities in general.

What I really have stated previously is that the highway was built and the government really went to the trouble to finance the construction of it and have it built, but it is not quite completed yet. The highway will never be completed until you join together and cross the body of water, so that the bridge is something that is really essential to complete the highway.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Can we then move on to the next one. Council has noted the remarks of the member and the general overall concern and desire of the various members of Council that a bridge be built over the Mackenzie River. We will make a note of this in our report to the Commissioner.

Arctic Red River - Clearing of Brush - Allotment 4001 -
Sessional Paper 17

Now, Item 42. Mr. Trimble, the remainder of allotment 4001 during present fiscal year to be used to pay local labour for willow clearance - no other employment available. (Allotment 4001 - Construction of Local Roads Outside Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts). And, of course, it is covered. There is a recommendation to Council on this. I don't know whether you want me to deal with it under the present set-up or under the allotment itself or under the recommendation -- the recommendation No. 6 is: The Commissioner recommends that present practices of giving priorities to, and providing opportunities for local labour and organizations to participate in the construction of access roads and other local works be continued. It can be dealt with at any one of the three times.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, do we have a breakdown of the monies spent under this allotment, any indication of what amount may be left? As I stated when I brought up this subject ---

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I haven't that information here right at my fingertips. You are now dealing under Bill No. 8, and there was submitted in 1955/56, \$20,000., and we voted \$20,000. As to how much of it has been spent, I have no idea.

MR. TRIMBLE: Well, Mr. Chairman, I am not sure ---

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Let me put it this way; if you would like, or if you want to leave this question in abeyance, when we are dealing with this allotment, I will try and get the information for you so we can deal with that at that time.

MR. TRIMBLE: I don't know whether this should come under a discussion of the appropriation, if that is what you are suggesting. I don't suggest that at all. We should have a paper here, and I am not sure which number it is, dealing with the capital projects which were to be carried out.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Sessional Paper No. 9, is what we are dealing with specifically, and it was recommendation to Council No. 6.

It is 17, I am sorry.

MR. PORRITT: What are we talking about?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Sessional paper No. 17 is what Mr. Trimble is looking for, Report on Construction and Maintenance Allotments in the Appropriation Ordinance 1965-66. It is on page 2 under Allotment 4001. It is page 2 of Sessional Paper No. 17 in this book.

MR. PORRITT: There is no reference to the allotment number, is there?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes.

MR. PORRITT: Oh, I see it. Thank you.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, of the allotment, the amount under this allotment which was to be spent on this road in Arctic Red River which amounts to \$4,000., I believe, we are informed here that "Contract for \$3,000. was let to Steinbring Brothers. Only \$900. of work completed, owing to the weather. Day labour used in the installation of culverts". I specifically requested that because this was a very depressed community and employment was badly needed, local labour could be employed, and I pointed out that there were two Caterpillar tractors in the community which the people could either borrow or rent, one being owned by the Hudson's Bay Company and the other by the Roman Catholic Mission. And I have information that the administration assured the Council that local labour and equipment would be employed wherever possible. The Steinbring Brothers are certainly not local labour; they are, I assume, a contracting firm in the community or in the region of the community under contract with an oil exploration company. That is one point.

The second point is that only \$900. of this \$4,000. has been spent. I wish to deal with the remainder of this later.

The third point is the contract was let for \$3,000., and the amount voted under this allotment for this purpose was \$4,000.

Now, I have noticed that the practice has been to give out contracts for a lesser amount than the amount of money voted, and usually quite a sizeable amount less. Obviously, there must be reasons for this. I would like to know what the reasons are.

The second point, as I mentioned in my address, was that people would like to have this money made available, the remaining amount, to carry out local improvements during the present fiscal year.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think we should ask Mr. Carter whether he or one of his staff could answer that.

MR. HAWKINS: The Steinbring Brothers contract? One reason why the contracts let for these various projects do not usually amount to the full amount of the money voted is that we do expect to buy things like culverts and pay some wages besides the contract price. Usually, what we are doing when we have a contract, is to pay rental rate for the rental of a piece of equipment. It is not usually to complete a section

of road from A to B, there is other work involved that we figure on using and paying labour and buying culverts, and so on.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I should have introduced this man. This is Mr. Hawkins, the new Administrator of the Mackenzie. Any further comment on item 42? Again, I might point out that you have two, and possibly three, more chances on this.

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if we should discuss the request of the people of Arctic River to have this money made available in the present fiscal year. This would not come under the appropriation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Well, the Commissioner pointed this out yesterday, and our job seems to be policy, and I think there is nothing wrong with your request coming under the actual administration. I am sure we might like the Commissioner's advice on this point.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, there is a certain amount of policy involved in this, inasmuch as the money would be spent for a purpose other than what it was originally voted for. Therefore, I think that perhaps there is a certain justification for it being considered on the Council. First of all, whether this can be done and if it can be done, then I intend to recommend that it be done.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think this is exactly what we are getting at, Mr. Chairman. This is not really a question for a legislature. The question can be asked by the member concerning a place in his constituency as to whether some unspent money could be used for certain objectives that he is aware of. He can bring this question to me, or he can bring it to one of the administration, and ascertain the answer to this. If it is so and it can so be spent, he can ask: "Will you do that"?

Now, if it cannot be spent for the purposes that he wishes, it may be that an item in the supplementary appropriations ordinance that we presumably will be dealing with in a few days will empower the Commissioner to authorize its spending for this purpose.

Now, none of these things can be answered by officers sitting at a witness table in the midst of a legislative session, but they can be very efficiently answered if the question is put to the Commissioner. This question could have been put to me at any time during the past days, at least, or even weeks that Mr. Trimble has known of it. I will be glad to take it now, and I will supply him with the answer, but I suggest that it should not be reported back to Council. It is a very simple administrative matter such as we deal with, I would say, daily during the course of the year, in response to requests from private individuals and officials and others.

MR. TRIMBLE: It is indeed unfortunate that members of the Council have not been presented with any policy or procedure in this regard to know just where we do stand, what action we should take, and what procedure we should follow. I assume that the answer is yes, that this money can be spent without coming before the Council for a purpose, such as has been mentioned, other than what it was originally voted for.

THE COMMISSIONER: Money cannot be spent for any purpose other than what it was voted for. However, the question was: Can it be spent for certain specific purposes that Mr. Trimble has in mind? The answer depends on whether the vote includes those.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): There are many things that come to the Commissioner outside of Council that the Commissioner must act on. He will transfer an allotment for this purpose and we report, as he

mentioned, under the supplementary appropriations and Council deal with these items at that time. Therefore, if you wish the Commissioner to obtain the information for you, he can do so. I think he can give you the type of answer that is acceptable.

MR. GOODALL: Mr. Chairman, in the event that this money is not spent by the first of April, it will not be used for this purpose, is that right?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes, but I assure you that every single cent that we have this year will be used.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, can I make my question a little more specific? Can the money voted in allotment 4001, which has not already been spent for the road in Arctic Red River, be used to improve the community by brushing?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): The Commissioner has said he will make a note of this, and he will let you know. This is what I gather from your statement, Mr. Commissioner.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, can I have the assurance that I will receive an answer before the appropriations for the present fiscal year are discussed?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

Fort McPherson - Fire Break, Better Drainage, Proper Road, Air Strip

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): The Commissioner has noted Item 42. Then, we come to Item 43, Better Drainage and Proper Road for Fort McPherson and locate Air Strip.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, there has been a new subdivision surveyed for this community, and some houses, I believe, have been constructed there. The land is low and very swampy and, again, we have had this pointed out to us by the members of the McPherson Advisory Council and the Chief. The people do not feel that under this present condition it is fit to live in. They are not anxious to encourage the further development of this at the present time, but we would prefer to have the area where the air strip was being constructed surveyed, and I believe they have already themselves carried out preliminary surveys to have this surveyed for the purpose of developing it into a residential area. As this is their wish, I think we should accept it. As well the need for a proper road and ditches is obvious for the area that has been designated a new subdivision and where houses have already been constructed.

I notice in this item a third point, namely, a request for an investigation to be made as to the possible location of an air strip some time in the future. This is not of an emergency nature at this time. I have heard rumours that one of the oil companies is thinking in terms of building an air strip and this should be investigated.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Supplementary to what Mr. Trimble has said, the Chief and the members of the Advisory Council at Fort McPherson, along with the other interested people, the Anglican Minister, for one, drew attention to Mr. Trimble and myself the problem that is facing Fort McPherson. Firstly, there is a big hole at one end of the street, and it stops the town from developing on that side of the settlement. This hole should be filled in. However, right behind that is an air strip, and that also compounds the problem because that seems to be the best ground for developing the community. The road goes down or away from the river and then turns again where there is swampy ground and they do not want the town to go that way. Mr. Trimble is bringing

this point to the attention of Council and, in turn, passing the information on to Administration. I understand that there are some aerial maps being prepared by the Administration, and we will probably be able to look at these maps before too long.

Therefore, may we take it that you have brought the information to Council and we have taken note of it.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, since this Council has voted money in the past for the clearing of this fire break, I wonder if agreement of the Council should be obtained on this matter that this area formerly designated a fire break now be utilized as a residential area?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I would not think so.

THE COMMISSIONER: The answer is no.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): And the record will so note it.

MR. CARTER: The town planners will be going back to Fort McPherson in March to do the completion of the work started earlier, and there will be further engineering studies required this summer. Therefore, it will be past the end of this summer before we know what recommendations we should make to the local people and everybody else concerned.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): We will see to it that the town planner receives a copy of the report of this Session of Council.

MR. TRIMBLE: I would like to ask if it is the policy of the town planner to discuss his proposals with the Advisory Council in this specific case, and the related situations in other communities, and obtain their opinion and recommendations?

MR. CARTER: Very definitely, yes. This is so during the preliminary stages and, of course, when the final funds are ready, so far as we are concerned, again we have consultations.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): May we accept that, Mr. Trimble, and move on to Item 44, Dempster Highway from Dawson City to Fort McPherson, then to Arctic Red River, to Inuvik, to Tuktoyaktuk.

The Committee will recess for 15 minutes for coffee, and resume at 20 minutes to 5.

---Short recess.

Road Program in North - Dempster Highway - Highway North from Fort McPherson

The Committee will come to order. We will now deal with Item 44, Dempster Highway to Fort McPherson, then to Arctic Red River, to Inuvik, to Tuktoyaktuk.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I certainly do not like to get involved in Federal road building, but over the past few sessions of Council, there has been considerable discussion along this line, and I have managed to keep quiet so far. However, I think perhaps it is time that I pointed out to Council that, during my time in the Territories, which has been over 10 years, there has been talk about this Highway extending from Dawson City to the Delta. We have even seen maps come out in the newspaper along this line years and years ago.

I would like to point out to Council that there presently exists 80 miles of all-weather road from Dawson northward towards McPherson. From this point, there is a winter road which has been constructed, as far as I

know, by oil companies, extending this road from Dawson to within approximately 55 air miles of McPherson.

I would like to solicit the support of Council in recommending that consideration be given by the Minister to the extension of the winter road to the Delta which would meet with McPherson first of all, and then, according to the plans, I believe, which have been considered years ago, extend across the Mackenzie River and down to Inuvik and then to Tuktoyaktuk. I think, Mr. Chairman, when the road from the Indian settlement of Hay River, a distance, I understand, of 18 miles, can be constructed, when you can see across the river to the town from the settlement, that something along this line which affects so many people and is so important to the future development of this part of the country should receive quite some consideration.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I have spoken before on the subject whether Council should make road studies and set up a Northwest Territories Government system of road priorities which it will then recommend to the Minister of Northern Affairs. Perhaps this should be done. I believe it should be done when we have a staff and the capacity to undertake it.

In the proposal that Mr. Trimble has advanced, Council is being invited to place No. 1 priority on this road.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I have not stated No. 1 priority.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Proceed, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then if not No. 1, what is the priority on this as compared with the Ingraham Trail extension, a road through the Liard Road, a road from Fort Smith into the east towards Reliance through what promises to be mineral country, a road from Northern Manitoba into the Keewatin? What are the priorities? For my part, I am not prepared to offer an opinion on this. If Council endorses this, they are, in effect, offering an opinion as to road priorities.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I would draw this to the Council's attention that, as Chairman, I have said that there are a number of things that Council will take note of; that is, when a member raises a point, Council will take note of it. I think, of course, that this is what the thoughts of Council members are in raising the subject, that they hope it will germinate some thought. We would hope that Council understands that by noting these points, this does not mean that we are building a road to such and such a place. We have no idea what we are talking about in the way of money or things of that kind. I suppose this afternoon we may have spent \$50 million, I do not know, but I know we have spent quite a bit. The purpose of these discussions is to get some ideas and the manner in which to proceed with matters.

Mr. Trimble stated that he has been quiet on the question of roads for some time, but he felt it was about time that he put forward some ideas on it, and I think this is what he is doing. Council should know that this is being brought to their attention. Agreed?

Agreed.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I would think that this Council's suggestions would be very welcomed by the Departments concerned. I think we should be having some discussions and making recommendations. I do not think it should be necessary for us to go around in our stocking feet for fear of marking up somebody's floor. I do not think we have to go around like this at all. It is understood that we are representatives of the people and we bring in ideas. We do not expect action on all of them.

We have no way of setting priorities or anything like this. I do not think we expect this. We just want consideration and studies made.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): We will go on to Item 45.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I did not suggest that we should be timid about giving our opinions. I suggest the very opposite. I say let us not talk through our hats; let us not talk gently and vaguely about "it is nice if you build a road up in that general part of the country" or "it would be nice if you would go ahead with the Dawson Highway; it would be nice if you would go ahead with the Ingraham Trail".

Let us come to real knowledgeable informed opinion which is the result, not of our thinking as constituency representatives alone, but thinking of the general economic and social development of the Northwest Territories, and the manner in which the \$100 million that Arthur Laing has announced is going to be spent on road work should be spent. What system of priorities? If we are going to be effective, we have to be informed; we have to know what we are talking about. We have to go to the Minister of Northern Affairs and say our studies have led us to the conclusion that this is what would be best, and we must give real good sound argument, and not just sit here on this January afternoon with a feeling in our bones that it would be nice to build a road through the Yukon. Let us be effective in what we do.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I wish to point out that when I discussed this question of the Dempster Highway, I did, in fact, give information. I pointed out how much already was constructed of an all-weather road, how much was constructed of a winter road, and approximately how much was remaining, to the best of my knowledge, from what I had been able to find out from the closest available sources in the community of Fort McPherson. These are not feelings I have within my bones.

I welcome as much information as it is possible to obtain, not only on this road, but on all proposed roads within the Territories. I certainly welcome the opportunity on this Council to make recommendations based upon fact and knowledge. Therefore, I suggest possibly we should request the Department to provide us with as much information as they have. Then we, in turn, can gain as much information as possible from the field.

THE COMMISSIONER: Hear, hear. This is very different from proposing some sort of recommendation in respect of one road, because even if it had been researched 100 per cent, you still are not talking in a meaningful way, because you have no information about the other possible objectives in respect of spending road money.

MR. GOODALL: How many times have I asked about roads? The priority road from Fort Nelson to Fort Simpson, for instance; it was a priority road for a number of years -- what kind of country would this open up with regard to mineral exploration and tourist attraction? That road from Fort Nelson to Fort Simpson never has been discussed any more. How many times have I spoken of the road from the cutoff from Fort Providence to Fort Simpson? That was supposed to be a priority road. I used every means in my power, other than blackmail, in this connection, and I have heard no more about it. I hope to hear more about it tonight.

MR. CARTER: The Federal estimates for 1966-67 have not yet been tabled in the House of Commons. We are, therefore, not free at the present time to give the details of the program for that year. Nevertheless, as you all know, there is a major project already under way to finish up the road into Fort Smith. This is one large project which is under way. We have other projects which have been mentioned here today -- without identifying them -- which are up for consideration by Parliament, and

as soon as the estimates are tabled the information will be available to Council. This may not, of course, happen until after Council has finished this particular session. Certainly, we can give to the Commissioner all the information that is available, and I am sure it will be passed on to you.

On the other hand, so far as this longer term question is concerned of what happens over the next, let us say, five years, we probably all have lists of possible roads in the Territories looked at from the point of view of community development, mining development and other reasons. Some of these have been mentioned here today. This is the sort of list which we have to concern ourselves with in the Department from our Federal responsibility for the major road programs. In doing this, I am quite sure we would welcome having comment and recommendations from Council.

We have many factors to consider. We have to consider the information we have on potential mining development, and so on. There is an inter-departmental committee which will be considering these things, and making recommendations to the government. I am quite sure the Hon. Mr. Laing, our Minister, would be happy to have the recommendations of Council. But, as the Commissioner has said, we would need to have this in fairly concrete terms. For example, is it better in your eyes to spend \$10 million to build a bridge across the Mackenzie River, or is it better to build a road in some direction to Fort Simpson; which should have the first priority? This is the type of question we would be most happy to have a recommendation on from Council.

DR. VALLEE: To bring this to some sort of a concrete head, would it be appropriate for the Commissioner to be on such an interdepartmental committee representing especially the interests of the Northwest Territories Government and in that way, channelling through him the ideas, views and desires of the members of the Northwest Territories Council and the people they represent; would this be a feasible proposition?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Harvey, if I am not mistaken, made this observation in February of 1965.

MR. HARVEY: The reason given at that time that the Commissioner was not appointed to that Committee, simply was because he represented the Territories and that no provincial premier or any provincial officer was on that type of a committee. The inference was that the Territorial Government is per se a future provincial government, and was put in the same light as the provinces with reference to a Federal interdepartmental committee, which is an advisory committee on northern affairs. Such a committee is composed of all the deputy ministers of any department which has any activity in northern Canada. This was the reason given to me. I simply give this for the information of Council.

DR. VALLEE: I recall that now that you bring it up. However, it seems to me this principle, if it is based on a comparison of a link between the provincial and the federal government, is not valid. If you have an advisory committee on Quebec development located in Ottawa, I am sure you would have a representative of the provincial government on it in some kind of a role. We have a different kind of a situation in the N.W.T. You have a departmental committee considering the building of roads in this area which is not yet a province. However, the situation is the equivalent of having a body sitting in Ottawa deciding on the building of roads in Quebec, or Manitoba, and not consulting with those provinces through formal channels. I think we should make another try at it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Is the Council of the opinion we should draw up a brief list, merely as advice on what we feel should be the road

development in the Northwest Territories? Is this what you are saying?

DR. VALLEE: More than that. I think we have to sharpen the point of our intrusion into policy-making about roads, and have some say at the policy-making level concerning roads. The preparation of lists and that sort of thing is another matter. If the Commissioner received submissions from Mr. Campbell, Mr. Porritt, myself, or anyone, then it would be up to him to channel these things and represent these views before the decision-making body. That is the main point.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Would members of Council be prepared to channel their views on this to the Commissioner?

MR. BAKER: I would like to say something ---

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Let me first ask if this seems to be logical?

MR. TRIMBLE: I am not sure what you mean by channel them. Do you mean channel them across this table?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I would think you would write to him. You would talk to your people and communicate the information to the Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: The manner in which this planning work is done in the federal departments, because there is more than one concern, is by the assembly of quite a large volume of data and the preparation of appropriate tables and charts to set this out in a form in which it can be appreciated by the people who are to study it. From this, then, is evolved a program in respect of what roads, because not all roads cost the same amount of money; they can vary from a very low cost per mile to a very high cost, probably a multiplier of one hundred times from the lowest cost road to the highest cost road through canyon country, or something. They must consider the benefits which can be derived from spending the money for a certain purpose. There is one objective, as opposed to the other. Then, this leads them finally to the conclusion that their program should be set out in accordance with the priority points here.

If the Government of the Northwest Territories is to duplicate all this data, it is pointless; we do not have the resources to do it, and could not begin to do it unless we hired consultants, a group of engineers outside the government, to do this task for us. However, I think we can have access to all the argument material, and the reasoning back of the Federal Government's conclusions, when they have examined this.

I think Dr. Vallee's suggested method of obtaining access to this is a very good one. If Council wishes to propose to the Federal Government that it allow the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to sit with this committee which examines the road program of the north, I would be happy to put this forward as a proposal. If this is granted, I then would be present either as a member or as an observer at such a committee, and I would receive the materials and I would then bring them to this Council when they were made public.

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Chairman, I would make a motion to this effect.

MR. BAKER: I would disagree with Mr. Carter's views regarding the financing of various projects. I believe he said that instead of spending between \$8 million and \$10 million on a bridge, we could spend that on different road projects. Really, I do not understand that. The Northwest Territories is what we call a dependant of the Federal Government. The roads are the key to all the progress in the country. I mean to say that if they wanted to build a bridge, the government can afford to

build a bridge and half a dozen roads with it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): If you want to ask a question of Mr. Carter, ask it, but do not lambast him before asking it.

MR. CARTER: On Dr. Vallee's point, I well can understand the desire of every resident of the Territories to have roads and bridges, and these facilities, all developed as rapidly as possible. From the point of view of the Federal Government, it has to consider priorities all across Canada for all sorts of different things. Until fairly recently, we have been spending on the development of Territorial roads only about \$5 million a year as a total, both for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Under the new program announced by Mr. Laing, we will be spending \$10 million a year, almost twice as much; but even \$10 million a year has to be allocated within the Territories of Canada among a number of different projects. One hundred million dollars will only build so much. Therefore, I was suggesting that when it is being considered what things should be built this year, next year, and then the year after, it would be useful to have the thoughts of the Council of the Northwest Territories.

MR. BAKER: Having in mind what Mr. Carter mentioned about the \$5 million, in my constituency of Mackenzie North, I never have seen any millions being spent at all. This is the most populated area and the most industrial place in the whole Northwest Territories. In what part of the Territories has that \$5 million been spent? I never heard about it; I never heard of \$1 million being spent in my area.

DR. VALLEE: May I make my motion?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I have noted it, and I was going to read it back to you as I have noted it.

MR. CARTER: On Dr. Vallee's point, there is one thought the Council might like to consider. If the Commissioner were to become a member of that interdepartmental committee, my own feeling, with all due respect, is that it would lower the status of the Commissioner. This is not a deciding committee at all; it simply is an advisory committee composed of Federal officials; they do not make decisions; they simply recommend. The Commissioner, I would agree, should be privy to all the recommendations of that committee, but I think the Commissioner, if he is a member of that group, has to commit himself to the total decisions made by that group. If he simply is a person who has access to the recommendations and is free to be heard by our Minister as the Commissioner of the Territories, then, as the Commissioner, he may concur in those recommendations, and make some recommendations to the Minister. This would put him in a senior position.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): With all due respect, as the Secretary has taken it down, it did not say the Commissioner. Council members would channel road priorities to the Commissioner and also Council wishes to propose to the Federal Government that it wishes the Commissioner to have a representative on the committee. It is different to have a representative than to be the representative.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Carter's point is a very good one.

DR. VALLEE: Yes; I agree with the suggestion of Mr. Carter. I was not aware of the nature of the committee itself. I had the impression it was a decision-making committee. The main point was to get access to the data, and to have fed into this advisory committee the views of the members of this Council.

Now, the way the motion was read out to me just now would seem to meet

that. The Commissioner is entitled, in effect, to have a delegate or a representative of this Committee, and I am satisfied with the way it is.

MR. HARVEY: As a seconder to the motion, may I have it read again?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I will read it again. This is 44(b). This is the second part of 44. One, Council members would channel road priorities to the Commissioner and, also, that Council wishes to propose to the federal government that it wishes the Commissioner to be represented on the committee which deals with roads. It is up to the Commissioner to choose. Is this moved by Dr. Vallee?

MR. HARVEY: I am not happy with the second part of that about the Commissioner being represented on the committee. Whoever he appoints is his man, and if he committed himself to any advice, it would place the Commissioner in almost the same position as if the Commissioner had attended there himself.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I don't see it that way. I wouldn't see it that way, frankly.

MR. BAKER: I second the motion.

MR. HARVEY: I would like to know how the Commissioner feels.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am quite happy to have the representative there.

MR. HARVEY: I second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Everybody in favour?

MR. TRIMBLE: I believe that Mr. Porritt has something to say.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I am sorry.

MR. PORRITT: I was going to suggest that the Deputy Commissioner could act on this committee. That is what I was going to suggest. You have already decided to leave it to the Commissioner as the representative. He may not be available.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, when I discussed this before, I suggested there should be information provided to this Council, and that these would be information that we could obtain locally, to decide the list of priorities. I don't see how the members individually can submit recommendations as to what the priorities should be. I can point out why I think there should be a priority given to the road from Dawson to McPherson, for instance, but I can't say what position it should take in the list of priorities because I don't have knowledge of the other roads and I don't see how this motion that is before us is going to provide us with any information.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, Council members are not compelled to make recommendations or give their views to the Commissioner on this. They may do so when they have conviction. Possibly they would not do so until they saw the compiled data by which the federal government proposed to act in respect of this year and next year and the year after. After studying this -- and I would think that when these progress reports on policy proposals of this kind are made, they will be pretty extensive documents -- then Council members might wish to transmit to me, either by letter or in this Council, their views.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Air Marshal Campbell, do you have something you want to say?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: No.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I recommend that no recommendation as such, of this Council, be made until such time as we get the information that will become available.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): The Commissioner sees the merit of your suggestion. Is that right?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I would think the first of these studies would be available fairly soon. Is that right, Mr. Carter?

MR. CARTER: I was just discussing that with Mr. Yates. It will be necessary for the senior departmental committee to commence its meetings fairly soon. I would think that the Committee would have probably reached tentative conclusions -- would have gathered data, and then reached tentative conclusions on priorities before the next session of Council. So that the next session of Council might well be the time before which information could be sent by the Commissioner to the members about which you might wish to have a discussion of these things and to come up with your thoughts on them before the final decisions are taken.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Now that we have the motion before us, are we prepared to vote? Agreed?

MR. BAKER: I second that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes, we got that. Agreed?

Agreed.

Aklavik Advisory Council Request Lane to Service Four Lots

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Now, we will deal with 45, Council to support request of Aklavik Advisory Council for land (from R.C.M.P.) for road or lane to service lots 15, 16, 19 and 20. (Mr. Trimble).

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I have with me here a map of the community of Aklavik, and I would like to correct the numbering of these lots. It should be 15, 18, 19 and 22. In the original surveying and planning of this community, there was a road allowance surveyed and designated as a service road to these four lots. These lots previously had been owned by the Department of Transport when they had an aeradio station in Aklavik. The Department moved from Aklavik to Inuvik quite some number of years ago, and these lots have now been -- some, at least -- sold privately, and I think the intention is that they should all be residential lots. However, they have no access road whatsoever, because this land, which was originally designated as a road allowance, apparently now is owned by the R.C.M.P. There are presently no buildings on this road allowance except for three small warehouse buildings which are quite old and, no doubt, would be replaced in the near future in any event.

The Advisory Council feels that the only reasonable way in which there can be an access road to these lots is by taking approximately half of the originally designated road allowance and developing it into a lane of approximately 30 feet wide.

As far as the Advisory Council has been able to learn, the R.C.M.P. will not relinquish this land. I feel that since the Council is responsible, I understand, for 40 per cent of the costs of the R.C.M.P. in the Territories, that we have a right to look into matters such as this, and I think if the Council feels the Aklavik Advisory Council is justified in their request, that we could make a recommendation supporting it.

Attendance of Mrs. Arthur Laing

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I would like to draw the Committee's attention for a moment to two distinguished visitors to the Council chamber. Mrs. Laing, the wife of the Honourable Minister for Northern Affairs and Indian Affairs, and Mr. and Mrs. Laing's daughter, Mrs. Billingsley. We welcome you here, and are delighted you dropped in to our Council session.

(Applause)

We will continue discussing Item 45. Anyone else?

Role of R.C.M.P. in North

DR. VALLEE: I seek clarification on this, first of all, in relation to the R.C.M.P. I was ashamed to admit to someone just a few days ago, who asked me about the policing services in the Northwest Territories and the kind of role Council had in reference to them, and I was ashamed to say I didn't know, I wasn't sure. I wasn't sure if it was the same pattern as is followed in Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island or not, and I think that this particular issue that is brought up here by Mr. Trimble is really part of a broader issue and that has to do with our links with the R.C.M.P. in terms of rights, of obligations, and so on. Could I ask just for a little more clarification on this before we get down to the specific point that Mr. Trimble raises?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Commissioner?

THE COMMISSIONER: The policing in the Northwest Territories is done by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in a way that is identical with the way in eight provinces and the Yukon. That is to say, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have functions of their own to carry out in all of these eight provinces and two territories. They, therefore, maintain detachments for those purposes, just as they maintain detachments in the two provinces where they are not the provincial police, namely, Ontario and Quebec. They have federal functions to carry out in those two provinces, and they maintain detachments in order to discharge those responsibilities. They have a dual function, one that I have described, and the other that they carry out under a contract between the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and the Minister of Justice, for doing territorial police functions in the north. They are, therefore, a Northwest Territories police force, in the same way as they are the British Columbia police in that province. They are paid for this service and they are, therefore, contractors to the Commissioner.

However, unless the contract, which is in the form of an agreement as I told you, says something on the subject, the contractor is a free agent as to who he employs, what pay he gives, what buildings and what vehicles and other appurtenances to the work he acquires.

It is, therefore, not open to us to dictate concerning the administrative details of policing and establishments in the north.

We can, of course, always make representations to them. If the point is a vital one, in our opinion, we can ask that they conform to a view that is expressed by the Council of the Northwest Territories, backed, of course, by our right to re-open the agreement.

When it comes to a piece of real estate such as this, I would think the most likely method of obtaining a satisfactory solution is to ask the Commissioner to take this matter up with the Mounted Police. For my part, I do not know at this stage whether I consider there is any merit at all in the contention that a lane should be created there. I would have to look at a map and see what other road allowances did exist, and

I think I would have to ask the police their view and the municipal affairs officers of the administration for their view on this question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Dr. Vallee?

Aklavik Advisory Council Request Lane to Service Four Lots

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Trimble is looking for support in his request -- or, I should say, the request of the Advisory Council. We can't specifically make judgments about the lane itself, and so on, I don't expect you to do that, but I think we should urge the Commissioner to take the matter up. This is about as far as the Council could go, rather than say "Don't do anything about it", you should take it up with the R.C.M.P. at the appropriate level.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Trimble, will you accept the Commissioner's statement and with the permission of Council, take this up with the force?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, and I would like to advise that this is merely an example of something I expect to be raising under the discussion on representation to the Carrothers Commission. I feel that the Advisory Council elected by the people in these communities should have a greater influence and more control in the development of the community in such things as town planning, etc., and it is for that reason that I raise this now. I will raise the whole subject later, as I said, in that the recommendations of advisory councils should not have to come before this Council, but they should be able to go through the administrative level and receive respect as being the request of the people concerned.

Mackenzie Highway - Weigh Scales

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Thank you, we will now move to Item 46, dealing with weigh scales, provincial highways. (Mr. Porritt).

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to question the location of the scale. It was put to extra trouble by being away from the natural junction of the Mackenzie and the Yellowknife Highway, and I am seeking to have it put at the junction where it would eliminate a lot of inconvenience.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): In this connection, when I was up in that area, I went out, accompanied by Mr. Porritt, and had a look at it and, rightly or wrongly, the scale was built at the present site and I went through the office of the Administrator of the Mackenzie, and the office in Ottawa looking at all the different angles, and I came to the conclusion that, without saying rightly or wrongly, I am not sure, but it seems to me that perhaps the best answer would be for the moment to let it go for six months and see what is the experiences, and then decide what should be done. Perhaps it would be a good idea to let the scale operate for a period of time to see what experience it has. There may be other things that could be noted at that time, and if the decision is made that it should be changed, then these other things could be taken into consideration also.

I wonder if it would be satisfactory, Mr. Porritt, if we had another report on it for the Session in July?

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, there are other matters relating to this problem which might be looked into. Perhaps I might just mention some of them.

I thought of supplying licenses at some point within the Territories.

This scale should be a licensed distributing point, that is, for vehicle licenses.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I might mention -- and I do not think I am telling anything out of school -- that there was a discussion on this subject a week ago with the members of the R.C.M.P., at which the Commissioner came up with the thought the Police had never thought of before. We discussed this idea of there being a slip given at the weigh scale and, if the drivers did not have a slip, they did not get over the ferry at Fort Providence. However, the Commissioner pointed out that this was not possible, because of the fact that if the weigh scale man was not there when the trucker got there, he would have to wait around. The Commissioner said: "Why not have an automatic machiner there?" The Police had not thought of this. Therefore, I would say that that part is under active consideration, but no one really has got a solution to it. I can assure you that the weigh scale at Enterprise is under consideration. I am sure that we will be most delighted to consider any points which you have.

THE COMMISSIONER: Does Mr. Carter have an explanation of this?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I can ask Mr. Carter, but I have been working with Mr. Carter's assistant, Mr. Hyslop, on it.

MR. CARTER: We can present to Council the various reasons which led to the location of the scales at their present place. Looking back on it, I think we are all ready to agree that it is doubtful -- we may have made the right decision, but we are not certain. The next six months will determine this.

Therefore, our position is really the one which you have stated, Mr. Chairman, that we, ourselves, would like to see it tried for six months and at the end of that time we will know for sure whether they are in the right location or not. They were put there with what seemed to be quite sound reasons at the time.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I think possibly if I tried to seek some of the reasons why they were put there, what the thinking was behind it when this was decided, this would be the first time that there has been some reasoning. However, there is still the matter relating to the vehicle business, and that is the issuing of licenses, but I find that there is another place in our bills where we can bring this matter up. I think the time is about near for adjournment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Is there any other discussion on this point? Does any other member wish to say anything?

I would then suggest that when Air Marshal Campbell is reporting to Council, that this could be put in the report, that the weigh scales will be tried out for a period of six months.

The next item is No. 47, Miscellaneous.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Hodgson, I assume you will be reporting to Council on items you have covered.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that we were supposed to break off at a certain time.

DR. VALLEE: Yes. You have to report on the progress, and so on.

Future Tour Visit should be made to Arctic Red River, Fort Good Hope and Colville Lake

MR. TRIMBLE: As far as Item 47 is concerned, this is just a recommenda-

tion and a request on my part that consideration be given to visiting these three communities, namely, Arctic Red River, Good Hope and Colville Lake, whenever there is a future tour.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Item 47 is noted and Item 48 has been dealt with, that is the question of the public defender.

MR. PORRITT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I think that is about as far as we can go at the present moment. I want to thank Mr. Yates for helping us in answering our questions and, again, thank you, Mr. Carter, for spending the day with us, we appreciate it very much, and I also thank Mr. Hawkins for the time which he spent with us.

We will now recess the Committee, and report progress to the Council.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Hodgson?

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Commissioner, your Committee has been dealing with points raised for discussion in reply to the Commissioner's Address, and I wish to report progress.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Hodgson. The Council is adjourned until 10:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.

---The Council Adjourned.

therefore, our position is really the one which you have stated, Mr. Chairman, that we, ourselves, would like to see it tried for six months and at the end of that time we will know for sure whether they are in the right location or not. They were put there with what seemed to be quite sound reasons at the time.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I think possibly if I tried to seek some of the reasons why they were put there, what the thinking was behind it when this was decided, that would be the first time that there has been some reasoning. However, there is still the matter relating to the vehicle business, and that is the issuing of licenses, but I find that there is another place in our bills where we can bring this matter up. I think the time is about near for adjournment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Is there any other discussion on this point? Does any other member wish to say anything?

I would then suggest that when Mr. Marshall Campbell is reporting to Council, that this could be put in the report, that the weigh scales will be tried out for a period of six months.

The next item is No. 47, Miscellaneous.

MR. MARSHALL CAMPBELL: Mr. Hodgson, I assume you will be reporting to Council on items you have covered.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that we were supposed to break off at a certain time.

DR. VALLEE: Yes. You have to report on the progress, and so on.

Future Tour Visit should be made to Arctic Red River, Fort Good Hope and Colville Lake

MR. THOMAS: As far as item 47 is concerned, this is just a recommenda-

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1966.

10 :00 o'clock A. M.

The Council of the Northwest Territories was reconvened in Ottawa at 10:00 o'clock A.M. on, Friday, January 28, 1966, for the first Session 1966, this being the Thirty-Second Session.

All members were present.

PRAYERS.

THE COMMISSIONER: Questions and returns. Petitions.

Land Prices and Acquisition.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to propose a resolution:

"Resolved that the Commissioner request the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources to devise a scheme and, if necessary, to introduce legislation whereby

(a) residents would be encouraged in the acquisition of crown land in regions and locations where settlement is desirable, by reducing the price of land;

(b) individual purchasers would be limited to reasonably sized parcels having regard to the purpose for which the land is required, as for instance,

- (i) for farming,
- (ii) for the keeping of live-stock,
- (iii) for a home, or
- (iv) for a business;

(c) the cost of surveying would be kept within reasonable limits; and

(d) the transfer of land would be simplified by

- (i) transferring the Land Titles Office to a place in the Northwest Territories; and
- (ii) by all other reasonable means."

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Air Marshal Campbell, seconded by Mr. Porritt.

Are you ready for the question?

In favour? Contrary?

Carried.

Motions.

Commissioner's Address Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Item 5. Continuing Consideration in Committee of the Commissioner's Address.

I resolve into Committee of the Whole. Air Marshal Campbell in the Chair.

Fort Smith People to have more say in own Affairs.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, as I understand it we finished Item 48 on page 5 last night and are now ready to commence Item 49, which reads as follows:- Encourage Fort Smith people in efforts and affairs (e.g. mayor and council for Fort Smith).

Mr. Porritt, would you say what you have in mind?

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, in this connection I really do not have much to say on the matter. I just want to say that we are hearing that it is being recognized that we want to encourage this wherever we can. This was mentioned in my talk the first day. I did not bring this up having in mind any direct suggestion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): In other words, you would like us to notify the Commissioner that it is our hope everything possible will be done to encourage local talent.

MR. PORRITT: Yes.

Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk Advisory Council requests development reports.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item 50, Tuktoyaktuk Council wishes copy of recommendations of Town Planner.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, this is merely a request to ensure that the town plan which is being prepared, so far as I know, is forwarded to the advisory council of this community and in time that they can go over it before it is too late, as most things do not get done until it is too late in the season.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Shall we convey your request to the Commissioner and ask him to have it sent on as soon as possible?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would the same thing apply to Item 51 in respect of Aklavik?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, although I would like to point out in this connection that the advisory council repeatedly has requested information which they have not received. This is the reason I feel it becomes necessary to bring it before Council, and is the reason I have done so. They did not receive satisfaction through the regular administrative channels. I would ask that Council request the Department to forward the information.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): In order to help the administra-

tion, could you state what they require in the form of a specific request to the commissioner?

MR. TRIMBLE: The latest letter sent by the advisory council states:

"The Aklavik Advisory Council wishes to renew its request for all the information formerly requested in our letters dated October 8, December 4 and December 16, 1965. These include copies of development reports and plans prepared by representatives of your department such as Messrs. Richard Bill and Frank Bailey, as well as Associated Engineering Services Ltd.; twenty copies of a map of the whole settlement of Aklavik as it now exists, without any of the proposed changes marked thereon; and, up-to-date information regarding present ownership and leases of lots, etc."

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We will ask that the Commissioner request his staff to look into the matter.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just one point about the request. We will, of course, meet the request of the Aklavik Council, but the reports of specific individuals are not necessarily made public.

Community Development Fund - Report on Disposition.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item 52, \$15,000 re Community Development Fund. I believe there is an allotment No. 313 which handles community development.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I am the author of this request. My purpose in asking how and where this money was spent was not in a critical sense, but merely to gain the information because I have certain recommendations which I would like to make in this regard. These tie in with the recommendation we will be making to the Carrothers Commission, I believe. Possibly this should be left over until then.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would you like me to ask Mr. Carter if he would get this information and forward it?

MR. TRIMBLE: That would be satisfactory.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would you undertake that, Mr. Carter?

MR. CARTER: The details of the current expenditure?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Yes, Item 52.

Arctic Red River - Fire Equipment - Airstrip.

Item 53, Arctic Red River: - fire equipment - emergency airstrip - (fire break).

This also comes under Allotments 4003 and 4006. Is that satisfactory?

MR. TRIMBLE: It is all right, Mr. Chairman.

Aid Commercial Fishermen - remove tax on gas and oil, cold storage plant, cannery.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item 54, suggestions re cold storage plant and cannery.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, it is hoped that later I will be able to deal with the question of the possibility of setting up industrial plans of our own.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Do we not have a paper on this?

MR. PORRITT: I think we have, and I hope to get some encouragement from the Fisheries people.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Could we handle this under Sessional Paper No. 2?

MR. PORRITT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I suggest that if you have any specific questions you give them to the administration now; this would be helpful in the discussion.

MR. PORRITT: Thank you.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, I wish to explain the situation concerning the fisheries on Great Slave Lake.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Baker, we have a Sessional Paper which covers this at some length, and Mr. Porritt has agreed to defer discussion until that time.

MR. BAKER: Then there will be further discussion which will concern the fisheries?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Yes, under Sessional Paper No. 2.

Local Option - Legislation.

Item 55, Principle of Local Option re Liquor Ordinance (approved 30th session). Legislation now to make law.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I would like first to find this in the debates of the 30th Session. Does the Secretary know on what page this is to be found?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Perhaps we could take the next Item and the Secretary could look this up in the meantime.

Does the same thing apply to No. 56?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes. I am not prepared to go ahead with this as yet.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): What about No. 57; are you ready for that?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Secretary, would you mind looking up the reference as to Items 55 and 56 in the minutes of the last session of Council and give it to Mr. Trimble.

Whaling Equipment did not arrive.

Item 57. Licences - Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk and Aklavik re bowhead whale hunting. Equipment to be purchased and sent - did not arrive. Why?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, this Council recommended the supplying of whaling equipment such as guns to the people of these three settlements so that they could take bowhead whales. I believe a licence was obtained by the Commissioner for each of these settlements to take one whale each. We were informed that the equipment was being purchased and would be sent. The equipment never arrived. Some Eskimos, at least at Aklavik with whom I have been speaking, came upon some of these whales when down to the coast, last summer, but had no equipment to kill them with and so had to leave this big supply of food to go swimming by their boat.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You would like to know what happened to the equipment?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would you make that in the form of a formal question, or would you like Mr. Carter to take it under advisement?

MR. CARTER: I can answer it now. This equipment is not easily obtained. There is only one company, to the best of my knowledge, in the whole of North America who produces it, an outfit called Doyle Naval Company in Pennsylvania. It took some time to track this down. The orders went to this company in March, 1965. Unfortunately, this company, because of other orders, was not able to deliver it then. It came in too late for shipment up to the delta. It did arrive later and we will get it in at the earliest possible moment in the spring.

MR. TRIMBLE: That is satisfactory. I know that the identity of the company had been known because I received this information from the Department before the Council approved it. However, I realize there could be a problem.

Industrial Development and Co-ordination and Public Relations Department.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item 58. Industrial development established Mackenzie South.

MR. PORRITT: I would like to ask our administration if they would study the question of establishing an industrial and public relations branch so that we would have an agency to co-ordinate the services we now have and the ones we may have. This should be somebody who would have responsibility to look over it. We have a tourist officer hired at the moment. I believe the only place he would be responsible to would be Ottawa. If he worked in the field for some time, gathered data, and then took off somewhere, we would have to start all over with a new man. It seems that we are going to be coming along in fishing, sports hunting, and all

these things; therefore I think we should have some agency within the north which would sort of look at these things instead of each one sort of groping about on his own. In addition, there is the question of the public relations. The image of this Council has apparently gone down very much in the eyes of the people here in Ottawa -- perhaps not in the eyes of the officials. However, there was no mention in the press about the opening of our Council meetings. There is practically no press coverage. I do not know what the cause is, but it seems we should be looking at public relations.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You are off the industrial problem.

Press coverage.

MR. PORRITT: Of course, we cannot have a department for everything, but I would start with a department of industrial development and public relations combined. We certainly should have a central agency to co-ordinate our efforts; it may be small at the moment, but it looks like it may be encouraged to spread out a little before too long. I would just like the administration to look at it.

MR. TRIMBLE: It seems to me from what Mr. Porritt is saying that we have bum press coverage.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I do not know quite what we will do with this, Mr. Porritt.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I would not cast reflection on the reporters. It probably goes a lot higher than that. I think the Council is covered well, but it is just that there does not seem to be a lead.

MR. TRIMBLE: Covered with a big cloak of mystery.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Shall we note your remarks?

MR. PORRITT: Yes, hoping that the administration will look at it.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is a task for the Commissioner, Mr. Chairman.

MR. PORRITT: They are doing it at the moment, but it is just doubling their work because they have to work at such long range.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I am at a loss to know what Mr. Porritt wants done. I thought he was referring to press coverage.

MR. PORRITT: I mentioned press coverage in connection with public relations and I thought our public relations were at a low ebb.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The Territorial Government does not have a public relations organization, Mr. Porritt.

THE COMMISSIONER: The Commissioner does the public relations with the assistance of the Information Division of Northern Affairs. However, this has nothing to do with press coverage of this Session.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, I suggest that we crystallize our thinking on this matter and if we have some

suggestions to make that we put them on the supplementary agenda.

MR. PORRITT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Job Structure - Idle Manpower, Adult Training.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): That brings us to Item 59: "Building of an Effective Program of Fitting Adults into Mines, Railways, Communications Systems, etc. Schemes of On-The-Job Training and Other Kinds of Training." Dr. Vallee?

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Chairman, as I mentioned in my remarks at the opening of the Session, I wanted to open discussion during the Session on this whole question of manpower training to try to reduce the very sizeable pool of idle and unemployed manpower in the Northwest Territories which is something in the neighbourhood of 75 percent of the able-bodied population. At the time I was not aware of the extent of the Department's efforts in this direction. I know they had a few programs going such as on-the-job training of Eskimos at Lynn Lake and on the railway, but I have learned since then that there are actually several different programs going on on a small scale because they have just been launched. I understand that they all come under the heading of the Educational Division and these programs are described under allotment No. 105.

When we come to allotment No. 105 I would like to hear from the Administration something about the experiences that they have had so far with these programs especially on on-the-job training programs. I am not referring to vocational training programs in the schools. I would like to hear something about out-of-school training and about the plans for these programs.

I would like to hear also, if the information can be supplied, as to what is the response on the part of the employers of the people who are being given on-the-job training. I hope that is not too long a string of demands.

I would also like to hear, if it is possible, something about the Indian Affairs Branch's plans in this direction. They will be merging with the Northern Affairs Branch soon and I would like to get some word on that. However, I should leave the discussion on these matters until allotment 105.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Carter, could you take notice of that request?

MR. CARTER: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

THE COMMISSIONER: Would Dr. Vallee prefer to have a paper for the next Session or letter to the members in the meantime?

DR. VALLEE: I would like to have that too, Mr. Chairman, but I think it is also valuable to us right now to have some idea of how things are going. I do not want an elaborate presentation, statistics and that kind of thing, but perhaps an informal reporting would be sufficient. I know that if Mr. Thorsteinsson were here he would be glad to give this information because he is proud of these programs.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Dr. Vallee has suggested that we get a verbal report under allotment 105 and a lengthy report later in writing.

MR. HARVEY: It is the intention to follow the Commissioner's

suggestion and get a paper for the next Session, is that right?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): That is right.

Liquor Ordinance - report wanted on result of amendments.

The next Item is No. 6: "How Has Our Amendment to the Liquor Ordinance Worked?"

DR. VALLEE: This too is another request for informal reporting because of not having given any notice. However, I am interested in some of the decisions we make and I would like to know if we have learned anything from our step at Yellowknife last June. For instance, can we get any information on the rate of convictions for bootlegging since that time from the RCMP? Has the volume of sales in the liquor store been affected? Have there been any representations from taxi cab operators or public bodies and this sort of thing?

I realize that this cannot all be put into a paper in a few days. Actually this is allotment 801, but it should be 461 because it has been changed.

THE COMMISSIONER: I can give you an answer on this question. No change in liquor store sales is known and it is unlikely that anything can be interpreted in that regard to be the result of the legislation last June.

There have been no complaints from taxi operators except from two operators whose licenses to drive taxis have been suspended by the Commissioner.

The police report that the situation is very greatly improved. The number of convictions of taxi operators is not a good indication of this. They say that taxis are simply not acting as mobile liquor stores in the way that they used to.

DR. VALLEE: One of the reasons why I brought this up is that I had heard -- I do not know if this should even be quoted -- through the grapevine, let us say, that there was just as much bootlegging going on as previously.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think the report which the Commissioner made is very heartening which would indicate that the legislation has been beneficial.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I did not say that bootlegging had been reduced. I said taxis are not acting as mobile liquor stores. I do not think that bootlegging has been diminished.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I take it from what you said, Dr. Vallee, that at the next Session of Council, we should have a report on this subject. If the legislation has not had the overall desired effect then we should look at it again.

THE COMMISSIONER: The legislation has had the precise effect I thought it would have and which was the reason for my proposal. That was to stop taxis acting as mobile liquor stores. It had no other object in my mind.

THE CHAIRMAN: (Air Marshal Campbell): And to reduce bootlegging surely.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am not sure that the taxi legislation would reduce bootlegging. There was other liquor legislation designated

to improve enforcement of liquor laws.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You will remember, Mr. Commissioner, that a year or so ago we asked to review the liquor legislation in all the provinces and use them as a guide in producing the amendments for the N.W.T. Act. There were many amendments handled at the Yellowknife session aimed at giving the enforcement services greater effectiveness. I would have thought that after a year's trial of this new legislation it would be worthwhile receiving a report on it.

THE COMMISSIONER: I would be happy to have a report made.

DR. VALLEE: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I am satisfied. Thank you.

Community Development Officer - Employment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The next item is No. 61: "Employment of a Community Development Officer."

MR. OKPIK: I will go into this subject in detail on allotment 313 when we come to the appropriations.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Trimble, are you ready to deal with items 55 and 56?

Local Option - Legislation.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I see it in Sessional Paper No. 17, Item 227. I will read what it says: "That a scheme to introduce local option in the Northwest Territories be developed under which areas or districts in which to hold a vote be designated, a minimum period of three years to elapse between votes, 50 per cent of the votes cast be required to constitute a majority and the result of a vote not be interpreted as a firm requirement for the opening of a territorial liquor store."

MR. HARVEY: Mr. Trimble, what page is that?

MR. TRIMBLE: This is Sessional Paper No. 17, page 4, Item 27, of the last Session. It says here that no paper will be presented at the January, 1966 Session pending further study of this question.

I am disappointed that this has not been done. Possibly there are good reasons why it has not. However, I would like to have any information that there might be both as to why it has not been done and if it will be done for the coming Session.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I cannot answer that question.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is being handled by the Commissioner. The implications and the ramifications of this are very far reaching. They require a lot of study and I have not had the time to do it.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, in the light of the preparation of the brief paper concerning the Carrothers Commission, I can understand this. However, I would like to know if we can have a reasonable assurance that it will be prepared for the next Session of Council?

THE COMMISSIONER: If Council desires it, I will prepare it. I am not sure that it will be as complete a paper as I would like to have.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We could ask the Commissioner to have an interim report prepared. Mr. Trimble, you want a full report?

MR. TRIMBLE: I move that a bill be prepared to introduce legislation in line with the decision

of the Council in June to establish local option in the Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You are asking for quite a lot.

MR. TRIMBLE: Well, I am not so sure. It is going to be a year from the time we approved the allotment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): As I understand the motion, it is this, that you move a bill at the next Session of Council to enable local option areas to be established in the Northwest Territories, is that right?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We have a motion. Is there a seconder?

MR. PORRITT: I will second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): It has been moved by Mr. Trimble and seconded by Mr. Porritt.

THE COMMISSIONER: I would advise the Council that if they want to make a decision in principle at this time in this way, without any knowledge of what they are doing and what the results will be, they go ahead and approve this motion. However, if they want to know what the results of their action will be and they want a study made, I would advise that they do not pass this motion. There are arguments in favour, but there are also arguments on the other side.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We have a mover and a seconder. You have heard the Commissioner's views on this subject.

MR. HARVEY: I am at a loss to find the remarks in Sessional Paper 17. I have, therefore, no reference to what we are talking about.

DR. VALLEE: It is my recollection that at a previous session at Frobisher, that would be the 29th, this matter came up and was discussed there. Perhaps we are looking at the wrong number.

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. It is Sessional Paper No. 9.

THE COMMISSIONER: Let me have a moment to look at this.

MR. BAKER: Would you repeat the motion?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The motion is that a bill be prepared to introduce legislation at the next Session in line with a reported decision of the Council in June to establish local option in the Territories.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to advise the Council or the Committee that we did request a study of this and we obtained a report.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You say we obtained it?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, that is right, we obtained it at the June Session. A study was requested by Dr. Vallee in February. We received the paper and considered the paper in June when we approved the principle of local option and made this request. It will be a year at the next Session from the time that we made this request. I think it is reasonable that we expect legislation to be drafted. If we do not agree with the drafted legislation when the bill is presented to us, then the bill can be amended at that time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, at the June session the Council discussed recommendation No. 2 local option on liquor. The Committee rejected many of the recommendations in the paper. They did express themselves as generally in favour of local option. Council apparently intended to leave the matter with the Commissioner for further study and implementation or, if necessary, further references to Council. Now I have not had time to devote the necessary further study to this matter in order to present another paper on it.

I do have the impression from the tentative studies that I have made that when it comes to framing the legislation, getting right down to the specific case of how to make a law that would provide for local option that this presents so many complicated and undesirable things that I am not in favour of it. I cannot see how it can be done in a way that is going to meet with general favour in the North. It is, speaking generally, this question: The proposal to impose local option is a restriction upon the freedom of people to have liquor. Are you going to make this imposition as a result of the wishes of 51 per cent of the people of a community, and should the 49 per cent have their liberties in this regard restricted by the 51 per cent? In a place where there is local option, what is the method by which you are going to have the question re-opened. This was the key point in the discussion last June. Are you going to require a 50 per cent majority or a 60 per cent or a 75 per cent?

What minority are you going to disappoint in this regard and overrule and say "Never mind whether you want to be free, as nearly every Canadian is, to buy liquor, notwithstanding the opinion of some people who think that liquor is a bad thing, you should not be permitted to buy it." Now, this is the crux of the matter and Council did not decide on it last June. From studies that I have made I think this is impossible to resolve satisfactorily. I am not provided with an objective and calm and well-argued evaluation of the arguments pro and con but I have been forced into telling you why I see this as a very difficult problem; why I want to be able to present to the Council a well-reasoned paper on the subject. If it is suggested that the Council came to a conclusion on this matter last June I say not so, they did not give the Commissioner any clear directive. If they want to give the Commissioner a clear directive on it now, the Council is free to do so. I advise against it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Baker?

MR. BAKER: When you are speaking of law officers it is exclusively the liquor traffic and liquor store clerks and I consider myself, if that is the case, if there is an executive that runs the liquor store in Yellowknife or the Liquor Board in general, he should be able to judge for himself who is a capable person and employ him on the job and without any distinction or exceptions to pick a man locally or bring him from outside just to fill the necessity of doing the services. I don't believe that there should be any discrimination against a man who is being brought from anywhere to act as a clerk in a liquor store or you can pick a capable man locally. I don't believe that matter should take any long discussion. I think the Commissioner has the right view in this matter.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Baker, I am not too well versed in this particular area. I am not sure that I am well enough versed to act as a Chairman of a committee which seems to be developing a bit of steam on the subject. On the other hand, I think the suggestion the Commissioner has made, that he present a study or paper at the next session of Council is a good one.

MR. BAKER: Well, Mr. Chairman, it doesn't apply only to liquor traffic and management. It should apply to all government offices. Whenever there is a need of any services or a position to be acquired by any person ---

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Excuse me, perhaps I didn't make myself clear. This is local option on handling of liquor, not officers.

MR. BAKER: Well, of course, you see it is up to the executive that is in charge of it. It is up to the manager to use his own judgment and employ anybody who is capable.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The subject under discussion is the establishment or otherwise by law of local option areas within the territory.

MR. BAKER: To the territory exclusively.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I don't know whether you like my suggestion or not, gentlemen, but it seems to be a reasonable course of action.

MR. BAKER: Well, I couldn't very well say that because out of the question ---

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Perhaps we should let a little steam off our chests before we go further.

MR. BAKER: To have all the clerks in the liquor store from the territory, is that what it means?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): It means certain areas would have no liquor whatsoever, including Yellowknife.

MR. BAKER: What! I didn't hear that.

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Chairman ---

MR. BAKER: I understand the point now. I don't believe there should be any exceptions. All the people desire to purchase liquor anywhere in the Territories that I know of.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I see my suggestion is not very acceptable. We have three people wanting to talk. Mr. Trimble first and Mr. Hodgson second and Dr. Vallee third.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, it has been presented to Council that this would be a very difficult matter on which to draw legislation. I submit that legislation exists in the provinces; whether all the provinces or not I do not know. Certainly in Ontario it does on this principle.

THE COMMISSIONER: Personally I didn't mean it was a difficult matter to draft the legislation; that is a simple matter. It is a very difficult matter to marshall the argument on the principles in this complicated question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I suggest the logical way to handle this is to allow the Commissioner to bring forward a paper at the next session of Council. I don't think we are making much progress in this acrimonious discussion. We had a long discussion in Yellowknife on the subject. I think we should give the Commissioner an opportunity to produce the paper he suggests, surely that is the best way we can make progress.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I haven't finished yet.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Trimble, you have the floor.

MR. TRIMBLE: The session in Yellowknife last June I think was very definite on the principle. I don't think it is necessary that there be more study on the principle involved here than there be local option. There was a vote taken, the members were in favour with the exception of two. I don't think that we have to cover that same ground all over again. I think that the presentation made by the Commissioner has been somewhat misleading. For instance, he used the words "impose local option." I would suggest that it is the direct opposite, it is a matter of allowing local option instead of prohibiting people from having liquor in their community; it is a matter of allowing them to decide for themselves whether they want to have liquor in their community or not.

The suggestion was also made that people who think liquor is a bad thing can impose prohibition upon those who do not feel that way. I suggest that this also is misleading and possibly the suggestion that because I do not drink I am prejudiced in this regard. I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that by far the biggest majority of the people in the Territories do consume liquor. I don't know what the percentage would be but it would be at least 75 and possibly as high as 90 per cent. Now, if all the people who did drink voted in favour of having liquor in their community there would be no problem. But the situation exists where a lot of people who do drink realize that this would not be good for their community and do not want it and I do not think that anyone should be able to establish a business there and set up a beer parlour or a cocktail lounge or anything else, including a government liquor store, if the people there do not want to have it. As I said in June, I do not see how we can go astray by giving the people the opportunity to decide for themselves. As far as establishing districts is concerned, that has been no problem in so far as electoral districts are concerned in territorial and federal elections. I don't see why there should be any problem in regard to local option.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is no problem at all.

MR. TRIMBLE: The basic system now is the area around each community. We requested a study on this in the first place and we received the result of the report and we disagreed with much of that study. We have approved the principle of local option by a vote of this Council and we asked that these details be studied and worked out. At the next session of Council it will be six months from the time we approved local option. It will be, I suppose, about a year and a half from the time that we requested the initial study. I do not think it too much to ask, that legislation be prepared and if we decide at that time that things are not right then we can change them or we can put the bill aside but I think the bill should be prepared for the next session of Council. The people in the Territories do not want to have to wait forever. The suggestion has been that we are imposing something on the people. I suggest it is the very opposite and when I have visited communities, particularly communities such as Tuktoyaktuk and McPherson, they have been very, very definite in this matter and I don't see how we can go astray by giving them the opportunity to establish their own future and decide their own destiny.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman ---

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You are fourth on the list. Mr. Hodgson?

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Chairman, this is one of those questions that it seems to me we have to look at from the point of view of what the principle is, who it is going to affect and how it is going to work.

Now, I can't change my horse in mid-stream. At the last hearing of Council I supported the idea of local option, but if you recall, and I hope you will try to refresh your memory, we pointed out that there were

really only five liquor stores in the Northwest Territories. There was the one at Hay River, Fort Smith, at Yellowknife, at Inuvik and at Frobisher Bay.

MR. GOODALL: And at Norman Wells.

MR. HODGSON: Yes, the one at Norman Wells is pretty well confined to that area there.

Now, if you remember we dwelled on this and we recognized this -- at least I did -- this question of how this worked. Would this work on the liquor store being closed in that area, would you vote everybody around the liquor store or would you vote on a community-community, settlement-settlement, area-area, region-region basis, and I think in all honesty this is where the difficulty arises on this thing. I did during the course of the last Council session -- since the last Council session, have a chance to talk to the people in the Department who are responsible for this particular subject and, quite frankly, they don't know just how at this moment this thing should be approached.

Now, I have to make it clear that I am against prohibition and I have said many times around here that I am on a friendly basis with John Barleycorn. This is something that I feel; I know how to handle liquor, but I feel that there are people that are fearful that other people are not able to handle liquor, and as a result of this we have had representations made to us by various groups, Eskimo groups and Indian groups and things of this kind, but I wonder if in this instance here it would not be better to accept the request of the Commissioner rather than say "By golly, we made a decision and it is going to have to go this way." Now, again, as I said, I found as a result of what information we had at that time that it seemed to me that local option was the answer. But I have to say in all honesty I am not exactly sure how that local option is to work, the mechanics of it. So, it would seem to me that I think that you as Chairman summed it up quite adequately and I would be prepared to support the position that you took, that this is a way of going into it, accepting the request of the Commissioner and coming back with something six months from now, and I hope that we would be absolutely all of us sure that this was the way to proceed. I would support that position.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, we have eighteen pages of discussions at Yellowknife and I appeal to you not to repeat those discussions but confine yourselves to the motion. The motion is that we should request the Commissioner to prepare legislation for presentation at the next Council. This was followed by a suggestion of mine that we should accept the Commissioner's offer and request that he be given an opportunity to prepare a paper which would cover this subject more fully than it has been covered before. In order to have my suggestion accepted, the mover has to move his motion --- or, at least, withdraw his motion. If not, we will take a vote on it.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, could we speak on it?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): If you want to speak I would ask that you confine yourselves to the motion and not go through a repeat of the long, lengthy discussion we held at Yellowknife last June.

MR. TRIMBLE: It seems that many people have forgotten what was said at Yellowknife.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): That is true, Mr. Trimble, but on the other hand you announced to the Council today a decision which was made at Yellowknife which I am unable to find. I have looked at the debates, I looked for the decision, I have looked at the report and I am unable to find it.

MR. TRIMBLE: A vote was taken.

DR. VALLEE: There is only one point I am going to make. I am not going to review all the arguments and go through the debate we held then and find the many difficulties that were brought up about the district and zoning and the proportion of people who have to be for it and against, and all that kind of thing. We needn't go into all that, but it seems to me when you read the account of our debates that the conclusion wasn't very clear. There seemed to be people in favour of local option if it were workable but I note that only a few people that spoke to this -- I was one and Mr. Hodgson was another and Mr. Trimble was another -- spoke in a manner which indicated they clearly thought it would be workable, but at the same time, they had reservations about it. The operative sentence here is the sentence of Mr. Hodgson's at page 320, "What I would do is I would reject the conclusions in the paper and I will draw up a number of recommendations on the basis of what we have suggested." I don't think Mr. Hodgson meant that he himself would draw up a number of recommendations, but that we would. "I think it has been made abundantly clear that a vote in a settlement does not necessarily mean that it orders the Liquor Commission to establish a store in that settlement." That is turning it the other way around. "This has to be clear." Mr. Trimble said, "I support what Mr. Hodgson has said," and then the last word is, "Agreed." Well, it seems to me that this issue was left hanging in the air, as it were. There was a sentiment, there was a feeling that something has to be done, there were demands in a few places, and these were in the unorganized places, that we have some kind of a local option arrangement. But the pressure, as I saw it then, wasn't great enough to give an urgency to it. Now, if Mr. Trimble feels that the pressure has mounted since that time in the Territories to have local option, then I suggest we have to move not precipitately, not too quickly, but that we should have a paper. I am not in favour of drawing up the legislation now because I am not convinced the pressure has increased up to that point, but I would be in favour of your suggestion and Mr. Hodgson's suggestion that we request a paper. If we want legislation passed on local option, let us put it positively, saying: "Here are the things that have to be considered in the legislation" -- something like that. "Here are the issues," and then debate it fully. I don't think we are really prepared to debate the thing fully right now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Does anybody else want to speak to this motion?

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, as seconder of the motion, I must say something. I thought that we had gone into it at considerable length. I didn't expect the legislation to be drawn up yet but I did expect a report on it. I did expect more details and that we could look at the problems that might come up. But I do know of settlements in the north that do not want a liquor outlet or do not want liquor in their settlement. These, I will admit, are in most cases remote places and are probably native villages, but there should be some provision if they don't -- if that band agrees they don't want liquor in their village and it is more or less like a company town, we have company towns or company camps in the north which provide their own regulation for it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Does anybody else want to speak to the motion?

MR. OKPIK: I am not too clear on the picture of this problem you have. I would suggest that rather than putting something in "with" or "without," that if there was any way of adjusting it to the point where we may have some teaching, if they want to get teaching done in this regard perhaps it would eliminate a lot of unnecessary prejudice or "with" or "without." I would say you have to go in there and see how much harm this can do and how much it will not do and this will make it more logical.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Could we confine our discussion to the motion? The motion is to the effect that we should ask the Commissioner

to draw up legislation to provide for local option in the Northwest Territories and bring it before the next Council meeting.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Okpik's question can be answered by drawing attention to the fact that we now are recruiting an alcohol educational officer, a specialist in this field.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Does anybody else wish to speak to the motion?

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could trace the liquor history of the Northwest Territories. It was the desire of the people to have a government-operated liquor store from the beginning. Right now it is desired by our people to have the establishment of a liquor store in every place where there is town status.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You do not believe in local option?

MR. BAKER: It would be a waste of time to include such a question, because I am positive the majority would be in favour of having a liquor store in operation, and the people have the choice whether they want to buy liquor or not. Local option is wasted effort.

MR. TRIMBLE: That is your opinion.

MR. BAKER: I have studied the conditions, and I have spent a much longer time in the Territories than you have, Mr. Trimble; I know the nature of the people and the desire they have.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I understand that we are now ready for the question.

MR. TRIMBLE: No, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Then would you please speak to the question and let us get on with it?

MR. TRIMBLE: To me this seems to be the same old situation we have experienced since the white man came into the Territories. A Democracy for the south but this should not extend into the north. It is unfortunate that Mr. Porritt and myself do not enjoy the luxury that so many around this table do of not having to go back and answer to the electorate. We must know what is favoured by the people. I do suggest to this Council that men such as Mr. Porritt and I have done what is favoured by the people because we have to answer to them. When I come here and say this is what the people want, I have to go back there and answer for what I say. In the three communities in which I have discussed this, Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik and McPherson, the people wanted to be able to decide for themselves and have the opportunity of preventing liquor coming in there if they do not want it. I do not think we are justified in refusing them that privilege which is enjoyed in southern Canada. Dr. Vallee has suggested we left this hanging in the air. I think, unfortunately perhaps, we did, but I suggest the pressure is on; if it was not I would not be here pushing for it now. I do not think we should leave it hanging in the air at this session as we did at the last, as has been suggested by so many people.

I think perhaps I have put too much confidence in the Commissioner and the administration. It seems it is necessary that we give definite direct instructions which we want to be carried out. I leave the motion and support it, and recommend that the legislation be prepared for the next session.

MR. GOODALL: If there is a clamour, such as in Mr. Trimble's experience, for local option in the area I come from, I have not heard of it. The people in our community have not expressed any opinion on this. I am going to take this back and see what all the communities think of it. I am fully prepared to support the Commissioner's suggestion.

MR. TRIMBLE: There is more than one community in your constituency and I suggest that you tap them all for their information.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Are we ready for the question?

SOME MEMBERS: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): May I state the motion? The motion is to the effect that we request the Commissioner to prepare legislation for the next session of Council which will enable local option to be exercised in the Northwest Territories -- local option areas. The motion is moved by Mr. Trimble and seconded by Mr. Porritt.

DR. VALLEE: To set up local option areas.

MR. TRIMBLE: Could we have the motion read out as it was stated?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Did I not state it correctly?

MR. TRIMBLE: Not quite.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The original motion was that a bill be prepared to introduce legislation in line with the decision of the Council in June to establish local option in the Territories. We found there was no such decision in June recorded in the minutes.

MR. TRIMBLE: There was a vote in June. Usually a vote is to arrive at a decision; I can see no other purpose for it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I searched the record and there was a vote that I can find taken but, so far as the decision is concerned, the decision is not recorded; I cannot find it. If you can show it to me, then I will change my view. I thought I was presenting your thought in the form of a motion, which is to the effect that we require the Commissioner to prepare legislation to be presented at the next session of Council which will enable the establishment of local option in the Northwest Territories.

MR. TRIMBLE: I think you said local option areas, or something.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Is that your motion?

MR. TRIMBLE: That will do.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Are we clear on what the motion is? All those in favour of the motion? Contrary? The result is obvious.

Now, perhaps we can turn to the suggestion of the Commissioner; that is, that he be given the opportunity to prepare a paper and present it to the next session of Council based on such studies as he may see fit to make.

Moved by Mr. Harvey, seconded by Mr. Hodgson that we accept this suggestion.

DR. VALLEE: I would like to add that I am sure the Commissioner would not want to go over the same ground we went over previously.

MR. TRIMBLE: It seems to me this is exactly what he wants to do.

DR. VALLEE: I would like to see a paper which is oriented toward planning for legislation; that is, assuming that legislation is desired, should it have to be done, what are the dangers, what are the advantages, and that kind of thing -- a positively oriented paper towards the drawing up of such legislation. Because the issue has come up again in this session, perhaps the issue will be discussed more in the Territories and perhaps in more places than it is now, and by next summer we would have a clear picture of the pressure. We know definitely what pressure comes from Mr. Trimble's constituency. Mr. Porritt has not been so definite, but I gather there was some pressure there too. On the other hand, we have areas from which it is reported there is no pressure. If this receives some publicity, it will be discussed by the people on the ground and we will have some kind of a feed-back in addition to the paper, and then we should be able to take some definite steps at the next session. I put a certain urgency on this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Does everybody favour the course of action I have outlined, i.e., that we request the Commissioner to prepare a paper for presentation to the next session of Council?

MR. BAKER: Local option applying to a specific community or in general?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We propose that we have a paper before us at the next session of Council.

Agreed.

Liquor Ordinance Amendment - Private Member's Bill.

We will now take up Item 56, Private Member's Bill to amend Section 35, Liquor Ordinance - remove right to issue blanket search warrants to Peace Officers. -- Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I give notice that I am considering moving a Private Member's Bill to amend Section 35 of the Liquor Ordinance. This Bill has not yet been prepared and I will put it aside and take care of it later. I might mention I still am awaiting information from the Secretariat in this regard.

Tuktoyaktuk - Additional Generating Plant.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item 62, Tuktoyaktuk - additional generating plant -- Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I just mention this as advice on behalf of the people of Tuktoyaktuk. The subject of power at this settlement was discussed at the previous session at which time it was asked that additional generating capacity be provided for this community; this has been done. The Department installed a 100 kilowatt plant which I understand is designed to produce 75 kilowatts continuously; but this summer there are plans to go ahead with the establishment of the power lines throughout the community, and the people who have applied for electrical power in their homes should have electrical power this summer. They consider that the equipment that is there now, including the new plants, would be insufficient when the private homes are connected this summer. Therefore, they thought it should be mentioned to the administration that consideration should be given to putting in additional equipment this coming summer.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Carter, would you take notice of that question, please?

MR. CARTER: Perhaps I could answer it right now. This may not be the answer the people would like. There is at Tuktoyaktuk a 100 kilowatt generator and two 50 kilowatt generators. When the latest addition was put in, the three were synchronized together so there is a power load capacity of 200 kilowatts. Of course, you can run variations at a lower level. This, to the best of our knowledge, and that of our engineer, is of sufficient capacity to look after foreseeable needs including providing electricity to the local homes.

Right along the policy has been in any of these communities to foresee the particular demand and put the generator in before it is needed. We probably have at Tuk today 30 per cent or 35 per cent in excess of the capacity which will be required. Certainly, if there is any additional power requirement over and above what is there it goes into our estimates quite a bit in advance of the time it arises. There have been problems in Tuk, because of the lack of the 100 kilowatt generator, but it did go in and that has been straightened out.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Thank you very much. We note that.

Cost of Living - High cost of power rates, fuel oil, home building.

Page 6, Item 63. Cost of living lowered by following measures:

- a) subsidization of power.

Could we take this up under Paper 68?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell):

- b) abolition of royalties on fur.

MR. TRIMBLE: I refer to this as well as the other things as a means by which the cost of living of the people is being assisted. This matter of royalty on furs was taken care of at a previous session and I understand it shall be discontinued with the drawing up of the new Federal-Territorial financial agreement.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell):

- c) abolition of fuel tax on heating oil.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I do not feel that the fuel tax on heating oil -- and, as has been mentioned by Mr. Porritt, the tax on gasoline used in the motors of the fishing boats, etc. -- should be levied on the people who use oil for heating and fishing, and so on. I think this is an unjustified tax.

Years ago when this was applied I assume that most of the native people burned wood and this tax was being levied more on the white population, and those who were more able to afford it. However, at present the situation is that a large number of the native people burn fuel oil and I do not think they should be required to pay this tax.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): This tax is levied by the Council?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): As well as the point that Mr. Porritt raised on fishing?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I do not know whether it is the practice in the south to levy a tax on fuel or not.

MR. TRIMBLE: I do not think it is, Mr. Chairman. I do know that in the south the tax on gasoline does not apply to such people as farmers and aircraft operators.

MR. GOODALL: The purpose of this tax, Mr. Chairman, was for a special program.

MR. TRIMBLE: I do not disagree with the tax as such but I object to the fact that it is on fuel oil for heating homes and fishing purposes, etc.

DR. VALLEE: Adding some support to Mr. Trimble's point, I believe that many of the homes of the Eskimos have inefficient stoves which consume a considerable amount of oil, much more than they would consume if they were linked up to some kind of power unit, and this is a particularly unfair burden.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think there is a case to be made for the suggestion of Mr. Porritt and Mr. Trimble. I wonder if we could ask the Deputy Commissioner to look into this matter and report under the Appropriations Ordinance.

MR. HODGSON: I did not hear you, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We have had a suggestion on the part of Mr. Trimble and Mr. Porritt that we should consider the abolishment of taxes on fuel oil and gasoline used by fishermen. We do not know quite how to go about it. I was wondering if the Administration could come up with some suggestions as to what course of action should be taken.

MR. HODGSON: Yes.

MR. CARTER: The taxation structure, as it exists in the Territories today, is, you might say, imbedded into a five year territorial financial agreement.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Yes, the agreement is binding for a term of five years.

We can treat this the same way as we did fur tax, that is, when we have the facts before us we can decide whether to go ahead with it or not.

MR. CARTER: The Federal-Territorial Financial Committee is meeting now or is meeting periodically now. One of its functions, of course, is to take a look at and recommend sources of taxation. Council will be receiving some information on this matter.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Thank you, Mr. Carter. We would like to know how much tax is raised through fuel oil and gasoline used by fishermen and so on when we discuss it under the appropriations.

MR. HODGSON: I am sure that we can give you the information as to how much has been raised by these two items in relation to taxes for the year.

However, as pointed out by Mr. Carter, when it deals with whether or not we should abolish these taxes, this becomes a more involved procedure,

because when we get into five year agreement discussions the greater proportion of the finances comes from the Federal Government. We in the Territories must provide some basis for raising revenues and this has been one of them. If it is decided to abolish taxes in the Northwest Territories, then this is a very different kettle of fish. However, I will not comment on that at the moment other than to get you the information.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We will deal with fuel taxes and gasoline used by fishermen under the appropriate financial ordinance.

This refers to item 63(c) and 66.

Wolf Bounty to be Retroactive.

The next item is bounty on wolves. Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I do have some points to raise concerning the bounty on wolves but not in connection with this particular point here. This was merely pointing out that by placing a bounty on wolves we assist the income of the poorer class of people.

I do not know whether I should go into the other points at this time or not. They were, one, that the bounty should be retroactive to when the Council approved the bounty system in February and, two, that the bounty be made to include pups under the age of three months, whereas now pups under the age of three months are excluded.

Do you wish me to go ahead with this item at this time or shall I wait?

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I think we should leave this until we go into the question of game at which time we will have representatives from the Game Branch here.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): All right, we will defer that and consider it under Game Monday morning.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, is there going to be any discussion on these half dozen proposals that Mr. Trimble is introducing?

Aklavik Trappers' Council Request Financial Assistance.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Yes, that is item 63, and we are now on item (f): "Assistance Re Transportation to Hunting and Fishing Grounds."

MR. BAKER: This item will provide transportation to hunting and fishing grounds?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I am not sure what Mr. Trimble has in mind. I think he should state what he has in mind on this particular item.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, this is a matter which should come under Game.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Baker, Mr. Trimble wants to raise this item on Monday when the Superintendent of Game is here.

MR. BAKER: We will have patience until then.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I am glad that somebody has some patience here this morning.

The next item is 63(g), Employment. I think, if I remember correctly,

we covered this point once before, did we not, unless you have something further to add?

MR. TRIMBLE: No, Mr. Chairman.

Radio Communication for Remote Regions.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I am sorry, we missed one item here: "Radio Communication for Remote Regions." I suggest that this item come under recommendation to Council No. 10.

Fuel Oil Prices.

The next item is No. 64, Fuel Oil Prices. Mr. Porritt wants to reduce the prices now that we have the railroad in.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that we should be looking into this question or that somebody should be looking into it.

The cost of freighting oil in from Grimshaw to Hay River -- I can only state this case because this is the only place I have facts on the rates -- used to be 14 cents a gallon and then with the first coming of the railroads the truckers cut the rate down to 10 cents a gallon. The railroad has established a rate of four cents a gallon, at least this is what it works out to when they get a carload shipment. However, we have not seen any reduction in the price of oil. The oil agents explained that they were selling it at a low cost before. Therefore, I do not know whether we can tell them about it or just inquire about it or what we should do, but I think there should be some consideration given to the matter.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I am in the same box, Mr. Porritt. This is a free enterprise country.

Mr. Porritt is anxious to have the fuel oil rates in the Territories, particularly in the vicinity of Hay River, reduced.

MR. PORRITT: This is one fact. The other fact is that as this is a taxable item, it has been suggested that we will consider the reducing of taxes. If the price of oil were reduced we would not feel so badly about it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think we should recognize that as a fact of life, Mr. Porritt.

MR. PORRITT: As I am an inexperienced person, I have difficulty in dealing with the facts of life.

Income Tax Division - Tax Exemption.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We now come to item 65: "Income Tax -- Special Consideration in View of High Living Costs."

MR. GOODALL: I think there should be some consideration given to exemption from income tax with the high cost of fuel and power in the North as compared with the outside. For instance, in order to heat a home of the size that I have the fuel and power will probably come to \$1,000 in the course of a year. Therefore, I think some consideration should be given to a reduction in income tax. I think some provision should be made to have more exemptions from income tax. As you know, Mr. Chairman, the costs involved in running for elections are not deductible under the Income Tax Act, although you are serving a constituency. You cannot obtain more than \$2,000 a year for your work and time and yet the income tax people do not consider this. When we go around to our constituencies it probably costs us \$600 or \$700. However, there is no provision in the

Income Tax Division to give you any consideration for this amount expended, although they do want a share of the \$2,000. This raises the question of how we can still stay on the Council. This is one member's opinion.

MR. TRIMBLE: It is the opinion of two members, Mr. Goodall.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Goodall, in order to achieve the objective that you have in mind, I would suggest is very difficult. You are dealing with revenue departments, an income tax department particularly.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, could this Council not make a recommendation to the Federal Government?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): There is no harm in making a recommendation whatsoever.

MR. TRIMBLE: I think that is all Mr. Goodall is asking for.

MR. GOODALL: It is possible that we can change the Northwest Territories Act as far as the Council members are concerned.

MR. TRIMBLE: It should be pointed out that the cost of living is extremely high in the North, much higher than in the South of Canada.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): However, in southern Canada the cost of living varies from centre to centre, east to west, and there is no consideration given in that regard by the Income Tax people.

MR. TRIMBLE: I think it is really nothing in comparison with the Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I would not be prepared to agree with you necessarily, Mr. Trimble. There are areas in Southern Canada (below 60°) where it is probably just as expensive. I am merely taking the view of the Income Tax people.

Do you wish to propose a motion, Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, if a motion were made it should be made by the member who raised the discussion. This is a matter which has been suggested on many occasions by many people.

MR. OKPIK: Mr. Chairman, you have just mentioned that across the country there is a price difference. However, in the North every community has its own prices and this makes the cost of living more difficult. If you go into a community 100 miles from Aklavik there is a change in the price of furs and the changes in the stores differ quite a lot. Therefore, if they can change these prices I am sure that they can give us consideration for income tax exemption.

MR. HARVEY: When you have an income tax allowance based on the cost of living and it varies from community to community, this, undoubtedly would create problems between one community and other because they would all get different allowances. I think this approach to the matter of the high cost of living is not one for which you can get any action from an income tax standpoint. I do not think you will get to first base on it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I do not think there is any principle we can introduce that will give the kind of results you are hoping for through income tax deductions. I just do not think it would work.

MR. TRIMBLE: I can remind Mr. Harvey that you will never get to first

base unless you take a swing at the ball.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Trimble, you are 100 per cent right.

MR. HARVEY: May I hear Mr. Trimble's remark, please? Would you mind repeating it?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, would you advise the Member from Edmonton what the remarks were?

MR. HARVEY: There is no member from Edmonton here.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): What do the members wish to do with Item 65? Mr. Goodall, you are not going to take a swing at the ball?

MR. GOODALL: No, Mr. Chairman.

Fort Norman - Summer Water Supply - Fort Simpson.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We will now turn to the item of water and sewer. The first subject under this item is number 67: "Fort Norman Summer Water Supplies Still Critical Problem."

MR. GOODALL: The community of Fort Norman has been trying to get a water supply for several years. I brought this matter to the attention of the Council last February, I believe. I am rather at a disadvantage here because my constituency runs all the way from the B.C. border to Norman Wells, but the Area Administrator is not of the same part of the country as I am. Therefore, I cannot go to him for relief.

The settlement at Fort Norman was supposed to have a water supply system, at least begun, a couple of years ago and representations have been made to me that nothing has been done. My proposal last winter was that a tank should be elevated on a platform near the Bear River.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Yes, I remember that. Can you report on this matter, Mr. Carter?

MR. CARTER: Yes, I believe so, Mr. Chairman. The Fort Norman water delivery and sewer collection system is at the present moment almost finished in the design stage at our office in Fort Smith. The water and the sewerage truck requisitions have been received in Ottawa for their purchases and those purchases will be going ahead very shortly.

The certain hope is to have this in full operation this summer. This includes the construction of a sewage lagoon, and the whole business. This would provide, incidentally, not only a summer system but a year-round delivery of water.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Did I understand you to say that this new sewage and water system would be installed at Fort Norman this summer?

MR. CARTER: The hope is to have the work finished by the end of this summer.

MR. GOODALL: If that were to take place I think everybody would be happy.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I will ask Mr. Carter if he can follow this up and if at all possible have the installation completed or, alternatively, the temporary supply you suggested last year used.

MR. GOODALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item 68, Fort Simpson, that is Mr. Goodall. Mr. Goodall?

MR. GOODALL: There is a paper on this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We will defer it to then?

MR. GOODALL: Yes.

Laundry at Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Right. Laundry at Tuktoyaktuk, Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: I inquired into that at a previous Council session, in February, 1965. At that time, we were advised that a staff member was going to be added to Tuktoyaktuk I believe at the beginning of the fiscal year, and that the laundry would be operated at that time. As far as I know, the laundry has still not been put into operation. I don't know if an additional staff member has been added to Tuk or not and I would like to find out what the plans are.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Carter?

MR. CARTER: On this one, I will have to find out. Ken Hawkins would have to answer to it but he is not here this morning.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You can inform us on this, please, Mr. Carter?

MR. CARTER: I would be glad to.

MR. TRIMBLE: I just wish to bring the request from the Aklavik Advisory Council where they request a laundry for their community. They advised me that they did request a laundry quite some number of years ago but they have heard nothing further on it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I will ask Mr. Carter to take notice of that, also.

MR. CARTER: Perhaps I could answer that at the moment. We have, as you know, in operation in the north laundries at only very few locations. They are very expensive propositions. The laundry at Inuvik, which is a major one, the laundry at Frobisher Bay, which is another major one, are certainly, in terms of a southern operation, very much a losing proposition.

There is a real question here whether government should get into the laundry business at all. At the present time, we are doing what we can to negotiate with private interests to have the laundries taken off our hands and operated as private entities. And, by and large, if we can avoid getting into the laundry business we would very much like to do it. In areas where private enterprise starts a laundry, certainly any government business in that vicinity would be swung to that particular laundry to support it but we have, to be frank, not considered the establishment of a laundry at Aklavik or a number of other places for this very reason.

MR. TRIMBLE: The situation at Aklavik was quite different a few years ago when they had the laundry there which had been operated by the Anglican Hospital, and when the hospital moved to Inuvik then the building was left and apparently a lot of equipment was around. This building has now been converted into a fire hall. I do not know whether it would be

a wise move or not, and Mr. Carter has indicated that it would not, but I would like to have a clear explanation, though, as to what he meant in terms of a southern operation, that it is a very losing proposition.

MR. CARTER: The laundry at Inuvik, for example, on the basis of its present price structure, which is about as high rates as we can charge without having people start to send their stuff outside, covers its operating expenses but only a very small part of the capital cost of installation. At Frobisher Bay this is roughly the same situation. So that it is without, shall we say - assuming that the operating costs and the capital cost in the long run are about 50/50 in the total cost, it would require something in the order of a 40 to 50 per cent subsidy at the present price structure to make the thing fully economical, and this does not allow for a profit, although I suspect that a private company would be able to operate it more efficiently than we can and would probably manage to get its profits still within the present rate structure. But it does at the present time, or would at the present time, require a fairly substantial subsidy.

Now, this brings us, I think, to the question of the Lewis Report and to the question of what kind of support government or the Northern Administration Branch can give toward the development of private enterprise.

As you know, in Quebec and Nova Scotia and various other provinces of Canada, the provinces have started to make moves in this direction. Nova Scotia, for instance, does certain things. This Lewis Report will report on this sort of assistance, not only in the provinces of Canada but in most parts of the world where this sort of thing is done. Out of this we would hope to have a series of recommendations on the sorts of things that could be done to help private enterprise get going in a number of the communities in the north. So, this is really part of this larger problem, a report on which should be in Council's hands for the next session.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Baker.

MR. BAKER: I quite agree with Mr. Carter. A laundry would be much better operated by private enterprise than to have it run by government but I wish to mention something in that regard, that the private enterprise will require you to insert a coin in the slot for a certain length of time, to give time for the clothes to wash, but what I have experienced in Yellowknife, there is a laundry there of such a kind and they don't give you a long enough time for the clothes to be washed nor dried and they get only about fifteen minutes of operation in the machine to wash their clothes and it is not long enough to do that. They should give one hour.

Then, another thing, if you run short of time you have to insert another coin, 25 cents in the machine and on the drier they are only half dry because you have to go in your pocket and put in another coin to dry the clothes again. So, therefore, if the private enterprise would be watched by the government authorities to set the length of time and for the sum of 25 cents to be inserted in the machine to give the chance to people that wanted their clothes washed to have them really washed and then perfectly dried eventually for 25 cents only. It should be one hour drying and one hour washing.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I agree.

MR. BAKER: The authorities should watch that and have such a laundry operated under such a system as that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We will ask them to make a note of it.

Have we anything more on item No. 69?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would just like to say that I don't think the people in Aklavik are contemplating a commercial laundry such as is installed at Inuvik. I think they are thinking in terms of a building being either constructed or one of the existing buildings renovated and some equipment provided there, possibly along the lines that Mr. Baker has mentioned, coin-operated. But I think the idea is more in line as a welfare project rather than a full-fledged business.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Carter said it is in an area where he questioned whether the government should be in this field at all or not.

MR. TRIMBLE: What is that, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The laundry business.

MR. TRIMBLE: Perhaps that should be approached along the line of a welfare project.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Have you a recommendation to make?

MR. TRIMBLE: I would like to hear what the other members of Council have to say.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I am not giving them the chance. You have the floor.

MR. HODGSON: Perhaps you should give them a machine ten feet tall with a tiger in the tank!

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Do you wish to say anything, Mr. Commissioner?

THE COMMISSIONER: No.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Shall we take note of Mr. Trimble's remarks?

MR. TRIMBLE: In that case, Mr. Chairman, I will recommend that the possibility of establishing some sort of laundry facilities in small communities should be studied along the line of a welfare project.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I was going to mention that I think that terming this a welfare project makes it difficult to be handled as I believe it ought to be handled, that is, as a business proposition. If it is to be a make-work project of some kind designed to have as many people employed as possible, you then should have no machinery at all, you would simply have people washing clothes by hand.

I would suggest a better approach to this is to seek means by which we can see facilities of this kind available to the people in small communities. One of the enquiries I made recently led me to think of the great efficiency of domestic appliances nowadays. I came to this through looking at community freezers and comparing the efficiency of such plants with the domestic freezers that people have all over Canada in their own houses. It seemed to me that the latter is probably advantageous from the point of view of cost. The further advantage of having these things right in one's own house is perhaps a greater consideration.

I think the same applies to laundry facilities and I would like us to be shaping our policies toward power cost and appliance cost that would

see the washer and drier substantially in every house. It seems to me that washing and drying facilities are especially needed in the north but not in a public laundry building in a community and I would like to see the emphasis put on this. Bring the cost of power down and bring the cost of financing appliances of this kind down.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I agree with the Commissioner and the suggestions he has made but I feel that these still do not solve the problem that we are faced with, and is the difficulty that the poorer people have in washing their clothes, etc. There are problems of a sufficient supply of water, etc. Even if we bring the cost of appliances down this can only be done by subsidizing them in some way which I don't perceive, and bringing down the cost of power.

This does not mean that we are going to make it possible for the poorer people to get appliances. I am thinking mainly in terms of the government putting some equipment in a community and making it possible for the people who cannot afford their own appliances, cannot afford to operate them, to have a place where they could use some equipment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Perhaps it is because they are doing their laundry!

MR. TRIMBLE: I am not so sure, Mr. Chairman. Almost every housewife in southern Canada, I think, has a washing machine and a lot of them have driers. I don't think they would appreciate the suggestion that they are twiddling their thumbs while they do their laundry.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I suggest we are going down the path of welfare whereby we have nothing left for the people to do except stay at home.

MR. TRIMBLE: I suggest, Mr. Chairman, there is a difference here. One form of welfare is by giving them a cheque for a certain amount of money. The form I am suggesting here is making it possible that they can do something to help themselves.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Could we have your suggestion in concrete form?

MR. TRIMBLE: Will you, please, repeat what I did suggest?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I am not repeating what you suggested, I would like to know what course of action you would like us to follow.

MR. TRIMBLE: I believe you have a lady beside you that is here to take down the suggestions that are made and I would like to hear what I suggested. May we have the suggestion repeated, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Trimble, you said about five minutes ago that you would like to see the administration set up and carry out a study with the object of setting up laundry facilities in smaller communities.

MR. TRIMBLE: Exactly.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Do you wish to make a motion?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Trimble has made a motion to the effect that the administration be requested to carry out a study having as an objective the setting up of laundry facilities in small communities.

MR. OKPIK: I second it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Carried?

CARRIED.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Very well, that is 69.

MR. CARTER: Mr. Chairman, could I ask a question?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Yes.

MR. CARTER: Would there be any objections from Council, if we could find ways of doing this between now and next June, that we could go ahead?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): This will not detract from any progress the administration feels it can make in the meantime.

MR. TRIMBLE: By all means go ahead.

Inuvik - Utilidor System.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item No. 70. Modified utilidor system of Inuvik area. Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I moved the formal question -- I am not sure what session it was. Mr. Secretary?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Could we then defer this item until we could get information?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Health - Council to insist on enlargement of Northern Hospitals.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item No. 71, health. Council to see that northern hospitals enlarged and improved instead of setting up new hospitals outside the Territories. Necessary to have good medical facilities to encourage settlement in the N.W.T. Mr. Porritt:

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I didn't intend to go into this and I made this as a statement to show some of the problems of bringing people into the country. In many cases, they might bring this up, and this is encouraging people to settle in the country by having better and bigger hospitals, more doctors and better services.

There has been considerable alarm and considerable dissatisfaction expressed concerning the New Camsell Hospital being built at Edmonton. I know we have no jurisdiction over it. I merely wish to bring forward and express the people's thought on this. They feel that if there is to be any major development they would like to see as much of it as possible in the Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I assume that when we are on Sessional Paper No. 10 we will have available the advice of the medical staff and, you can raise the point at that time. What you really are after is a hospital in the Northwest Territories instead of taking patients to the south each time.

MR. PORRITT: That is right.

Housing Problem - Accommodation required, financial assistance.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item No. 72. Territorial

Housing Programs don't provide enough financial assistance for the construction of houses -- Mr. Okpik.

MR. OKPIK: I merely want to comment on this because I think, we have a housing program in different places in the north, but I think in the more organized areas such as Yellowknife, and perhaps Hay River, and in the future in other parts of the Territories, we have to have standard housing and a financial arrangement for the people who are required to live in those municipalities. In other words, if we build a house in that area we should be assisted to bring the standard up to what is needed in respect of construction and otherwise. I am wondering whether there is any consideration regarding this. I know there is low cost housing and substandard housing, and everything along that line.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): What you really are looking for is a housing program that would apply to all people?

MR. OKPIK: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think that administration is looking into this. Would you like to comment on that, Mr. Carter?

MR. CARTER: Yes, I would. From the point of view of the administration, the Eskimo housing program was simply the start. It was put forward as a package deal and was accepted by the government. Right today, the studies are going on within the Department in co-operation with Indian Affairs, and with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation in an effort to come up with a program which will be rather similar, we hope, to the Eskimo housing program, but perhaps adapted to the different conditions you find in the southern part of the Mackenzie. This should go far towards meeting the housing needs of all the other people of the Territories, as it did in respect of the Eskimo people.

We would hope that before the next Council Session, we would be able to present at least preliminary ideas on this. When you come to the southern Mackenzie, the conditions are much more closely allied to those which you find in the northern parts of the provinces. Preliminary studies on this, if not the final recommendations, should be available for the next session of Council.

MR. OKPIK: This is what I wanted. We need to assist a lot of people in respect of accommodation.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You have heard that the administration have this as an objective, and are making progress.

Winter Works Program - \$500. Bonus

Item No. 73. Council to ask Federal Government to give special terms to take advantage of bonus offered -- Mr. Porritt.

MR. PORRITT: This is something on which I would like to have information from the administration. During this coming summer, could we have some contact with the Federal Government on this to see whether they could give some special consideration to this?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): What sort of bonuses are you referring to?

MR. PORRITT: The case of the \$500 bonus, the winter works program.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, this was considered by Council at a previous session. As a result, I took the question to the Federal authorities. I asked that the dates of the winter bonus available to

builders of houses be altered to be more realistic for the north. The Minister of Labour -- it is his department that handles it -- decided this could not be done.

MR. CARTER: I might add in addition to that, Mr. Commissioner, that the Department of Labour has pointed out that ten houses were constructed in the Territories last year in such a way that they were able to take advantage of the bonus. I know in some of the more remote areas it is more difficult, but in some of the southern portions it is possible.

In remote parts of the other provinces of Canada, the Federal Government is receiving requests of the same kind, and it is extremely difficult for the Federal Government to refuse the people, for instance, in remote areas of Newfoundland and other places, and make a different rule in one place than in another. I think the housing projects we will be undertaking will go a much longer way toward overcoming the difficulty.

MR. PORRITT: I can see there is work being done on this, but I am not quite satisfied that we have the right approach. I do not think it is a case of just the remote areas, or anything about areas, but, rather, that it is a case of a seasonal basis.

THE COMMISSIONER: These representations were made to the Department of Labour and the decision was no. It is not that we are not making the right approach. It is Federal business. They have given me their reply that they will not make a change.

MR. PORRITT: Well then, I will continue to press for it, because I always have been of the view that you never get anything unless you try. I will accept your explanation of it for the moment, however.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Could we now revert to Item 70? Mr. Trimble was looking for some papers on this.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I have the question, but we have not yet found it in the debates, so we will defer it for a little while.

Tourist Industry Can be Developed

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Shall we take Item 74, the Tourist Industry can be developed to provide livelihood for northerners. -- Mr. Okpik.

MR. OKPIK: This more or less comes under the Game Officer. When the Game Officer is here, I would like to ask him about several matters.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You are satisfied to defer this until Monday?

MR. OKPIK: Yes.

Slogan for Tourism

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, if this is tourism, I do not know when this subject will come up, but I have an idea I would like to see worked up; that is, that we have an official Territorial slogan. Perhaps we could start some sort of a contest in the high schools, or in some way in respect of slogans. I think we should have a special slogan.

During the rest of this year and the next two years, there is going to be considerable opportunity for using advertising and publicity. I think we should try to look for something. If the Council would agree I believe we should have some concrete idea about how to approach it so that we can establish an official slogan.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think, in order to get it off on the right foot, perhaps Mr. Porritt can suggest one.

DR. VALLEE: May I suggest one -- You Have Nothing to Lose but Your Chains. Is that what you have in mind?

MR. PORRITT: No.

MR. HODGSON: I support Mr. Porritt's idea; this is an excellent idea. I think if Mr. Porritt would put it in the form of a motion, I would support him on it. There are three or four slogans that are used. One is "Canada's Northland"; another is "Canada's Northern Wonderland", and another is "The Last Frontier". It seems I remember sitting down with Ralph Armstrong of the Edmonton Journal and going over some of the slogans. There is one that was used during the Grey Cup Parade called "Top of the World".

I believe Mr. Porritt has focused attention on the matter of having one slogan for the Northwest Territories and I think his idea of having a contest is excellent.

We should remember that it was through Mr. Porritt's efforts that we got the design for the licence plates for 1966, which will last through 1968. I think he has an excellent suggestion, and we should support it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would you like to make a motion, Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: I would like to make a motion that we select an official slogan, and that we ask the administration to devise a means of selecting it.

Motion seconded by Mr. Harvey. Carried.

Air Transportation Costs Excessive

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item No. 75. Air Transportation costs excessive. -- Mr. Okpik. Did you have in mind anything, other than this brief statement?

MR. OKPIK: The Air Transport Board has held meetings in various settlements, but it really has not considered the other parts of the Territories. I would say that perhaps they should do a survey, or something, to make air services available for other settlements on the lateral basis, rather than simply in a direction from the south to the north. Perhaps a schedule could be planned to develop a lateral flying service, through the chartered airlines, or something, so that people could have a regular schedule to the smaller communities, rather than come here today and be gone for another three months, or something.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): As I remember it, the Air Transport Board has agreed to commence hearings in the Northwest Territories some time during this year. I think that this is the opportunity for the citizens of the various communities to bring their case before the Air Transport Board.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, the Air Transport Board has agreed to hold hearings in the Mackenzie, not in the whole Northwest Territories. Mr. Okpik, I believe, now is asking that this be broadened.

MR. OKPIK: Yes. The hearings should be held not only in the Mackenzie District, but also in other areas where there is a need, because these people also are people of the Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: I will take this up with the Air Transport Board, if that is the wish of the Committee.

MR. OKPIK: May I make a motion to the effect that this be carried out in other parts, with a recommendation from the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshall Campbell): With the aim of establishing in the Northwest Territories a system of transportation.

MR. HARVEY: There is the question of the cost of the services. There may be existing transportation.

MR. OKPIK: At present, I do not think there is any consideration given to flying across the area. I would say we should have a survey made with regard to how these things could be provided, how communities could be provided for more on a scheduled basis.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The airlines in the Northwest Territories, as well as in other parts of Canada, must be self-sufficient and economically sound.

MR. HARVEY: I think what Mr. Okpik would want would be that the Air Transport Board hold hearings in the Eastern Arctic.

MR. OKPIK: This is more precisely what I am saying.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would you make a motion that the Commissioner be requested to approach the Air Transport Board with a view to extending their hearings to the whole of the Northwest Territories instead of just the Mackenzie?

MR. OKPIK: Yes. I move.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Is it agreed?

Agreed.

Assistance to Small Eskimo and Indian Communities - Radio Equipment - Exchange Program

Item No. 76. Assistance to be provided to residents of small Eskimo and Indian communities to visit other communities. Funds to be provided for radio equipment to enable peoples to gain knowledge of others in Territories. Funds to be voted in present estimates.

MR. OKPIK: In respect of our administration and other things, we try to provide these people with information and, generally, it is provided, more or less, from here in Ottawa. From the administrative point of view, I think it would be helpful if the people in one community were assisted in their efforts to visit other communities to see what problems they have in those communities. In this way, they would be able to eliminate some of the problems they have. What I have in mind is the provision of some funds so that they can visit other communities, or so that they can have radio equipment to enable them to keep in touch with the other communities, rather than just be one small community isolated.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): These two suggestions are inter-related?

MR. OKPIK: Yes.

DR. VALLEE: One of the suggested models for this would be the exchange programs among students in the south.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Pardon?

DR. VALLEE: One suggested model is a systematic interaction of people such as in the exchange programs which you find among high schools and university students in the south. I think this would be a worthwhile project for a body such as the Indian-Eskimo Association, and other such bodies. Perhaps Mr. Okpik would make a concrete suggestion in that respect. I cannot see the government getting into a program where it finances trips for the purpose of people visiting relatives, or something like that. It would be very hard to differentiate between that kind of travel and what Mr. Okpik has in mind.

I think perhaps we could make a suggestion that some of these voluntary organizations like the Indian-Eskimo Association consider a program modelled after the exchange programs, but not just for young people. This could be one of their future projects in the north.

MR. OKPIK: My understanding is that a community organization is a private group which should be assisted by someone, either us or other people, in getting the leaders of their communities into other communities to talk over the problems. This may help the other communities.

Perhaps the quickest way around this is to give them the opportunity to have their own radio communication between each community, so that they can talk over their problems on radio between communities. I think when someone is living in Cambridge Bay and someone is living in Coppermine, they do not know what kind of a system or an association there should be, and perhaps they may be contradicting each other without knowing how they should proceed, and they could be helped in this regard by being able to communicate with another community.

DR. VALLEE: A precedent for this was the co-operative meeting that was held in March, 1963. That, of course, was just for the co-operatives, and not just the communities. It was supported by the government.

MR. CARTER: It might be worth mentioning that Mr. Okpik's proposal comes right in line with a proposal which is now being worked on within the Department, and that is the development of regional councils on the Eskimo side. We have now, as you know, a number of community councils in operation. The Frobisher Council is an example of this. To carry this a step further, the idea would be for the Federal Government to pay the costs of bringing delegates together from different communities to some central point, perhaps once a year or twice a year, at which they could consult with each other. Now, of course, these meetings could be held in different communities from time to time. We have the money for this. This is quite a step in this direction by allowing the people, through their own delegated councils, to get together on a regional basis.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think Mr. Okpik's suggestion is a first-class one, and we should explore means of encouraging people who are doing work such as community development, community organization, to talk with their counterparts who are doing similar tasks in other communities. I think they can get good ideas and mutual encouragement this way. Dr. Vallee referred to the meeting of the co-operative representatives in Frobisher Bay. It was quite an example of what this can mean. I do not, however, wish to lay out a program at this meeting or provide funds at this time. I think when an opportunity exists for something like this, we can find means to provide the money. It is not a large sum normally, and we can find some means to do it if it is in connection with community development.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Then, I think we should accept the

Commissioner's suggestion and have him develop a policy to effect such changes or visits when it seems to be in the interest of community developments to do so.

Agreed.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is separate from the youth travel program which brought 24 youngsters from the Northwest Territories to southern Canadian cities last year, and will bring twice that number in 1966.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Are you through, Mr. Okpik?

MR. OKPIK: Yes, I am satisfied. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Postal Rates - Equalization

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): The next item is No. 77: "Equalization of Postal Rates to and within the Northwest Territories".

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I have dealt with postal authorities on this, and I believe this will be given consideration at a very early date. I have already told Mr. Porritt of this, and I believe he is satisfied.

MR. PORRITT: I am quite happy, except that I hope that I can go home and tell my constituents that they can expect some action.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You can stand up when you make a statement like that.

MR. PORRITT: I do not say that we can expect it today or tomorrow, but we can expect some action.

Radio and T.V. - Communications - Extension of CBC Services

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We now come to Item 78: "Communications -- Radio and T.V."

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, there has been considerable talk on this subject. We have a wonderful communication in the north, although it is not quite completed, but it serves a large proportion of the north. The radio service is very good, except that I think it is getting top-heavy. We now listen to weather statements on the radio, and when they name all these different places, the temperatures and the wind, they have to start repeating them at the end, because the list is so long. Perhaps this is a complaint which should be directed to the CBC, and perhaps it should be directed otherwise, but I do like to bring it up. The programs are not all suited to the north. They often carry on discussions for half an hour on some big play, but there is no opportunity for us to see this play; we are 3,000 miles away from the scene. Therefore, in this connection, I think perhaps we should suggest to the CBC that they gear their programs to something that is within range or within the country's needs or educational values.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): It may be that following this Session, you should have a discussion with the CBC representative.

MR. PORRITT: On the question of T.V., I have brought this matter up for the past few years, and that is, the point that T.V. is more important to the remote sections, where they do not have a diversion of entertainment, than it is to the south. With the coming of this communication system, most everyone thought that they would be providing some means for T.V. I took this up several times in the past few years, and I have always been advised that something new was coming up; there was going to be another satellite put up which would use simplified means.

The people have begun to tire of this matter of providing T.V. to the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, in collaboration with the Indian-Eskimo Association, is having a discussion of a northern forum. A pilot project in the Mackenzie Delta is starting soon. The Government of the Northwest Territories is contributing \$1,000. to this exploratory pilot project. The idea is that it will be patterned along the lines of the extremely successful farm forum that has been operating in southern Canada for ten or 12 years with, I understand, great success. It was intended to set that up to operate for a year, and it has just continued to have life. Whether this kind of program would be desirable in the north, depends on the participation. We will know perhaps a little more about that when the pilot project is over.

With respect to the quality of programs and the types of programs on the radio, I feel that this is a thing that community groups and individuals can most effectively take up directly with the CBC. I cannot understand how this Council can make specifications as to the kinds of programs that are suitable in the North. Surely, needs are different in different parts of the country.

The Deputy Commissioner has just reminded me of a statement which has been prepared on a related subject. Arrangements are being made for elected members of the Council to broadcast regularly to their constituents, a period of 15 minutes per month.

MR. PORRITT: This will be appreciated.

THE COMMISSIONER: With respect to T.V., I think that the costs of establishing anything except local canned T.V. are probably prohibitive. The possibilities of this coming into existence when communication satellites have been developed a little further are quite real. It is unrealistic, however, to think of this happening within six months or so. The amount of time that I have the impression is realistic, is something in the neighbourhood of five years.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I gather from what the Commissioner said that reasonable progress is being made.

MR. PORRITT: However, like everything else, I will not be satisfied; I will keep pushing.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): That is quite right; I think you should.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to cover the same ground that Mr. Porritt has covered, but I would like to support what he has said. We hear a great deal these days about canned T.V. and transmitting satellites. I do not know very much about it. The Commissioner has said, though, that it would be possible to have canned T.V. in the Territories. I am not sure exactly what this means. However, I do want to point out the need that we have in the Territories. Certainly, the need, as far as education is concerned, is well known. The people in the Northwest Territories do not know what goes on in southern Canada, and this is perhaps the best method that exists to educate them as to what the world outside is all about.

The second point is in regard to the entertainment that it provides. In the North, there is a void to a certain extent of entertainment as we understand it in the south. The climate is very severe, and this requires the people to remain indoors more than is necessary in the south. In the winter, it is very cold, and often stormy. In the summer, the flies sometimes prohibit persons remaining outdoors. There

are very few things to occupy the leisure time of people in the North. Therefore, we see a lot of the social problems such as excessive drinking, venereal disease, and so forth. I think perhaps in this regard that television would be a very beneficial thing in the north and, therefore, I strongly support any effort that can be made to bring even canned T.V. into the north as rapidly as possible.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I believe this is the feeling of all members of the Council.

MR. TRIMBLE: Then, I would suggest that we make a formal recommendation to the CBC in this regard.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Before you do that, I think you must recognize that it is very expensive.

MR. TRIMBLE: I understand that in southern Canada, they are thinking about coloured T.V. Does southern Canada get everything and northern Canada nothing?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): No. The southern tax payers pay many millions of dollars in taxes. If you wish to make a motion, we will deal with it.

MR. TRIMBLE: Since this was raised by Mr. Porritt, I wonder if Mr. Porritt may prefer to make a motion?

MR. PORRITT: I would like to make a motion to this effect. However, I just could not do it right offhand.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Shall we put it on as an additional item, Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: If you could, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Will you handle your motion then?

MR. PORRITT: Yes. I would like to make one further short observation on the matter. Many people do not recognize that the native people of the north learn much more from visual education than they do from any other type of education. They can learn faster from visual education than anything else. We have natives in the north who cannot read a music note, but, from listening to a radio or a gramophone, they can play a tune perfectly. This is a common thing amongst the native people.

In connection with the Eskimo education in heavy industry, when they were taught to use machines, there was an American by the name of Ben Lindbergh who provided a projector and films from the RCAF for the Sachs School. This was his own idea, and he wanted to assist in the education of these people. He proved to us that they could have 20 people of an equal basis study a thing visually, as against two or three people crowding around a man watching him put one nut on a tractor.

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Chairman, I am hopelessly incompetent in technical things like T.V. transmission. I did not even know where the carburetor in my car was until the other day. However, it seems to me that when you look around in our school system on the university level and other levels and find the increasing use of such things as closed circuit T.V. -- I am not sure how it works -- it appears to me that it is not extravagantly expensive or, otherwise, we would not have it at Carleton University.

I think that we are justified in asking that the CBC give some consideration to the feasibility of introducing closed circuit T.V. in certain

settlements where the load would warrant it. At this stage, I just want information. Perhaps it is wildly unfeasible. On the other hand, perhaps not enough is being done to investigate this possibility.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Could I suggest that you and Mr. Porritt get together and develop this motion?

DR. VALLEE: I am willing to do this.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): This will be an additional item.

DR. VALLEE: Very good, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We then come to Item 79.

MR. HARVEY: May I call your attention to the clock, Mr. Chairman? The time for adjournment has been reached.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, it is now one o'clock. We will adjourn until three o'clock.

THE COMMISSIONER: May I ask that Council members turn over in their minds the question of the Session sitting tomorrow, namely Saturday. It will be my proposal that Council meet from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. It is for you to decide before adjournment tonight.

---Luncheon Adjournment.

3:00 o'clock P.M.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, I think, with your concurrence, we now might take up Item No. 70, which is on page 6. We delayed it this morning to enable Mr. Trimble to look up his references.

However, before we do so, I would like to draw to your attention the folders that are lying at this head table. The Sessional Papers in these folders we have not yet touched. They cover the Sessional Papers, Recommendations to Council, etc., which we still have to deal with before this session ends. I would like to suggest to you that we confine ourselves to the subject and to the point, and not think out loud for the purpose of exercising our ears, a practice that I sometimes follow.

MR. PORRITT: Hear, hear!

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item No. 70.

Debates - Index

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, before going into this, there is an observation I would like to make. It took both the secretariat and myself quite some time to find this one, because it happened to be missed in the index, which is just an error, but as far as I can see, the index does not indicate the pages which begin each day's sitting. I think it would have helped quite a bit because so far as this matter is concerned, it was a formal question raised at the first of the day and if we could have had an index to check this, it would have helped. This is just something I think should be added.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): If you speak to the Secretary, I am sure he will take corrective action.

THE SECRETARY: I have a note of that.

Inuvik - Utilidor System

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, on Monday, June 21, 1965, under Questions and Returns I raised this question, and I quote, "Mr. Chairman, are there any concrete plans as yet to construct a relatively inexpensive utilidor system to service the unserved area and co-op area of Inuvik with water and sewer?" This is found on page 310 of the debates of the 30th session. The Commissioner responded, and I quote, "I shall take the question as notice and reply in due course".

Mr. Chairman, I do not recall having received a reply to this question and I would like to know if there is a reply available now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Could we ask Mr. Carter if he can speak to it.

MR. CARTER: Yes, Mr. Trimble, the utilidor system, the cheap type that you have in mind is something which physically has just not existed until very recently. In other words, the combined brains of the various people who work in this field in private industry and in the government have not yet come up with an answer. It is the sort of thing that is in existence but as you know it is very, very expensive.

Our branch engineers, Barry Yates and Company have been working on experimental designs for some time. An experiment is now in the process of being carried out, it happens to be at Frobisher Bay but this is just coincidental, where a system -- and I won't attempt to explain the engineering details of it -- but it is a system which would end up, if it works, and we are not sure it will yet, it is a form of pressure system, but if it does work it will provide a much cheaper answer than anything heretofore.

The costs, even on this cheaper system, will run between, we believe, \$10 to \$20 a foot, which is still quite expensive. This, incidentally, compares with the present utilidor of about \$200 a foot, so it is far, far cheaper, but even at the lower price it means something between \$750 and \$1,500 per lot to put it in. So, this system is not yet competitive, even the one we are hoping will work is not yet competitive with the trucked water and sewer system in terms of cost.

However, in the design of future layouts of buildings if we have this sort of system available and if people are willing to live in houses which are closer together, as perhaps the town house designs that you find quite normal throughout southern Canada, then this system will provide quite a reasonable answer to the cost of supplying water and sewer services, if from an engineering point of view it works, and we are hopeful it will.

We will know the answer to this experiment I would say within a year, maybe sooner, but to be on the safe side within a year, to assess all of its implications. We admit this is not a system which gets the price down so cheap that it is really a practical answer in an area where the houses are one hundred or two hundred feet apart, this sort of thing. Even in southern Canada in a city you normally find houses on fifty and sixty-foot lots.

MR. TRIMBLE: The costs that you gave as to what it would cost each private householder --

MR. CARTER: This is just the system itself, \$10 to \$20 a foot and it depends on the size of the lot how much it costs. Also there is the cost of putting in the necessary settling tanks and other equipment inside the house, which would vary between \$500 and \$1,000. But that sort of equipment, if we moved into this sort of a system on a major scale would, of course, be part of the houses which would be constructed

to fit the system in the future.

MR. TRIMBLE: You are assuming, though, that the people would have to bear the cost of the main line?

MR. CARTER: Yes. The cost of the utilidor running by the particular house.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make one observation here and that is this; the government has provided this service for the government personnel in Inuvik and, as has been stated, at a cost of \$200 per foot. This has greatly subsidized their living. I think that when the government is prepared to subsidize the living of their own employees that we should be prepared to subsidize the living of the other people to the extent of providing the main lines and that all that they should be required to provide for themselves is the necessary piping, or whatever the system is, from their own homes to the line.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Yes, sir.

MR. TRIMBLE: I am glad to get the information that has been presented to us here and I would like to learn of any further information that is received.

MR. CARTER: We would be very pleased to keep the Council aware of what is going on and, indeed, if we know before next June that the thing is successful, and so forth, we would be glad to let you know.

One comment I would like to make and that is that we are not duplicating that Inuvik utilidor anywhere else and have no intentions of doing it. The cost figures I have given were not the costs of the system but what it would cost to build it today. That \$200 is more than it originally cost but this sort of a system is not going into any other northern community.

MR. TRIMBLE: This system that you have said is being experimented on in Frobisher Bay, was that merely sewer and water?

MR. CARTER: Yes, to the best of my knowledge it is only sewer and water.

MR. TRIMBLE: Are there any other types of systems that you may be experimenting with?

MR. CARTER: There are experiments going on by the National Research Council and the Ontario Research Council, mostly the latter, on completely circulating systems within a house. The hope is that such a system could be brought in to cost between \$500 and \$1,000. Theoretically such a system would enable you even to drink the water from the toilets but I don't think human beings will get quite to this stage where they will be able to think of doing it.

On the other hand, it would mean that you could cut down on the amount of water being delivered to a house because certainly for washing purposes and all that sort of thing the same water could be used over and over again.

Now, that system has certain practical applications but again, except in the very remote areas where there are only a few houses, it probably isn't the answer. The answer, for instance that we are thinking of in terms of the larger communities and which still requires a good deal of town planning, and so forth, is that housing might well be built in the form of row housing to a much greater extent than has been done in the past and we are thinking of this even in terms of the Eskimo housing

program. Most of the early parts of that program will go in as individual houses but we are hoping to produce designs which will allow for houses of varying size to be put together so that you will have an interspersal of civil servants, Eskimos, local people, and so on, so that we won't get this awful differentiation that there is now in a place like Inuvik where you have in effect a "snob hill" created in the middle of the town. We don't want a repeat of that.

MR. TRIMBLE: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: As this study has such wide implications I wonder if you could have a brief prepared in the way of a report that we could have at the next session.

MR. CARTER: Yes.

Marine Equipment Did Not Arrive.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Item No. 79, Mr. Trimble; Arrangements whereby people of Mackenzie Delta transported to beluga whaling sites in Departmental boats to be reinstated.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, for about five years the Department of Northern Affairs, Industrial Division, was carrying out a fishing and whaling project in the Delta and they transported a large number of people with their equipment, dogs, and everything else, to the coast to fish and to whale for the white beluga whale.

The native people have hardly any schooners left, they rely on smaller boats which are just not big enough to carry all the equipment that they have to take, their whole families and their dogs, etc. It is necessary that they take their dogs because they have to feed them when they are there.

Last year the program was discontinued and the Advisory Council requested that the Department still provide transportation for those people because they have to get to the coast and they have no other way to get there. The Advisory Council's request was turned down and the reason that was given was that it was too dangerous.

Mr. Chairman, it was not too dangerous for the five years that they carried out the project and I see no reason why it should be dangerous now. I would wish to request the support of this Council in asking that some suitable arrangement be made to transport these people down there. There is approximately, to the best of my knowledge, \$100,000 worth of marine equipment in the Delta area which was used originally in this fishing-whaling project which has found very little use in the past years since the project was discontinued. The use it has been put to is a use which I feel is taking business away from persons who were engaged in this business before this project was started, namely, in transporting lumber, etc. I think the business of transporting goods should be given to the people who have boats and barges and are in that business and that government equipment should be used as much as possible in the type of work that it was put there for.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Did I understand you to say that this equipment is now idle?

MR. TRIMBLE: Substantially idle.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Carter would you like to speak on this problem or not?

MR. CARTER: I find myself in agreement with almost everything Mr. Trimble said there. First of all, we did transport these people as he has mentioned. Perhaps we are too stuffy on organization on occasion, and I am not sure but what we are not being too stuffy in this particular case. On the other hand, we have had to consider the legal responsibilities of the Crown in entering into this transportation business and this movement of people, and the best advice we got was that we should not be doing it.

For next summer the plan is to lease three boats of suitable size to the Eskimos at what I can only assume will be quite a modest sum, and we will let them then take the risks themselves. This absolves us of the responsibility and also allows them to make the trip.

The other question of how we should use these boats: this is perhaps difficult to judge on a day-to-day basis but by and large I am in complete agreement that we should not be using government equipment as a means of competing with what could be a private industry.

In the Delta we have this marine equipment now which was purchased for certain purposes, and for a variety of reasons these projects have not been carried on in the past year. This is partly a question of staff and partly a question of other things, but certainly I would like to give assurance to Mr. Trimble and to Council that if we are not able to make use of that equipment, and know that we are not going to be able to use it either there or elsewhere, and that that equipment is going to remain there, then we should find ways of disposing of that equipment and placing into private hands so that it can be used for transportation purposes.

If we do have it on our hands on an interim basis for the next year, but we know the following year it is going to be used, then I think on occasion we may try to get some of our money out of it by moving things from here to there but this should not be its main purpose in life and should only be a very temporary nature.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: You wouldn't have any idea, I suppose, as to what boats these three might be that you mentioned?

MR. CARTER: No, I am sorry, I don't know. They are described in the material which the Industrial Division has given to me as three seine boats. Which seine boats they are, I don't know.

MR. TRIMBLE: That is why I am wondering, Mr. Chairman. There were two of what I would call large row-boats but I think that maybe the proper term is seine boats. They could do no more than accommodate one family. I think there is a need for something more than this. Possibly the third boat is such a boat, I don't know. A barge would house the dogs and the equipment.

MR. CARTER: Could I simply, Mr. Chairman, offer assurance that I will look into the kinds of boats that can be made available and we will do our best to meet whatever the need is.

Hay River Airport - Pine Point.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Thank you. - Item No. 80.
The Hay River Airport. Mr. Porritt.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I received a wire, which I believe has been circulated to members of Council, from Hay River. I had also

before I received this wire that I would be seeking the status of the new development for the Hay River Airport. I just don't know what the procedure is to try and get the government to work at it, but I would like it brought to the attention of Council that the area to the south of Great Slave Lake right to the border is now very actively being drilled for oil. We have five to six companies working in there and I have a clipping here which would indicate there is going to be about thirty wells drilled in this area.

With all this activity combined with the Pine Point activity and development we will require a better airport. Some two years ago the government did make a plan for improving the airstrip there. They were to pave one runway and do considerable improvement work. Then there came the program of cutting back on the work for one reason or another by the Federal Government, and Hay River was put into this category.

I would like to see whether we could get the support of this Council to ask them to try to get along with the work there.

I have a copy of a memorandum from Pacific Western Airlines which, with the indulgence of Council, I would like to read:

" Today at Rotary, Tom Fox advised that PWA expect to buy some Electras for the run down the Mackenzie River in the Northwest Territories. They hold more people, have a shorter take-off, are generally more efficient and have a 400 mile per hour air speed. However, they require paved runways, versus the dust and gravel of unpaved runways and in a minor way the weight of the machine itself. Thus, paved strips will be needed at Inuvik, Norman Wells, Hay River, and any other points where later there were scheduled stops. These Electras will be available in spring of 1966 and will be put on the Edmonton-Calgary air bus run until the northern strips are ready. On the Inuvik run, starting 8.30 a.m. from Edmonton, with the usual stops, will mean returning to Edmonton early evening the same day."

This indicates that the major company sees the need of the strips. We certainly do need the service in the Territories.

Pine Point airport is not being used except by small aircraft now, because the regular scheduled trips have been cut off. This makes them more dependent on Hay River than ever in respect of airstrips.

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Chairman, I suppose none of us can tell you much about airplanes, but in this particular instance it seems to me the request is good. I would suggest it does not really need a motion but that when you report to the Commissioner this could be drawn to his attention. There is no doubt it will make a great difference.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): This will take the form of a communication from Mr. Laing to Mr. Pickersgill stating that the Council of the Northwest Territories are anxious to see the program carried out.

Agreed.

Radio - T.V. - Communications - Extension of CBC Services.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We now have one item left. It deals with television in the Territories. It will be the subject of a motion that is being prepared by Mr. Porritt and Dr. Vallee.

Are there any other additional items?

MR. TRIMBLE: In connection with radio and T.V. I would like to ask a

question. What coverage is being given to Council's present sessions by the C.B.C. over the local stations within the Territories?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think we will have to ask the Secretary to find it for us. We cannot very well get the information sitting around this table.

MR. TRIMBLE: I do not care how you get it so long as you get it. I think that coverage should be given by the local stations within the Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We will ask the Secretary to get this information for us.

MR. TRIMBLE: Before we adjourn today?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Before you go back to Aklavik.

MR. TRIMBLE: I think that is too late to get things on the radio. I am asking for the information now so that if they are not getting proper coverage there will be efforts made to see that they do so.

THE COMMISSIONER: Why not make the recommendation that they do so?

MR. TRIMBLE: I thought of it but I did not think it was proper to prejudice that they were not doing so; but I would be quite prepared to make such a motion. Just a moment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Do you wish the whole Council to wait while you write?

MR. TRIMBLE: That is up to you, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Do we have any other item?

MR. GOODALL: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I do have information now that the people at Tungsten and Flat River do not hear C.B.C. radio broadcasts. My suggestion is that we investigate the possibility of getting a C.B.C. station installed in those settlements strong enough to be heard at Fort Liard and Hay River.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would you like to have this taken up with the C.B.C.?

MR. GOODALL: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): To be located where?

MR. GOODALL: At Tungsten.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): What you really are after is coverage for Tungsten, Flat River and Fort Liard.

MR. GOODALL: Right.

Game Officer's Pay Should Be Increased

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Does anybody have any more subjects?

There is one point under Game which I think we very might take up before the game officials arrive in Ottawa. That is Item No. 27 -- Increase pay of Game Officers.

It might be embarrassing if we discuss the matter in front of the officials. Would you like to say your piece now, Mr. Porritt?

MR. PORRITT: I had intended to request that we be given a comparative scale of wages for men employed in similar jobs. I would like facts and figures to talk about. I do not want to go into a long drawn out discussion, but I would like to have some facts so that it is not just guesswork or anything.

I do understand, from asking the question of some of the officials themselves and then asking similar questions of other departmental men, that there seems to be an awful discrepancy between those having similar work.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Can we say that the Game Officers of the Northwest Territories have a lower pay scale as compared with others who have similar responsibilities and duties? Would you like to have the administration look into their pay scales and report?

MR. PORRITT: This is very good.

Radio - T.V. - Communications - Extention of C.B.C. Services

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Trimble;

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I move that we ask the C.B.C. whether they are giving daily news coverage of the Council Sessions over the local radio stations within the Territories, and if not, we request that daily news coverage be forwarded to the stations by telegram.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We will turn it over to the Secretary.

MR. TRIMBLE: This is a motion. I said I will move.

Motion seconded by Mr. Porritt. Carried.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Trimble, I think you were in the process of developing a motion under Item 35. Are you prepared to table it now?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, as you know the pressure of duties has been very heavy and I must admit that I have not yet come up with a motion that is entirely satisfactory.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would you like to delay it until Monday?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, please.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, so far as I can see this covers all the items on the agenda with the exception of the items under Game and Item 35.

Territorial Civil Service To Handle Responsibility

Now, before I report progress I think we might touch on the subject of the proposed transfer of responsibilities from the Federal authority to the Territorial authority. We discussed this on the first part of the agenda. I have ascertained from Mr. Carter that considerable ground work has been done. He is now prepared to elaborate.

MR. HARVEY: What item is this?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): An additional item.

MR. CARTER: Mr. Chairman, it almost sounds as though I had asked for the item to be added. I did not. It perhaps is useful for you to hear of the things which we have been doing, and perhaps some of it may come as a surprise to members of Council. For myself, I am grateful to have a moment to say some of the things I will now say.

Perhaps in the north, the impression has been given, by our activities over the past many years and by the various criticisms which have been made of our activities, that the northern administration branch is sort of an empire-building organization which is attempting to perpetuate itself ad infinitum. This is not true, all evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. For myself, I came to the branch seven years ago as an assistant director, charged by Mr. Gordon Robertson with the specific task of attempting to bring about decentralization and to try to get into the hands of our local administration as much decision-making ability as possible. This, in the Federal setting, is a difficult thing to achieve, because one has to get authorities given to one in the first place by the Treasury Board, by the Minister, by the Deputy, and so on down the line. Nevertheless, the objective of the decentralization was not simply to achieve a better means of handling the Northern Administration Branch, but was intended to place on the ground the Civil Service which would become the Territorial Civil Service of the future.

The Federal Government, under the British North America Act, has the continuing responsibility to look after the Eskimos and the Indians. Nevertheless, as you know, negotiations are going on with the provinces under which the provinces will make available to the Indians who wish to have those services, all the normal range of services provided by the provinces. In the administration of our branch, therefore, which is also your administration, we have been working on the premise that as time went on, not only would the Territorial Government's Civil Service of the future look after those persons who were not Eskimo or Indian, but also by agreement and arrangement with the Federal Government they would take over responsibilities of providing these services, and so forth, that are required for the Indians and Eskimos. In effect, therefore, the Civil Service which we create in the Northwest Territories, would become the Civil Service of the Territorial Government. It would deal with all the people of the Territories. This, then, in a nutshell, has been the objective for something like seven years, and perhaps longer. In that period of time, we have raised the number of people on the ground who are doing the job, as you all well know. Perhaps, in some areas, we have raised it too far, although I do not think so. At the same time, we have held the size of the Ottawa organization and have no more people in Ottawa than we had in 1959, despite the fact that the field organization has grown many times. This process not only will continue like that, but we anticipate in the future that the headquarters branch will go down to perhaps two-thirds or even half the size it is today.

There is a continuing role for the branch headquarters because for many years to come, we assume the Government of Canada will have a department to give services to the northern areas of Canada. If there is to be a Department of Northern Affairs, then the Minister would have serving him, a group of Federal officials, as he has today, to advise on what things seem to be necessary, or help the Minister in his efforts to try to obtain things for the north and also to see to it, from the Federal point of view, that things concerning the Eskimos and Indians are carried out by the Territorial Government. There is, therefore, a continuing need for the branch in Ottawa on a smaller scale in the future.

On the other hand, almost the entire field work we see becoming Territorial over a period of time. We do not think, in saying this, that we are in any way guessing what the Carrothers Commission will recommend. We just assume, and I think reasonably so, that the Carrothers Commission could not recommend anything else, but that there be a Civil Service for the Territories. Therefore, we are not concerning ourselves today, or tomorrow, with the political form of the Civil Service in the Northwest Territories. What we are concerned with is the organizational form, because we cannot have a government unless we have a Civil Service to carry it out for us. In the meantime, usually people like myself, who are Federal Civil Servants here in Ottawa, are attempting to wear two hats. At the moment, as the executive of your organization, we do carry on the organizational activity in the Territories, but at the same time, act as one of the local advisers to the Federal authority. We try to play this dual role as well as we can. It presents difficulties for us.

The day will come when the Government of the Northwest Territories undoubtedly will be in the Territories, and the Civil Service, which we have created now as a Federal entity, will be your Civil Service. We do not picture the development of a separate Territorial industrial set-up. There is an industrial set-up in the Territories. In the next year we have plans, and estimates for parliamentary approval, which will add to the industrial staff to do many things which the Council would like to see us do. That may be in due course your staff in the future. We see the people who are Federal today having the opportunity, if they wish, to join the Territorial Government in the future. If they want to stay Federal, the Federal Government may ask that they be removed, or they may be seconded for an indefinite period. Our service at the moment is Federal, but we expect in the true sense, it will become your service, although we like to think of it as your service today.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Thank you very much. It is heartening to hear that the objectives of the Administration are oriented in the same direction as those of the Territorial Government.

I will report progress.

Council Session - Evening Sitting

Gentlemen, there is the question of the Session tomorrow. In the absence of the Commissioner, I wonder if we can settle this matter and have the Commissioner confirm it. I take it the consensus is that some would like to sit tomorrow and some would not.

DR. VALLEE: I would rather not sit tomorrow. I think that if we lag behind in our work-load, that we could add an evening next week, or prolong the Session. I think I am speaking for at least a couple of people, and I am certainly speaking for myself, when I say I would like a couple of days to go over this vast quantity of material and make notes on it, and I believe this would expedite matters next week.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Does anybody else agree with this?

MR. HARVEY: Dr. Vallee has expressed my exact thoughts.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Is the proposal made by Dr. Vallee agreeable to everyone?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I think that there is no need for any set date to be fixed for prorogation, and it should be anticipated that we will sit until the business is concluded. I do not think that we should sit tomorrow. I do not think it is fair to the staff.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Then, we do not sit tomorrow, and we will consider sitting an evening next week? The first evening available would be Tuesday.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I think those are two questions.

DR. VALLEE: I think we should leave this open, Mr. Chairman. I just mentioned the possibility of sitting an evening next week.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Is it agreed that I can report to the Commissioner that we do not sit tomorrow and that we consider an evening next week?

MR. HARVEY: We do not wish to sit tomorrow, because we want to do some homework.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, what is your desire in this matter?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): It will depend on how well we progress.

MR. BAKER: Apparently the appointed members should have the consent in this matter. There are five appointed members and only four elected members.

MR. HARVEY: Mr. Chairman, I think the consensus is undoubtedly that we do not want to meet tomorrow.

MR. BAKER: We are directed by the Commissioner; we have to adhere to what he has to say. If an appointed member suggests that he does not want to sit tomorrow, I think we should heed the majority.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We do not want to sit tomorrow.

MR. BAKER: That is what we will go by, then. The Deputy Commissioner may have something to say about it.

THE COMMISSIONER: My apologies to Council for keeping you waiting. However, I thought that you would not mind too much after discussing such a long paper. Air Marshal Campbell?

Commissioner's Address - Progress Report

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I rise to report progress.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Air Marshal Campbell.

Committee of the Whole to Consider Recommendation No. 5

We will continue with consideration in Committee of Recommendations to Council and Sessional Papers. I understand that some of the members would prefer to carry over items 10, 8 and 18, and turn now to Item 5: "Method of Selecting Bidder for Northwest Territorial Projects."

I resolve into Committee of the Whole, and ask Mr. Trimble to take the Chair.

Recommendation to Council No. 5 - Methods of Selecting Successful Bidder for N.W.T. Projects

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Trimble): The Committee will come to order to consider recommendation to Council No. 5: Method of Selecting Successful Bidder for Northwest Territorial Projects".

At its 30th Session held at Yellowknife in June, 1965, the Northwest

Territories Council suggested that improvements to the present methods of selecting contractors could possibly be made by adoption of some of the methods used in Scandinavian countries. The Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources were subsequently requested by the Commissioner to comment on the Council's suggestion. This paper lists the comments and recommendations made by the Engineering Division, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Does any member wish to comment on this?

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Chairman, actually, the bonds on the project are found on page two, in response of the matter being raised by Council at the last meeting at Yellowknife. You will notice that on page 2 it says: "In territorial projects, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories has requested that the following bid deposit and security deposit regulations apply to all Territorial construction contracts in the future." Then, it lists the bonds. The conclusions are on page 3, and the recommendation is Item 5.

I had the opportunity to discuss this with Mr. Yates, the chief of engineering, and he does feel that until the volume of work and number of contractors, as stated here, has reached a size that would justify a pre-qualification system, he has suggested that we carry on with the present system that we are using. As I say, I had the opportunity to discuss it with him. However, I notice that Mr. Yates is not here, but I am sure that this was very thoroughly gone into by the Engineering Branch or Division of Northern Affairs.

Consequently, I would move that we support the recommendation.

MR. PORRITT: From what I have seen of this, I would support this recommendation also.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Trimble): Does anybody else have any comments to make?

MR. GOODALL: I understand it all right now, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Trimble): Are we all agreed then to accept the paper as read?

Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Trimble): If there is no further discussion under this paper, I will report back to the Commissioner.

Agreed.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Trimble?

Recommendation to Council No. 5 - Committee Report

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, your Committee has considered recommendation to Council No. 5, methods of selecting successful bidders for Northwest Territorial projects, and it accepts the paper as read.

Committee of the Whole to Consider Recommendation No. 7

THE COMMISSIONER: The next subject is No. 7: "Shooting of Beaver and Increasing Beaver Quota."

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I think this should be taken off the list until tomorrow, when the Superintendent of Game is here.

Committee of the Whole to Consider Sessional Paper No. 5

THE COMMISSIONER: Very well. Sessional Paper No. 5: "Unequal Application of the Education Tax."

I resolve into committee of the whole with Mr. Okpik in the Chair.

Sessional Paper No. 5 - Unequal Application of the Education Tax

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): Sessional Paper No. 5, "Unequal Application of the Education Tax". At the 30th Session, Council discussed a point raised by the member for Mackenzie South, the unequal application of education tax. Council came to no conclusion, but directed that the subject be studied by the administration.

Does anyone wish to say anything?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, this seemed to be a logical course of action, and I suggest we vote it.

MR. HODGSON: I second the motion.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I feel that we have here somewhat of a mis-justice, in that people are being taxed without representation.

As I pointed out before, the standard of living in the north is low, but the cost of living is very high. This, of course, is a deterrent to the future development of the country and to impose a taxation on these people, I think, could be a further deterrent. We would thereby discourage the people in these communities from establishing their own homes and wishing to move out of welfare homes. We would also discourage perhaps the civil servants from wanting to move out of subsidized government-provided quarters and establishing their own homes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, the subject of this paper is the unequal application of the education tax. I have the impression that Mr. Trimble is speaking of the desirability of having such a tax at all. This is quite a separate question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): Who brought this subject up at the time of the last session?

THE COMMISSIONER: The subject of the paper is perfectly clear, Mr. Chairman. It is the unequal application of the education tax.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I think this is the logical time for discussion on this topic, and I submit that possibly ---

THE COMMISSIONER: I have no objection, Mr. Chairman, but this is not the main thing. I have no objection to the Committee discussing it.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I disagree somewhat, in that the municipalities, the towns of Hay River and Yellowknife and the village of Fort Smith, being presently taxed have municipal status and, therefore, they have representation, whereas the other communities, including the present two local improvement districts of Fort Simpson and Inuvik, do not have representation.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I don't think this is correct. The tax is imposed by the Council of the Northwest Territories. Some portions of the Territories now do not have representation on this Council, but all places in the Mackenzie district do. It has no bearing on it whether there is a municipal council or not.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask who is responsible for deciding how this money is spent in these communities. Do they not

have school boards?

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, Yellowknife has school boards. Hay River has one school board for the Roman Catholic Separate School. Fort Smith has none. Hay River has none for the Public School. The tax is merely a tax, in recognition of the absence of any payments by householders towards school costs. The money raised from this tax goes into the consolidated fund of the Northwest Territories.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, whether or not the subject of this tax is the main consideration of this paper, I don't think it matters so very much. I would think that the subject of this tax should be discussed at this time.

Now, I have, of course, no objection to us discussing it at some other time during the session. That will be for yourself and the Committee to decide.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): Do you want to make any recommendation to the motion that this could be carried on to other discussion?

DR. VALLEE: I think that this whole matter that is being brought up now has to do with the whole tax structure, not just education. I don't think Mr. Trimble means that it is only education which ought to be either untaxed or taxed lower, but he is referring to taxes in general. Am I right in that?

MR. TRIMBLE: The main consideration right now is the land tax on real property which this is concerned with, and it is for education.

DR. VALLEE: Yes, only a component goes to education, but the taxes that come from land go to other things, too. But, your earlier remarks about the incentives to stay in the north, and so on, I took in the more general sense, meaning taxes in general, and not just this tax.

MR. TRIMBLE: That is true, but, in particular, this tax, because it is a deterrent for people to build their own homes and buy their own land and establish themselves. This is the most serious one.

DR. VALLEE: I was going to suggest, Mr. Chairman -- and I have so many agendas here and I don't know just where this will come up, but if we do have an occasion to discuss the matter of incentives for living and that kind of thing, then I think this should be made a point of there. It raises a number of big issues which I, myself, would like time to think about. I didn't at all think of the education tax in that connection. I would like to defer discussion of that.

MR. HARVEY: I think we should have time to discuss this, and maybe we can get it all into one basket and after that deal with it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): I gather that we will leave this paper until such time ---

MR. HARVEY: No.

THE COMMISSIONER: My point was, Mr. Chairman, this paper has nothing to do with the levying of the tax, as such. That was Mr. Trimble's point. He is apparently of the opinion that the tax should be abolished. We are on the unequal application of the tax. An explanation has been given in this paper, and if the explanation is satisfactory to the Committee, this is all there is to it. I still have no objection to another subject being dealt with by this Committee.

MR. HARVEY: Mr. Chairman, I believe that the consensus of the Committee

as I interpreted the remarks here, is that we would leave the discussion of the item that Mr. Trimble has been mentioning to a time when we are discussing items in the classification of incentives to live in the north, that Air Marshal Campbell and Mr. Hodgson have more or less moved, and that we take this paper as read. If that is the consensus, I think we are pretty well through it.

MR. GOODALL: I think you are wrong, Mr. Chairman. The title of it is the unequal application of education tax. Well, education tax is ten mills on the property tax for people living in Fort Simpson, Hay River and in Fort Smith. The facts of the matter are, it is a ten per cent -- a ten mill rate tax on property owners and property owners pay ten mills on their property. The unequal part of it comes in here, that the civil servants living in subsidized housing do not have to pay this tax. There is the unequal application of the educational tax. I am sure that must be it. I don't know whether or not these people should be made to pay or be required to pay both.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I do not think that action should be taken at this time on this sessional paper, because, if we accept it as read, we are pre-judging the decisions that this Council will come to in considering the education tax and other incentives to development of the Territories in the future.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, in no way is that subject prejudiced by disposing of this paper now. The paper was, I assure you, not written in response to any suggestion that there was an inequality in the application of the property tax on account of persons occupying Crown-owned houses who do not themselves personally pay the tax, because it never even occurred to me that that could be the meaning of unequal application. As I recall, the discussion related to the fact that the vast majority of lots on which houses stand in the Northwest Territories have never been assessed, and a tax cannot be levied until the land is assessed.

Now, I suggest that it is pointless to talk about occupants of Crown-owned houses not paying the tax, because the person who pays a property tax is the owner of the property. You might just as well say that a person who rents one of the two houses that his next-door-neighbour owns, doesn't pay a property tax. The owner pays it. And in the case of the Federal Government, they pay a grant in lieu of taxes to the municipality.

So, a proper view of the thing is that the tax on all houses, including Crown-owned houses is, in fact, paid.

MR. TRIMBLE: It is the other taxpayers who are paying this tax, though, not the people who are receiving the benefit.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): Do I gather then that any civil servant that is on the land is not given the application of the education tax, but a person who is living in the same community who is not connected with any government department is paying this tax? How do we go about dealing with the matter?

THE COMMISSIONER: I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the better approach to this is to give support to the proposal which I have made, that the whole basis of housing for government employees be changed. As far as the territorial government is concerned, this has now been changed. All our employees are to go on to a totally different basis, which will be the same as far as their house-owning or occupancy and tax-paying is concerned as their neighbours who are not employed by the government.

Now, to be attacking a set-up which is to be changed just as fast as we

can bring it about, is a waste of time. I suggest to you that it is pointless to be talking about this for this reason. If Council is of the opinion that this was what was in their minds when they asked this question, the answer I have prepared here has no bearing on the question. I assure you that I answered on the assumption of inequality, because there were many people in the Northwest Territories who don't pay any tax because their property has not yet been assessed. I have reported here that I am engaging a permanently employed assessor to get along with it as fast as he can. I should think that that disposes of the thing.

DR. VALLEE: I agree, Mr. Chairman, unless we decide we don't want property assessed, or something like that, which I don't think is the intention. This is the way I interpret the paper too, Mr. Chairman. It is not prejudicing any further discussion we might have on the tax structure, including educational tax, property tax, and so on.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, the key part of this paper is, and I quote, "A start will be made with the larger settlements in the Mackenzie district not now paying property tax and assessment and taxation will be extended to other settlements as soon as possible". This is very definite, and I think it prejudices any decision that the Council might make before we prorogue, and I would, therefore, suggest that final acceptance of this paper not be made until we discuss the tax system in general.

MR. HARVEY: If I may be permitted, this refers to the assessment of property, and not to tax rates or the application of the tax in any particular form, and to the best of my knowledge, before any equitable tax can be assessed in any way and in any form, it is necessary to have an assessment according to a standard formula of the assessable property before you consider the matter of which tax you are going to need, how much money you are going to need from property tax to run your administration, whether it be a municipality or a provincial government, or what, and I think that this is what the paper deals with.

I would find it very difficult to judge anything to do with taxes per se, without having some idea as to what sort of assessed value we are talking about in the Territories in one area or another area, or in total. I really think this is a question of obtaining what I would consider to be very fundamental information.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Trimble's point is based on a misapprehension. It is not open to a private member to move, or the Council to vote a reduction in taxation. Such a thing would have to be proposed by the Commissioner. The revenues of the government of the Northwest Territories cannot simply be voted out of existence or diminished. This was explained by me when a proposal was made to abolish the fur export tax, and I told Council members that if it was their desire to abolish the fur export tax, they should inform me of this desire and I would then see whether I could manage the revenues of the government of the Northwest Territories without that tax, but it was not possible for me to do that before 1967.

The reason for that is that the fur export tax, and also the property tax that is under discussion at the present moment, were both set by this Council and incorporated into a five-year fiscal agreement with the Federal Government by which this Council agreed to levy those taxes and keep them in existence for five years. It is not possible, without an infraction of the agreement with the Federal Government, to alter these until the end of our fiscal period.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I have made no suggestion whatsoever that they should be altered before the end of our financial agreement with

the Federal Government, and I think this should be discussed and I don't think this paper should be accepted until then. If it was just a matter of asking for assessment, I would have no objection, as Mr. Harvey points out, but I will state what it says again, "A start will be made with the larger settlements in the Mackenzie district not now paying property tax and assessment and taxation will be extended to other settlements as soon as possible".

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, taxation is already imposed on the other settlements now by law on all property that has been assessed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): May I suggest to you that we ---

THE COMMISSIONER: And it is not possible to alter the process of having properties assessed and levying the taxes as rapidly as they are assessed. That is what the word "extended" refers to.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): Gentlemen, we will have a break at this point now, so I would like to get this done soon. May I suggest to you that on this application of the education tax, that we have no staff to assess this, that we have no real concrete evidence now in order to make this application, other than putting in the sessional paper, and we have no real reason to be discussing this until further notice.

MR. HODGSON: May I ask what motion you have before you?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): I just say I suggest it to you.

MR. HODGSON: The point is this, as I take it, the five-year agreement which is now in force, contains in it certain decisions with reference to taxation.

It is true that there are some areas which are not being taxed, but there are a number that are being taxed. This is drawn to the attention of Council. As I remember it, the problem was that they were using assessors from the Province of Alberta. This became a problem because they could not always come, and we were not able to proceed as fast as we should because the taxation formula was not always consistent; you might have an assessor from Edmonton in one instance, and from Lethbridge in another instance using different yardsticks. The Commissioner was asked to hire an assessor, whom he is now recruiting, and who will be, in fact, the assessor within a matter of a couple of weeks. It seems to me this paper points this problem out, and, as I read it, it recommends that we concur in the hiring of the assessor. It says the Commissioner now has included an item in the estimates for 1966-67 for a full time assessor and clerk assistant. It goes on to say he will now carry on in line with, first, the points raised and, second, the five-year agreement on assessment. I do not know what would be gained by holding it off. I feel you must either accept the motion, or reject it; it is as simple as that.

DR. VALLEE: May I suggest that we accept the paper as read, with the deletion of the words "and taxation".

THE COMMISSIONER: It makes no difference whether you do or not. It is the duty of the Commissioner to levy the tax and collect it.

DR. VALLEE: It is the wording, I believe, that bothered Mr. Trimble. I do not believe he is suggesting that we stop assessing the property.

MR. TRIMBLE: The Commissioner has pointed out that one or the other is the same thing; if it is assessed, it must be taxed. Therefore, the whole thing bothers me. I think there is nothing gained by going ahead on this paper, until this whole subject is discussed. I fail to see any real need for an emergency here, unless, of course, it is the

wish of the Committee to prejudge what decisions we might want to come to later.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is not a question of prejudging later in this session. The paper is a report of a situation, and this situation cannot be changed, no matter what resolutions the Council makes at this session, until 1967.

It is possible it can be changed at that time. This, however, is an entirely separate question. I am going to go along with what I have outlined here absolutely, regardless of what the Council says, unless they vote to stop my pay.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Those are pretty far-reaching words. I have had difficulty in following the logic of certain parts of the discussion. I would remind you that I made a motion to the effect that the Council accept this paper, and I believe it was seconded. So far as I am concerned, I am ready for the question.

SOME MEMBERS: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Okpik): All those in favour? Carried.

Sessional Paper No. 5 - Committee Report.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Okpik.

MR. OKPIK: Sessional Paper No. 5 was accepted as read.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

--- Short recess.

Second Reading of Bill No. 8 - Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance

THE COMMISSIONER: Item 8, second reading of Bill No. 8, Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance No. 2.

I resolve Council into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Hodgson in the Chair.

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Commissioner, I move second reading of Bill No. 8, an Ordinance respecting additional expenditures for the public service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1966. The purpose of this bill is to provide for further expenditures, for the public service of the Northwest Territories for the financial year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in addition to those for which provision was made in the appropriation ordinance 1965-66, and supplementary appropriation ordinance No. 1, 1965-66.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Goodall. In favour? Contrary?

Carried.

Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 8

THE COMMISSIONER: A motion is in order to refer this bill to Committee.

MR. GOODALL: I so move.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is moved by Mr. Goodall and seconded by Mr. Porritt.

In favour? Carried.

Bill No. 8, Mr. Hodgson in the Chair in Committee of the Whole.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Gentlemen, the Committee will come to order to deal with the book of legislation, Bill No. 8, Government of the Northwest Territories, Supplementary Appropriation, Estimates No.2, commencing the 24th of January, 1966. The appropriations are outlined here. To save time, I will state to you that these are the supplementary estimates that are in addition to the estimates passed at the February Session of the Council last year, and again added to at the Session in Yellowknife. These are amounts of money that are necessary to finish off programs that were started at that time. There is one allotment that is not here. It is in the process of being typed at the present moment; it is in the 200 series.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 314 - Disabled Persons Assistance

I would now refer you to series 314. Allotment 314 is Disabled Persons Assistance, \$1, to authorize the Commissioner to continue disability allowances to certain persons for whom the Federal sharing of 50 per cent has stopped consequent on recent Federal policy review, and those persons who under the former criteria would have been eligible for Disabled Persons Allowance. This program will cost approximately \$8,000., but, as funds are available in Allotment 307, \$1 is requested on the understanding that a transfer between allotments will be made.

Is there any discussion?

Item agreed to.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 412 - Fisheries Survey Project

Allotment 412, Fisheries Survey Project, Great Slave Lake. Voted 1965-66, nil. Submitted 1965-66, \$8,000. The Department of Fisheries undertook an economic survey in the Great Slave Lake area. This project was abandoned before completion. Because of the economic value of this survey, the Northwest Territories Government undertook to provide funds towards its completion by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Required, \$8,000. Submitted, \$8,000.

Is there any discussion?

Item agreed to.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 702 - Miscellaneous Printing

Allotment 702, Miscellaneous Printing. Voted 1965-66, \$9,850. Submitted at this time, \$11,000. It was decided that the 1966 motor vehicle licence plate is to be a three-year plate of reflectorized material with a cost in excess of \$14,000.

Annual Report -- To cover increase in cost of the Commissioner's Annual Report, \$425.

To provide for purchase of various reference books for members of Council and increased purchases of stationery and supplies, \$1,075.

Required, \$11,000. Submitted, \$11,000.

Are there any questions?

Item agreed to.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 704 - Workmen's Compensation

Allotment 704 -- Workmen's Compensation. Submitted, 1965-66, \$13,100.
Voted 1965-66, \$28,406.

Board of Inquiry in Workmen's Compensation Scheme.

Travel	-	\$8,000
Honorarium	-	8,000
Accommodation	-	1,250
Meals	-	850

Required, \$18,100, Less provided 1965-66 Mains \$5,000.

Part of the cost of this Inquiry recoverable from the Yukon Territory.

Required, \$13,100. Submitted, \$13,100.

Are there any questions?

MR. TRIMBLE: What is the reason for this additional expenditure here?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): It is for the Board of Inquiry we have set up in co-operation with the Yukon Government to inquire into the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. This is a Board of Inquiry which will visit Edmonton, Hay River, I believe Fort Smith, Inuvik, Yellowknife, probably Frobisher, and one other place. It is headed by Col. Lake and two members, Commissioner Harry Young of Manitoba and Commissioner Pritchard of British Columbia. They will hold an inquiry into the present Workmen's Compensation scheme and tell us whether or not we should set up our own compensation fund.

MR. TRIMBLE: Was this \$5,000. an original estimate of what it would cost? Has the program been expanded?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): We thought \$5,000. would do it. To be perfectly honest, we never thought it would be necessary to travel in the Eastern Arctic, but there was a view suggested that we should, and this added expense has doubled everything.

MR. PORRITT: Is the Yukon represented in this?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes. The Yukon is going to pay part of it.

MR. HARVEY: How much?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I would say as much as half.

Item agreed to.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 708 - Travelling and Living Expenses

Allotment 708, Travelling and Living Expenses of Members of the Council of the Northwest Territories and staff required to attend Sessions.

Voted, 1965-66, \$15,000.

To provide for holding a third session in 1965, and to cover additional expenses connected with the June Session.

Required, \$12,000. Submitted 1965-66, \$12,000.

Questions?

Item agreed to.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 709 - Expenses Incidental to Holding Council Sessions

Allotment 709, Expenses Incidental to Holding Sessions of Council.

Voted 1965-66, \$10,000.

To provide additional funds for sundry items related to the holding of a third session of Council, and to cover costs of verbatim reports including printing of the Debates.

Required, \$8,000. Submitted 1965-66, \$8,000.

Questions?

Item agreed to.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 715 - Civil Defence

Allotment 715 -- Civil Defence.

Voted 1965-66, \$15,548.

To provide for additional expenditures recommended by the Civil Emergency Planning Officer and E.M.O. All expenditures for the Yukon and N.W.T. are paid from this allotment, and shared between the Yukon, N.W.T. and E.M.O.

Required, \$1,500. Submitted 1965-66, \$1,500.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Are there any Federal Government funds in this?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes. They will be recovered from the Federal Government; they pay us 75 per cent of it.

Questions?

Item agreed to.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 716 - Fitness and Amateur Sport

Allotment 716 -- Fitness and Amateur Sport.

The Fitness program is based on assistance to Communities with recreation and fitness projects. In the past, many planned projects did not materialize, and the custom is to plan for considerably more than the funds provided. The 1965 program has been more successful and all of the funds are depleted with the important winter schedule still to come. An additional \$20,000. is required to continue the skiing and hockey programs already initiated.

Voted 1965-66, \$80,000. Required to complete the program, \$20,000. Submitted 1965-66, \$20,000.

Questions?

Item agreed to.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 717 - Sundries

Allotment 717 -- Sundries.

To provide for:

- (a) rent of office equipment \$ 170.
- (b) purchase of 50 N.W.T. blazer crests 400.
- (c) general 430.
- (d) Council Public Relations 600.

A portion of this will be recovered from the possible sale of the blazer crests.

Voted 1965-66, \$9,700. Required, \$1,600. Submitted 1965-66, \$1,600.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I might mention here why we say a portion of this will be recovered as a public relations item. The crests were presented by the Commissioner, and were very well received. There were pictures taken and sent to the various areas.

MR. PORRITT: I would question the amount of these crests, 50 crests at a cost of \$400. This means that they were eight dollars each, is that correct?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): That is correct. They are very expensive.

MR. PORRITT: I suggest in the future that we do not have such expensive crests.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): The type of crest that we had is an expensive crest, there is no doubt about that, but it is certainly an eye-catching crest. However, if Council decides that they are too expensive, this will be considered.

MR. TRIMBLE: I wish to refer back to these 50 crests. I wonder if consideration has been given to the possibility of having native people in the north make crests such as the one you have received?

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, we have been experimenting with this, and the results of two of our experiments are on the board in the hall. They are larger than the blazer crests, but we are asking people to show us what they can do. I have several more on order.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, in this connection, I wonder if the members could be shown the crest that you have received?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes, I would be delighted to show it, except that I gave it to my wife. However, I will ask her if I can borrow it back and I will bring it here next week.

MR. HARVEY: Mr. Chairman, while we are dealing with public relations, I was informed by independent sources that pictures of the opening of the Council Session were on TV at Port Arthur, Ontario, I believe, on Tuesday night, last.

DR. VALLEE: They were on the national network.

MR. HARVEY: Yes. The Commissioner was making his address. Therefore, I believe that we are receiving much more publicity than we knew about.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Thank you very much. Is everybody agreed?

Agreed.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 102 - Maintenance of Pupils at Pupil Residences

May I revert back to the item which I mentioned at the start, Allotment 102, which is Maintenance of Pupils at Pupil Residences. Submitted 1966-67, \$286,701; voted 1965-66, \$211,000. To provide for the accommodation of 53 students in excess of that forecast in the main estimates, 1965-66 required \$30,000; submitted 1965-66, \$30,000; voted 1965-66, \$211,000.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: This is in excess of what, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): This is in excess of what we estimated in our estimates last year in the main estimates. Do you wish me to look it up and tell you how many we had at that time?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): One-hundred and sixty-eight. This is an additional 53. Agreed?

Agreed.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 718 - Indian-Eskimo Radio Forum

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Thank you. We will now refer to Allotment 718, Indian-Eskimo Radio Forum - Inuvik. This is under administration; voted 1965-66 to provide \$1,000. towards the development of a radio forum in co-operation with the CBC, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and the Indian-Eskimo Association. Required, \$1,000. This is the radio forum that Mr. Cowan spoke to us about in Yellowknife, and was referred to this afternoon by the Commissioner, and our share for this period of time is \$1,000.

MR. TRIMBLE: Do I understand the territorial government gave authorization to go forward with a program for which they did not have any authorization from this Council?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): We agreed to participate in it, subject to your approval.

MR. HARVEY: While we are still on this subject, I am delighted to hear that Ottawa is on the national network.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Is everybody agreed?

Agreed.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 720 - Co-operative Development

Allotment 720, Co-operative Development. Submitted 1965-66, \$2,034; voted 1965-66, \$17,500. An amendment to this contract provided for one additional co-operative officer from January 1, 1966. Three months at \$678 per month, \$2,034. Required, \$2,034.

Agreed?

Agreed.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 726 - Centennial Observances.

Thank you. Allotment 726, Centennial Observances. Submitted 1965-66, \$2,000; voted 1965-66, \$6,325. To provide for additional expenditures in connection with the Centennial Canoe Route and the Canoe pageant through the Trent waterway. These projects were initiated by the Centennial Commission too late for inclusion in previous appropriations. These funds expended in the summer of 1965. Required, \$2,000.

Agreed?

Agreed.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 731 - Advisory Board Concerning Labour Standards

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Allotment 731, Advisory Board Concerning Labour Standards in the Northwest Territories. Submitted 1965-66, \$13,600. The amount required now is \$13,600. Agreed?

Agreed.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 732 - Travel

Allotment 732, Travel. Voted 1965-66, nil. Funds are required to cover the costs of travel on territorial government business by federal civil servants, employees of the territorial government and others, as authorized by the Commissioner. Required, \$14,000; submitted 1965-66, \$14,000.

Agreed?

Agreed.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 801 - Operation and Maintenance

Allotment 801, Operation and Maintenance. Voted 1965-66, \$1,409,968. To provide for the purchase of additional stocks of liquor required before March 31, 1966. Required, \$25,000. Submitted 1965-66, \$25,000.

Does everybody understand that this is the purchase of liquor which we sell? Agreed?

Agreed.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 1007 - School Facilities for Retarded Children

Allotment 1007, School Facilities for Retarded Children. Voted 1965-66, \$1. To provide a portable classroom for the retarded children's school at Yellowknife. Cost estimates are as follows: required, \$26,000; submitted 1965-66, \$26,000.

Representation was made to Council, if you will recall, at Yellowknife for this school. The Commissioner agreed with Council's approval which has now been set up at Yellowknife. Agreed?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Did I understand you to say that they are in position and in use?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes. Agreed?

Agreed.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 2001 - Northern Health Services

Allotment 2001, Territorial Share - Northern Health Services. Voted 1965-66, \$160,000. To purchase new ambulance for use in Hay River area. Required, \$5,500. Submitted 1965-66, \$5,500. Agreed?

Agreed.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 2002 - Hospital Construction Grants

Allotment 2002, Hospital Construction Grants. Voted 1965-66, \$275,001. It is estimated the full Federal Statutory and the Territorial Grants for construction of the new Yellowknife hospital will be required before end of fiscal year. Federal and Territorial Grants \$380,100. Already provided, \$200,000. This leaves a total of \$180,100.

Construction of Hay River hospital has been completed, and grants totalling \$82,551.14 have been paid. As only \$75,000. was provided, an additional sum is required in the amount of \$19,000. This brings the total grant to Hay River to \$259,000. Submitted 1965-66, \$199,100.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Chairman, I take it that this is in line with the point that Mr. Porritt made earlier in his debate on the Commissioner's address, is that right, namely, that the territories should have their own hospitals?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes. There are two hospitals here.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Are there any other hospitals in the Northwest Territories, apart from Frobisher?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes, at Inuvik.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Therefore, progress on the problem which we were

discussing earlier is well under way.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Yes. The Northern Health Services have now moved their offices to Edmonton. This is to administer both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: They are to move again when a capital is designated and the Commissioner's office is moved north.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Agreed?

Agreed.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 3001 - Juvenile Detention Home - Fort Smith

Allotment 3001, Juvenile Detention Home - Fort Smith. The Juvenile Detention Home, now being built at Fort Smith, is covered by construction funds of the Department of Northern Affairs, with the land acquisition and operation costs to be borne by the government of the Northwest Territories. This allotment is for the cost of the land, appraisal and transfer fees, and to replace the funds used for this purpose from the contingency reserves. Required, \$12,750. Submitted 1965-66, \$12,750. Agreed?

Agreed.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 4001 - Construction of Roads - Road to Indian Townsite at Hay River

Allotment 4001, Construction of Roads in Settlements outside Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts. Voted 1965-66, \$91,050. Hay River bridge, new Indian Townsite. This road was started as an access to the new Indian Townsite at Hay River. It is approximately nine miles long, and the clearing and some grading is to be done this year. The clearing was contracted in blocks to local Indians.

The total estimated cost of the road is \$90,000, shared equally by Indian Affairs Branch and the Northwest Territories Government. The remainder of this road will be provided for in 1966-67 appropriations. To be replaced in contingency reserve. Required \$20,000. Submitted 1965-66, \$20,000.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I object to this item. I said so in my opening talk at this session. It is not described properly here, and I do not know how we ever got involved in this road.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): How we got involved was that representation was made to the Commissioner and myself by Mayor Don Stewart, Secretary-Treasurer Rosemary Scott and another member of the town council in September and, if I am not mistaken, in October. They came down with a six point program and, just from the top of my head, one was the water and sewer projects. We noted the points that they asked for.

If I am not mistaken, another point that comes to mind was the draining of ditches and filling in of the lots. This is one of the items and, in answer to the request, we got in touch with Indian Affairs and, jointly, we agreed to go ahead with the project.

MR. PORRITT: As the elected representative in this area, I certainly should have been consulted before involving territorial money. I am very, very bitter about this. This is the road to join into the Mackenzie highway that will never be of any value to these people. These people have no means of using it. They can see the town from their doorstep, and it will go 18 miles around. As I say, I am very

bitter about this.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Do you mean that this road is 18 miles longer than the existing road?

MR. PORRITT: No. The distance is 18 miles to go across the river. I realize that they have got to have something, but there is more consultation required before we get involved in a project of \$90,000.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I recall now that the mayor used as his main reason that, during break-ups and freeze-ups, he said the settlement was isolated and it was difficult to deal with in the case of fire and sickness. This was the main reason he gave and, as a result of this, he put up a very good argument.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I fail to see how the town of Hay River can assist an Indian community in a case of fire, when they have got to go 18 miles to do it.

The thing that concerns me here is this: are we to understand that the Territorial Council has been already committed to an expenditure of \$45,000. on this road before this subject is presented to the Council?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): You have been committed to the extent of \$20,000.

MR. TRIMBLE: That is for this year, but, if the road is going ahead, we are committed to the whole half of the expenditure.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): The balance of this subject comes up in the motion. If you have disagreement with the quantity, I suppose you can raise it at that time.

Rightly or wrongly, in this instance, the town of Hay River put up a very good argument. However, I agree with you that, in a distance of 18 miles, you could not put out a fire, but you could stop the rest of the buildings. This was the judgment of the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner.

MR. TRIMBLE: I would like to ask Mr. Porritt how many days the ice is running when the Hay River breaks up when one would not be able to get to the village by boat or other means?

MR. PORRITT: About two weeks in the spring at most, and about three weeks in the fall.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Carter, do you wish to speak?

MR. CARTER: I could perhaps add one thing to this. Another, and I think a very important part of the representations from Mayor Stewart, which were made to Northern Affairs also -- it was suggested we might be able to help with this because it had the aspects of the winter works project, was that the school children could not get to school during the periods of freeze-up and break-up, and that the only way in which they could be brought over properly was either by constructing a bridge, which would cost far more than a road, or putting this road in. The town also has in mind that, in the long run, if services, for instance, truck, water and sewer were to be laid on for that Indian village, it could only be done if the road is put in unless a completely separate system were to be developed on the other side of the river. So that there is really the choice, from the point of view of the town of Hay River, of either excluding the Indian Village completely from its boundary and leaving them adrift, as it were, or of having a road so they could get into it.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, they are not included in the boundaries of this road, except for about two miles of it at the most; it is not in their boundaries, it is outside of their boundaries. It seems to me it is making a mockery of ourselves if we are going to do these things without discussing them. I can't understand it at all.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Commissioner?

THE COMMISSIONER: I was aware of Mr. Porritt's views that this was not a road he favoured being built, and I received his views before I had a chance to consult with him. But, this is inside the municipality of Hay River, even though a good part of the road is outside the boundary. The Indians are inside the boundaries of the municipality of Hay River, and this road is to give access to a section of that municipality.

The views that I held when a new subdivision or residential area for Indians was set up after the flood, were that it would be better not to have that subdivision on the east side of the river. However, the Indians chose to live there, and the Indian Affairs Branch supported them in facilitating their desire, and built houses for them.

In the year 1965, the Indians desired a road, and the municipal authorities said they supported this desire for a road. The first characteristic of a road is to provide vehicular access to the region. The secondary points are that for this area, no access at all is possible during the break-up and freeze-up, except by helicopter. The capacity of the children to live at home while attending school during the break-up and freeze-up is another question. Fire and ambulance services during break-up and freeze-up, these are secondary; the main point is that here is a section of the municipality and the municipal authorities ask us for a road, and the Indian Affairs Branch support this and offer to pay half the cost.

In these circumstances, I don't understand how it is possible for the government of the Northwest Territories to refuse. How do we answer the town of Hay River when they come to us with this request? We say we will not do this, because the Council member for southern Mackenzie does not advise it. Well, we do indeed say this if Council decides not to approve this. It is entirely open to Council to decide. Please do not imagine that I shall be in any way embarrassed if you make that decision. I have indeed made the commitment. Every commitment I make is subject to the legislature voting the funds. If you choose not to vote these funds, then this contribution will not be made.

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Chairman, could I ask what the alternative would be to this road? Does Mr. Porritt have an alternative, whether it is a bridge or a shorter road, or something else, or is it just that he is against any road link with the community? This is not clear to me right now.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman, I would like to go into it a little further. I had no idea in the world that this was coming in until I looked at it today. I wasn't into this book, I had no idea that we were involved in this. I knew the road was going in, I heard that there had been some consultations in Ottawa, but I didn't know for one moment that the Territories Council was involved. It goes a lot further than that, it goes much further. The fact is that I was not even consulted about it in any way, not even consulted about it, and I am put on the spot here, which is a very difficult thing. Every word I say, if I was to vote against this expenditure, I could have the whole settlement, the whole Indian settlement against me.

I will go further, I will say that the Indians are not settled, they are not satisfied where they are. They are moving again. There is no

definite decision yet on these Indians, there was no emergency on the question of this road having to be done this winter. It is stated here that it is being done in blocks let out to the Indians. This is not a fact. We have Northern Affairs Cats working on there, and we have four Indians working on that road just at the moment, four Indians. You put me on the spot if I vote against this and I am denying somebody a road. I am the one that denies them it. For one thousand dollars, a cable car could be strung across that river and the children would be able to go to school for just the sum of \$1,000, and that would all have been within the municipality. Until these Indians are settled and more stable, we have no right to be spending this money.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I think that, in all fairness, we have to point this out, that there is a difference of opinion as to the Indian settlement in Hay River. There are those that view the settlement as not being a permanent settlement, as a fact that it might move and, as a result, that any money that is spent or put out there is wasted money.

Now, if you believe that, that the village is not settled, then you can understand the reason for the thinking that any money spent to build the road is wasted the same as if we put electricity or anything else in. I can appreciate that position. But, on the other hand, the mayor and the Council who represent Hay River don't share that view and under questions that were asked by the Commissioner and myself, and I imagine that Northern Affairs must have had some questions, and I am sure Indian Affairs did, they don't share that view. They say that is the settlement and the people want a road -- and I point this out -- that the Indians in the area want the road. Now, this is what was told to us and based on this, rightly or wrongly, this was the decision that we made. Again, this is not a unilateral decision made by one person; this is a decision that was made by three groups of government. The Government of the Northwest Territories, through the Commissioner and I, concur wholeheartedly in his views, and so I don't think there is a question here of trying to put anybody on the spot. I am sure that no one around this table questions the sincerity of any of the members. That goes for all of them. I am sure this is not the point. This is the situation and the representations which we received, and the representations also received by Northern Affairs and by Indian Affairs and the three groups of government agreed to them. Mr. Baker?

MR. BAKER: To my knowledge, the Indians were the first inhabitants of Hay River to start with and, eventually, after Hay River was built up, the Indians automatically became citizens of the town of Hay River, and I can't understand when the Indians are integrated in civil rights with the rest of the people, the reason why you should isolate them eighteen miles away from the town of Hay River when there is a town-site built up and divided into lots and it is free for all the citizens to build houses and live in the town of Hay River. This plan should never have been made, to send the Indians eighteen miles and build a road up there. I can't understand any reason for this and, in my contention, I don't believe that is constitutional. The Indians, whether they like it or not, inhabit the town of Hay River, and they should stay right where they are and be mixed up with the rest of the citizens and build their houses wherever it is suitable, build their homes anywhere they want to, just like any other people. Otherwise, it will be a segregation and discrimination against the Indians.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Any further discussion?

MR. TRIMBLE: I would like to get an answer to a couple of questions on this. One is, how much work has already been done on this road?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I don't mean to put you on the spot, Mr.

Porritt, but could you advise us on this?

MR. PORRITT: I wouldn't care to be the one that advises. We have department men here, and they are handling the project. It is not an Indian project.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Carter?

MR. CARTER: I don't have the information here, but I can have it for you on Monday.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Fine.

MR. PORRITT: I am very disturbed about it, Mr. Chairman, I just can't think straight about it.

MR. TRIMBLE: The reason I am asking this is that I cannot honestly agree with the Commissioner in saying that we are not committed to this. If the work has been commenced and an agreement was given that we would pay half, well then, I am prepared to go along with the agreement and vote the money, but I do not think that there was sufficient emergency to require this decision to be made and work to go ahead before this was brought to Council. This is just my feeling on it.

I would like to know concerning this Indian village, whether or not the Indian people themselves chose to become part of the town of Hay River?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): The information I received was that the people in the Indian village supported and requested that the road be put through. This was done through Indian Affairs. This is the information I got. The mayor told us that they wanted the road through and he pointed out the question to us of fire, and the question of sickness. Apparently he pointed out another point to the Department, one of education. So, as far as I knew, this had the support of, one, the people in the village and, two, the town of Hay River. I don't think, rightly or wrongly again, anybody can deny that the town of Hay River asked that this be done. I point this out.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Porritt may be able to answer Mr. Trimble's question.

MR. TRIMBLE: The question was ---

MR. PORRITT: Do you have a question?

MR. TRIMBLE: The question I asked was, did the Indian people who live in the village choose to become part of the town of Hay River?

MR. PORRITT: I will tell you now they are not a part of the town, it is just a mere myth that they are said to be in the municipality. Somebody took a divider and stuck it in the centre of the settled part of Hay River and spun it around and said: "Two miles in all directions from that centre is Hay River." And later, when they needed more area, they just expanded that divider and said: "It is now four miles around." These Indians are not taxpayers, they are not assessed, they pay no taxes. They vote and we welcome their vote, we welcome them in all means, because we feel we want them to have every amenity that is possible. But it is an Indian village, and we have no jurisdiction in it. We can be told to get out of there by the chief if he wants to. There are no white people living in that village. There are most types of natives, but it is discouraging, very discouraging, to see that one who spent forty years in the area and worked on helping bring up these people, is not consulted about things that affect them. I have no desire to put any hardship on anybody, none whatever on these people, but I just can't see an emergency coming up to build a road that is

going to be an eighteen-mile road. We have no assurance that this is a \$90,000. project, and I can advance information now that they won't get by under \$120,000.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I can answer Mr. Trimble's question. After the flood, the Indians held a series of meetings and did decide they wished to be part of the municipality of Hay River, to have their children attend the schools, to live inside the borders of the town. There was considerable discussion among the Indian people as to whether they would live on the west side of the river or on the east side. A good many of them were in favour of living on the west side, but the majority chose the east side, and it came to be that way, even though, as Mr. Porritt says, there is still doubt in the minds of some of the Indians whether they wish to be that far away from the centre of the community.

Now, as I mentioned a couple of days ago, I find that a discussion concerning Indians veers on the one hand from the advocacy of these people being incorporated into the life of the country, found jobs, given vocational training, having their children in the schools with the other children, shopping in the supermarket, and so on, and, on the other hand, I hear the argument swings completely away that these people are Indians, that they have nothing to do with the rest of the community, they are in no way part of it.

MR. PORRITT: Be careful, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is the impression I have from the argument. But, if these people are going to live on the east side of the river, then I think they should have a road. I think this is absolutely essential. Now, if they are not going to live there and if you are going to find some means to persuade them to move away, then they don't need a road. I see no way of doing that.

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Chairman, I think the main issue is consultation. I am sorry.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Do you have a point of information or a point of order?

DR. VALLEE: Well, both. I would like to ask Mr. Porritt if the main issue here is that he was not aware ---

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Have you finished, Mr. Commissioner?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Baker has the floor.

MR. BAKER: Well, I already submitted my views on the topic but, in the meantime, I believe I am under the impression that you are misinformed concerning the desire of the Indians where they should reside. If it were up to me, I would go to Hay River and speak with the Indians and find out their attitude about where they should be located and I doubt, myself, that the Indians wish to be isolated away from the town of Hay River, unless there is objection from the people of the town of Hay River and the town mayor himself. The Indians like to mix with the whites, as they do in Yellowknife. The Indians are integrated with the rest of the community. They go to the public school, and some of them go to the separate school, and all the municipal schools, and they mix with the white people and there are no exceptions and no variations whatsoever. Any child of the town of Yellowknife goes to one school. The Indians can go and sit in the same class in the same room, and are taught by the same teachers. There is no discrimination and no

segregation whatsoever. Why not have the same at Hay River? We should get away from the old idea of keeping the Indians in a separate place. Now, the Indians are franchised and are citizens like the rest of the people, and they should stay with the rest of the people in the same community, the same spot and the same town.

DR. VALLEE: Is it true that Mr. Porritt's chief concern is that here is a program which he knew was under way, but he had no idea that Territorial funds were being devoted to it, thinking perhaps they were Indian Affairs funds, or something? While it is not, of course, a rule of law that a member for a constituency has to have everything cleared with him that goes on in his riding, still, I think, in respect of a major operation like this, some form of consultation should have taken place with Mr. Porritt with the initiative coming from ourselves.

Now, to repeat the question, is this the main source of his complaint?

MR. PORRITT: No, it is not. It is a major part of the complaint, but there have been many other things brought up in the heat of this discussion. I am practically accused of changing my mind, of not being sympathetic with the Indians and not understanding them. I would like to remind Mr. Commissioner that these people were deciding these questions regarding where they wanted to live, and did not want to live under the stress of a flood disaster. People should be coming in and doing everything they could for them. Trying to make them make up their minds, has caused difficulty, not only to the Indians, but also to many of the white people in Hay River because these things were decided under the stress of a disaster. It takes time to do these things, and people have to make a decision.

With this kind of money, if I knew our Territorial Government was going to be involved, I would have been quick enough to see that it was an Indian project or a winter works project. I would not have brought a cat from Yellowknife and another from Fort Smith to work on it, and another from some other northern enterprise to work on it. I would have seen that this money was spent on a winter works project, if I had had any part in it.

I am very disappointed and, in fact, it nearly put me off the whole deal of trying to do something with this case. We could have settled these people in the main part of the town, where they should be. One school was built to the tune of \$250,000., which will be a white elephant if they keep playing around with it. It is just unfortunate that it has developed that this money has been spent before the situation was studied. I feel very badly about it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Are you ready to vote?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to remark that I am not convinced of the need for the road. I am not sure it is going to serve any great purpose after it is built. I feel there should have been consultation with the members of the Council by letter, as was the case with the Hay River Hospital, for instance.

I feel we are committed here, without this having been first brought to Council. I am prepared to go ahead with it and vote the money since it has been under way; but I would strongly suggest that in any future case, the matter await the sitting of Council, or if it is considered to be of an urgent nature that the members of Council be contacted either by wire or letter, explaining the situation and asking how they feel about it.

So far as the danger of fire and other such things is concerned, I do not think these are so very important. They could have maintained portable firefighting equipment in the settlement. This is no problem.

Mr. Porritt has pointed out a way in which the school children and others could have been carried back and forth. Maybe there are other ideas. I think there was too much haste, and I suggest there be a different procedure in the future. Otherwise, I have no further remarks.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, this was not done without consultation with the member. I knew his views. I forget the manner in which they were communicated to me, but I think either by letter from him or by telegram at the time.

Let me remind you that this was a decision in September, at which time it appeared to be an excellent project for winter work for Indian people; at the time, it appeared to be very much needed. Subsequent to this, a tremendous level of employment came to Hay River, as a result of the activity in staking. As I understand it, every able bodied man who wanted work had work, and it was not possible to use the method by which this road had been thought to be constructed, namely, by a large element of hand labour.

Whether or not the thing should then have been simply delayed until there were men looking for such work, I do not know. The municipal authorities at Hay River were of the opinion that this road was desirable as soon as feasible. I doubt that it would be wrong to delay this one more year.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Allotment 400 ---

MR. PORRITT: May I say a few more words?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): You will be the last speaker.

MR. PORRITT: I would like to say that the last few words of the Commissioner have proved to me that he does not understand Indians, or what we are trying to do for the Indians. No project should be started when the trapping season is just about to commence. This is where we kill the self-initiative of the Indian to live off the country or do anything. We are killing it by starting projects like this. This happens time after time. Indian Affairs are also at fault. They start projects just when the people could go out trapping and then, in the middle of January or February, when there is nothing to do, a fellow just does not get anything to do. These people will not go for this business of regulating the work and the employment. These people could be making money on the land trapping, which is their traditional way. We should not discourage them from this by starting projects just at the opening of the trapping season.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, I do not find myself in agreement with Mr. Trimble that this is a commitment and because it has gone ahead and some money has been spent that the thing should go to completion. If it is the opinion of this committee that this road should not be built, then the best thing to do is to stop it as far as expenditures from the Territorial purse are concerned, and you should not pass this allotment.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): We can sit here all night. Let us deal with this one way or the other.

MR. TRIMBLE: On a point of privilege; I would like to remark on the Commissioner's comments concerning my former statement.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Mr. Trimble, you, and then the Commissioner will have a reply to you.

THE COMMISSIONER: I have nothing more to say.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Then I would appeal to you, gentlemen, to take a vote.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, the Commissioner misunderstood my remarks about the members being contacted by some means ahead of time. I meant all members and not just the member in this constituency. I feel this is necessary because the Council is going to be asked later to vote the money, and if the consensus is not to go ahead, there is no guarantee that the money will be voted. Contrary to what the Commissioner said, I feel committed, and I am going to vote in favour, because I feel committed once construction is under way, because there are other agencies involved. The Commissioner has said that this decision was made in September. There was a Council Session in October and we hear nothing about it until today.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): The Chair will make a ruling that we will now vote one way or the other on it.

MR. PORRITT: Mr. Chairman ---

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Just a minute.

MR. PORRITT: I request a recorded vote.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): First of all, are you ready to vote?

All those in favour of voting for Allotment 4001, which is Construction of Local Roads in Settlements Outside Municipalities and Local Improvement Districts.

Submitted 1965-66, \$20,000.

In favour are Mr. Trimble, Air Marshal Campbell, Dr. Vallee, Mr. Harvey and Mr. Okpik.

Against is Mr. Baker.

The record will so note.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: At the risk of prolonging this discussion, it seems to me that this is a case whereby the Commissioner and his staff took a course of action which their best judgment dictated. I think this is very commendable. On the other hand, I recognize there are many people here, particularly the member for Hay River and the member for Yellowknife, are unhappy about it. They have raised sufficient objections which should be looked into by the Commissioner and his staff. I suggest we leave it on that basis.

We have sat around this table for the last four or five days groaning about the lack of action in various fields of endeavour by the Commissioner and his staff. We should not do anything at this particular time which would deter the Commissioner and his staff from taking action when their judgment demands.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Chairman, Council has approved Allotment 4001, but they have not given me their advice on whether this road is a desirable thing or not.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I am sure they have, with the greatest respect; I think they have. I think you would have to say that. If you did not, then you would have to deal with each allotment and ask them if the work, in fact, should proceed. I think it is well understood that when you vote for an allotment, that means you go

ahead. Unless I am challenged, that is the ruling.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 5012 - Hay River Subdivision.

Allotment 5012 -- Hay River Subdivision.

Voted 1965-66, \$16,500.

To provide funds for suitable drainage ditches in the new Hay River sub-division. This requirement must be met before C.M.H.C. will approve the area for mortgages. These funds to be replaced in the Contingency Reserve from whence they have been taken.

To provide paved access for the new Commercial Area at Hay River.

Required, \$16,500. Submitted 1965-66, \$16,500.

Item agreed to.

Bill No. 8 - Allotment 7004 - Office Equipment

Allotment 7004 -- Office Equipment (New).

Voted 1965-66, Nil.

Due to office expansion, reliable equipment has become necessary which has been time-tested prior to departure of the Northwest Territories Government from Ottawa. The estimated immediate expenditure is \$8,000.

Required, \$8,000. Submitted 1965-66, \$8,000.

Item agreed to.

Bill No. 8 - Agreement of Items 1 to 5, Bill as a Whole

I refer you now to Bill No. 8. This is the bill which was passed out today.

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows -- Does everybody agree with Item 1?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: What is the purpose of this bill?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): To provide for the expenditure of monies for the financial year ending the 31st March 1966. These are the things we have been dealing with.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: In other words, the cart is before the horse.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): No.

Does everybody agree with the first point?

Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): Number 2. Will you fill in, where it says, "may be so paid and when applied shall not exceed", the figures \$442,543.

Is everybody in agreement with item 2?

Agreed.

Item 3. Is everybody in agreement with Item 3?

Agreed,

Do you agree with the title?

Agreed.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

DR. VALLEE: Mr. Chairman, there are items 4 and 5 also.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Hodgson): I am very sorry.

Accounts to be submitted, Item 4.

Agreed.

Item 5. Transfer of monies and accountable advances.

Agreed.

Do we agree to the bill as a whole?

Agreed.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Hodgson.

MR. HODGSON: Mr. Commissioner, your committee wishes to report that Bill No. 8 has been dealt with in Committee, and is ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Hodgson.

The hour being six o'clock, Council is adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday.

--- The Council adjourned.



