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COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

LEGISLATION, RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL, SESSIONAL PAPERS

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

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CHAPTER 1

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE
CHILD WELFARE ORDINANCE

1961(2nd)c.3
1966(2nd)c.3

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1. Section 104 of the *Child Welfare Ordinance* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Appeals

"104. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal from a decision of the judge making or refusing to make an adoption order."

CHAPTER 2

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL
THE CHIMNEYS ORDINANCE

R.O. 1956, c.11

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1. The *Chimneys Ordinance* is repealed.

CHAPTER 3

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1968(st) c.1

1. (1) Subsection (1) of section 171 of the *Companies Ordinance* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Suit by registered company

"(1) Any extra-territorial company registered under this Ordinance may sue in its corporate name, and, if not prohibited from so doing by its charter and regulations, may, subject to subsection (2), acquire and hold lands in the Territories by gift, purchase or as mortgagees or otherwise, as fully and freely as private individuals, and may sell, lease, mortgage or otherwise alienate the same."

(2) Section 171 of the said Ordinance is further amended by adding thereto the following:

Effect of registration

"(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Ordinance to the contrary, upon registration under this Part an extra-territorial company may sue in its corporate name and acquire land or any interest therein and hold land or any interest therein previously acquired or held in the Territories as if registration had been effected before the institution of any such action or the acquisition of any such land or interest therein."

CHAPTER 4

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE EVIDENCE ORDINANCE

R.O., c.31

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1. Section 33 of the *Evidence Ordinance* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Proof of order of Governor General

"33. An order in writing signed by the Secretary of State or the Registrar General of Canada, and purporting to be written by command of the Governor General is admissible in evidence as the order of the Governor General, without any proof that the person signing the same is the Secretary of State or the Registrar General of Canada or of the signature of such person, and without further proof thereof."

2. Paragraphs *(g)* and *(h)* of section 56 of the said Ordinance are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(g)* a sheriff of a judicial district; or

(h) a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police."

3. Section 62 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Proof of death of person in Her Majesty's Forces

"62. The production of a certificate signed or purporting to be signed

(a) by the officer in charge of records, Department of National Defence, in the case of a member of Her Majesty's Canadian Armed Forces; or

(b) by an officer of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, authorized so to sign, in the case of a member of Her Majesty's Forces who is not a member of the Canadian Armed Forces;

stating that the person named in the certificate was a member of Her Majesty's Armed Forces, and that he has been officially reported as dead or presumed to be dead, if it appears on the face of the certificate that the person signing is qualified as prescribed in paragraph *(a)* or *(b)*, as the case may be, is sufficient proof of the death of such persons and of all the facts stated in the certificate for any purpose to which the legislative authority of the Commissioner in Council extends, and also the office, authority and signature of the person giving or making the certificate, without any proof of his appointment, authority or signature."

4. Section 66 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Powers

"66. Every commissioner for oaths may take any affidavit in anywise concerning any legal proceeding in the Territories or in which he is authorized by any law or Ordinance, although the application or matter is not made or pending in any Court."

5. Section 67 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Expiry

"67. (1) Every commission issued to a commissioner for oaths under this Ordinance shall expire two years from the day of its issue.

Special limitations

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a commission issued pursuant to section 64 may be specially limited as to area, duration or purpose."

6. Subsection (2) of section 68 of the said Ori-nance is repealed.

7. Section 70 of the said Ordinance is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

Restrictions may be imposed

"(2) Where a person, other than a barrister or solicitor, is appointed or re-appointed a notary public, special restrictions may be imposed in the commission limiting the area, duration or purpose for which the person may use and exercise his powers."

8. Section 71 of the said Ordinance is repealed.

9. Paragraph *(b)* of section 72 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(b)* in the case of any other person, at the expiration of three years from the date of its issue."

10. Section 73 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Renewal

"73. The Commissioner may renew the commission of a notary public on application to him before or within one year after its expiration."

11. Section 76 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Notary has power of Commissioner for Oaths

"76. A notary public has and may exercise the powers of a commissioner for oaths for the Territories, and where the notary administers an oath or takes an affidavit or declaration within the Territories it is not necessary to its validity that he affix his seal thereto.

Duties

77. Every oath or declaration shall be made in person by the deponent or declarant in the presence of the person administering the oath or declaration who shall satisfy himself of the genuineness of the signature of the deponent or declarant, and shall administer the oath or declaration in the manner required by law before he signs the jurat or declaration.

Revocation of Commissions

Power to revoke

78. The Commissioner may revoke the commission of any commissioner for oaths or notary public upon his conviction for an offence under section 118 of the *Criminal Code* or for any conduct that in the opinion of the Commissioner renders him unfit to hold such commission.

Regulations

Regulations

79. The Commissioner may prescribe fees to be paid in respect of any commission or renewal thereof for a commissioner for oaths or a notary public and may provide for the waiver of payment of fees by any person or class of persons."

1960 (2nd)c.2
1961 (2nd)c.5
1962 (2nd)c.7
1963 (2nd)c.10
1963 (3rd)c.2
1964 (1st)c.5
1965 (2nd)c.5
1966 (1st)c.2
1966 (2nd)c.8
1967 (1st)c.9
1968 (1st)c.2

CHAPTER 5

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE GAME ORDINANCE

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1. Section 23A of the *Game Ordinance* is amended by adding thereto the following subsection;

"(2) The Commissioner may authorize payment not exceeding $30.00 to any person who kills a grizzly bear that is endangering life or property for the expenses incurred by him in sending the hide and head of the bear to a Game Officer as required by column IV of item 1 of Schedule B."

Payment of expenses

2. Paragraph *(b)* of item 1 of Schedule B under the heading Column IV is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"COLUMN IV

(b) the person who kills a grizzly bear in that area of the Territories east of the Reindeer Grazing Reserve and the Mackenzie and Slave Rivers shall, as soon as possible, send to a game officer

(i) the hide and the head of the bear,

(ii) all information as to the location and time of kill, and

(iii) any other information respecting the kill as the game officer may require."

CHAPTER 6

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE

1967(1st), c.11

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1. The *Housing Development Ordinance* is amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 5 thereof, the following section:

Incorporation of housing authorities

"5A. (1) For the purpose of carrying out agreements entered into pursuant to this Ordinance for the operation and maintenance of housing projects or public housing projects for or on behalf of the Commissioner or a municipality, the Commissioner may, by order, incorporate housing authorities consisting of such number of persons as he determines.

(2) The Commissioner shall appoint the members of a housing authority to hold office during pleasure or for such term as he determines and shall designate one of them to be chairman and another to be vice-chairman.

(3) The Commissioner may vest in a housing authority such powers, functions and duties as are deemed expedient to operate, manage and maintain any housing project or public housing project under an agreement entered into pursuant to this Ordinance."

CHAPTER 7

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

R.O.1956 c.52
1963(2nd)c.12
1966(2nd)c.10

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1. Section 17 of the *Interpretation Ordinance* is amended by adding thereto the following:

Regulations varying standard time

"(2) The Commissioner may make regulations varying standard time as fixed by paragraph (1) of subsection (1)"

CHAPTER 8

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE
INTESTATE SUCCESSION ORDINANCE

R.O.1956, c.53

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1. Section 3 of the *Intestate Succession Ordinance* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Widow's share

"3. (1) Where a person dies intestate, leaving a widow and issue his estate, where the net value thereof does not exceed twenty thousand dollars, shall go to his widow.

Idem

(2) Where the net value of the estate exceeds twenty thousand dollars, the widow is entitled to twenty thousand dollars and has a charge upon the estate for that sum with legal interest from the date of the death of the intestate.

Distribution of residue

(3) Of the residue of the estate, after payment of the twenty thousand dollars and interest to the widow,

(a) where the intestate died leaving a widow and one child, one-half shall go to the widow; and

(b) where the intestate died leaving a widow and more than one child, one-third shall go to the widow.

Children of intestate

(4) Where a child of the intestate died during the lifetime of the intestate leaving issue one or more of whom are alive at the date of the intestate's death, the widow shall take the same share of the estate of the intestate as if the child had been living at that date.

Definition of "net value"

(5) In this section, "net value" means the value of the estate wherever situated, both within and without the Territories, after payment of charges thereon and the debts, funeral expenses, expenses of administration, estate tax and duty."

CHAPTER 9

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE JURY ORDINANCE

R.O. c.55; 1965(2nd) c.6

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1. Section 7 of the *Jury Ordinance* is amended by deleting the word "and" after paragraph *(l)* thereof, by adding the word "and" at the end of paragraph *(m)* thereof and by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"*(n)* persons whose duties relate to the custody and confinement of prisoners."

R.O.(1956)c.6
1956(2nd)cc.4,12
1957(1st)c.4
1957(2nd)c.6
1958(1st)c.8
1960(1st)c.4
1960(2nd)c.5
1961(2nd)cc.9,10
1962(1st)c.6
1962(2nd)c.10
963(2nd)c.14
964(2nd)c.2
1965(2nd)c.7
1966(2nd)c.12
1967(1st)c.14
1968(1st)c.3

CHAPTER 10

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1. Paragraph *(b)* of subsection (2) of section 22 of the *Liquor Ordinance* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(b)* a person on licensed premises who gives liquor lawfully purchased for consumption therein to a person who is entitled to purchase and consume liquor on licensed premises; or"

2. Paragraph *(b)* of subsection (2) of section 24 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(b)* a person under the age of twenty-one years
(i) from consuming liquor given to him in a private residence by a parent or guardian of that person,
(ii) from entering and remaining in a licensed premises for the purpose of providing entertainment, or
(iii) from attending a banquet or reception in respect of which a special licence has been issued
(c) a person under the age of twenty-one years who is the spouse of a person who is the age of twenty-one years or over from entering and remaining in a licensed premises and consuming liquor therein when accompanied by his or her spouse."

3. Section 25 of the *Liquor Ordinance* is repealed.

4. (1) All that portion of subsection (1a) of section 37 of the said Ordinance preceding paragraph *(b)* thereof is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

1965(2nd)c.7
1966(2nd)c.12
Offence by an individual

"(1a) Every person, other than a corporation who violates section 22 is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction,
(a) for a first offence, to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and"

(2) Subsection (1b) of section 37 of the said Ordinance is repealed.

(3) All that portion of subsection (2a) of section 37 of the said Ordinance preceding paragraph *(a)* thereof is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Offence by corporation

"(2a) Every corporation that violates section 22 is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction,"

(4) Paragraph *(c)* of subsection (3) of section 37 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(c)* where a person has been convicted for a violation of section 21, 22 or 23 and is afterwards convicted for violations of any of such sections, a subsequent conviction shall be deemed to be a conviction for a second or subsequent offence within the meaning of this section and shall be

dealt with and punished accordingly, although any such conviction may have been for an offence under a different section."

CHAPTER 11

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONER TO MAKE LOANS TO PERSONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1968-69

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

Short Title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the *Loan Authorization Ordinance, 1968-69*.

Authorization to loan

2. The Commissioner may, during the twelve months ending on March 31st, 1969, make a loan or loans to such persons or class of persons, for such purposes and not exceeding in aggregate the amounts as are set out in the Schedule.

Conditions of loans

3. Every loan made by the Commissioner under this Ordinance shall be

(a) subject to such terms of repayment and to such conditions as are necessary and proper under the circumstances of the loan; and

(b) paid out of the moneys appropriated by the Council for that purpose during the year ending March 31st, 1969.

Power to implement obligations and rights

4. The Commissioner may do every act and exercise every power for the purpose of implementing every obligation assumed by, and enforcing every right accruing to the Territories under this Ordinance.

Regulations

5. The Commissioner may, by regulation, make provision for any matters concerning which he deems regulations are necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes or provisions of this Ordinance.

SCHEDULE

PURPOSE	AMOUNT
1. Loans to trappers including advances to purchase trapping equipment and supplies to encourage trapping particularly in areas that are underharvested.	$ 70,000
2. Loans to trappers on delivery of furs in order that furs may be sold at auction houses in southern Canada at higher prices	70,000
3. Loans to municipalities on the security of debentures to finance the construction of municipal public works.	289,000
4. Loans to assist the establishment of new Cooperative Associations and to finance projects sponsored by existing Cooperative Associations.	80,000

CHAPTER 12

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LOW COST HOUSING ORDINANCE

1962(1st)c.8
1963(1st)c.5
1964(1st)c.9
1966(1st)c.5
1966(1st)c.5

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1. Paragraph *(c)* of subsection (2) of section 2 of the *Low Cost Housing Ordinance* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(c)* bear interest at a rate fixed by order of the Commissioner;"

R.O.1956,c.73
1956(2nd),c.6;
1957(1st),c.6;
1959(1st),c.7;
1961(1st),c.3;
1963(2nd),c.19;
1964(2nd),c.3;
1965(2nd),c.8;
1966(2nd),c.16;
1967(2nd),c.6.

CHAPTER 13

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1963(2nd),c.19

1. Sections 4D, 4E and 4F are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Council of village

"4D. (1) The Council of a village shall consist of a reeve and five councillors.

Term

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the members of the council of a village shall be elected in accordance with this Ordinance for a term of two years commencing on the first day of January next following their election.

First election

(3) In the first election for a council of a village the reeve and the three councillors receiving the highest number of votes in that election shall hold office for a term ending two years from the thirty-first day of December next following their election and the other councillors shall hold office for a term of one year commencing on the first day of January next following their election.

Annual election

(4) Elections shall be held each year to replace any member of the council whose term expires at the end of the year.

Transitional

(5) The election of members to the Council of the Village of Inuvik to be held in December, 1968, shall be deemed to be a first election within the meaning of subsection (3).

VACANCIES

Vacancy by Councillor

4E. (1) Where a councillor dies, resigns or otherwise vacates his office, the council shall appoint a person who is qualified to be a councillor to fill the vacancy, and the person so appointed shall hold office

(a) until the thirty-first day of December next following, if the vacancy occurs prior to the last Monday in October during the first year of office of the former councillor; or

(b) for the balance of the former councillor's term, if the vacancy occurs subsequent to the date set out in paragraph *(a)*.

Election to fill vacancy

(2) Where a vacancy described in paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1) occurs, the person obtaining the greatest number of votes at the next annual election, other than those persons elected as councillors, shall be deemed to be elected as councillor for a term of one year commencing on the first day of January next following the election.

Vacancy by mayor or reeve

4F. (1) Where the mayor of a town or the reeve of a village, as the case may be, dies, resigns or otherwise vacates his office, the council shall appoint one of its members to be mayor or reeve as the case may be, and the person so appointed shall hold office

(a) until the thirty-first day of December next following, if the vacancy occurs prior to the last Monday in October during the first year of the former incumbent's term of office, or

(b) for the balance of the former incumbent's term of office, if the vacancy occurs subsequent to the date set out in paragraph *(a)*.

Time of next election

(2) Where a vacancy described in paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1) occurs, an election for mayor or reeve, as the case may be, shall be held at the next annual election and the person so elected shall serve for a term of two years commencing on the first day of January next following his election."

1963(2nd) c.19 Notice of nomination

2. Section 23 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"23. The returning officer shall call a meeting of the electors of the municipality at some place within the municipality on the last Monday in November for the purpose of nominating candidates for election as councillors and in the case of a town, as mayor, or in the case of a village, as reeve, by posting a notice in Form E of the Schedule in at least three conspicuous places in the municipality at least six days before the date of the meeting."

1963(2nd) c.19 Nomination of candidates

3. (1) Subsection (1) of section 24 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(1) At the time and place fixed in the notice referred to in section 23, the returning officer shall declare the meeting open for the purpose of receiving nominations, and he may receive nominations for councillor, and where applicable, for mayor or reeve, of any person duly qualified to serve as councillor or mayor or reeve as the case may be."

1963(2nd) c.19

(2) Subsection (4) of section 24 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Acclamation

"(4) Where only one person is nominated to serve as mayor or reeve, as the case may be, the returning officer shall declare the person so nominated as duly elected."

1963(2nd) c.19

4. Section 25 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"25. Where the number of persons nominated to serve as councillors or mayor or reeve, as the case may be, for the municipality exceeds the requisite number of persons to be elected, a poll shall be held on the second Monday in December next following and the returning officer shall appoint deputy returning officers to hold such poll and determine the time and place where the result of such poll shall be declared."

1963(2nd) c.19

5. Subsection (2a) of section 42 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Candidates to be declared elected

"(2a) In elections for the council of a village, the two, three or five candidates for councillor, as the case may be, and the candidate for reeve who receive the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected as councillors and reeve respectively."

1963(2nd) c.19 Waiver of notice

6. Section 109A of the said Ordinance is amended by adding thereto the following:

"(4) If all members of the Council are present the Council, by unanimous consent, may waive notice of any meeting and may hold a meeting at any time."

Infraction of by-laws

7. Section 134 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"134. Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Ordinance or any by-law hereunder in respect of which no penalty is therein specified is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment not exceeding one month or to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to both such fine and imprisonment."

8. Paragraph *(a)* of section 164 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(a)* authorizing the municipality to acquire, sell, hold, lease or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, except that a by-law authorizing the acquisition of land shall not be valid unless approved by the Commissioner;"

1963(2nd)c.19

9. Subsection (2) of section 166 is repealed.

10. Section 185 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Duty to assess

"185. Subject to section 200, the assessor shall in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance assess all lands in the municipality each year."

11. Paragraph *(a)* of section 186 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(a)* after inspection and inquiry and aided by information furnished to him, value, in accordance with the standards prescribed by this Ordinance, all lands in the municipality that are liable to taxation, and according to his best judgment prepare a general assessment roll in which he shall set forth correctly all the particulars required in a form prescribed by the Commissioner;"

12. Subsection (2) of section 190 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Failure to furnish information

"(2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of subsection (1) within fourteen days after having been notified in writing by the assessor to do so is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars."

13. Section 194 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Assessment by fair actual value

"194. Lands shall be assessed at their fair actual value and in determining the value of land the assessor shall have regard to

(a) the advantages and disadvantages of location;

(b) the annual rental value that in his opinion the lands are worth for any purpose to which they may reasonably be put;

(c) such matters as the council may specify; and

(d) such other consideration as the assessor may deem proper."

14. Section 195 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"195. (1) Improvements to lands shall be assessed in accordance with an assessment manual approved by the Commissioner.

(2) The assessor may, with the approval of the Commissioner, depart from the method of assessment set forth in the manual described in subsection (1) where the disadvantage of location affecting property value justifies him so doing."

15. Section 202 of the said Ordinance is amended by adding thereto the following:

"(2) Where there is an error or omission in the assessment roll which required correction by way of complaint to the Court of Revision pursuant to subsection (1) the secretary-treasurer shall give such notice to persons interested as such corrections may render necessary."

16. The said Ordinance is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 202 thereof, the following:

"Supplementary Assessments

202 A (1) The assessor shall, after the return of the assessment roll and on or before the 31st day of December in any year, add to the assessment roll, at the end thereof,

(a) the value or increase in value as the case requires, as certified by the assessor, of any building that, after the return of the roll, or other improvement is erected, altered or enlarged and as erected, altered or enlarged is occupied or reasonably fit for occupancy; and

(b) the value or increase in value, as the case requires, as certified by the assessor, of any land or portion thereof that, after the return of the roll, ceases to be exempt from taxation as provided in section 182;

(2) Where an addition is made to the assessment roll under subsection (1), the assessor shall, before the assessment is added to the roll give to the person assessed a notice setting out the amount of the assessment and the time within which an appeal may be made from such assessment, and the same rights in respect of appeal lie as if the assessment had been made in the usual way but, for the purposes of appeal from an assessment under this section, the assessment roll shall be deemed to have been returned on the day such assessment is added to the assessment roll."

17. Subsection (3) of section 207 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(3) In addition to the annual sittings of the Court of Revision a Council may, from time to time up to the 31st day of May in the year in which taxes are to be levied on the assessment, if

(a) an application is filed by any person who has his name placed on the assessment or tax roll,

(b) any application is filed for a change in the name of the owner of land included in the assessment roll, or

(c) any complaint is made in respect of an assessment pursuant to section 202 A,

sit as a Court of Revision to hear and determine any such application."

18. Subsection (1) of section 255 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Property subject to distress and sale

"(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Ordinance where property in respect of which taxes are due and payable

(a) is seized by a sheriff, landlord or other person; or

(b) comes into the possession of a trustee in bankruptcy or a liquidator;

the sheriff, landlord, trustee, liquidator or other person shall pay the taxes owing in respect of that property to the extent of the proceeds of the property coming into his hands and prior to the payment of any other fees, charges, liens or claims except

(c) the lawful fees and expenses of any seizure or of a sale thereunder, or of any proceedings to recover possession; and

(d) claims for wages or salary, not exceeding three months, provided for in the *Bankruptcy Act* or any law or Ordinance relating to winding-up."

1963(2nd), c.19

19. (1) Form G of Schedule A of the said Ordinance is amended by adding at the end thereof the following note:

"Note: In the case of a village election the word "reeve" is to be substituted for the word "mayor" in the form of ballot paper for the election of a reeve."

20. Wherever in the *Municipal Ordinance* or in any regulation or by-law made pursuant to that Ordinance the word "chairman" occurs as meaning the chairman of a village there shall be substituted the word "reeve".

CHAPTER 14

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

1961(2nd)c.13
1962(1st)c.10
1963(2nd)c.20
1966(1st)c.6
1967(1st)c.18

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HOUSING ORDINANCE

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1. Paragraph *(b)* of subsection (3) of section 3 the *Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance* is repealed and the following substituted thereof:

1966(1st)c.6 "*(b)* bear interest at a rate fixed by order of the Commissioner"

CHAPTER 15

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO MODIFY THE RULE AGAINST PERPETUITIES

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

Short Title

Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the *Perpetuities Ordinance*.

Interpretation

Interpretation

2. In this Ordinance,
   (a) "in being" means living or *en ventre sa mere;* and
   (b) "limitation" includes any provision whereby property or any interest in property, is disposed of, created or conferred.

Rule against perpetuities to continue; saving

3. The rule of law known as the rule against perpetuities continues to have full effect except as provided in this Ordinance.

Possibility of vesting beyond period

4. No limitation creating a contingent interest in real or personal property shall be treated as or declared to be invalid as violating the rule against perpetuities by reason only of the fact that there is a possibility of such interest vesting beyond the perpetuity period.

Presumption of validity and "Wait and See" doctrine

5. (1) Every contingent interest in real or personal property that is capable of vesting within or beyond the perpetuity period is presumptively valid until actual events establish
   (a) that the interest is incapable of vesting within the perpetuity period, in which case the interest, unless validated by the application of section 9 or 10, shall be treated as void or declared to be void; or
   (b) that the interest is incapable of vesting beyond the perpetuity period, in which case the interest shall be treated as valid or declared to be valid.

General power of appointment

(2) A limitation conferring a general power of appointment which, but for this section would have been void on the ground that it might become exercisable beyond the perpetuity period, is presumptively valid until such time, if any, as it becomes established by actual events that the power cannot be exercised within the perpetuity period.

Special power of appointment, etc.

(3) A limitation conferring any power, option or other right, other than general power of appointment, which but for this section would have been void on the ground that it might be exercised beyond the perpetuity period, is presumptively valid, and shall be declared or treated as void for remoteness only if, and so far as, the right is not fully exercised within the perpetuity period.

Application to determine validity

6. (1) An executor or a trustee of any property or any person interested under, or on the validity or invalidity of, an interest in such property may at

any time apply to the court for a declaration as to the validity or invalidity with respect to the rule against perpetuities of an interest in that property, and the court may on such application make an order as to the validity or invalidity of an interest based on the facts existing and the events that have occurred at the time of the application and having regard to sections 9 and 10.

Interim income

(2) Pending the treatment or declaration of a presumptively valid interest within the meaning of subsection (1) of section 5 as valid or invalid, the income arising from such interest and not otherwise disposed of shall be treated as income arising from a valid contingent interest, and any uncertainty whether the limitation will ultimately prove to be void for remoteness shall be disregarded.

Measurement of perpetuity period

7. (1) Except as provided in section 10, subsection (3) of section 14 and subsections (2) and (3) of section 16, the perpetuity period shall be measured in the same way as if this Ordinance had not been passed, but, in measuring that period by including a life in being when the interest was created, no life shall be included other than that of any person whose life, at the time the interest was created, limits or is a relevant factor that limits in some way the period within which the conditions for vesting of the interest may occur.

Idem

(2) A life that is a relevant factor in limiting the time for vesting of any part of a gift to a class shall be a relevant life in relation to the entire class.

Idem

(3) Where there is no life satisfying the conditions of subsection (1), the perpetuity period is twenty-one years.

8. (1) Where, in any proceeding respecting the rule against perpetuities, a question arises that turns on the ability of a person to have a child at some future time, then,

(a) it shall be presumed

(i) that a male is able to have a child at the age of fourteen years or over, but not under that age; and

(ii) that a female is able to have a child at the age of twelve years or over, but not under that age or over the age of fifty-five years; but,

(b) in the case of a living person, evidence may be given to show that he or she will or will not be able to have a child at the time in question.

Idem

(2) Subject to subsection (3), where any question is decided in relation to a limitation of interest by treating a person as able or unable to have a child at a particular time, then he or she shall be so treated for the purpose of any question that arises concerning the rule against perpetuities in relation to the same limitation or interest notwithstanding that the evidence on which the finding of ability or inability to have a child at a particular time is proved by subsequent events to have been erroneous.

Idem

(3) Where a question is decided by treating a person as unable to have a child at a particular time and such person subsequently has a child or children at that time, the court may make such order as it sees fit to protect the right that such child or children would have had in the property concerned as if such question had not been decided and as if such child or children would, apart from such decision, have been entitled to a right in the property not in itself invalid by the application of the rule against perpetuities as modified by this Ordinance.

Idem

(4) The possibility that a person may at any time have a child by adoption, legitimation or by means other than procreating or giving birth to a child shall

not be considered in deciding any question that turns on the ability of a person to have a child at some particular time, but, if a person does subsequently have a child or children by such means, then subsection (3) applies to such child or children.

Reduction of age

9. (1) Where a limitation creates an interest in real or personal property by reference to the attainment by any person or persons of a specified age exceeding twenty-one years, and actual events existing at the time the interest was created or at any subsequent time establish

(a) that the interest would, but for this section, be void as incapable of vesting within the perpetuity period; but

(b) that it would not be void if the specified age had been twenty-one years;

the limitation shall be read as if, instead of referring to the age specified, it had referred to the age nearest the age specified that would, if specified instead, have prevented the interest from being so void.

Exclusion of class members to avoid remoteness

(2) Where the inclusion of any persons, being potential members of a class or unborn persons who at birth would become members or potential members of the class, prevents subsection (1) from operating to save a limitation creating an interest in favour of a class of person from being void for remoteness, such persons shall be excluded from the class for all purposes of the limitation, and the limitation takes effect accordingly.

Idem

(3) Where a limitation creates an interest in favour of a class to which subsection (2) does not apply and actual events at the time of the creation of the interest or at any subsequent time establish that, but for this subsection, the inclusion of any persons, being potential members of a class or unborn persons who at birth would become members or potential members of the class, would cause the limitation to the class to be void for remoteness, such persons shall be excluded from the class for all purposes of the limitation, and the limitation takes effect accordingly.

Interpretation

(4) For the purpose of this section, a person shall be treated as a member of a class if in his case all conditions identifying a member of the class are satisfied, and a person shall be treated as a potential member if in his case some only of those conditions are satisfied but there is a possibility that the remainder will in time be satisfied.

Spouses

10. Where any disposition is made in favour of any spouse of a person in being at the commencement of the perpetuity period, or where a limitation creates an interest in real or personal property by reference to the time of the death of the survivor of a person in being at the commencement of the perpetuity period and any spouse of that person, for the purpose of validating any such disposition or limitation, that but for this section would be void as offending the rule against perpetuities as modified by this Ordinance, the spouse of such person shall be deemed to be a life in being at the commencement of the perpetuity period even though such spouse was not born until after that time.

Saving

11. (1) A limitation that, if it stood alone, would be valid under the rule against perpetuities is not invalidated by reason only that it is preceded by one or more limitations that are invalid under the rule against perpetuities, whether or not such limitation expressly or by implication takes effect after, or is

subject to, or is ulterior to and dependent upon, any such invalid limitation.

Acceleration of expectant interests

(2) Where a limitation is invalid under the rule against perpetuities, any subsequent interest that, if it stood alone, would be valid shall not be prevented from being accelerated by reason only of the invalidity of the prior interest.

Powers of appointment

12. (1) For the purpose of the rule against perpetuities, a power of appointment shall be treated as a special power unless,

(a) in the instrument creating the power, it is expressed to be exercisable by one person only; and

(b) it could, at all times during its currency when that person is of full age and capacity, be exercised by him so as immediately to transfer to himself the whole of the interest governed by the power without the consent of any other person or compliance with any other condition, not being a formal condition relating only to the mode of exercise of the power.

(2) A power that satisfies the conditions of paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* of subsection (1) shall, for the purpose of the rule against perpetuities, be treated as a general power.

(3) For the purpose of determining whether an appointment made under a power of appointment exercisable by will only is void for remoteness, the power shall be treated as a general power where it would have been so treated if exercisable by deed.

Administrative powers of trustees

13. (1) The rule against perpetuities does not invalidate a power conferred on trustees or other persons to sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of any property, or to do any other act, in the administration (as opposed to the distribution) of any property including, where authorized, payment to trustees or other persons of reasonable remuneration for their services.

Application of subsection (1)

(2) Subsection (1) applies for the purposes of enabling a power to be exercised at any time after this Ordinance comes into force, notwithstanding that the power is conferred by an instrument that took effect before that time.

Options to acquire reversionary interests

14. (1) The rule against perpetuities does not apply to an option to acquire for valuable consideration an interest reversionary on the term of a lease.

(a) if the option is exercisable only by the lessee or his successors in title; and

(b) if it ceases to be exercisable at or before the expiration of one year following the determination of the lease.

Application of subsection (1)

(2) Subsection (1) applies to an agreement for a lease as it applies to a lease, and "lessee" shall be construed accordingly.

Other options

(3) In the case of all other options to acquire for valuable consideration any interest in land, the perpetuity period under the rule against perpetuities is twenty-one years, and any such option that according to its terms is exercisable at a date more than twenty-one years from the date of its creation is void on the expiry of twenty-one years from the date of its creation as between the person by whom it was made and the person to whom or in whose favour it was made and all persons claiming through either or both of them, and no remedy lies for giving effect to it or making restitution for its lack of effect.

Options to renew leases

(4) The rule against perpetuities does not apply, nor do the provisions of subsection (3) apply, to options to renew a lease.

Easements, *profits à prendre*, etc

15. In the case of an easement, *profit à prendre* or other similar interest to which the rule against perpetuities may be applicable, the perpetuity period is forty years from the time of the creation of such easement, *profit à prendre* or other similar interest, and the validity or invalidity of such easement, *profit à prendre* or other similar interest, so far as remoteness is concerned, shall be determined by actual events within such forty-year period; and the easement, *profit à prendre* or other similar interest is void only for remoteness if, and to the extent that, it fails to acquire the characteristics of a present exercisable right in the servient land within the forty-year period.

Determinable interests

16. (1) In the case of

(a) a possibility of reverter on the determination of a determinable fee simple; or

(b) a possibility of a resulting trust on the determination of any determinable interest in real or personal property,

the rule against perpetuities as modified by this Ordinance applies in relation to the provision causing the interest to be determinable as it would apply if that provision were expressed in the form of a condition subsequent giving rise on its breach to right of re-entry or an equivalent right in the case of personal property, and, where the event determines the determinable interest does not occur within the perpetuity period, the provision shall be treated as void for remoteness and the determinable interest becomes an absolute interest.

Idem

(2) In the case of a possibility of reverter on the determination of a determinable fee simple, or in the case of a possibility of a resulting trust on the determination of any determinable interest in any real or personal property, or in the case of a right of re-entry following on a condition subsequent, or in the case of an equivalent right in personal property, the perpetuity period shall be measured as if the event determining the prior interest were a condition to the vesting of the subsequent interest, and failing any life in being at the time the interests were created that limits or is a relevant factor that limits in some way the period within which that event may take place, the perpetuity period is twenty-one years from the time when the interests were created.

Idem

(3) Even though some life or lives in being may be relevant in determining the perpetuity period under subsection (2), the perpetuity period for the purposes of this section shall not exceed a period of forty years from the time when the interests were created and shall be the lessor of a period of forty years and a period composed of the relevant life or lives in being and twenty-one years.

Specific non-charitable trusts

17. (1) A trust for a specific non-charitable purpose that creates no enforceable equitable interest in a specific person shall be construed as a power to appoint the income or the capital, as the case may be, and, unless the trust is created for an illegal purpose or a purpose contrary to public policy, the trust is valid so long as, and to the extent that, it is exercised either by the original trustee or his successor, within a period of twenty-one years, notwithstanding that the limitation creating the trust manifested an intention, either expressly or by implication, that the trust should or might continue for a period in excess of that period; but, in the case of such a trust that is expressed to be of perpetual duration, the court may declare the limitation to be void if the court is of opinion that

by so doing the result would more closely approximate the intention of the creator of the trust than the period of validity provided by this section.

Idem

(2) To the extent that the income or capital of a trust for a specific non-charitable purpose is not fully expended within a period of twenty-one years, or within any annual or other recurring period within which the limitation creating the trust provided for the expenditure of all or a specified portion of the income or the capital, the person or persons, or his or their successors, who would have been entitled to the property comprised in the trust if the trust had been valid from the time of its creation, are entitled to such unexpended income or capital.

Rule in *Whitby* vs. *Mitchell* abolished

18. The rule of law prohibiting the limitation, after a life interest to an unborn person, of an interest in land to the unborn child or other issue of an unborn person is hereby abolished, but without affecting any other rule relating to perpetuities.

Rules as to perpetuities not applicable to employee benefit trusts

19. The rules of law and statutory enactments relating to perpetuities do not apply and shall be deemed never to have applied to the trusts of a plan, trust or fund established for the purpose of providing pensions, retirement allowances, annuities, or sickness, death or other benefits, to employees or to their widows, dependants or other beneficiaries.

Application of Ordinance

20. Except as provided in subsection (2) of section 13 and in section 19, this Ordinance applies only to instruments that take effect after this Ordinance comes into force, and such instruments include an instrument made in the exercise of a general or special power of appointment after this Ordinance comes into force even though the instrument creating the power took effect before this Ordinance comes into force.

CHAPTER 16

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE TRAVEL AND OUTDOOR RECREATION ORDINANCE

1965(1st)c.2

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1. All that portion of section 9 of the *Travel and Outdoor Recreation Ordinance* preceding paragraph *(a)* thereof is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"9. Every person who violates this Ordinance or the regulations is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction,"

CHAPTER 17

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE VEHICLES ORDINANCE

1967(2nd) c.9

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1. Subsection (2) of section 5 of the *Vehicles Ordinance* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Form of application

"(2) An application for registration shall be made in the prescribed form and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee and a motor vehicle liability insurance card issued under paragraph *(a)* of subsection (2) of section 18 or other evidence of insurance coverage satisfactory to the Registrar."

2. Subsection (2) of section 8 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Form of application

"(2) An application for a public service vehicle shall be made in the prescribed form and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee and a motor vehicle liability insurance card issued under paragraph *(a)* of subsection (2) of section 18 or other evidence of insurance coverage satisfactory to the Registrar."

3. Paragraph *(c)* of subsection (1) of section 17 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(c)* the prescribed fee therefor."

4. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1) of section 26 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"*(a)* the prescribed fee therefor,"

5. Subsection (2) of section 32 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Application

"(2) An application for a trip permit shall be made in the prescribed form and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee therefor."

6. All that portion of subsection (1) of section 33 of the said Ordinance that precedes paragraph *(a)* thereof is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"In Transit" markers

"(1) Upon receiving evidence satisfactory to him that a dealer or purchaser has, in respect of a vehicle, taken out a policy of motor vehicle liability insurance in an amount not less than the amount required under subsection (1) of section 18, and upon payment of the prescribed fee for "In Transit" markers, the Registrar may issue to that dealer or

purchaser an "In Transit" marker that shall be used only on the original trip of that vehicle from"

7. (1) Subsection (2) of section 34 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(2) An application for a certificate of identification for a snowmobile shall be in the prescribed form and shall be forwarded to the Registrar with the prescribed fee therefor."

(2) Subsection (4) of section 34 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Transfer of ownership of snowmobiles

"(4) Where an owner transfers the ownership of his snowmobile, he shall immediately notify the Registrar of the name and address of the transferee and the Registrar shall issue a certificate of identification in the name of the transferee upon receipt of the prescribed fee."

8. Subsection (2) of section 46 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Applicant to submit to examination

"(2) The Registrar may require an applicant for a chauffeur's or operator's licence to submit himself for an examination by an officer and to pay the prescribed fee therefor and may impose on the applicant such conditions as may be prescribed."

9. Section 47 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Fee

"47. Every applicant for a chauffeur's or operator's licence shall forward with his spplication the prescribed fee."

10. Subsection (2) of section 55 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Duplicate licence fee

"(2) The fee for issuing a duplicate chauffeur's or operator's licence under subsection (1) shall be as prescribed."

11. Section 60 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Taxicab driver's licence

"60. The Registrar may issue a taxicab driver's licence to any person who is the holder of a chauffeur's licence upon application by that person in a prescribed form and upon payment of the prescribed fee therefor."

12. Section 189 of the said Ordinance is amended by adding thereto, immediately after paragraph *(c)* thereof, the following paragraph:

Regulations

"*(ca)* prescribing fees for licence permits and certificates required pursuant to the Ordinance."

Repeal

13. Schedule A of the said Ordinance is repealed.

CHAPTER 18

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONER OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES TO ENTER INTO AND EXECUTE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA RESPECTING THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the *Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Agreement Ordinance*.

Commissioner may execute agreement

2. The Commissioner may, on behalf of the Territories, enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada to provide for the payment, by the Government of Canada to the Territories, of contribution in respect of costs, as defined in the agreement, incurred by the Territories in undertaking in the Territories a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons as defined in the agreement.

Amendment of agreement

3. Any agreement made under this Ordinance may be amended or terminated by the mutual consent of the parties thereto.

Commissioner may implement agreement

4. The Commissioner is authorized to do any act and exercise any power necessary to implement any obligation assumed by the Territories under an agreement made pursuant to section 2.

CHAPTER 19

(Assented to July 9, 1968)

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH, 1969

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the council of the said Territories, enacts as follows:

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the *Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, No. 1, 1968-69.*

Amount granted for 1968-69

2. From and out of the Northwest Territories Consolidated Revenue Fund, there may be paid and applied towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service of the Territories from the 1st day of April, 1968, to the 31st day of March, 1969 not otherwise provided for, the whole of the amount of each of the items set forth in the Schedule to this Ordinance, but the total amount that may be so paid and applied for shall not exceed two million three hundred ninety four thousand and eighty three dollars.

Purpose and effect of each item

3. (1) The amount authorized by this Ordinance to be paid or applied in respect of an item may be paid or applied only for the purposes and subject to any terms and conditions specified in the item, and the payment or application of any amount pursuant to the item has such operation and effect as may be stated or described therein.

Retroactive

(2) The provisions of the items in the Schedule shall be deemed to have been enacted by Council on the 1st day of April, 1968.

Lapsing of appropriations

4. The authority granted by this Ordinance to expend moneys shall expire on the 31st day of March, 1969, except that payments may be made within a period of thirty days after that date for the purpose only of discharging any debts or expenditures properly incurred and payable prior to that date and that are outstanding and chargeable to any of the items set forth in the Schedule and that for good reason were not paid prior to that date.

Accounts to be submitted

5. Accounts in detail of all expenditures under the Schedule shall be placed before the Council at the first session thereof after the 1st day of June, 1969.

Transfer of moneys and accountable advances

6. The Commissioner, when he considers it in the public interest so to do, may authorize

(a) The transfer of moneys from an allotment in an item set forth in the Schedule to another allotment in the same item or to another allotment in the same item in the Schedule to the *Appropriation Ordinance, 1968-69.*

(b) the transfer of moneys from an allotment in an item set forth in the Schedule to the *Appropriation Ordinance, 1968-69,* to another allotment in the same item in the Schedule to this Ordinance; and

(c) the issue of accountable advances to such persons and for such purposes as are specified by the Commissioner.

SCHEDULE

APPROVED ADDITIONAL CHARGES
AND EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC
SERVICE OF THE TERRITORIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR
ENDING 31ST DAY OF MARCH, 1969

ITEM NO. 1

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

APPROPRIATION	ALLOTMENT NUMBERS	AMOUNT
ADMINISTRATION	051 TO 082	$ 333,881
EDUCATION	100 TO 119	292,154
HEALTH	151 TO 164	30
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	200 TO 218	30,909
PUBLIC WORKS	250 TO 258	173,000
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	300 TO 317	55,100
GAME MANAGEMENT	350 TO 364	3,500
INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT	400 TO 426	101,517
JUSTICE	451 TO 453	319,823
LIQUOR	461	69,470
		$ 1,379,384

ITEM NO. 2

CAPITAL

APPROPRIATION	ALLOTMENT NUMBERS	AMOUNT
CAPITAL	551 TO 965	$ 1,014,699
	TOTAL	$ 2,394,083

May 13, 1968.

CONFIDENTIAL -

Not for release before tabling during the 37th Session of Council

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL NO. 1

(Second Session 1968)

EXTENSION OF OTTER SEASON

DISPOSITION

Tabled	To Committee	Accepted as Read	Accepted as Amended	Deferred (to Session)	Rejected	Noted not Considered
JUN 27 1968	JUL 4 1968	JUL 4 1968				

EXTENSION OF OTTER SEASON

At its 36th session, Council requested that the feasibility of extending the closing date of the otter season to April 30th from February 28th, be studied by the Game Management Service. Because such a study requires the compilation and analysis of economic and biological data not yet available, the Service has prepared an interim report for Council's consideration.

The open season for fur-bearing animals takes into account both the economy of the trapper and the biology of the species. Seasons are established during periods in which the fur is most valuable, in order that the trapper may realize the maximum income from each animal caught. They usually close when evident deterioration devaluates the fur or when pairing or rearing of young requires that the animals be protected. Thus the survival of the species is assured and the trapper can look forward to a steady income.

As the fur of the otter deteriorates under the singeing effect of increased sunlight, the price of the pelt declines. It is agreed the price might still be sufficiently high after February 28th to make otter trapping worthwhile and to justify extending the season on that basis.

However, biological factors must also be considered. The otter is an animal our knowledge of which is relatively restricted. It has never played an important role in trapping and only rarely has the total annual catch in the Northwest Territories exceeded 200. Its evident scarcity is supported by the extremely few observations made and recorded. No data on the gestation periods of the two sub species found in the Territories are available. This suggests caution when it is considered that the gestation period of the twenty-four sub species on the North American Continent varies from 61 to 63 days in one sub species to 12 months and 15 days in another. If a gestation period of 12 months is the rule in the Territories then a litter can be expected every alternate year. When the low reproduction rate (an average of three young ones) is taken into account, then the relatively short open season of 4 months is not only justified but urgently required.

Thus, the important question of the effect of a longer season on the future of the otter population remains unanswered, and the research necessary to answer it could require many years of study. Although some trappers could now earn a little additional money, a decision to extend the otter season at this time would appear to be premature.

Recommendation

The Commissioner recommends therefore that an extension of the otter season not be considered until more data has been collected for Council's full consideration.

May 13, 1968

CONFIDENTIAL -

Not for release before tabling during the 37th Session of Council

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL NO. 2

(Second Session, 1968)

INCLUSION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES IN THE OPERATION OF A JOINT FEDERAL - PROVINCIAL FRESHWATER FISH MARKETING BOARD

DISPOSITION

Tabled	To Committee	Accepted as Read	Accepted as Amended	Deferred (to Session)	Rejected	Noted not Considered
MAY 27 1968	JUL 8 1968	JUL 8 1968				

INCLUSION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES IN THE OPERATION OF A JOINT FEDERAL - PROVINCIAL FRESHWATER FISH MARKETING BOARD

The Prime Minister, following suggestions of the Federal - Provincial Prairie Fisheries Committee, appointed on July 9, 1965, a commission to enquire into a report upon the marketing problems of the freshwater fish industry in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Northwest Territories. The Commissioner was Mr. George H. McIvor, C.M.G.

Commissioner McIvor found that there are too many Canadian exporters in relation to the few, well-organized United States importers and that this works to the disadvantage of the Canadian industry. The fisherman receives an unduly small share of the retail price as a consequence of his weak bargaining position and of certain inefficiencies in the organization of the present fish industry. "The majority of the nine thousand fishermen engaged in the commercial inland fishery have failed to obtain an income from fishing which supports an adequate standard of living. Many fishermen supplement their low income from fishing with other part-time employment. However, many freshwater fishermen are incapable of having or have no alternative employment opportunities and consequently are living at subsistence levels."

In order to relieve this situation, Mr. McIvor recommended the establishment of a freshwater fish marketing board under federal legislation with powers to be the sole buyer and seller of freshwater fish and fish products produced in Northwestern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

Mr. McIvor's report, which was tabled in October, 1966, was referred to the Federal - Provincial Prairie Fisheries Committee, on which the Commissioner for the Northwest Territories was represented, for further examination of the feasibility of a marketing agency. Subsequently, a flow model of a marketing agency was developed and evaluated. The Committee, in its Report to Ministers in April, 1967, concluded that a marketing board could be a feasible and economically viable operation, that it could operate without direct cost to government at any level, and that fishermen would appear to benefit substantially both from the rationalization and reorganization of the present trade and the monopoly position of a single selling desk.

An exchange of correspondence between provincial ministers and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, subsequently tabled in Parliament, records joint agreement on the intention to seek legislative authority to establish an effective freshwater fish marketing agency to operate under the joint responsibility of the federal and provincial governments. The designated area to be covered includes Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and possibly the Northwest Territories and Northwestern Ontario.

At the last meeting of the Federal - Provincial Prairie Fisheries Committee on February 7-8, a working party including the N.W.T. representative prepared a memorandum outlining the suggested form of organization and procedures for operation of the proposed joint Federal - Provincial Freshwater Fish Marketing Board. This memorandum was to guide the request for approval in the preparation of necessary federal legislation.

Following the preparation of the legislation at the federal level, it will be necessary for the provinces and, where relevant, the N.W.T., to prepare mutually consistent enabling legislation.

It is doubtful that legislation at federal and provincial levels and action by the Commission could all be completed in time to allow introduction of the suggested scheme before 1969, even if this were the objective. If and when the proposed authority comes into existence, there will be need for a carefully planned changeover to the new marketing system. The trade is generally aware that no changes in marketing arrangements are in prospect for the 1968 summer season and that further advice will be given by July regarding the timing of any proposed changes.

Over the past year Mr. Hitchcock, Fisheries Superintendent, Northern Administration Branch, who represents the Northwest Territories at the marketing board discussions, consulted with the Northwest Territories fishing industry regarding their opinions concerning the operation and establishment of a freshwater fish marketing board. During late January of this year, Mr. Hitchcock visited twenty-eight fishing camps representing approximately one undred and twenty-five of the one hundred and eighty-three fishermen then operating on Great Slave Lake. He explained to these fishermen in basic terms how the proposed board would operate in the provinces concerned and in the Northwest Territories. Among the fishermen contacted in these camps were a number of representatives of both the companies currently operating, Alaska Fisheries Ltd. and the Syndicate of Fifteen. Of the twenty-eight fishing camps contacted only two, representing eight per cent of the fishermen approached, expressed uncertainty. Although these two camps believed that a fish marketing board could be beneficial, they wished further time to consider the matter before expressing any firm opinions. All other camps expressed approval of a marketing board as outlined by Commissioner McIvor and further developed by the Federal - Provincial Prairie Fisheries Committee. Many of the fishermen, including key members of the recently formed Syndicate of Fifteen, expressed grave concern over present marketing patterns which they believed were responsible for the low fish prices they were receiving. Mr. Hitchcock discussed the marketing board with all commercial fishing companies active in the Great Slave Lake region, i.e., Alaska Fisheries Ltd., Kucher Brothers Ltd., Menzies Fish Co. Ltd. and the Great Slave Fisheries Co-operative Ltd., and they have all indicated general approval of the concept of the fish marketing board.

The previous Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, Mr. Sivertz, strongly supported the establishment of a fish marketing board. With minor reservations, the present Commissioner also supports the concept of a fish marketing board and urges that the Northwest Territories be included in the proposed board's operation. There is substantial evidence that the commercial fishing industry of the N.W.T. lacks economic stability. The number of hands through which the product must pass from source to market plus the unstable export market conditions have had the effect of restricting the input of capital that could have improved the industry. This in turn has contributed heavily to the conditions of hardship and uncertain return existing among many of the primary producers. Commissioner Hodgson feels that the board, in achieving its major objective of maximizing returns to the fishermen and the development of new markets, cannot fail to overcome this undesirable situation.

Commissioner Hodgson's minor reservations primarily concern the level of production, if such is to be on a quota basis, that would be allotted the Northwest Territories, and freedom from the board's control of fishing projects and related domestic sales in remote areas. However, the results of preliminary discussions have already indicated that these and any other such points can be satisfactorily concluded prior to the establishment of the board.

Recommendation

The Commissioner therefore recommends that the Territorial Council approve the inclusion of the Northwest Territories in the peration of the Joint Federal - Provincial Freshwater Fish Market-g Board as proposed by the Federal - Provincial Prairies Fisheries ommittee.

June 20, 1968
CONFIDENTIAL -

Not for release before tabling during the 37th Session of Council

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL NO. 3

(Second Session, 1968)

COMPLIMENTARY HUNTING LICENCE

DISPOSITION

Tabled	To Committee	Accepted as Read	Accepted as Amended	Deferred (to Session)	Rejected	Noted not Considered
JUN 2 7 1968	JUL 8 1968	JUL 8 1968				

COMPLIMENTARY HUNTING LICENCE

Complimentary hunting licences are issued to visiting dignitaries for specific animals in designated areas, subject to Order in Council regarding mammals in danger of extinction. Such licences, issued in the provinces by the minister responsible for game management, have added to the prestige of provincial governments and have become valuable instruments of good will.

Because the Territorial Government is assuming more and more responsibilities of a provincial nature, and because increasing numbers of businessmen and government officials are expected to visit the Northwest Territories, giving the Commissioner the opportunity to make use of such a licence, it is considered advisable that a Complimentary Hunting Licence be created.

Recommendation

The Commissioner therefore recommends that the following provisions for a Complimentary Hunting Licence be inserted in "Appendix A" of the Game Ordinance:

Col. 1	Col. II	Col. III	Col. IV
19. Complimentary Licence.	At the Commissioner's discretion.	Nil.	As indicated on the Licence.

June 20, 1968

CONFIDENTIAL -

Not for release before tabling during the 37th Session of Council

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL NO. 4

(Second Session, 1968)

ISSUANCE OF TAGS FOR POLAR BEAR

DISPOSITION

Tabled	To Committee	Accepted as Read	Accepted as Amended	Deferred (to Session)	Rejected	Noted not Considered
JUN 27 1968	JUL 3 1968	JUL 5 1968				

ISSUANCE OF TAGS FOR POLAR BEAR

A number of problems concerning the implementation and control of the allowable take of polar bear have arisen in the administration of the polar bear quota system.

The Administrator of the Mackenzie believes that a smoother procedure and a better understanding could be achieved by the issuance of tags to individual polar bear hunters within the quota allotment for settlements and Game Management Zones. This will mean that persons eligible to bag polar bear during the season will be certain of the number they are entitled to take.

It is also suggested that, similar to Section 36 of the Game Ordinance, tags be affixed to untanned polar bear hides in order to exercise adequate control within the Northwest Territories.

Recommendation

The Commissioner therefore recommends that the Game Ordinance be amended as follows:

36(a) Polar Bear Tags

(1) Polar bear can only be taken under the authorization of a tag issued to holders of General Hunting Licences.

(2) Each tag so issued will authorize the holder to take one animal during the period specified on the tag.

(3) When a polar bear is taken, the holder of the tag will fix to the hide the tag referred to in Subsection (1).

(4) No person shall have in his possession an untanned polar bear hide to which the tag referred to in Subsection (1) is not affixed.

(5) Upon expiration of the period indicated on the tag, the holder thereof shall surrender to a Game Officer any tags issued pursuant to Subsection (1) which he did not use pursuant to Subsection (3).

June 20, 1968.

CONFIDENTIAL -

Not for release before tabling during the 37th Session of Council

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL NO. 5

(Second Session 1968)

EXTENSION OF RIGHT TO HUNT CARIBOU
TO RESIDENT HOLDERS OF BIG GAME LICENCES

DISPOSITION

Tabled	To Committee	Accepted as Read	Accepted as Amended	Deferred (to Session)	Rejected	Noted not Considered
JUN 27 1968	JUL 3 1968	JUL 8 1968				

EXTENSION OF RIGHT TO HUNT CARIBOU TO RESIDENT HOLDERS OF BIG GAME LICENCES

Although the Game Management Service requires further information before recommending an ultimate barren ground caribou utilization program, it believes that an initial step toward a fuller utilization program is now in order.

If residents of the Northwest Territories take three (3) caribou per year in Game Management Zones 1,2,3,4,17,18,23,25,26,27,29,30,31, 32,33,34 and 36, the resulting kill would not be excessive, for it is not expected that more than 300 caribou will be taken annually by other than General Hunting Licence holders. The Game Management Service could use valuable information obtained from hunters for the design of a comprehensive caribou management program, and additional recreational possibilities would make it more appealing for employees of the Territorial or other governments or of businesses to come to or stay in the North.

No disadvantages for Eskimos or Indians is foreseen as the limited additional kill of caribou will not develop into a competition. On the contrary, many white hunters will require the services of an Eskimo or an Indian guide, thus providing employment for the indigenous population.

Recommendation

The Commissioner therefore recommends that residents of the Northwest Territories be allowed to take three (3) caribou per year without restriction as to age, sex or season, in the following Game Management Zones:

1,2,3,4,17,18,23,25,26,27,29,
30,31,32,33,34 and 36,

and that the Game Regulations be amended to include these Zones within Section 4 (e) of the Regulations.

une 24, 1968

CONFIDENTIAL -

Not for release before tabling during the 37th Session of Council

RECOMMENDATION TO COUNCIL NO. 6

(Second Session, 1968)

NON-CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
IN SETTLEMENTS

DISPOSITION

Tabled	To Committee	Accepted as Read	Accepted as Amended	Deferred (to Session)	Rejected	Noted not Considered
JUN 27 1968	JUL 9 1968				JUL 9 1968	

NON-CAPITAL EXPENDITURES IN SETTLEMENTS

For a number of years the Territorial Government has assisted with the cost of usual municipal services in settlements. The amount of money to be made available to each settlement is calculated on an ad hoc basis whereby area administrators submit an estimate of the requirement.

Council frequently questions the financial assistance given to communities. Of particular concern has been the apparently favourable position of some settlements which are better endowed than others because of a larger input of both capital and non-capital expenditures.

Inequities arise where the estimate submitted in other settlements does not cover the services available; for example, the following is the amount of money available to some settlements for operating and maintenance costs, 1968-69:

Aklavik	$89,106.	or $127.	per capita approximately
Fort Norman	53,589.	or 206.	per capita approximately
Fort McPherson	80,700.	or 115.	per capita approximately
Fort Rae	62,531.	or 75.	per capita approximately

If the Territorial Government made money available on a fixed per capita basis, all settlements would enjoy similar improvement opportunities. The per capita method of determining how much is to be available to a settlement could be further modified to allow for differences in costs due to geographical position. The growth pattern of a settlement will still depend to a large extent on an influx of capital, but a planned and fair apportionment of non-capital funds will promote stability during periods of growth.

The purpose is not to curtail expenditures, but rather to ensure that all settlements receive a fair share of the funds available. By calculating in a definite manner the money available each year, settlement councils will be able to plan in advance for program estimates. As the Department of Local Government progresses in its plans to give more decision-making authority to settlement councils, this aspect will assume greater importance. Everyone concerned will know how much money is available to a settlement; the settlement council must then prove its ability to effect control of the funds in a responsible manner.

Recommendation

The Commissioner therefore recommends that the per capita basis for calculation be considered for implementation after the passing of the new Local Improvement District Ordinance.

May 24, 1968

CONFIDENTIAL -

Not for release before tabling during the 37th Session of Council

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 1

(Second Session, 1968)

FEASIBILITY OF A FLOOR PRICE ON WILD FUR

DISPOSITION

Tabled	To Committee	Accepted as Read	Accepted as Amended	Deferred (to Session)	Rejected	Noted not Considered
JUN 27 1968	JUL 4 1968	JUL 4 1968				

Feasibility of a Floor Price on Wild Fur

In previous sessions, Council has expressed interest in the establishment of a basic floor price on wild fur as a means of assisting trappers who depend largely or entirely on trapping for cash income. In response to Council's request that a paper outlining ways and means of establishing such a floor price be prepared, the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development undertook a thorough study and submitted the following report.

For the majority of trappers, income from fur is small and there is little opportunity to supplement earnings by wage employment. This submarginal economy is also subject to fluctuations in the price at which various species of fur can be sold and in the quantity of fur that can be trapped. In addition, the following problems must be considered:

(a) The best assessment of the future of the fur industry is that the value of raw wild furs will probably decline dollarwise and certainly in comparison with the value of other basic consumer commodities. Hence the problem is primarily one of a declining industry, at least in relation to other areas of production, and not only a matter of coping with periodic fluctuations in price and volume of fur.

(b) Unless the present number of N.W.T. residents depending on fur as their primary source of income can be reduced substantially thereby increasing the individual catch, there appears to be no realistic prospect that the average trapper can obtain a reasonable income from fur alone even if a substantial subsidy were provided to increase the dollar value of wild fur.

(c) Because of Canadian dependence on free access to foreign markets for natural fur, a proposal to subsidize the production of wild fur in the N.W.T. cannot be considered in isolation. The Department of Agriculture is very concerned that the introduction of a support price or subsidy payment anywhere in Canada would interrupt the free access of Canadian fur to the United States market. This could only result in still lower prices for the whole of the Canadian fur industry.

(d) The greatest benefit of a floor price policy would go to the best trappers who least need help, and such a policy could encourage more persons to trap.

Background

In 1966-67, the total value of furs sold by trappers and hunters in the Northwest Territories (including sealskins) was $1,374,000. This was divided among some 3,780 persons, which would mean an average of about $360 each. For many, the only other important source of cash income would be Family Allowance payments, which in many cases would be greater than the income from fur. However, it is estimated that not more than about 3,000 of the 3,780 were full-time trappers; a possible distribution of these would be 260 Metis, 1,160 Indians and 1,580 Eskimos.

Another analysis of the economic status of N.W.T. hunters and trappers was provided in recommendation to Council No. 9, 2nd session, 1966, where it was stated that of the 3,647 holders of General Hunting Licences in 1963-64, some 481 (or 13%) had full-time employment or owned their own businesses, but 2,108 holders (58%) had no additional earned income at all. About 590 (16%) were able to earn up to $500 by seasonal employment, 220 (6%) earned from $500 to $1,000 per year and the remaining 248 (7%) succeeded in making more than $1,000 a year by various means other than trapping.

This analysis probably still gives a valid picture of the relative distribution of income among trappers.

Fur sales in the Northwest Territories in 1966-67, at $1,374,000, were only slightly below the average of the four years, 1963-64 to 1966-67:

Year	Value of Fur Sold
1966-67	$1,374,000
1965-66	1,152,000
1964-65	1,536,000
1963-64	1,855,000

In general, the total dollar value of wild fur from the N.W.T. since 1945 has remained fairly constant while most other staple mmodities have shown constant dollar inflation. Even the recent hort period of high prices for sealskins (not classed as a fur) as brought to an abrupt end by events which demonstrated all too clearly the relationship between foreign demand and the sale price of sealskins or fur from the Territories.

Beyond demonstrating the dependence of fur prices on current, and mainly foreign, consumer demand, the main fact established by the foregoing is that the average cash income of individual full-time trappers and hunters, even in a good year such as 1963-64, was slightly less than $600 a year. Although certain individuals earned excellent incomes from hunting and trapping, there were very many trappers whose income from fur was well below the average figure of $600.

In addition to the problem of low prices, it would appear that the number of hunters and trappers is excessive in terms of the wild fur available to them in the less remote areas in which they are willing to trap. This condition is aggravated by the changing way of life in the North which is tying trappers even more closely to settlements and giving an uneven distribution of trappers to available fur areas. While the trapper is normally engaged in his occupation for about six months each year, the statistics demonstrate that the majority are not able to obtain any significant wage employment when they are not on the trapline. This is particularly true in the more isolated settlements and for older residents with limited skills and work experience.

As a result, a group of people are locked into a low income occupation in the midst of a rapidly changing society which places increasing emphasis on wage employment. They are unable to purchase their main consumer needs by cash payment.

It is now rare to find a steady job in wage employment in the N.W.T. that does not pay at least $4,000 a year. The great disparity between average income from trapping and even the lower paid steady jobs is all too obvious. It is also obvious that the trappers' low income is not going to be rescued in the long run by subsidizing the market price for fur which would have to increase on the average by almost 700% to be competitive with even the lower paid steady jobs as a source of income. The economics of the fur industry are changing and it must be recognized that competition from synthetic furs is increasing rapidly and will be an even greater threat to prices for natural fur.

Feasibility of a Floor Price for Furs

With the discouraging long-term market outlook for natural fur, it is apparent that the introduction of a floor price for wild fur would not solve the basic problem of a very low cash income for full-time trappers in the Northwest Territories. Some of the results of such a policy would be:

(a) Although a floor price would result in an immediate increase in average income from fur trapping, this increase would be most significant in the incomes of the more successful trappers who are not the object of the proposal. Marginal trappers would gain only to a limited degree. Only by establishing support prices at an unrealistically high level, could incomes of marginal trappers be increased to any significant amount. If this were done, it would certainly result in serious problems for the Canadian fur industry, of which the industry in the N.W.T. forms only about 10%.

(b) With increased employment opportunities (Great Slave Lake Railway, mines, etc.), higher fur prices

would tend to hold trappers and possibly attract others into an increasingly uneconomic vocation. Admittedly, few alternatives are now open to some trappers because of the scarcity of employment opportunities in their areas and because of their age, lack of education and training. However, increasing numbers of young people are receiving education and training which will fit them for a variety of occupations. It would be a mistake to introduce a policy that might encourage them to enter an occupation which cannot adequately support those already engaged in it.

(c) The history of floor prices established in other areas of our economic life over the past few decades has not been a resoundingly happy one. Although usually initiated as temporary measures to deal with unusual economic problems, floor price subsidies have proven extraordinarily difficult to terminate and have served only to perpetuate uneconomic employment.

(d) In all areas where floor prices or other forms of subsidy have been applied they have been limited to no more than a small percentage of the gross value of the product. A floor price which resulted in adding 10% or even 20% to the value of furs to the N.W.T. trappers would do very little indeed to solve their problems.

Conclusion

From the foregoing, it must be concluded:

1. That the problem of very low cash income for full-time trappers and hunters in the Northwest Territories demands priority attention;

2. That an acceptable solution to the problem must be designed to:

   (a) maximize the cash return from all fur that full-time trappers can obtain,

   (b) increase the volume of fur available to full-time trappers as opposed to persons with an alternative source of income,

   (c) concentrate the application of financial assistance toward those who because of location, age or experience, are now locked into trapping and hunting as a way of life, and avoid giving encouragement to others capable of an alternative vocation;

3. That a floor price for wild fur does not meet the basic requirements of "2" above and is not recommended;

4. That any worthwhile measures to achieve the principles described in "2" above must provide control over both the utilization of fur resources available in the N.W.T. and over the residents allowed to harvest these resources.

Recommendations

After reviewing several approaches to a solution of the problems described in this paper, the Northern Adminstration Branch recommends that the best and most enduring results could be achieved through the implementation of the new licensing system for hunting and trapping as prepared in recommendation to Council No. 9, 2nd session, 1966, together with an accelerated trappers' assistance program constructed on the principles outlined in recommendation to Council No. 3, 2nd session, 1966. The Branch recommends that the trappers' assistance program as described in the latter paper be expanded to provide increased financil assistance to needy trappers in the form of trapping equipment, grubstakes, assisted travel to trapping areas, etc.,

without repayment or with partial repayment as considered advisable in the interest of enabling trappers to obtain an economic catch of fur. It is also recommended that trapper education through the schools as described in the same paper (recommendation to Council No. 3) should emphasize the improvement in trapping management and procedures, and only in a very selective way should it encourage young people to look toward hunting and trapping as a full-time vocation.

Obviously, this type of program requires constant reshaping and latitude in decision-making because circumstances will undoubtedly change from year to year. This competence should be available within the Department of Industry and Development of the Territorial Government because it must be expected that a significant number of residents of the Territories will continue to depend upon fur for the foreseeable future. The guiding principle must be to give advantage and financial assistance to full-time hunters and trappers who have no other source of income and no alternative way of life.

May 28, 1968

CONFIDENTIAL -

Not for release before tabling during the 37th Session of Council

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 2

(Second Session, 1968)

REMOTE AIRSTRIPS, WEATHER AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DISPOSITION

Tabled	To Committee	Accepted as Read	Accepted as Amended	Deferred (to Session)	Rejected	Noted not Considered
JUN 27 1968	JUL 4 1968	JUL 5 1968				

REMOTE AIRSTRIPS, WEATHER AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

At the 35th and 36th sessions, Council requested information on the construction of airstrips in remote areas and on various aspects of weather and communication facilities in the Northwest Territories. The Department of Transport has prepared a paper on these subjects for Council's consideration.

1. Construction of Remote Airstrips

A proposed program for the construction of twenty-five remote airports was initiated by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in December, 1965. At that time, DIAND requested the Department of Transport to provide funds over a period of ten years for the development of airports at northern locations on a basis of priorities determined by the former Department. Coppermine has been assigned first, and Eskimo Point second priority by DIAND; Chesterfield Inlet, Fort McPherson and Aklavik share third.

The justification for the development of these airports, based on recommendations made in the Hall Royal Commission on Health Services, has been subscribed by DIAND. The airports would be primarily in what this Department classifies as the "remote" category, would be utilized to bring health services to communities, and would enable much more efficient transportation of local populations to and from base hospitals and schools.

The Department of Transport now has a policy which provides for grants to remote communities or higher government organizations such as provinces, territorial councils or DIAND, for the development of remote airports, provided that the contribution for any one airport shall not exceed $100,000. The total airport contribution vote for these and other purposes is limited by Treasury Board to $1,000,000 per annum throughout Canada and is already committed in advance until 1970. It was therefore considered essential to increase this ceiling before embarking on a northern airports program; financial stringencies have hitherto prevented this.

In the meantime, it has tentatively been agreed by DIAND that all costs per site above $100,000 would be borne by that Department. Also, DIAND, would be responsible for the construction of access roads and for the purchase and shipment of both construction and maintenance equipment at each site.

At the present time, D.O.T.'s engineers are engaged in site investigations and in the preparation of detailed engineering reports for the construction of the twenty-five sites included in this program. A number of sites have already been costed, and it is expected that the remainder will be available later this year. However, it has become apparent that the total cost of capital works for the twenty-five sites will probably exceed $10,000,000 of which, under the existing policy, D.O.T. could underwrite only $2,500,000. After the completion of the airports, either DIAND or the Territorial Council would be faced with recurring maintenance charges not yet calculated, but probably in the neighbourhood of at least $400,000 per annum.

In the meantime, Treasury Board has authorized DIAND to purchase and deliver construction equipment for use in the development of a 2,900 foot runway at Coppermine. The Department of Transport intends to seek approval of the Board to allocate $100,000 toward construction of the airport in 1969-70.

It should be noted that the types of airports proposed would not be built initially to a standard of sufficient sophistication to permit regular commercial air services, and if commercial air carriers applied to provide such services and the Air Transport Committee were otherwise prepared to grant licences for this purpose, heavy additional expenditures would have to be made by this Department to provide airport lighting, aids to navigation and

possibly runway lengthening or strengthening. In fact, on the basis of information already available, the lengthening of certain of the proposed runways for airline use would be, to all intents and purposes, impossible.

2. Development of Weather Facilities in the Northwest Territories

The following is a list of those items included in the Meteorological Branch Program covering facilities in the Northwest Territories.

1968-1974 Five-Year Plan Sheet

Item Description	
Bathurst - New Surface Weather Station	1972-73
Cambridge Bay - New Upper Air Station (transferred from Coppermine)	1968-69, 1969-70
Holman Island - New Surface Weather Station	1973-74
Port Radium - New Surface Weather Station	1971-72
Tuktoyaktuk - New Surface Weather Station	1971-72
Tundra Mine - New Surface Weather Station	1973-74
Rankin Inlet - New Surface Weather Station	1970-71

Existing Services

The Meteorological Branch forecasting system is so organized that it could be expanded to provide increased service in the Northwest Territories to meet the expanding needs of exploration and development.

The Ice Observing and Ice Forecasting Service now covers the navigable waters in the Arctic, Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait to provide information on ice conditions. These services will be expanded to meet increasing needs.

3. Improvement of Communication Facilities in the Northwest Territories

The following is an outline of responsibilities, a report on activities in 1967 and a forecast of plans for 1968.

Telecommunications & Electronics Branch and Government Telecommunication Policy & Administration Bureau

RESPONSIBILITIES

To provide radio aids to air and marine navigation; to provide radio facilities for various scientific organizations and for meteorological observations; to provide other telecommunications facilities as required;

To foster and promote the development of economical and effective telecommunications facilities; to control and manage the use of the radio spectrum; to licence stations and enforce regulations under the Radio Act, Radio Provisions of the Canada Shipping Act, and Ship Station Radio Regulations.

LONG TERM PLANS

To expand operations as the need arises, for example, to establish a radio monitoring station in the Ungava/Labrador area possibly in 1969-70; to further develop telecommunications facilities for the transmission and reception of voice and record traffic to additional stations as required, which involves the administration

of services for government needs and may include public needs as well; and to encourage and support the development of communications by private industry.

Review of 1967 Operations

CHURCHILL

Ship-shore message and marine telephone, public correspondence service have been commissioned on VHF. Automatic morse keying equipment has been installed for radio telegraphy broadcasts of weather and ice conditions.

The Ionospheric Station provided measurements of the ionosphere every 15 minutes throughout the year and furnished support to the Churchill Rocket Range by supplying special data for numerous rocket experiments.

COPPERMINE

Additional air-ground VHF communications frequencies were installed to improve the service provided to aviation. The construction of a transmitter building was completed.

CORAL HARBOUR

Ship-shore telegraphy/telephony communications facilities were established for evaluation purposes during the 1967 navigation season. Installation of a communications control system has been completed.

FROBISHER BAY

Facsimile transmissions of ice charts were provided on a trial basis via low frequency during the 1967 Arctic re-supply operations.

Communications with Hudson's Bay Company out-stations have been converted from double to single side-band operation.

GJOA HAVEN

Work started on the installation of a non-directional beacon (NDB) as an aid to navigation.

INOUCDJOUAC

Communications with Hudson's Bay Company out-stations were converted from double to single side-band operation.

INUVIK

A radioteletype circuit to Sachs Harbour was commissioned. The installation of an approach non-directional beacon for an instrument landing system was completed.

MAYO

Air-ground VHF facilities were installed at the site and the construction of a transmitter building including a two-bay garage was completed.

NORMAN WELLS

The construction of a transmitter building and receiver building was completed.

PELLY BAY

Work started on the installation of a non-directional beacon as an aid to navigation.

RESOLUTE BAY

Installation of a diversity radio reception system for a weather facsimile facility was completed.

TESLIN

Construction of a radio control building was completed.

WATSON LAKE

Construction of a transmitter building was completed.

YELLOWKNIFE

Construction of a transmitter building was completed.

Development of Public Telecommunications Services

The Northern Electric Company supported by Hughes Aircraft Limited completed a major study on domestic satellite communications for the Department of Transport. The use of such a system to serve communities in Northern Canada forms a major part of the study.

Canadian National Telecommunications and the Bell Telephone Company of Canada on a joint basis have expanded the facilities of the military "Polevault" communications system owned by the United States Air Force to provide eleven additional voice channels for civilian use across the Strait of Belle Isle between St. Anthony, Newfoundland, and Goose Bay, Labrador.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada has installed a large telephone exchange telephone service to Yellowknife and Hay River, N.W.T.

During 1967, the Keewatin Telephone System owned by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada has been in operation, centered on Churchill. Fanning out from Churchill are stations at Eskimo Point, Whale Cove, Chesterfield Inlet, Rankin Inlet, Coral Harbour, Baker Lake, and Resolute. The cost of these stations has been recovered from Departments using them based on the usage involved. In locations such as Cambridge Bay, Igloolik, and others, the need for additional communications is being reviewed. Canadian National Telecommunications was granted a licence to establish and operate a radio station to serve the public in the Lady Franklin, N.W.T., area.

Canadian National Telecommunications has established direct distance dialing telephone service to Yellowknife and Hay River, N.W.T.

General

The Air Traffic Control national interphone voice network was extended from Yellowknife to Lady Franklin Point for interconnection with the military-owned "Dew Line" communications system to provide service via the Cambridge Bay Aeradio Station direct to Anchorage and/or Sondrestrom, Greenland.

A Radio Regulations Office was established with a staff of two at Whitehorse, Y.T.

Plans for 1968

ALERT, EUREKA, ISACHSEN, MOULD BAY

Replacement of obsolete high frequency radio communications equipment.

CHESTERFIELD, CORAL HARBOUR

Decommissioning of ship-shore communications services at Chesterfield and the establishment on a permanent basis of a full-time ship-shore communications service from Coral Harbour.

FORT FRANKLIN

Installation of a non-directional beacon (NDB) for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development as an aid to navigation.

FROBISHER

Provision of high frequency radio telephone ship-shore service on 4 MHz (megahertz (megacycles)) to improve radio telephone coverage in Frobisher's service area.

Provision of automatic morse keying equipment to facilitate and improve telegraphy broadcasts of weather, ice and dangers to navigation.

INUVIK

Provision of high frequency radio telegraph ship-shore channel to improve long distance communications in the Western Arctic during re-supply operations.

Installation of an instrument landing system.

MAYO

Construction of a radio control building.

NOTTINGHAM ISLAND

Improvement of communication facilities.

RESOLUTE

Provision of low frequency radio telegraphy ship-shore facilities to improve communications with shipping in Lancaster Sound during Arctic re-supply operations. Satellite work will be extended to the first of the International Scientific Ionospheric satellites (ISIS-A).

WHALE COVE

Installation of a non-directional beacon as an aid to navigation.

WHITEHORSE

Construction of a non-directional radio beacon building.

YELLOWKNIFE

Installation of an instrument landing system.

RESOLUTION ISLAND AND CHURCHILL

Provision of high-frequency radio telephone ship-shore service on 4 MHz to improve radio telephone coverage of Hudson Bay and Strait.

Installation of an instrument landing system at Churchill.

Public Telecommunications Plans for 1968

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada is in the process of planning telephone exchange installations at Sugluk, Hopedale, and East Main. H.F. radio links are to be provided between Gander, Tub Harbour, Triangle, Indian Tickle, and Lodge Bay, as well as ten remote radio links to the Churchill Falls telephone exchange.

Canadian National Telecommunications proposes to establish direct distance telephone dialing to Fort Smith and Pine Point as well as to set up circuitry to permit the Inuvik operator to have direct indialing privileges to Hay River, Yellowknife, Fort Smith and Point Point.

Canadian National Telecommunications also plans to provide additional capacity between Yellowknife and Hay River and also at Coppermine to provide service for exploration development expected in the area. In addition, plans are underway to extend telephone and telegraph services into Vangarda Creek, Ross River area east of Whitehorse.

General

Record traffic originating from locations in the Keewatin Area is being studied, as well as the quality of the voice communications, with a view to providing a recommendation that will satisfy the general needs of the area. While these plans are devoted primarily to providing administrative telecommunications for the Government of Canada, the general public will benefit indirectly. Where operational needs can be economically provided as well, they will be included in the plan.

There are no additional plans for the improvement of community facilities in northern settlements, including Rankin Inlet. However, the Department of Transport is now studying all facets of the Rankin operation. Matters being studied include:

(a) A summation of available statistics on the present volume of air traffic at Rankin Inlet airport;

(b) An estimation of the existing and foreseeable needs for telecommunications services and also for airways facilities such as navigational or other aids; the possibility, from a long range point of view, of moving existing facilities from Chesterfield Inlet to Rankin Inlet;

(c) The need for and possibility of establishing a formal weather reporting program at Rankin Inlet. Because of the proximity to Chesterfield and the apparent need for a limited program, the minimum instrumentation required is being reviewed.

4. Increased Air Services in the Northwest Territories Especially Implementation of East-West Air Routes Taking in Central Arctic Settlements

The Air Transport Committee of the Canadian Transport Commission is arranging for hearings to be conducted at Yellowknife early in July relating to a number of applications by commercial air carriers for additional air services in the North. It is understood that the timing of the hearings has been arranged to follow closely the 37th session of the Council of the Northwest Territories.

5. Installation of NDB's at Whale Cove, Repulse Bay and Mid-Way between Yellowknife or Reliance and Baker Lake for Lateral Air Route Purposes

A program involving the installation of non-directional beacons on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has been under way for some time. It is planned to proceed with an NDB at Whale Cove and Repulse Bay in 1968-69.

Priorities for installation are established by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the Department of Transport endeavours to meet these targets, subject to regional workloads. Neither the Department of Transport nor the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has made plans for the installation of an NDB mid-way between Yellowknife or Reliance and Baker Lake.

June 6, 1968

CONFIDENTIAL -

Not for release before tabling during the 37th Session of Council

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 3

(Second Session, 1968)

STUDY OF BUSINESS ASSISTANCE: ARDA AND ADA PROGRAMS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DISPOSITION

Tabled	To Committee	Accepted as Read	Accepted as Amended	Deferred (to 3 8th Session)	Rejected	Noted not Considered
JUN 27 1968	JUL 9 1968			JUL 9 1968		

STUDY OF BUSINESS ASSISTANCE: ARDA AND ADA PROGRAMS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

During the 35th session, Council requested information on three topics related to business assistance in the Northwest Territories:

1. A comparison between forms of business assistance which are available to the provinces and those which are available to the Northwest Territories;
2. A comparison of what is available to the Maritime provinces with what is available to the Northwest Territories in so far as (i) assistance to individuals, and (ii) general economic planning are concerned.
3. The extension by the Federal Government of such programs as ARDA and ADA to the Northwest Territories.

In response to these requests, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has submitted the following information for Council's consideration.

1. A Comparison Between Forms of Business Assistance.

(a) Federal Programs Available to the Provinces

The question as framed raises the issue of what is meant by assistance to business. If this is interpreted broadly, a wide variety of federal policies and programs which reduce private costs would have to be included in formulating a reply: programs on transportation and communications, education, manpower services, promotional services such as those performed by the Department of Trade and Commerce, and perhaps also programs such as an Unemployment Insurance Fund. Since programs of this kind are available throughout Canada, their benefits are experienced in all provinces. The Industrial Development Bank, which was established to lend to small and medium size businesses, should be given special mention.

In the Northwest Territories, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is developing an integrated program to incorporate economic development. In the provinces, primary responsibility for property and civil rights lies with the provincial governments. At a less general level, the Federal Government has developed a number of agencies to assist the provinces in the solution of specific problems. Thus the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (ARDA) was developed to permit federal assistance to provincial agencies in alleviating the problems of rural areas. The Area Development Agency (ADA) provides assistance in the establishment of manufacturing industries in areas of acute unemployment and generally low incomes. The Atlantic Development Board provides the Federal Government with an agency to foster the economic development of the two million Canadians living in the Atlantic provinces. The Cape Breton Development Corporation was established because there was a threat of massive unemployment in industrial Cape Breton, with its population of 130,000.

At an even more specific level, there have been a number of federal-provincial cost sharing arrangements designed to implement certain nation-wide or local projects. The Roads to Resources Program is one example of a nation-wide program which allowed for direct cost sharing between the Federal and Provincial Governments and private resources companies. Examples of projects which have a regional locus are the Greater Winnipeg Floodway and the South Saskatchewan River Project.

Of the programs mentioned above, only a few, such as the Industrial Development Bank and the placement services of the Department of Manpower, can be viewed as directly assisting business. However, it would be taking a very narrow view if the substantial indirect benefits accruing to business from the other programs mentioned were not given full consideration.

(b) Provincial Programs

Varying from province to province, there are a number of programs assisting business at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. At the most general level, provincial programs of education, public power and transportation, like federal programs which apply generally, reduce private business costs. More specifically, there are instances where provinces may assist in the provision of transportation

necessary to the development of a mine, or in the development of any industry in some other way. Special mention might be given to the following kinds of assistance which are often available in the provinces:

(i) Financial Assistance: as "lenders of last resort", all provinces with the exception of British Columbia make loans and loan guarantees for the purchase of fixed assets and for working capital finance. A number of provincial lending agencies are also authorized to make equity investments, although in practice they rarely choose to do so. The majority of the provincial financing agencies also make available a financial management counselling service to their clients both during and after negotiations.

(ii) Many provincial and municipal governments have made arrangements to provide, usually at cost, serviced industrial land. Several provinces have established programs to provide manufacturing space under either rental or sale and lease-back arrangements. In all three Maritime provinces, fully equipped plants have occasionally been provided on sale and lease-back terms. It should be noted, however, that many of these plants are in financial difficulties and several are no longer in production.

(c) Federal Programs Available in the Northwest Territories

Many of the broad national programs referred to under (a) above have relatively greater impact in the Northwest Territories than in southern Canada. This is particularly true of the aids to navigation both in the sea and in the air provided by the Department of Transport. There are some programs, such as the Industrial Development Bank, which maintain regular offices only in major cities and therefore provide only a limited service for the remote areas, whether they be in the provinces or in the North. There are other cases where conditions in the North differ so greatly from those in the south that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has developed special programs which serve the same broad purposes as the rather more specific sharing programs operating in the South. Thus, under the expanded Northern Roads Program, a network of highways is being built for communication purposes and to provide access to resources. In the provinces the Federal Government has given assistance to communication roads through the Trans-Canada Highway Program, and to resource roads through the Roads to Resources Program. It should be noted that unlike the Northern Roads Program, both latter programs are now drawing to an end. In addition, a wide varity of costs incurred by the Territorial Government are shared between the Federal and Territorial Governments by means of financial agreements somewhat similar to federal-provincial agreements. However, the ARDA and ADA programs are not available in the North for reasons discussed below. It should be noted that the ADA program is not available north of the 55th parallel, i.e., not even in the Peace River District.

In primary resource development in the Northwest Territories, current programs directed toward the development of mineral resources by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development include the Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Program,, the Prospector's Assistance Program and parts of the Northern Roads and Airstrips Programs. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has also been active in encouraging the development of secondary activities throughout the North, and these have proved viable and self-sustaining in some cases despite distances from markets and other inhospitable cost conditions.

Consideration is now being given further programs to assist private business development through the establishment or encouragement of credit facilities, and by other means.

The Department also recognizes the importance of overall economic development planning in the Northwest Territories. Considerable background work which will permit the undertaking of such planning

has already been done. For some years now, an inventory of the resources of northern regions has been compiled. A test manpower survey was undertaken last summer in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the Great Slave Lake area, and it is planned to extend this survey to other regions. The departmental staff has recently been enlarged to give it a better economic planning capability. It is hoped that the Economic Study of the Yukon now under way will provide useful experience for undertaking studies under the more difficult conditions which exist in the Northwest Territories.

(d) Evaluation

It is apparent that not all the programs available to the provinces for the assistance of business and industry are available to the Northwest Territories. However, a variety of programs including some not found in the provinces have already been devised for the North and several existing gaps are in the process of being filled. On the per capita basis, federal assistance to northern residents generally exceeds assistance which is available in the South. Thus, total federal expenditures in the North during recent years have averaged about one per cent of the federal budget. The population of the North on the other hand is only about one quarter of one per cent of the Canadian total. While not all of the federal expenditures in the North can be classified as direct assistance to business, it is safe to conclude that such expenditures either directly or indirectly yield important benefits which create an appropriate climate for business activity.

2. Comparison of what is Available to the Maritime Provinces and to the Northwest Territories in so far as (i) Assistance to Individuals and (ii) General Economic Planning are Concerned

(a) Maritime Provinces

It is difficult to divorce the concept of assistance to individuals from the concept of general economic planning and development. Assistance to individuals by the Federal and Provincial Government is usually provided within the context of a broader framework created to further a regional or national objective. National programs of benefit to both individuals and to the country which apply to the Maritimes include the services of the Department of Manpower, as an example. Specifically, these services relate to the better allocation of the existing labour force relative to employment opportunities, and the upgrading of labour force through retraining so that it is better able to take advantage of changing job opportunities. Obviously, this is good for both the individual and the country, and in addition it is of benefit to the Maritime Provinces as a region. However, it would be most difficult to separate the benefits accruing to each of these levels. Similarly, it would be difficult to separate benefits accruing to various levels from other federal programs.

Because of the chronically depressed economic conditions of that region, special federal programs have been devised for the Atlantic Provinces which, again, are of benefit to individuals living there and to the region as a whole. The Maritime Freight Rates Act has been in force since 1927 to reduce the costs of transportation within the Maritimes and between the Maritimes and Central Canada, and thus aid in the development of the Maritime provinces.

The Atlantic Development Board was organized as an agency specifically concerned with assisting the lagging economy of the Atlantic region. Among the most important ways in which the Board has operated are, firstly, to assist the provincial governments in the provisions of infrastructure, particularly in the capital cost of providing electricity, the cost of building main trunk roads, the cost of producing pure water for processing the produce of the agriculture and fishing industries, and in the provision of services for industrial parks in no case has assistance been given directly to private companies; secondly, the planning division of the A.D.B. has been working on a plan for the region as a whole, but no plan has as yet been made public; thirdly, the A.D.B. has undertaken a large number of studies and is working with other agencies of the Federal Government in dealing with particular problems in the Atlantic region, the responsibility for which may eventually be borne by some other department. It will be noted that the A.D.B. has performed somewhat similar functions for the Maritime Provinces as are being

performed for the Northwest Territories by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Northern Canada Power Commission.

Most recently, the Cape Breton Development Corporation was established in July, 1967, to meet the very special circumstances of a rapidly declining economy. Its objective is to rationalize the production of the Cape Breton coal mines and to assist in the financing and development of industry which can provide employment outside the coal industry and thereby broaden the Island's economic base.

(b) Northwest Territories

Federal programs which apply to the Northwest Territories have already been reviewed in reply to question "1" above. The subject of economic planning has also been dealt with. Some further elaboration may be warranted on the question of assistance to individuals, however.

A characteristic of the Northwest Territories is the existence of a proportionately large indigenous population, a low income population which currently lacks the education and mobility to participate fully in the economic, social and political processes of Canada. Whether it is currently productive or not, this population must be maintained, and the federal welfare budget in this regard is sizable. However, beyond mere maintenance there must be investment in this population to make it more productive. This investment takes the form of federal expenditures on education, health and welfare, housing and contributions to territorial programs which enhance the ability of Eskimos and Indians to deal more effectively with their environment. Particularly relevant has been the assistance given to the establishment of industries largely along co-operative lines.

(c) Extension of Programs such as ARDA and ADA to the Northwest Territories

There has been considerable discussion about the advisability of extending the ADA and ARDA programs into the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory. The Federal Government has decided that neither program should, at present, be so extended. Indeed the Area Development Agency Program does not apply north of the 55th parallel and, therefore, excludes the northern part of the provinces. As an alternative to ARDA and ADA in the north, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development will continue to develop programs which are especially suited to the northern territories. Such programs may not exactly duplicate those in operation in southern Canada, but then conditions are very different. The Department has already undertaken area economic studies as well as studies of particular sectors of the northern economy, and the newly established Economic Staff Group is now undertaking the development of appropriate regional economic planning.

It is generally accepted that the primary basis for economic development in the Northwest Territories will continue to be through the development of primary resources. Accordingly, the Department has devoted its first attention to the development of an overall program of resource development which includes the Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Program, the Prospector's Assistance Program and the majority of the northern roads and airstrips programs.

The Department has also been active in encouraging the development of secondary activities, particularly those which provide employment for the indigenous population. Some of these enterprises have now proved to be viable and self-sustaining despite the cost conditions imposed by distance from markets and inhospitable climate. Consideration is now being given to further programs aimed specifically at providing assistance to private business development through the establishment of assistance in providing credit.

The ARDA program was devised as a means of assisting the provinces in dealing with problems of rural poverty because of the constitutional difficulties of direct federal intervention in the provinces. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

has a direct federal responsibility for alleviating proverty problems in the North and is already undertaking such ARDA type functions as assistance in education, minor roads, forestry development and fire protection, and small scale industry projects. The extension of the ARDA program to the Northwest Territories would only involve a duplication of functions, and there would appear to be no clear advantage to the citizens of that area.

Conditions in the North differ so greatly from those in southern Canada that the Area Development Agency Program would appear inappropriate except with substantial modification. Neither in the Soviet Union nor in the Scandinavian countries has there been any attempt to develop general manufacturing in northern areas although steps have been undertaken to develop those industries which are peculiarly suited to northern conditions. This is the policy of the Federal Government.

June 6, 1968

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SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 4

(Second Session, 1968)

HOSTEL MANAGEMENT

DISPOSITION

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JUN 27 1968	JUL 9 1968	JUL 9 1968				

HOSTEL MANAGEMENT

At its 36th session, Council requested that the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development report on the following aspects of hostel management:

1. Diet in hostels and readjustment of catering finances toward the purchase of a more substantial portion of local meats and fish;

2. Use of local boarding homes for high school students;

3. Maintenance of pupils in separate residences.

1. Diet in Hostels

It has been departmental policy to encourage the administrators of the various pupil residences to make use of whatever local products are available to them: apart from the desirability of providing foods to the pupils which would be familiar to them, the use of local meat and fish is a means whereby local initiative can be encouraged. The Department has had to insist, of course, that the quality of the products be sufficiently high to meet the standards of nutrition set by the Department of National Health and Welfare. This latter department, which sends a dietitian to each pupil residence every year, recommends any improvements to diet which would appear desirable. One of their recommendations over the years has been that all local meats and fish must be properly cooked to reduce or eliminate the risk of carrying any undetected infection occurring in the meat or fish in its raw state. With this provision, the Department has used local products: for example, the Fort McPherson residence has used only local fish. The main problem in this area has been that at certain times of the year local products are unavailable or the quality is poor, and in many locations the prices do not compare favourably with Edmonton prices. The Department will, however, again remind its administrators that they are to use as much local produce as possible. No readjustment of catering finances is necessary because adequate amounts are included in the budget and the selection of food is made locally.

2. Use of Local Boarding Homes

The Department agrees in principle to the suggestion that more emphasis should be placed on the use of local boarding homes for high school students rather than on the expansion of pupil residences. There is, however, very little surplus accommodation in private houses in communities where secondary schools are now established, and regardless of the amount allowed for boarding pupils, this situation would not be completely remedied. It is reasonable to assume that there are a limited number of suitable families who would be prepared to accommodate students if the rates were higher than at present. If a judgment on the desirability of using the local boarding method of accommodating students in order to effect economies in the program is to be made, these economies would be effected only if sufficient homes were found in a settlement to permit the closing down of one of the large residences. If the result of encouraging local boarding will be simply to reduce the enrolment at a large residence, very little, if any, economies would be effected, because the cost of operating the residence would rise in terms of per pupil cost.

Boarding rates must be kept in line with the rates paid under the Child Welfare Program in the North, Indian Affairs Branch programs and our Vocational programs. The Welfare Services rate for foster home care of children over 14 years of age is $2.50 per day and is now being reviewed. (There is justification for their rates being higher than the rates for students.) The Indian Affairs Branch pays rates across the country which vary from $65 to $85 per month, depending on the local conditions. We have found that $80 to $85 per month is the usual rate paid for vocational trainees in private homes in various cities across the country.

The Department is prepared, therefore, to recommend a rate of $2.75 per day for children over 14 years of age. This rate compares favourably with those quoted above.

3. Maintenance of Pupils in Separate Residences

The table below gives the per pupil cost in each of the large pupil residences:

Year 1966

Residence	Capacity	Average Enrolment	Cost Per Pupil Per Annum $
Fleming Hall, Fort McPherson	100	84	2,069
Lapointe Hall, Fort Simpson	150	149	1,705
Bompas Hall, Fort Simpson	50	48	2,998
Breynat Hall, Fort Smith	200	182	1,008
Grollier Hall, Inuvik	250	219	1,511
Stringer Hall, Inuvik	250	297	1,299
Turquetil Hall, Chesterfield Inlet	80	82	1,076
Akaitcho Hall, Yellowknife (1966-67)	200	172	1,803
Churchill (1965-66)	250	206	1,301

For the most part, the difference in cost in places where there are two residences under separate management is caused by the difference in enrolment.

The difference in costs is not great at Inuvik and what difference there is can be attributed to the higher enrolment at Stringer Hall. At Fort Simpson there is a significant cost differential, but within two or three years or possibly sooner, the need for two separate residences at Fort Simpson is expected to disappear and Bompas Hall will probably cease operation as a pupil residence.

There are no plans for uniting the residences at these locations.

Separate residences were established and are maintained by formal agreements with the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches; these agreements cannot be altered or terminated by either party unless 12 months notice is given in writing. When responsibility for the education function is assumed by the Territorial Government, new agreements may be negotiated; these negotiations would provide an opportunity to make certain changes, but they cannot take place until January, 1969, and there would have to be mutual agreement between the parties concerned for the termination of the present agreements and the signing of new ones with the Territorial Government. The Commissioner may be the legal "successor" in respect of these agreements; an opinion on this matter has been requested.

Thus, it would be very difficult to take any rigid position on the questions raised by the suggestion that separate residences be united under one roof and under one management. This probably could not be accomplished except by the complete takeover of the operation of all pupil residences by the Territorial Government.

It is a matter that must be thoroughly discussed at the highest level before any position is established; no action has been taken and no such action is immediately possible.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

May 16, 1968
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SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 5

(Second Session, 1968)

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DISPOSITION

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JUN 27 1968	JUL 8 1968	JUL 8 1968				

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In response to a request made by Council at its 36th session, the Director of Education has prepared the following statement on curriculum development in the school system of the Northwest Territories.

Introduction

Since the inception of a public school system in the Northwest Territories, the curriculum used throughout the district has been a combination of the programs of various provincial areas of southern Canada subject to an extensive degree of adaptation, especially in the lower grades, to suit the needs of the indigenous people. The Mackenzie District has used the Alberta program; the Keewatin the Manitoba program; the Baffin area the Ontario program; and northern Quebec, the program of the Quebec Protestant School System. Students progressing through the schools in these various localities have written such examinations and met such standards as may be in effect in the provincial areas concerned at any given time.

Present Program

The work of adaptation and development of special material for use in the northern school programs has been the result of the combined efforts of the Curriculum Section of the Education Division, Northern Administration Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and individuals or committees of teachers working in the field. A good deal of material has been prepared from both sources and copies of this have been made available to teachers throughout the system. Because little work of this kind has been undertaken anywhere else and the cost of publishing such material is very high due to its limited circulation, the progress made in this work has always been less than many would have liked. However, it is doubtful that much increase in the amount of this material would have been possible even with greatly increased expenditure of funds or a larger number of workers. Independent and knowledgeable observers have frequently expressed commendation for the quality and diversification of the work which has been accomplished.

A northern reading series consisting of sixteen books for the first three years of primary grades, is proceeding very satisfactorily: some of the first books should be produced by September, 1968. The first two books consist of a pre-primer printed in full colour, along traditional lines using a vocabulary control and other accepted principles of reading instruction, and a book consisting of action verbs with appropriate illustrations. In both books the illustrations will be based on the northern environment.

Schools in the North will soon receive copies of My First Speller which has just recently come from the printers. The Language Arts course for the primary division, in which the teaching of English as a second language is integrated with other language activities, is proceeding satisfactorily and these materials will be ready for use next fall. To the Department's knowledge, this is the first time that a language and reading program integrated in all facets, has been attempted for any school system. It should provide a smooth transition from the oral language program to the reading and written program.

When considering the curricular needs of the Northwest Territo school program, one must at all times keep uppermost in one's thinki the peculiar diversity of the school population of approximately 8,000; about 36% are Eskimo, 19% Indian, and about 45% are classified as "other". It can be seen from these figures that nearly one half the children in the Territories are neither Indian nor Eskimo and of this group a very large percentage is of southern Canadian origin. This is particularly true in the Mackenzie District where better than 58% of the student body is neither Indian nor Eskimo. In turn, over 90%

of the student body in most of the Arctic Regions is classified as Eskimo. This diversification factor is one of the most influential in affecting every aspect of the northern school program. Unfortunately, many people in the South, as well as some in the North, seem to forget the presence of this situation. So often in reading or listening to comments on the northern scene, one could easily gain the impression that the entire area was peopled with an Indian or Eskimo population and that other groups were negligible in size.

Basic Problems of Specialized Curriculum Development for the Northwest Territories

The education program of the Northwest Territories, or any other similar region, is confronted with at least four special objectives present only to a limited extent, if at all, in most southern school systems. The objectives and requirements of an ordinary school system are present in the North to the same degree and with the same incidence that they are found elsewhere. However, over and above this, the northern program must:

(a) Allow for the adaptation of regular material, especially at the lower grade levels, to bring it in line with the experience, environment, and needs of a special group of students, in this case the Indian, Eskimo, and Metis children. Without dwelling on this aspect of the school program, the importance of which has often been pointed out, there can be no doubt that extensive adaption must occur in most aspects of the program presented. Southern programs as they stand have very limited use, especially in the primary grades.

(b) To some extent running counter to the necessity for adaptation as outlined in "a" above, it is equally important that the northern curriculum, even with its adaptation, provide a transition for students, especially for the indigenous population. One of our major objectives in the whole northern program is to provide a medium whereby young people from the Indian and Eskimo cultures may provide themselves with an understanding of, and preparation for, participation in a southern type of culture. This is only possible if important elements of the curriculum in all areas of the program emphasize this aspect. A curriculum which failed to provide for such a transition would fail dismally in one of its major responsibilities to at least half our northern students. Building this into our program in the North is a highly skilled and taxing undertaking, since in few places in the world has it been attempted in a manner which is readily applicable to the northern scene.

(c) The third, and to some extent most difficult, special objective for a northern curriculum, stems from the necessity we face to provide non-Indian and Eskimo children with a school program of standards comparable to those of a purely southern-type system and thoroughly viable when transferred to such a system. The large percentage of southern oriented Canadians whose children are being raised in the North, regardless of whether it is for a period of months or for the full period of their school careers, naturally insist that their children receive the same advantages and meet the same requirements as would be the case if they were living in the South. Northerners from the South make it abundantly clear that they are not prepared to accept a "watered down" school program for their children since they realize that within a few years the vast majority of them will be required to take their place in a southern environment and meet southern standards.

(d) The presence of our Indian and Eskimo people with their rich culture and traditions places a heavy demand on the total northern school program to provide an opportunity for the best features of these ancient societies to be retained so that they may have the obvious advantage of being truly representative of the best of both cultures.

> To achieve this result in a program which by its very nature tends to overshadow the traditional ways of age-old societies is incredibly difficult. Many will argue from very sound bases that such development cannot be artificially planned; that it tends to be largely incidental; that the decisions are made virtually unconsciously by the members of the minority societies, not by any deliberate intervention on the part of the dominant group. Nevertheless, this objective must be maintained throughout all aspects of curriculum planning in our northern schools.

It is hoped that the references to these four special objectives as underlined above will serve to emphasize the complexity of the task which confronts curriculum planners in the northern scene and to provide some basis of explanation for what is sometimes referred to as the "glacially slow progress" in the development of a northern curriculum. When we speak of a "northern curriculum", we should not envisage something which is narrowly and restrictively "northern" but a program which is constructively Canadian peculiarly suited to the needs of northern students. Any other approach represents a serious disservice to those we are here to serve.

"Youth Must be Served"

Everyone of us today is made very aware of the divergence in the needs and aspirations of the younger generation as contrasted with those of their parents. One of the most typical developments of the past fifteen years is the enormous pressure which this divergence has placed upon society in all parts of the world. In the North this is as true as it is anywhere else. The only difference is that our northern youth are not as yet quite as vocal in their demands as youth in other parts of the world. Nevertheless, we cannot afford to overlook the fact that this divergence is present and growing. We would be performing our duty most inadequately if we were to present a program to the youth of the North based upon standards and requirements suggested solely by the adults of the area. So often mothers and fathers express desires and aspirations for their youngsters which are, for the most part, a reflection of what they hope and wish the youngsters would accept, rather than a reflection of what the young people themselves need and insist upon. It would be comparatively easy for us to design a northern program which resulted in the young people of the North being trapped in the North throughout coming years because we had failed to provide them with the things they know they need to make them free. Language can be one of the most restricting of all factors which surround such a generation. At all costs we must make sure that these young people are given the greatest possible access to every opportunity present in the Canadian society. Command of language, either French or English, perhaps both, must be built into every facet of the school program or else we serve our native youngsters badly. This in no sense implies an attempt to eradicate or destroy their own tongues.

The Future of Curriculum Planning in the Northwest Territories

It is assumed that when the new Department of Education for the Government of the Northwest Territories, as established under the Director of Education and the Territorial Government, assumes responsibility for the education program in the Territories, the work of curriculum planning will proceed. Present plans call for the establishment of a curriculum section with a staff of specialists trained and experienced in education in the various important fields included in our program. This section, presumably, will carry on the work which is at present underway in the Curriculum

Section of the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in Ottawa. During the coming months it is planned to:

(1) Decide the size and type of organization required for curriculum work in the territorial Department of Education;

(2) Recruit staff for the positions which are established from our present staff, both in the field and in the Branch, and from the provinces;

(3) Secure professional advice on trends which should be followed in the curriculum work from:

(a) the present teaching and curriculum staff;

(b) comparable curriculum departments in provincial organizations, where such exist;

(c) education departments and faculty members in various universities where research and curriculum development in related fields is underway;

(4) Determine the needs and aspirations of the younger generation and apply them to the curriculum.

It should be understood that under the new organization revolutionary and extreme changes are not anticipated. Instead, we hope to proceed carefully and thoughtfully along present lines or along new lines which may be established from time to time as new information or advice is received. The development of an effective curriculum section in this department will be a slow and careful procedure directed at all times toward the achievement of the objectives outlined above, seeking solutions to the problems that confront us, and coupled with the usual objectives of a modern school curriculum.

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DEBATES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Thursday, June 27, 1968

Published under the authority of the
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1968

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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1968

The Council of the Northwest Territories was convened in Yellowknife at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, June 27th, 1968, for the second session, 1968, this being the 37th session.

All members were present.

---Prayers

COMMISSIONER'S OPENING ADDRESS

As I address this 37th session of the Council of the Northwest Territories, I can say with confidence that our Government is developing rapidly, but in a progressive and orderly manner. We are taking on increased responsibilities and moving towards a government responsible to a responsive people.

It has been said that "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." I am constantly aware that the foundations we are laying now are vital in establishing a government structure that will remain geared to the needs of northerners.

I would like at this time to extend my heartiest congratulations to Prime Minister Trudeau on the occasion of his successful election. Northerners have listened with great interest to the recent election campaign and have noted the attention displayed by Canadians in all walks of life. I would also like to congratulate Mr. Bud Orange on his election as the Member of Parliament for the Northwest Territories. The next few years will be very important and it will be up to all northerners to support and make full use of our Member of Parliament.

And I would also at this time like to extend my congratulations to the Honourable Arthur Laing, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, on his re-election.

During the past 60 days we could not help noticing the interest generated by the three northern candidates in matters pertaining to the new territorial administration and to this Council. I welcome this development as it serves to point out the increasingly important role the Territorial Council and Government play in northern Canada. As a matter of fact, about 70 per cent of the candidates' proposals were matters concerning this Council. I raise this matter at this time to illustrate that territorial residents are turning more and more to the Northwest Territories administration. However, I would suggest that northerners should make full use of our M. P. at Ottawa as I am sure he would welcome any and all representations.

Transfer of Administrative Responsibility from Federal to Territorial Government

The Honourable Members will, I know, share my deep personal satisfaction in the announcement made on June 12th by the Minister, the Honourable Arthur Laing, concerning the transfer to territorial administrative responsibility of major services such as education, welfare, municipal services and the development of local government, which until now

have been performed by the Northern Administration Branch of Mr. Laing's Department. This transfer was one of the major recommendations of the Carrothers Commission.

In some ways we may have come to take for granted that this major step would be taken. This would be a natural assumption arising from the Federal Government's approval of the move of the Territorial Government from Ottawa to Yellowknife. It would also arise from the many discussions that have taken place during the past year within Council concerning future plans for the development of the territorial public service. All of you have been familar with the long planning process which has been going ahead steadily as a cooperative project of our own staff and the Northern Administration Branch. Nevertheless, until June 12th all of this was simply planning and we could not be certain of the outcome for the Mackenzie or for the Arctic.

With the Minister's statement of June 12th, he has confirmed in positive terms not only the transfer of administrative responsibility but also the target dates for the transfer: April 1st, 1969, in the Mackenzie and April 1st, 1970, in the Arctic. While a very great deal remains to be done to achieve this transfer, we now may be certain that it will indeed come to pass and that the important thing for us now is to prepare ourselves carefully and well for the acceptance of this heavy but happy responsibility. The Minister's statement also means the acceptance of the Carrothers recommendation that "the Northwest Territories not be divided now," and leaves this question open, as the Commissioners proposed, for reconsideration at a later time. This means it is now up to us to rise to the challenge to provide to every citizen of these Territories the best government and the most effective government that we can possibly devise.

Up to now the major responsibility for the provision of programs and services has been discharged by the federal department. This responsibility will soon be ours. We have the advantage of working from a territorial capital and I am confident that we can provide good government. At the same time we must not underestimate the problems and the need for every resident of the Territory to pull his full weight in order that we may do our share. The transfer of these responsibilities to our government is evidence of the trust and confidence which the people of the Territory, the Minister and the Government of Canada, have reposed in us. We must not fail.

A most important part of this trust for the Territorial Government in its new role concerns the native people who constitute about 60 per cent of our population. know that this was a primary consideration for the Government, and our Minister in particular, in reaching a decision with respect to division of the Territories. The course chosen was that which, at this time, was considered most likely to enable the native people to acquire experience in the democratic processes of government at both the territorial and community level. The welfare, advancement and full participation of the native people is a joint responsibility of the Territorial and Federal Governments. We, for our part, must do everything we can in order that persons of Indian and Eskimo origin may feel that this is their government, that they may have free and ready access to us at all times, in order that they may participate fully in the decisions we shall be called upon to make. It will be up to us to create an environment, to give encouragement and support by all the means

at our disposal, in order that the progress of the Indian and Eskimo people in recent years may be maintained and continued. I have confidence that the spirit of this Council, the full support of the Federal Government, and above all the full participation of the native people themselves, will enable this trust to be discharged fully and faithfully.

I know you would wish me to pay tribute to the dedication and contribution of those in the federal service who have worked with us, helped us to grow, and provided a foundation upon which we can build. The popular concept of any government department, in whatever government, is that it serves above all to perpetuate itself. We have seen going on before our eyes over the past few years a federal department dedicated to turning over much of its responsibility. There has not been the slightest evidence of obstruction, and no holding back. On the contrary, there has been wholehearted and unselfish cooperation. It is my privilege to pay sincere tribute to the many achievements of the federal administration, and I look forward with confidence to an effective partnership with those of our friends and colleagues in the federal departments, both here and in Ottawa, who will be serving the Federal Government's continuing responsibilities in the North.

The Minister also announced that the three regions now in the Mackenzie district would be amalgamated into two regions: the Fort Smith region and the Inuvik region. This will minimize the impact upon Fort Smith which could have resulted from the choice of Yellowknife as the capital. We are forming a three-level structure of government which will abolish the district offices. There will be the headquarters level at Yellowknife, four regional offices and area offices which will have an expanding responsibility.

I would like to announce that Ewan Cotterill will take over as Regional Administrator for the Fort Smith region and George Thompson will become the Regional Administrator for the Inuvik region.

In order to cope with the greatly increased workload that the transfer of responsibilities for the Eastern Arctic will entail, the Government will create a new position, that of Assistant Commissioner, later this year. The appointee will be resident at Frobisher Bay and will have a small headquarters staff to assist him. The line of command will be Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner.

Construction of Office Accommodation and Housing for Public Servants

Our expanding public service necessitates an increase in office accommodation and housing. We have completed work on sections of the Keewatin Building, which was previously the bowling alley building, and a number of our offices are presently located there. We will completely take over the Dorset Building, which is the old St. Pat's Elementary School, as soon as school is over and use it until more permanent space is available. An extra floor is being added to the Cunningham Building, which is adjacent to the Y. K. Food Centre. We have moved out of the houses which we used during the winter for temporary office accommodation.

We have reached an agreement with Solar Construction Ltd. of Edmonton to build and lease to the Government office space in a new four-storey building in Yellowknife. We will lease 30,000 square feet of floor space on the top

three floors at the rate of $4.46 per square foot annually. The lease runs for 20 years, and at the end of that time the Government has a purchase option at the nominal fee of $1.00. Construction is to start immediately, in the central commercial district of Yellowknife, and the completion date is scheduled for May 1st, 1969.

In addition to building a number of new houses in Yellowknife, we will also rent the majority of the suites in a 70-unit apartment building which is scheduled for completion next summer. We will lease 24 attached garden homes which are now under construction and will be completed this August.

Expansion of Public Service

I would also like to report that to assist us in recruiting for department heads we have engaged two firms. Lamond Dewhurst and Associates are assisting us in recruiting a Personnel Director, and P. S. Ross is helping us in the selection of the Head of our Department of Industry and Development.

The staff of the Territorial Government continues to grow and we welcome many new faces across the Territories. Last November I pointed out that 1968 would be the crucial year for us and that all possible steps must be taken to properly plan for the coming year. While not wanting to minimize or detract from the physical transfer, "the move from Ottawa to Yellowknife", I stated at that time that the establishing of new departments and recruiting of many people new to the Territories, working out new communication routes, et cetera, under very different circumstances, would be difficult. It was early this year before many of our staff were finally housed and only last month before all our employees found proper office accommodation. We have lost some people and this is to be regretted, but it is not without precedent. Many federal departments and private businesses in the North have been hit even harder. We must remember that not every one is able to live in the North, while others move on for a variety of reasons. We shall, however, continue to extend our staff and service to northerners. If we face temporary setbacks, I am confident we will gain from each experience.

Northern living is much different from that of the South. It has not taken us long to realize that we as a government must increase our program of providing indoor and outdoor facilities. There is much to be done in this field. Studies of living conditions in other Arctic communities throughout the world indicate that major attention is being focused on this very problem. As a government it is our responsibility, if not our duty, to provide the leadership and support necessary to make available for all territorial residents the necessary means for increased recreation facilities.

TravelArctic Symbol

I have been especially pleased with the wide acceptance of our new TravelArctic polar bear symbol. The symbol now appears on the letterheads of several companies, restaurant menus, stationery, and other printed material. We have prominently displayed it at exhibits at Vancouver, Seattle, and at the Mayors Conference at Edmonton with favourable response. The symbol is also now being used on the airplanes of Nordair, Pacific Western Airlines, Transair, Northwest Territorial Airways and Wardair. We have also sent seat-pack pamphlets to the three major scheduled airlines.

Plans are for even more extensive use of the symbol this summer by Northern Transportation Company, Byers Transport, Canadian Coachways, and on the ferry which goes back and forth from Fort Providence.

I might mention that on May 23rd, our polar bear symbol won an excellence award at Graphica '68 in Toronto. Graphica is the Canadian National Exhibition of advertising, editorial design and T.V. graphics of the Art Directors Clubs of Canada, and the authority most concerned with graphic excellence in the industry.

The polar bear symbol won out over 750 other submissions. It was especially cited for its "clean, bold simplicity".

Tourism

Following in the wake of our successful tourist promotion project, I have recommended to the Minister a program of tourist development for the Northwest Territories. This program was developed by the Territorial Administration and has been presented to the Federal Government requesting that necessary funds be made available for its implementation.

The proposed program would be an integrated one which will develop the tourism potential of every area in the Northwest Territories, beginning in the Southern Mackenzie but reaching out within a five-year period along the entire length of the Mackenzie River, into the Delta, all of the Keewatin and the whole of the Western and Eastern Arctic.

Phase 1 in 1969 implements portions of the Baker Report, "a master plan for the development of tourist and recreation potentials along the Mackenzie and Yellowknife Highways." Mr. Baker prepared this report in 1966 for the Territorial Government. Since then a number of new roads have been developed, including the Fort Smith Highway, the Pine Point Highway, and the Ingraham Trail, and work is underway on the Fort Simpson Highway. The master plan will be updated to include these highways and future highways and extensions as they are completed.

During the five-year program, a succession of master plans would be developed and implemented, providing funds are available for the Eastern, Central and Western Arctic, as well as a special plan for the Mackenzie Delta. The major elements of the Baker plan illustrate the scope and nature of tourism development which can be expected throughout the Territories, keeping in mind that each plan is to be unique to the area it covers.

The major elements include an improved entry complex at the 60th Parallel and the development of the Cataracts Territorial Park, which will encompass such scenic attractions as Alexandra and Louise Falls, the Grumbler Rapids, Escarpment Creek, Dead Man's Canyon, Lady Evelyn Falls and Kakisa Lake. Also included are more than a dozen campgrounds; some 265 picnic tables at 28 different locations; 34 points of interest associated with geological and physiographic features, vegetation patterns, and cultural and historic factors; 2 major nature trails; dual-purpose campground and trailer sites; and a number of canoe routes covered by individual pamphlets. All facilities will be designed to ultimate capacity with actual development proceeding in accordance with the increased demand. Local communities will be given every encouragement to participate.

Celebration of Territorial Centennial

In Phase 2 we will fully realize the tourist development potential of our 1970 Northwest Territories Centennial.

During the 1970 celebrations we will play host to visitors who will be invited to "Come North of 60 in '70."

One of the most important projects planned for the Centennial is a program of exchange visits to take place between the Eastern and Western regions of the Northwest Territories, as well as between the Arctic and Sub-Arctic Regions. This northern adaption of the "See Canada First" approach will make visitors and hosts of large numbers of northerners.

We will also introduce leading Canadians and international figures to our Northland. We hope that the Prime Minister and the ten provincial Premiers will visit the Northwest Territories during our Centennial Year. We also expect that many thousands of people from all over the rest of Canada and the United States will be attracted to join us in our celebrations.

Special temporary and improved temporary facilities will be geared to meet the demands of the visitors.

We have been assured now that the Arctic Winter Games will go ahead in Yellowknife in 1970 and that the whole of the top of the continent will be participating in them. Although not a part of this five-year program, the games will nonetheless be a major drawing card for the visitor industry during the Centennial Year.

Among the more spectacular proposals for Centennial Year are: an international championship marathon tandem canoe race down the Mackenzie River from Fort Providence to the Arctic Ocean; an Arctic Ocean cruise from Europe into the Baffin Island - Hudson Bay regions, and a 1970 version of the Centennial Barge and Tug fitted with either an Alexbow or Gibson-Grinder, to travel across the Arctic Coast and into Hudson Bay to visit Keewatin communities.

Parklands

I fully concur with the policy on national parks taken by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, particularly in respect of the "core and reserve area" concept. This allows for the reservation of areas of high potential as wilderness parkland for possible inclusion in the national parks system without removing them from mineral development before adequate exploration. There is great value at present and for the future in integrating development of parklands at the federal, territorial and local levels of government. It is proposed that we work with the National and Historic Parks Branch to establish the core and reserve for three new national parks in the Northwest Territories in 1970, as well as to create a number of territorial parks. The Commissioner would have the authority to remove from park status any portion of territorial parks which exploration shows to be worthy of development.

Date of Centennial Holiday

On July 15th, 1870, the Order in Council creating the Northwest Territories as part of the Dominion of Canada took effect. I intend to declare this day a holiday in the year 1970 and many of our celebrations will be planned to coincide with this historic date.

The July 15th date is not ideal for an annual holiday, and I will seek Council's advice on an appropriate date

which would perhaps break up the long winter months.

I believe our Centennial celebrations will provide an unparalleled opportunity to develop a spirit of unity within the Territories and between the residents of the Territories and the rest of Canada.

Phase 3 of the five-year program will be the implementation, finances permitting, from 1971 to 1974 of the master plans being formulated for the Keewatin and Eastern Arctic, as well as further development in the West.

Throughout the periods of Phase 1 and Phase 2, our Tourism Division will be making an extensive overview survey of supply and demand prospects for tourism and outdoor recreation. Programs for the final three years will be based on the experience gained during Centennial Year.

I believe the great importance to the North of this entire tourist development program is that it is a valuable investment in an industry which has the most immediate financial potential for the people now residing in the Northwest Territories. I am certain that private investment capital will follow the government's lead and that enterprising people will develop many different types of facilities necessary to the tourist industry, but beyond the scope of government services.

Official Visits

I am especially pleased with the increasing number of important visitors to the Northwest Territories. On May 11th Yellowknife was honoured with the arrival of the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Canada's 15th Prime Minister. Mr. Trudeau's visit was particularly significant as his Yellowknife stop was on his first official trip since becoming Prime Minister of Canada. Over 1,000 people turned out at the airport to see him and 500 more at a small ceremony to mark the occasion of his visit. As your Commissioner, it was my pleasure to present on your behalf a gift depicting our new Tourist symbol in the form of a polar bear rug. The Prime Minister's visit was a busy one to say the least. However, we did manage to spend some time discussing matters of mutual interest pertaining to the North. Many of the points raised concerned matters discussed in previous Territorial Council sessions.

In May we were honoured by the visit of Mr. A. Bogh Andersen, the Danish Ambassador to Canada, along with K. Holm Pedersen, the Danish Vice-Consul in Canada. The Ambassador was given an extensive tour of Yellowknife, which included a visit to Giant Yellowknife and Con Mines. He was given a helicopter view of the town, a dinner by the Yellowknife Board of Trade, lunch at Akaitcho Hall with the students, and he also visited some Danish people in the community before departing.

I personally favour an exchange of visits with other countries that make up the Arctic community. I can certainly see great value in an exchange of information and personnel between the representatives of the different governments.

On June 19th and 20th we welcomed a group of 90 legislators and administrators, mostly from the western section of the United States, who were generally involved in resource development and were particularly interested in water resources.

After a short stop at Fort Smith, the group had longer stays at Yellowknife and Inuvik. At the same time, the American Consul General in Calgary, Valdemar Johnson, visited Yellowknife.

During this Council session, on July 4th, we will be visited by a group of 40 members of the Alberta Provincial Legislature. I am most happy to see so many more groups including the Northwest Territories on their itineraries.

Canadian Transport Commission Hearings

Shortly after this session prorogues, a very important meeting of the Canadian Transport Commission will take place in Yellowknife under the chairmanship of Mr. J. W. Pickersgill. Mr. Pickersgill has already visited Yellowknife, Norman Wells, Inuvik, Cambridge Bay and Frobisher Bay, to familiarize himself with some of the transportation problems. Mr. Gilchrist and I accompanied him on his western visit and Mr. John Parker joined him during the eastern part of the trip.

The hearings are scheduled to begin on July 10th in Yellowknife, and July 24th in Frobisher Bay. The Board will be investigating a great variety of questions related to the air industry, involving such matters as air services, provision of landing strips, and freight costs. Timed as they are, the hearings should provide Council with an excellent opportunity to discuss any air transportation problems with the Commission members.

Official Tours

I am very pleased to report that our tour of the North following the last Council session was extremely successful. We received a tremendous amount of press coverage, and the trip has generated many valuable ideas. We are now in the process of producing a comprehensive publication which will give a running account of the trip with accompaning photographs, and will include the reports of the various committees we established to recommend means of coping with difficult problems in the North. This publication should be ready in July and we plan to distribute it to all persons who were on the trip and to members of the press. We will also make it available to the general public.

In line with my policy of going directly to the people to discover their needs and aspirations and to explain the goals of their government to them, I will be going to both the Western and Eastern Arctic for extensive tours some time after Council prorogues. During the Western Arctic visit I hope to cover as many of the settlements from Sachs Harbour to Igloolik as possible. Included in the places I will visit in the Eastern Arctic will be the Belcher Islands, Cape Dorset, Lake Harbour, Frobisher Bay, Pangnirtung, Port Burwell, Broughton Island, Padloping, Cape Dyer and Clyde River.

Liquor Board of Inquiry

I am pleased to report to Council that the Liquor Board of Inquiry which will investigate liquor administration and liquor related problems, has now been established with terms of reference. The composition of the Board is as follows: Chairman is J. J. Choquette, Executive Director, Canadian Association of Provincial Liquor Commissioners. The members of the Board are the Right

Reverend H. G. Cook, Anglican Bishop of the Mackenzie; Mayor Dunn Godwin of Hay River; and Mr. G. M. Rennie, Manager of the Hudson's Bay Company store at Frobisher Bay. The secretary is T. G. Robinson, Superintendent of the N.W.T. Liquor System.

The general purpose of the Board is to make a full inquiry into policy, legislation and administration relating to the manufacture, sale, distribution and consumption of spiritous, vinous and malt liquors within the Northwest Territories, and to report their findings and recommendations to the Commissioner. The Board of Inquiry will report specifically on:

1. Merchandising policies and practices of the Government Liquor System;

2. Licensing policies and practices in the Northwest Territories;

3. Operation of licensed premises;

4. Local option;

5. Persons or classes of persons entitled to consume liquor, or prohibited from consuming;

6. Enforcement practices;

7. Social aspects of relevant legislation and administration;

8. Advertising and promotion sale of liquor;

9. Hours of sale;

10. Other aspects of liquor control which the Board of Inquiry, in the performance of its task, may encounter and deem to deserve special consideration.

Musk-Oxen

The Council committee studying the musk-oxen situation, which consists of Deputy Commissioner Parker as Chairman, and Councillors Lyle Trimble and Simonie, held successful public meetings at Grise Fiord and Resolute from April 21st to April 23rd. The committee will table a progress report and is continuing to study this complex problem. Deputy Commissioner Parker advises me that a complete report will be presented at the next session for Council's consideration.

The Deputy Commissioner also visited Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Igloolik and Frobisher Bay in the Eastern Arctic, as well as visiting Ottawa for discussions on the fiscal agreement.

In April, I went to Ottawa with the Task Force Report and presented my recommendations to the Minister and senior members of the Department. I have also visited Fort Providence, Fort Smith, Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, Cambridge Bay and Hay River. In addition, I flew out to Vancouver for talks with the Minister on matters of tourist

development and the forthcoming Centennial celebrations.

I am pleased to announce that Deputy Commissioner Parker has been appointed to the Board of Northern Transportation Company Limited. I am sure this will establish a valuable communication link. I am also pleased to inform you that my Executive Assistant, Clarence Gilchrist, has been appointed to the Committee on Human Resources established by the Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines and Resources.

I have received word from Claude Grenier, the Crafts Development Officer at Rankin Inlet, that he has been given a substantial grant from the Canada Council for his research and publication work on Eskimo ceramic art. I strongly recommended to the Canada Council that this bursary be given and I believe it to be most deserving.

Youth

I would like at this point to say a few words about the tremendous work being done all over the Northwest Territories by and for our young people. I am sure you have all heard of the success of our now famous Inuvik cross-country ski team. They are gaining worldwide recognition and have at all times been excellent ambassadors for Canada's Northland. Every bit of credit that these hardworking youngsters have gained is well-deserved and special plaudits should be reserved for their capable coach, Bjorder Pettersen.

A very important youth event will take place at Prelude Lake near Yellowknife from August 3rd to August 10th, when the first Arctic and Northern Scout Jamboree will be held. About 900 boys are expected from all over the North, including Greenland and Alaska.

We are cooperating to the fullest with the Boy Scouts wherever we can be of assistance, and we have promised to contribute Great Slave Lake trout, buffalo meat, some N.W.T. cufflinks, territorial crests and decals, "Explore Canada's Arctic" booklets and "North of 60" buttons. I am sure you will all be very glad to hear that for the Scout Jamboree the Boy Scouts will be using a toque from the Eastern Arctic as their official cap, and that their official badge on the back of a pure blue scarf has the polar bear tourist symbol on it. The latter was entirely the idea of the Boy Scouts themselves.

Believe me, our Girl Guides are by no means lagging behind. Miss Kathryn Anson, the Girl Guide Commissioner for the Yukon and Northwest Territories, informs me that membership throughout the Northwest Territories has now grown to 1,294 girls. On a recent visit to Frobisher Bay, Miss Anson was able to establish two districts in the Eastern Arctic and to recruit two district commissioners. May I, at this time, assure the Girl Guides that the Territorial Government stands ready to provide continued and increased assistance to their association.

I am sure that you all agree that these constructive youth activities are of great value and we should encourage them wherever possible.

Transfers of Senior Departmental Staff

I would like at this time to comment on some of the recent changes concerning senior Departmental staff in Ottawa. Mr. Ernest Coté recently transferred to the Department of Veterans' Affairs after many years of distinguished service with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. It was during Deputy Minister Coté's tenure of office that many of the territorial advances were made. He was, and still is, a true friend of the North.

Mr. John MacDonald has moved up as Deputy Minister and I am sure Council joins me in wishing him success. Personally, I look forward to a continuation of the warm friendly relations that have existed between the Department and our Government.

Mr. Frank Carter, a most forward-looking, dedicated civil servant, has moved to the Privy Council. It was Mr. Carter who 2 1/2 years ago authored the first Departmental paper recommending the transfer of responsibility from federal to territorial administration. He will return briefly during this session for the last time to assist Council in their deliberations. He will be missed.

Mr. Evan Armstrong, a senior officer of the Department, has been appointed as the new Director of the Northern Administration Branch and I hope to welcome him later on during this session.

The last session of Council certainly followed the trend of more recent sessions by presenting your administration with a heavy load of important requests for action. I am now pleased to inform Council of action which has been taken; and, as previously, a number of your requests have been dealt with in the form of sessional papers and recommendations to Council Services.

Radiotelephone

Council requested that Canadian National Telecommunications be asked to install a radiotelephone unit at Paulatuk. The Paulatuk installation would fall in the category of Department of National Health and Welfare facilities and could be included as part of their single sideband radio network. Since this would constitute a new installation, CNT has referred it to the Department of Transport and is prepared to proceed with work as soon as approval is obtained.

One of the problems that was brought to my attention during the tour after the last session, was unsatisfactory radiotelephone services at Spence Bay. I brought this to the attention of CNT, and they have now made considerable improvements. A radio group has been sent from Hay River to Spence Bay to upgrade the antenna system and install a remote control for the radiotelephone

in the nursing station. A much more favourable working agreement has also been established with the operator.

Increase in Power of Radio Station at Frobisher Bay

Council asked that the power of radio station CFFB in Frobisher Bay be increased. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has informed me that they plan to increase the power from 40 to 250 watts during the summer of 1969. They point out, however, that this increase in power will not necessarily extend coverage of CFFB to other Eastern Arctic settlements. They will have to continue to rely on shortwave. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has made a proposal to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to establish lowpower FM stations in isolated communities of the Central and Eastern Arctic that cannot be served by mediumwave services of the CBC.

These stations would be licensed to local bodies. The CBC would supply them with tape recorded programs and help train Eskimo announcers and operators. The stations would be equipped with receivers to monitor the northern shortwave services, and rebroadcast their programs on FM. Also, the CBC is presently assessing its shortwave operations and is aiming at improvement in the quality of the signal and the number of programs broadcast.

I am very much concerned that a comprehensive program of radio and television services be developed in the Northwest Territories. To that end I will be going to Ottawa at the end of the summer for direct discussions with Mr. George Davidson, President of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. A thorough report on this subject will be made to Council at its next session.

New Townsite for Rae

Following an extensive discussion at the last session of the situation at Rae, I promised Council that I would ask the Minister for a further study of the many problems involved in creating a new townsite which would include a school and pupil residence. The Minister has instructed that a paper be prepared to be put before Council outlining the entire situation at Rae. The Minister pointed out that three consultants have prepared detailed and comprehensive reports on the existing settlement at Rae and proposed alternative sites, and that each consultant came to the same conclusion. The various problems are again being discussed with these consultants in order to prepare a paper which will set forth for Council all of the alternatives and their costs. In addition, the question of the maximum population the existing settlement could accommodate is being investigated.

I would remind Council that in any case nothing can be done on the site at the present time because there is no money in the estimates to cover further construction.

Education

Council has asked that a full system of consultation between teachers and parents be developed. B. C. Gillie, Head of our Department of Education, has referred this matter to the regional superintendents of schools, principals and teachers of one-room schools throughout the Mackenzie District. He has pointed out that it has always been the policy of teachers and principals in the Mackenzie District to establish as frequent and close a relationship with parents as circumstances permit, but that difficulties in communications, geography and linguistics often make this difficult. Mr. Gillie has instructed the education staff to have two consultations a year where possible, and to ensure adequate parental consultation when a student is moving from elementary school to high school, or from isolated schools to centers such as Yellowknife.

Council requested that the schools at Coppermine and Cambridge Bay offer grades VII and VIII classes. Arrangements are now proceeding for grades VII and VIII classes at both of these schools for the 1968-69 school year.

A study was requested of the difference in cost between the school for Aklavik and those proposed for Pangnirtung and Cape Dorset. The schools vary widely in area, with Aklavik having 30,730 square feet, Pangnirtung 16,000 square feet, and Cape Dorset 15,000 square feet. The contract price for Aklavik is $1,084,829 or $35 a square foot; the consultant's budget estimate for the proposed addition to Pangnirtung is $762,000, or $48 a square foot; and Cape Dorset is estimated at $670,000, or $40 a square foot.

Several factors account for the variations. First, Aklavik and Cape Dorset are more accessible than Pangnirtung. Also, the projects at Pangnirtung and Cape Dorset are additions to existing buildings and construction costs are higher than for a separate structure such as the Aklavik school. In addition, tenders for the Aklavik school were called in July, 1967, and construction and labour costs have risen sharply since that time.

Plans are proceeding to re-open the Arctic Red River school in September, 1968. The teacher who was resident in that community is leaving shortly and every effort is being made to fill the position from among teachers being recruited for the next school year.

Electrical Services in Arctic Red River

The people of Arctic Red River also brought to our attention the deficiency in electrical services to that community. Poles for distribution lines are now erected on the site. The power house is erected on blocks and aggregate and cement will be brought up-river by barge at the start of navigation for concrete footings and floor. Also to be delivered by barge are installation and distribution system material from Hay River, and two power plants from Inuvik. The project is scheduled to be completed by September 1st, 1968.

Fire Protection

Council requested various actions concerning fire fighting and protection in the Northwest Territories. An information item has been sent to you concerning some of these problems.

The Member for Mackenzie North was particularly concerned with the proper protection of government and judicial records at Yellowknife. A fireproof room has now been completed for the Mining Recorder's office. When this office moves back into the building presently occupied by the Yellowknife Regional Office, the concrete vault, which was originally built to house the records, will provide the necessary protection.

The Department of Public Works is now preparing plans, specifications and estimates for improved and enlarged accommodation for the Department of Justice in the Federal Building at Yellowknife. Included in the plans is a vault which will be fireproofed and of sufficient size to handle their records.

As far as the Land Titles records are concerned, our Legal Adviser feels that sufficient protection is afforded by the sprinkler system in the Cunningham Building and that the books themselves are particularly fire resistant. He advises that operations with a vault would be quite difficult because of the need for the public to have access to the records every working day. The Land Titles records were microfilmed in September and Mr. Smith follows a program of updating the microfilming.

Water Points in Fort McPherson

Council also asked that allotted water points in Fort McPherson be completed and put into service. Two water points are in operation at the present time. An additional two are on the site and will be in operation after the first barge this summer delivers the water tanks from Hay River. Two new water points will be constructed this summer, bringing the total number to six.

Roads

I am pleased to announce that a contract for $15,000 has been let for the cutting of a survey road for the first 60 miles from Fort Simpson toward Trout Lake on the proposed Simpson-Fort Nelson road.

Council requested a report on the annual maintenance costs for the road between Apex Hill and Frobisher Bay main base. Over the last two years, annual maintenance costs have averaged $31,648. This includes equipment and labour costs.

It was pointed out at the last session that shale used for topping roads constructed at Fort McPherson was deteriorating rapidly and that gravel would be preferable. The Administrator of the Mackenzie has informed me that a consultant will be hired this summer to conduct an air photo study of the Fort McPherson area to outline areas suitable for ground exploration for granular material. Depending on the results of this exploration and the distance of the supply of gravel from the settlement, it will be decided if gravel should be used or if an alternate method such as soil-cement mixture should be used to stabilize the road surface.

Establishment of a Satellite Community at Eskimo Point

Council requested an inquiry into the feasibility of establishing a satellite community at Eskimo Point. A complete re-survey covering the regions from Eskimo Point to Repulse Bay and from Coral Harbour to Baker Lake has been planned by the Area Economic Survey Section of the Industrial Division. Mr. D. Radojicic, who will be in charge of this survey, has been alerted to the special problems of Eskimo Point. He has already met with representatives of the Arctic District office and the Welfare Division for preliminary discussions. A preliminary report should be ready by July.

Engineering Study to Determine Site of Permanent Settlement at Bathurst Inlet

Council requested that a study be made of the Bathurst Inlet region for the summer of 1968 to determine a better building site for a permanent settlement. There is general agreement that a permanent settlement in Bathurst Inlet is required.

The Eskimos of Bathurst must be provided the same benefits as Eskimos in the other Western Arctic settlements. Our figures indicate that there are at present some 175 Eskmos in various camps around the Inlet. School children are obliged to attend hostels in areas remote from their homes in order to obtain an education, and medical and

other benefits cannot be provided with the present situation. The fact that the population is increasing further necessitates a solution to this problem.

A study of the Inlet area will be made this summer to locate a suitable settlement site. The possibility of hiring under contract a local resident to act as adviser is being examined, and the name of Duncan Pryde has been mentioned.

Brown Sound has been suggested as a possible site, although a study of the area would include other sites in the Inlet which have similar characteristics. The criteria being looked for will include renewable resource harvesting, and physical features suitable to adequate building supplies, water supplies, sewage disposal, harbour facilities and road construction.

Employment of Indigenous Labor on Railway

Council enquired into the possibility of employing indigenous people on the railway from Le Pas to Churchill, Manitoba. We are advised that a program under the responsibility of the Government of Manitoba has been established for some time now and that the work force on the railroad is composed almost entirely of Indian people.

Year-Round Operation of Northwest Passage

One motion adopted unanimously and with little disagreement, was support for Councillor Gordon Gibson in his efforts to have the Department of Transport seriously consider his ice-breaking proposals for keeping the Northwest Passage open all year round. I am sure you all share with me in congratulating Mr. Gibson on the success he has had in convincing Ottawa officials to conduct feasibility studies. Mr. Gibson will be outlining the progress he has made when seconding a motion of appreciation for my Opening Address, and we are looking forward to this with great anticipation.

Fishing Industry

It was recommended that steps be taken to ensure that products of the territorial fishing industry be made available for sale in the North. Positive steps are now being taken to ensure that this is done. Recently 15,000 pounds of fisheries products, ranging from canned char to canned muktuk and whale meat, have been sold to CNIB Caterers at Churchill. The products will be consumed by territorial residents since the bulk of sales were made to the school hostel. In addition to this, sales orders were taken which will satisfactorily dispose of most of the products obtained from the 1967 Keewatin harvest. In the Mackenzie District a sales promotion campaign is now in progress to promote a variety of canned items produced by the territorial fishing industry. A proposal has been forwarded to the District Industrial Superintendent at Fort Smith, recommending reactivation of the fishing industry in the Mackenzie Delta. It is recommended that this fishery produce processed packaged frozen products such as whitefish and trout fillets, trout and char steaks, and various cryovac pan-ready whole or portion-piece fish items.

The annual Cambridge Bay char fishery has now been extended to include a winter trout fishery along with the 10,000 pounds of char retained for local sale from the fall fishery. A further 20,000 pounds of lake trout was

held from the winter trout fishery for local sales at Cambridge Bay. The fishery also kept 33,315 pounds of trout for domestic use.

Established commercial fishing operations, such as the Great Slave Lake Commercial Fishery, are not geared to handle local sales. Moreover, the comparatively high prices these companies receive for their entire production in the round or dressed form makes retailing of small quantities of these fish uneconomical. However, the proposal to establish a fisheries cooperative at Lac La Martre should, because of its location and size of operation, make locally caught trout and whitefish available to the residents of Yellowknife, Hay River and Fort Smith.

The Member for Mackenzie Delta asked for clarification of the policy of issuing small-scale commercial fishing licences. I have been advised that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Inuvik issued 6 Eskimo or Indian commercial fishery licences during 1967: 4 for the Delta and 2 for Travailant Lake. This would be for local sale.

The domestic fishing regulations state that although a person who is not an Indian, Eskimo or Metis may fish domestically when living or working in a remote place, it is only Indian, Eskimo or Metis who may sell or barter surplus fish in the immediate locality of residence, with permission of an officer. Such sale or barter may be permitted at a level not damaging to fishing stocks and where frequency does not raise doubts as to the nature of the operation.

The subject of commercial fishing at the Delta was discussed fully at a two-day meeting at Winnipeg convened by the Regional Director of Fisheries. Representatives from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development took part in the discussions. It would appear that a controlled and well-managed fishery should be developed in the near future. This subject could be further discussed at the first meeting of the Fisheries Advisory Committee at Yellowknife.

Community Development Fund

Council requested information on the management of the Community Development Fund. An information item has been distributed to Council outlining management of the federal Fund. As far as the Territorial Community Development Fund is concerned, we propose to manage it as follows: requests for any money must be presented to the regional office in writing and supported by a resolution passed by the Council of the community. The Fund will then be distributed from our Treasury in Yellowknife on recommendation from the regional office. The Councils in the settlements will be advised that this program exists and that financial support is available to them from this fund.

Housing Program for Spence Bay

At the last session, a document from the Spence Bay

Community Association which expressed the residents' concern over the deferment of the 1968 housing program was tabled. An identical document was received by the Minister of Northern Development, to which he made the following reply:

> Further to wire by my private secretary February 28, housing program definitely not cancelled. Eight new units will be erected this summer. Additional eighteen units now out for tender call will be sent by sea lift if delivery can be obtained in time and if at all possible they will be erected this fall. If delivery is too late for sea lift, we plan to air lift them next winter for erection as soon as conditions permit in 1969. Furthermore, we will review the program later this year and if funds can be found for additional housing, we hope to buy the balance of the units required for Spence Bay to be air lifted during the winter. This wire covers yours sent to Prime Minister.

The confusion was caused by a misunderstanding by a member of the Northern Administration staff and it involved other Arctic settlements as well. All communities have since been provided with accurate information.

Workmen's Compensation Office

Council requested that a study be made into the feasibility of establishing the Workmen's Compensation Office now located in Edmonton at some point in the Northwest Territories.

The Workmen's Compensation Office was established in Edmonton because it was a joint operation of the Yukon and Northwest Territories workmen's compensation schemes as well as an agency office for the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. This was a particularly good arrangement because the joint venture provided justification for higher classification of staff and we were able to attract many highly-qualified personnel. The varied responsibilities are recognized in the division of costs of 40 per cent federal and 30 per cent for each of the two Territories. Being located in Edmonton had the additional advantage of being close to the Alberta Board which acted as our referee, and to the insurers who do approximately 90 per cent of the claims work. Many of the above reasons were eliminated with the transfer of the territorial administration to Yellowknife. There is still, however, a need for a federal liaison office and, of course, it is more economical to have a joint operation for the two Territories.

Negotiations have been opened between the Federal Government and the Government of the Northwest Territories to transfer the staff to the Territorial Government. While both administrations are agreeable and support the transfer of the workmen's compensation staff to the public service of the Northwest Territories,

the actual transfer of the office to Yellowknife would negate its value to either the Federal Government or the Government of the Yukon. The advantage to the Northwest Territories administration would be minimal since most of the work of the office is in liaison with the Alberta Board or the principal insurers who are located in Edmonton. I, therefore, propose that we proceed with the transfer of personnel to the Public Service of the Northwest Territories, but continue to operate the office in Edmonton until such time as the Territorial Government decides to establish its own insurance fund. At that time all of the relations with injured workmen will be handled by the Compensation Office and there will be no need to deal with insurance companies. Until that time I believe that we should continue to operate the Workmen's Compensation Office from Edmonton.

Hospitalization Plan for DEW Line Employees

Council requested that we include within the coverage of T.H.I.S. employees of the DEW Line who are legal residents of the Northwest Territories.

Federal Electric covers its employees while on the job with a suitable hospitalization plan. The problems arise when an employee leaves the DEW Line and is without coverage until he satisfies a 3 or 4 month waiting period in his new jurisdiction. We are negotiating with the DEW Line to make an arrangement which would provide coverage for these people under Territorial Hospital Insurance Services.

Establishment of Tanneries

Council asked that three tanneries be established in the Northwest Territories: at Aklavik, Coppermine and Frobisher Bay. An entirely different type of tannery is required at Frobisher Bay, since sealskin is not considered fur on the open market. I have decided to work on this project utilizing the resources of the Department of Northern Development and to concentrate on starting a successful venture first in the Mackenzie Delta. I regret there is nothing concrete to report as yet. However, I want to assure Council that it has not been from lack of trying. Perhaps some time later on during the session we will be able to go into the matter more fully.

Sales Tax Exemptions on Hunting and Trapping Equipment

At the 35th session of Council I was requested to explore the possibility of obtaining tax exemption or reduction on equipment used for hunting and trapping by bona fide trappers similar to exemptions enjoyed by farmers and commercial fishermen. The Minister of Northern Development has endorsed this request in communication with the Minister of Finance. We have been advised that it will be given careful consideration during the review of sales tax matters which will precede the 1968 budget.

Postage Rates at Coral Harbour

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has informed me of the answer he has sent to the Coral Harbour Community Council in regard to their petition for a reduction in parcel postage rates at Coral Harbour. The Minister told the Community Council that he strongly supported their petition on presenting it to the Postmaster General and that he was given the assurance that the situation would be re-examined with special attention being given to a reduction in rates.

Resident Moose Hunting in Game Management Zone No. 1

Council asked by motion that white sports hunters not be permitted to hunt moose in Game Management Zone No. 1 within a 25-mile radius of each native settlement. I have issued an order to that effect which prohibits the hunting of moose by the holder of a big game licence within 25 miles of the Yellowknife Indian Village, Rae, Snowdrift, or Fort Reliance.

Childrens Receiving Homes

In cooperation with the Department of Northern Development, the Department of Public Works is proceeding with arrangements for the pilings to be done for the Children's Receiving Home at Inuvik, which is scheduled for completion on December 31st, 1968. Also, tenders will be called in July for the Children's Receiving Homes scheduled for Hay River and Fort Smith.

Single Persons Residence

We have been in communication with the Town of Yellowknife on the construction of a suitable building to accommodate single persons, and we are now prepared to support the construction of a 50-unit accommodation. We will contribute the capital and the Town of Yellowknife has given us a commitment that they will pay for the operation. The town has also agreed to arrange for management of the facility, preferably through the YWCA. We are prepared to start planning right away, but it will probably be next year before construction can begin.

Arrest for Intoxication

At the last session, Council asked that an investigation be made into the system being used in British Columbia whereby persons found in a state of intoxication in a public place would be arrested and held in custody only long enough to sober up and then be released. It was felt that this system of not treating drunkenness as a crime might be valuably used in the Northwest Territories. We have enquired into the success of this procedure in British Columbia. A report by Chief Constable R. M. Booth of the Vancouver City Police Department indicates that this is not as easy a situation as we might have thought.

Mr. Booth reports that the number of drunks on the street

is steadily increasing, that charges of causing a disturbance in a public place have increased by 135 per cent since the new policy was instituted, and that some drunks have been arrested twice in the same day. It is generally agreed that before any such program can be properly effective, treatment centers or detoxification units with a constructive rehabilitation program must be available. We are continuing to receive advice on this matter, and I will keep Council well informed as we gain a better understanding of the situation.

Legislation to be Presented to Council

During the 37th session you will be asked to consider 19 bills.

An amendment to the Municipal Ordinance would provide for the election of all members of village councils, change the basis of assessment, permit the addition of supplementary assessments, authorize the sale and resale of lands by incorporated municipalities, and permit waiving of notice of special meetings under specific conditions.

A widow with children would, by an amendment to the Intestate Succession Ordinance, be granted a preference of $20,000 in the distribution of an estate of an intestate.

The Game Ordinance would be amended to provide for payment to a person who kills a grizzly bear which is endangering life and property upon delivery of the head and hide of the bear to a game officer.

The Child Welfare Ordinance would be amended to provide a Statutory Right to Appeal from a refusal to grant an adoption order.

The incorporation of separate legal entities to permit the operation and management of public housing projects would be provided for by an amendment to the Housing Development Ordinance.

An amendment to the Liquor Ordinance would permit a minor to attend a social function for which a special licence has been issued and to be in a licensed premises to provide entertainment. It would also remove from the Ordinance the offence of obstructing a police officer and reduce the minimum penalty of $100 or one month to $50 or 14 days for the illegal supply of liquor.

An amendment to the Legal Profession Ordinance changes the qualification requirements for lawyers wishing to practise in the Territories by requiring graduation from an approved law school in Canada only. Also, temporary licences obtainable for a small fee would be eliminated.

An amendment to the Interpretation Ordinance would permit the variation by regulation of the means of reckoning time in the Northwest Territories.

Provisions of the Companies Ordinance concerning land ownership in the Territories by extra-territorial companies would be clarified by an amendment to this Ordinance.

An amendment to the Travel and Outdoor Recreation Ordinance would make a violation of the regulations an offence. At present a violation of the Ordinance only is an offence.

The schedule of fees under the Vehicles Ordinance would be repealed and the Commissioner would be authorized to set fees by regulation by an amendment to this Ordinance.

Employees of the N.W.T. Corrections Service would be exempted from serving as jurors by an amendment to the Jury Ordinance.

The Evidence Ordinance would be amended as a consequence of the enactment of the Canadian Forces Reorganization Act and the Government Re-organization Act, 1966. Also, the bill contains amendments relating to the powers of commissioners for oaths and notaries public.

The Low Cost Housing and Northwest Territories Housing Ordinances would be amended to authorize the Commissioner by regulation to vary interest rates.

The Chimneys Ordinance would be repealed. Revised provisions regarding chimneys would be incorporated into the Fire Prevention Regulations.

An Ordinance to Modify the Rule Against Perpetuities, which is a common law rule to prevent the holding of property in perpetuity, is to be presented to permit the avoidance of absurdities that occur in the practical application of the rule by the Courts.

The Commissioner would be authorized to enter into and execute an agreement with the Government of Canada regarding the training of disabled persons by enactment of the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Agreement Ordinance.

A Supplementary Appropriations Ordinance to provide additional funds required for the current fiscal year will be put before you.

Papers to be Presented to Council

Recommendations to Council dealing principally with fish and game matters will also be brought before you.

The subjects of fur prices, remote airstrip construction, assistance to business and industry, and education are dealt with in sessional papers which will be placed before you.

We have substantial work ahead of us and I know you will all have several important items to raise resulting from the close contact you have with your constituents.

I would like very much, if possible, to conclude this session of Council by July the 9th in order that the Government and Council may attend and make representations to the Canadian Transport Commission's hearing. If there is any business not finished, a short session some time this fall can be considered.

I now, with great pleasure, commend for your consideration the business of this 37th session of the Northwest Territories Council.

Recent Federal Election

Members of Council, as mentioned in my Address to you, I noted the recent election in Canada and that the Right Honorable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, was re-elected, the Prime Minister of Canada, and I also extended the congratulations of Council and myself to the Member who was re-elected for the Northwest Territories, Mr. Bud Orange.

As you can appreciate, many of the issues that were raised during the recent election concerned and dealt with matters that have been discussed and will be discussed by this session of the Northwest Territories Council. As Commissioner, I issued instructions to the staff of the Northwest Territories public service, that they were not to become personally involved in the election. I am most pleased that there were no complaints regarding this instruction, either from the candidates or from the candidates regarding any of our staff. I did offer to each and every one of the candidates, or to their representatives, if there was any information that they requested, if they would come to me and if I were able to make it available, we would do this; and this we did, and I must say I congratulate all of the candidates on the recent compaign, and for the manner in which the campaign went on in the Northwest Territories.

Now, however, the election is over, and this is the first time since the Government of the Northwest Territories or the Council has been in session that we have had in our presence the elected Member of Parliament for the Northwest Territories, the first day is usually reserved for the Opening Address of the Commissioner and the introduction of bills, however, I am going to vary the agenda and ask the Member of Parliament for the Northwest Territories, Mr. Bud Orange, to approach the Bar, up to the dais to say a few words to the Council members. Mr. Orange, would you please come forward?

Congratulations on your re-election.

MR. ORANGE: Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Orange was re-elected, and although I understand that there are still 3 polls to be heard from, I doubt if there is any question in any of our minds as to his re-election. I understand that he was elected by some 70 per cent of the vote from the people of the Northwest Territories. I think that this is indicative of the feelings of the people of the North, but more importantly, I would like

to say, Mr. Orange, now that you have been re-elected, we, the people of the Northwest Territories, and these, the other elected representatives from the various constituencies, and appointed members of Council, are going to be looking to you to place before your colleagues in the House of Commons in Ottawa, the various proposals and aspirations of the people, I now think it only fitting that we should ask you to say a few words to members of Council.

Address of Mr. R.J. Orange, Member of Parliament for the Northwest Territories

MR. ORANGE: Mr. Commissioner, members of the Northwest Territories Council, it is only on rare occasions that a member of one legislative body has the opportunity of participating in the activities of another legislative body. I am honoured and privileged today to be able to appear before the Council of the Northwest Territories and bring greetings from the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau; the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. Arthur Laing; and myself. I believe that in the months and years to come, we will see many significant changes in the total concept of northern life. I think we will see changes in the social development of our people, in the development of the human resources, the physical resources and, most important, the political development.

As the federal representative of the Northwest Territories at Ottawa, I believe that we will have a sympathetic Prime Minister, an understanding Prime Minister, and, of course, a Member who is going to work as hard as he can. I would like to say that as the Member of Parliament for the Northwest Territories, I look to the decisions of the Council in terms of the timing of the transfer of responsibilities from the Federal Government to the Territorial. I think it is our dream in the North to see a fully autonomous Territorial Government carrying out the responsibilities of provincial-type services. I think that in the North we are working towards that great objective. Nobody knows when the time will be, but I think we are working towards provincial status.

Mr. Commissioner, as I say, it is a great honour and a great privilege to participate in the activities of another legislative body, one that is closest to me. I want to say to the members of the Council that we will support you fully in the Parliament of Canada in Ottawa. Give us your ideas, give us your directions, and we will do what we can to ensure that they are implemented.

Thank You.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Orange. I want to assure you that a lot of ideas have come up from Council that I have not known what to do with before now. You have given me some idea perhaps of what to with them.

Turning to the Orders of the Day, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Notice of Motion: Amendment of Rules of Council to Permit Council to sit on Saturday, June 29, 1968.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June the 28th I will seek the unanimous consent of Council to introduce the following motion:

> WHEREAS it is in the interests of this Council because of the heavy agenda to be placed before it, to make the most use possible of the time available, now

THEREFORE, I move that the Rules of Council be varied to permit Council to sit from 10.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., observing the usual noon recess, on Saturday, June 29th.

Notices of Motions to Introduce Bills for First Reading

THE COMMISSIONER: Bills. Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June 29th, 1968, I will introduce the following motion:

(1) That bill No. 1, An Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance, be read for the first time, and

(2) That bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Gibson.

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June 29th I will introduce the following motion: That bill No. 6, An Ordinance to Amend the Legal Profession Ordinance, be read for the first time; and I will also wish to give notice that on June 29th I will introduce the following motion: That bill No. 8, An Ordinance to Amend the Evidence Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June 29th, 1968 I will introduce the following motion: That bill No. 9, An Ordinance to Amend the Intestate Succession Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Chief Tetlichi.

CHIEF JOHN TETLICHI: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June 29th, 1968, I will introduce the following motion: That bill No. 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Jury Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Chief Tetlichi.

CHIEF JOHN TETLICHI: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June 29th, 1968, I will move the following motion: That bill No. 11, An Ordinance to Amend the Travel and Outdoor Recreation Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June 29th, 1968 I will introduce the following motion: That bill No. 18, An Ordinance to Amend the Vehicles Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Pryde.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June 29th, 1968, I will introduce the following motion: That bill No. 4, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to Enter Into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Pryde.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I also wish to give notice that on June 29th, 1968, I will introduce the following motion: That bill No. 14, An Ordinance to Amend the Interpretation Ordinance, be read for the first time; and I further wish to give notice that I will introduce the following motion on June 29th: That bill No. 19, An Ordinance to Amend the Companies Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Dr. Barber.

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June 29th,1968 I will introduce the following motion:

That Bill No. 7, An Ordinance to Amend the Housing Development Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Deputy Commissioner Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June 29th, 1968, I will introduce the following motion: That bill No. 10, An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st Day of March, 1969, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Deputy Commissioner Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June 29th, 1968, I will introduce the following motions: That bill No. 5, An Ordinance to Amend the Child Welfare Ordinance, be read for the first time, and that bill No. 12, An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June 29th, 1968, I will introduce the following motion: That bill No. 13, An Ordinance to Modify the Rule Against Perpetuities, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Simonie.

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June 29th, 1968, I will introduce the following motion: That bill No. 15, An Ordinance to Repeal the Chimneys Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Fairbrother.

ME. FAIRBROTHER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June 29th, 1968, I will introduce the following motion: That bill No. 16, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on June 29th, 1968, I will introdice the following motion: That bill No. 17, An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Returning to the Orders of the Day, tabling of documents, item No. 3.

Tabling of Recommendations to Council

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to table the following recommendations to Council:

Recommendation to Council No. 1	Extension of Otter Season
Recommendation to Council No. 2	Inclusion of the Northwest Territories in the Operation of a Joint Federal-Provincial Freshwater Fish Marketing Board

Recommendation to Council No. 3	Complimentary Hunting Licence
Recommendation to Council No. 4	Issuance of Tags for Polar Bear
Recommendation to Council No. 5	Extension of Right to Hunt Caribou to Resident Holders of Big Game Licences
Recommendation to Council No. 6	Non-Capital Expenditure in Settlements

Tabling of Sessional Papers

Mr. Commissioner, I wish to table the following sessional papers:

Sessional Paper No. 1	Feasibility of a Floor Price on Wild Fur
Sessional Paper No. 2	Remote Airstrips, Weather and Communication Facilities in the Northwest Territories
Sessional Paper No. 3	Study of Business Assistance: ARDA and ADA Programs in the Northwest Territories
Sessional Paper No. 4	Hostel Management
Sessional Paper No. 5	Curriculum Development in the Public School System of the Northwest Territories

Tabling of Annual and Other Reports

Mr. Commissioner, I wish to table the following annual and other reports:

14th Annual Report of the Northwest Territories Liquor System.

Annual Report of the Corrections Service.

Report of Orders and Regulations Issued Since the 36th Council Session.

Report on Health Conditions in the Northwest Territories (1967).

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

The Orders of the Day for tomorrow will consist of the moving of the motion of appreciation in reply to the Commissioner's Address, the seconding of the motion, and the replies to the Commissioner's Address, in the form of speaking on the motion of appreciation.

The hour is now 5.30. Council stands recessed until 10.00 a.m. Friday, June 28th, 1968.

---Adjournment

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DEBATES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Friday, June 28, 1968

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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1968

The Council of the Northwest Territories was convened in Yellowknife at 10.00 o'clock a.m. on Friday, 28th of June, 1968, for the second session, 1968, this being the 37th session.

---Prayers

Formal Motion No. 1: Amendment of Rules of Council to Permit Council to Sit on Saturday, June 29, 1968

THE COMMISSIONER: Members of Council, yesterday a number of notices of motions were introduced dealing with a number of specific subjects. One of them dealt with varying the hours of sitting, in that it proposes that Council sit tomorrow. It requires the unanimous approval of Council. In view of the fact that some of the members weren't here yesterday, I would ask first that the Deputy Commissioner read the notice of motion he made yesterday.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, the notice of motion which I read yesterday was as follows:

> WHEREAS it is in the interests of this Council because of the heavy agenda to be placed before it to make the most use possible of the time available.
>
> NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Rules of Council be varied to permit Council to sit from 10.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., observing the usual noon recess, on Saturday, June 29th.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are there any objections to this motion being dealt with this morning?

Do I have unanimous agreement?

---Agreed

Deputy Commissioner Parker, would you move the motion?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move the following motion:

> WHEREAS it is in the interests of this Council because of the heavy agenda to be placed before it to make the most use possible of the time available, now
>
> THEREFORE, I move that the Rules of Council be varied to permit Council to sit from 10.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., observing the usual noon recess, on Saturday, June 29th.

THE COMMISSIONER: Seconder to the motion?

Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Mr. Gibson. In favour?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, before voting on this motion I would like to be sure in my own mind as to just what the days of sitting will be. Am I correct in interpreting this

to mean that we will not be sitting on Monday?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, that is correct. Saturday we would work and Sunday and Monday would be off and Council would not sit again until Tuesday.

Are you now ready to vote? Any further discussion?

All in favour?

Contrary?

Carried unanimously.

Turning to the Orders of the Day, item No. 1, Replies to the Commissioner's Address. Mr. Williamson.

Replies to the Commissioner's Address: Mr. Williamson

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, today it is my duty and honour to propose the Motion of Appreciation for your Opening Address to this 37th session of the Legislative Council of the Northwest Territories. As you have seen, your words have received very close attention. They will be equally keenly received by all of the people of the Northwest Territories, and undoubtedly also in those other parts of Canada which may have any interest in this part of our nation. We have all been inspired by your Address.

One person who I am sure is going to take great interest in your speech and its meaning for the future of the Northwest Territories and Canada, is the Right Honourable Pierre Trudeau, our Prime Minister. I wish to associate myself, Mr. Commissioner, with your comments concerning his victory in the general election last Tuesday, I believe that the leadership of this dynamic, imaginative and forward-looking man will open to our nation one of the most challenging and productive eras in the history of the country. M. Trudeau has taken a personal interest in the Northwest Territories, and for the sake of the Northwest Territories and Canada as a whole, I greet his resounding victory with joy, and look forward to his administration with keen anticipation.

The heartiest of congratulations also, to our own Member of Parliament, Mr. Bud Orange. His very substantial victory is evidence of the confidence which we in the Northwest Territories have in this man. I think it should be very well noted in the House of Commons that our Member's majority was by one of the highest percentages of total vote in the whole country. It should be well noted then, that Mr. Orange speaks from a very strong position. As again my Member and as always my old friend, I extend to Bud my great good wishes.

The Honourable Arthur Laing, Minister for Indian Affairs and Northern Development, has achieved much. I want to congratulate him personally for his own victory in the general election on June 25, and I want to make particular mention of the enormously important implications of Mr. Laing's announcement on June 12 concerning the transfer of major services of Government to the Northwest Territories administration. By his announcement that all of the major services presently in federal hands will move as quickly as possible and on a firm schedule, culminating in total territorial coverage by the Yellowknife administration by April, 1970, Mr. Laing has vindicated and upheld the judgment of the Carrothers Commission, which we in this Council have so strongly supported. I am sure that all of this Council will join me in congratulating Mr. Laing for his great foresight and decisiveness in a way in which not only we now, but all

this nation, will appreciate in history.

Mr. Commissioner, while we are in this congratulatory mood, I want to comment on two appointments which you announced in your Opening Address. I want to congratulate very sincerely Mr. Ewan Cotterill on his advancement to the administrative headship of the Fort Smith region, and the promotion of my very great friend George Thompson to the post of Regional Administrator at Inuvik. I am sure you will permit a little regional pride, Mr. Commissioner, when I mention that both of these men are graduates of the Keewatin School of Administrative Conditioning: Ewan Cotterill worked at Baker Lake, and did extremely well; George Thompson was our own area administrator at Rankin Inlet for almost two years--he tackled enormous problems with great dedication, skill, kindliness and intelligence. As an administrator and a person, he is one of the finest gentlemen I have ever met. I thoroughly enjoyed working with him very closely during his beginning years at Rankin Inlet, and we all missed him when he left. In congratulating George Thompson, I am expressing a personal pleasure at his well-deserved success.

Indeed, Mr. Commissioner, that tough and difficult Central Arctic area from which I come and which I love so much, is an excellent training ground for good administrators. We have produced, and still have in the Central Arctic, some absolutely outstanding men. The most notable of these is our regional administrator. Again I must express my congratulations and great pleasure, Mr. Commissioner, at your announcement of the forthcoming appointment of an Assistant Commissioner based in the Arctic, and, inevitably, I suppose, at Frobisher Bay. This is a very desirable and excellent step. I call upon you to bear in mind my remarks in considering your administrative plans in the weeks and months ahead.

For it is indeed true, Mr. Commissioner, that it is in the year ahead of us that this new Territorial Government will be tried and tempered to the highest degree. Certainly we were very excited by the dramatic move of our administration into the capital in the Northwest Territories last year. But this year is going to be one of the most crucial in our administration's history. Moreover, I think it important to point out that, greatly as we desire the foundation of our administration here in our midst, because we believe it will be more effective than an administration based in the remote South, we should not deceive ourselves into believing that on April 1, 1970, the millenium arrives. The skies of the Northwest Territories will not be suffused with a celestial light, nor will the larks rise trilling from the tundra into a golden sky, and no aeolian harps will hymn on the northern winds. Our task in the North will be no less difficult, and in many ways even more challenging, but it is a prospect which should vitalize the ambitions and imagination of any red-blooded Canadian.

Mr. Commissioner, your speech was extensive, and covered a large number of subjects. I have made many notes, and beg to speak to some of your points in the body of my prepared remarks: at this moment, however, I must honour my commitment to the people in the Central Arctic to speak strongly at the outset of my speech, on some matters close to our hearts. One such subject which crops us with tremendous frequency is the tree-line policy.

Tree-Line Policy

I know also that you are doing all in your power to develop the machinery of the Territorial Government as rapidly as possible so that it can effectively and efficiently undertake the administrative problems of the non-Mackenzie part of the Northwest Territories at the earliest possible date. In the meantime, sir, some terrible frustrations exist, frustrations of which I know you are very conscious, frustrations in which to some degree you share and which you are doing your very best to minimize and remove. Inevitably such frustrations create tensions. Being so close to this situation, however, Mr. Commissioner, I am sure that you can understand these tensions.

I can assure you, sir, that there will be a steady accretion of frustration, bitterness, misunderstanding and unhappiness in direct proportion to the length of time during which this present situation is allowed to continue. Only the ordinary people in the North can suffer from this. It is for this reason entirely that I refer to the difficulties created by the tree-line policy in such forthright terms and at the outset of my remarks here.

It is sometimes suggested that we in the Central and Eastern Arctic must "learn to live with" and "accept" the tree-line policy. Mr. Commissioner, the Arctic people have very long ago learned to live with administrative, economic and human inequalities. No one in Canada has been forced to learn this lesson so well in the past, and at so great a human cost. But we do not accept it. We do not accept the tree-line policy, nor will we ever. I must say this, Mr. Commissioner, in that any indication of the acceptance of the tree-line policy by us in the Arctic, might lull the responsible administrations into a sense of greater ease and non-urgency, whereby this difficulty might well be perpetuated for a longer period than is absolutely necessary.

Meanwhile, those of us people who live east of the District of Mackenzie are constantly reminded that there is regretably little that the Territorial Government yet can do for us, and that almost any matter which we raise is of federal responsibility, and not within the terms of reference of the Yellowknife Government.

- Credit For Good Done

In all fairness, I must say that in the Central Arctic over the last eight years there has been a steady improvement in living conditions and government services, and this is entirely to the credit of the Department of Northern Affairs. I want to praise particularly the balance, perceptiveness, high intelligence and competence of Barry Gunn, our very long-experienced and dedicated regional administrator. I have known Mr. Gunn since he first came into the Arctic many years ago, and I say without hesitation that he is one of the most outstanding and thoroughly successful of the many good men whom we have had in the public service in the North.

The Need to Increase Representation in the Northwest Territories

Though much has been achieved in the Central Arctic, a very great deal more remains to be done. And yet, both territorially and federally, the present structure and numerical strength of representation leaves us in the Central Arctic in the difficult position of having to compete with the more populous Mackenzie and Eastern Arctic. Under the present

system, almost any matter that I might raise here can well be met, as indeed has happened in other sessions, with the suggestion that I write to my Member of Parliament. Mr. Commissioner, I do this all the time. But I know that he is a very busy man, this Member of Parliament for the largest constituency in the whole world, and the democratic realities of our system require that he give more attention to that part of his constituency where there is the greatest population. This, once again, is the Mackenzie. Such little time as he may have left over from meeting the demands of the Mackenzie, he must give to the next most populous part of his constituency, the Eastern Arctic, and particularly to that sprawling, many-headed Hydra of humanity known as Frobisher Bay.

Where does this leave the Central Arctic, that least populous, hardest living and toughest part of the Territories?

This should be clear, Mr. Commissioner, that the representation of the North requires more help in the House of Commons. In this situation, the allocation of seats cannot be based on population numbers, but on the enormous distances to be covered and the great difficulty of travel through the constituency. It is physically impossible for a member to visit all the communities as frequently as he would wish and still have any time to do his work in the House of Commons. This constituency extends over more than one-third of the total land mass of Canada, and is the most difficult of any part of North America in terms of travel. I have spoken of this distribution problem for some years, Mr. Commissioner, and I have a proposal for increasing the representation for the Northwest Territories.

I also plan to seek changes in election law so that we do not again have to suffer, for example, the infuriating and unfair omission of any advanced poll in the Central Arctic based, again, purely on numbers.

Meanwhile, Mr. Commissioner, the people of the Central Arctic must compete with the numerical influences of the other parts of the Northwest Territories. This is a time of testing, and I rely upon the Territorial Government to show its growing strength. It is certainly no time for me, Mr. Commissioner, to speak in muted tones, when so conscious of the human urgencies amidst the people of the Central Arctic, and so sure that there is little time in which to act if we are to ensure a future generation of strong and effective northerners in the Central Arctic.

Some Particularly Critical Problems
in Keewatin Settlements

So please, I must ask all, do not ask me to "accept" the present situation. Do not ask me to stop fighting. No reasonable and feeling person can with any honesty accept the disease and dangers of life and the imminence of death among the sickly people of Eskimo Point, where actually a third of their population is receiving some form of tuberculosis treatment, and everyone there is drinking water which is do vilely polluted that the medical authorities are horrified and disgusted.

Do not ask me to be tranquilly accepting of the fact that the isolated community of Whale Cove, where there is also a serious water supply problem, and where there is no operating radio beacon, no airstrip, and very difficult access conditions and prevailing weather any time of the year, also has no medical help in that community whatsoever, now not even a lay dispenser.

Don't ask me to accept the inequalities of the water and sewage disposal system of Rankin Inlet, nor the fact that this pivotal location of the transportation systems of the Central Arctic handling approximately 250 aircraft landings so far this year, has absolutely no D.O.T. weather and ground-to-air radio service whatsoever. And yet in three other locations in this region, with landing totals of no higher than about 115 in one place and as little as approximately 24 in another so far this whole year, there are full-scale radio and weather operations, and complete airport services. Do not ask me to accept the inevitable air disaster and grisly loss of human life which must come soon if the D.O.T. does not meet its responsibilities at Rankin Inlet.

Do not ask me to accept the disappointments in the education construction program and the insufficiency of economic opportunity at Chesterfield Inlet.

Don't ask me to accept the exploitative mail rates for Coral Harbour, the incredibly bad treatment of the Eskimo by the D.O.T. there, and the lack of response to the Community Council's request for relocation planning.

Do not ask me to accept any apparent disregard of the expressed wishes of this Council and firm promise of the federal administration given to us, that the community of Repulse Bay would be given the last remaining opportunity in the Arctic to handle its own economic development and internal organization.

Do not ask me to accept with cool detachment the burnt flesh and unnecessarily ended lives of the three children who perished in Baker Lake last winter because my pleas for better fire protection in the private homes of all of the indigenous population had not been fully heeded. Do not ask me to accept the running noses and ears and hacking lungs of the children of the fifteen and more families who shivered in the snowbanks of the Barren Lands at Baker Lake this year because the housing program was not finished.

Do not ask me to accept the ambivalences and uncertainties of our own young people, as they face the future increasingly ashamed of their own culture, because of the attitudes of so many of our educators in the field who are themselves, it seems, unsure of their future here in the North at all.

The Challenge to Education

Mr. Commissioner, the future of our northern population depends exactly and almost completely on the standard of our education system. We can encourage and develop all the economic opportunity possible in the Northwest Territories, but if our population does not have the education and social stability to take these opportunities, then our future problems will be even greater than they are today.

Cultural Preservation in True Perspective

There is one thing, Mr. Commissioner, that I have to repeat and ask to have very clearly understood right now, and that it the need for our educators to deal more respectfully with the traditional cultures and languages. I want to state very clearly for the benefit of those defensive and offensive little minds which are to be found here and there in our e education system, that it is not my desire, I repeat NOT my desire, to preserve the Eskimo people and their culture in some form of latter-day living museum of past history. This accusation is apparently flung about by people who cannot read.

As an anthropologist who has dealt with this matter in some detail and depth, I can tell you that the Eskimo culture has been in the process of change from its traditional patterns since before anybody in this Chamber was born. In this process of confrontation between a large, affluent and technologically very sophisticated society and a small and vulnerable culture, there is clearly no hope nor functional reason to try for the preservation of those aspects of the traditional culture which are not workable in the modern context. Thus, no one would seriously suggest at this advanced stage in the cultural change of the Eskimo people that any serious attempt be made to preserve, for example, the use of many technological neo-paleo artifacts. The language, however, is still a vital functional part of the society. It is the only means whereby all the generations of the society are bound together, and there is no question that for normal social health, as in any other society, really meaningful communication between the generations is important.

Moreover, there is the essential need of the individual to respect himself for what he culturally is, so that having personal pride he can enter confidently into all of the associations available to him in the larger Canadian community. Every individual needs a sense of belonging to a social unit which is valued and respected.

If the educational system either inferentially, as often, or overtly, as all too frequently, devalues the Eskimo as an Eskimo by giving insufficient recognition to his proper name, his language, and his culture, then his personal confidence will be damaged, the personal strength which derived from participation in a valued social whole will be diminished, and we are presented with a misfit and a potential social problem. Other members of this Council can point to individuals in the Northwest Territories who speak neither English nor their traditional Eskimo language very well. Often it is these same people who have drinking problems, marriage problems and a very unstable employment history. Their lack of source of culture of which it is the vehicle, and the development of our northern curriculum, are purely functional, practical needs.

The Use of Eskimo in Education and Implementation of Orthography

I want to see much more extensive use of Eskimo teachers and teaching assistants in the classrooms. I want to see the Eskimo language taught as a subject in the school, and considerable recourse had to the substantial literature now available in the Eskimo language. Some efforts have been made in this direction by our Education Division, but a great deal more remains to be done.

Approximately a quarter of a million dollars totally in all related aspects of the program have been spent in the development of a new standard orthography for the writing of the Eskimo language. But in the implementation stages of all aspects of Eskimo language usage in our education system, I feel that the effort has been half-hearted, and not sufficiently well supported, either by the executive or by field elements of the education system.

I repeat, Mr. Commissioner, that this is not an emotional and impractical plea for the preservation of something which is not necessary. I believe that at least for another generation, the approach that I have been asking for in using the Eskimo language as a cultural bridge and bond in the early grades, is a practical and functional necessity, if we are to bring forth a generation of self-confident, self-respecting,

and socially and economically effective young Canadians in the North. As an educator myself, I am prepared to make quite firm recommendations as to how my proposals can be accomplished. The inflexible teachers who are themselves resistive to these ideas can think of no good way in which my proposals can be accomplished, but really competent and positively-minded educators can develop this curriculum enrichment very easily and very well.

The Importance of Teachers and Curriculum Revisal

I want all of our teachers to realize that they are a vital integral part of the present and future substance of our Northern society. No one has a larger responsibility. They have in the hollow of their hands the lifetimes of our next generation. I want to see the teachers stay in the country for extended periods to give our children the consistency and follow-through that they need to be thoroughly successful. I want to see a dynamic and thoroughly sensitive revisal of the curriculum. I want to see an early end of the old-fashioned basic readers which reflect only the upper middle-class urban industrial society of the South. Certainly this type of knowledge is necessary. But also, as in any other education system, the realities of the environment are important in the teaching materials. I am appalled to see that while in every other part of Canada the most modern methods of teaching mathematics are used, not even the earlier version of the "new math" is taught in the North. Our children in the North are still taught "old math" which is considered passe and inappropriate by all modern educators. Why, I want to ask, is something which is not considered good enough for any other Canadian still considered good enough for the teaching of our children in the North?

Territorial Director of Education Should Come to the Arctic Soon

I want to see our new Territorial Director of Education travel extensively and not too hastily through the Central and Eastern Arctic before he takes over the administrative responsibility for these areas. This would ensure that his administration from Yellowknife is not influenced only and exclusively by the understandings and attitudes that he has acquired in his more extensive experience in the Mackenzie area.

Vocational Program Should Not Take Away Gifted Students

I want to see a great deal more emphasis on the development and encouragement of academic excellence in the schools, and less tendency to channel off so many of the likely-looking students into vocational training. Certainly the vocational training program has performed a very good function in the traditional phases of a few years ago, when there were many youngsters who had started school so late that they could never hope to catch up with the standards of the South. The vocational training people have indeed done a good job.

As an example, Mr. Commissioner, I want to take this opportunity to make an announcement which is a source of pride to us all. Mr. Roy Fewster, the Vocational and Placement Officer in the Regional Office in Churchill recently told me about one of the Keewatin's great successes, Mr. Armand Kolit. Mr. Kolit has recently been awarded the Red Seal Inter-Provincial Certificate of Journeymanship as a carpenter. These are high qualifications and the first such high qualifications to be granted to a member of the indigenous population of the

Northwest Territories. I am proud that this triumph should come first from the Central Arctic. Mr. Fewster also has brought forth the first licenced practical nurse in the Arctic, in the person of Miss Janet Parker from Baker Lake.

Today, with children able to start school at the normal beginning age, there are many more youngsters who are in somewhat more competitive positions academically, but still I observe occasionally the tendency for the vocational training approach to take away into trades preparation, people who have the capacity to go on to higher education and perhaps professional training. I can quote more than one example, including one with which I am very familiar--of individuals who are now, because of some particular outside interest taken in them, advancing with great distinction in academic learning, having been rescued from the vocational training into which they were earlier directed. People have even suggested that certain officials do not want the Eskimo to move into the positions available only to the better-educated. I am sure that is not so, but unwonted appearances can arouse such fears.

Adult Education

I want to see an even more extensive development of the adult education program. I want to see adult education recognized as a means for involving people who have had no schooling in many forms of learning. Most important, I want to see that adult education be fully used as a means of freeing people to the more effective use of personal initiative and group self-sufficiency. I have serious fear, and can quote you the example of Repulse Bay, that there is a danger of the adult education program, under its present context, becoming a more subtle tool of the paternalists, taking in even some well-meaning Eskimo employees. Adult education and community development are very closely related. Community development means the provision of the wherewithal and know-how for genuine self-sufficiency. I want to ask the government people responsible for community development and adult education, or those who are directing them, are they <u>really</u> working for self-sufficiency?

The Turning Point

It seems that we have now come to a turning point in the education program for the North. The teachers have won for themselves substantial raises and privileges. This is as it should be and all to the good. I want the teachers to recognize, however, that they are the exponents of the new Northern society, and not exclusively of middle-class southern urban values. It is important that they therefore should be sensitive to and respectful of the ways of life in the North.

Teachers: A Law Unto Themselves

We want removed from amongst the teachers the all-too-frequent pockets of arrogant and invincible ignorance and insensitivity regarding the Eskimo culture. I would not wish these remarks to be taken as reflecting on the Superintendent of Education in my own part of the Arctic. Mr. Ivan Mouat is a most perceptive and forward-looking administrator and a very skilled educator. Under his direction, and with my strongest encouragement, Mr. Mouat has earnestly developed the use of Eskimo teaching assistants, something which he himself initiated when he was the principal at Baker Lake. Very recently, Mr. Mouat held a special course for these teaching assistants in the Central Arctic. He has also encouraged the use of school facilities for the teaching of

Eskimo syllabics to the Eskimo youngsters, recognizing that at this point, the syllabics are still the universal way of writing Eskimo in our part of the Arctic. He is planning an orientation course in Churchill this summer, with a strong content derived from cultural anthropology. Mr. Mouat has the most excellent attitudes, with a genuine respect for the Eskimo culture and real appreciation of its practical value in the contemporary education situation. Simply, we need more teachers with similar attitudes.

The Call to Canadian Teachers

Teaching in the Northwest Territories should be seen as the most exciting human challenge available to the teaching profession in North America today. It should be seen as a place wherein highly trained and devoted Canadian teachers could invest their lives substantially, seriously and understandingly. This is a wonderful challenge to throw out to the teachers of the North and to the teachers of Canada as a whole. On their ability to accept that challenge thoroughly and whole-heartedly depends the future of the entire North. If our teachers can accept these culture-understanding attitudes, and accept this brilliant long-term challenge, there is still hope, and they can be sure that this Council will cooperate with them dedicatedly.

Exchange Visits

Speaking of learning in another context, Mr. Commissioner, I am delighted by your comments in your Opening Address on exchange visits with other nations in the Arctic community. I have raised this idea with you in the past, and I know of your strong support, as a man with considerable international experience yourself, for such enriching interchange. This was brought home to me very effectively last summer when I participated in an international academic symposium of Arctic nations held at the University of Alaska. Participants from all nations agreed on how very much we had learned from each other: and how much more we will have to learn from each other, Soviets, Scandinavians and North Americans all. I would very much like to participate in discussions setting forth a firm plan for Arctic nation exchange visits.

Northern Aviation

All members of Council will welcome your announcement Mr. Commissioner, concerning the forthcoming hearings of the Canadian Transport Commission. Nothing has been more significant in the opening up of the North than the development of aviation. New advances are still changing the pattern of our lives. I foresee the time, very soon, when heavy, bulk air transports will greatly reduce the delays, costs, hazards, ill-timing and frustration of cargo ship supply to the North. With modern plastic materials, and very powerful engines, there is once again, I would think, a real potential for heavy and bulky air transportation by means of motorized balloons. Some interesting developments in this field have been undertaken by the United States Navy. I think we could do well to look into it.

Trans-Territorial Air Route

For the Central Arctic people, Mr. Commissioner, the extension of the lateral air route between the capital and Frobisher Bay, by way of the Central Arctic settlements is of major concern. You will remember that I introduced this subject in Council some several sessions ago, and I believe that the forthcoming CTC hearings will be a valuable culmination in planning.

It will be a very serious omission and a great wrong if the trans-territorial air route overleaps or circumnavigates the Central Arctic settlements. Both Baker Lake and Coral Harbour have full-scale airport facilities, and I am sure that the hub community of Rankin Inlet will receive the D.O.T. facilities for which I have been pressing so hard, very soon. The main problem is the very large stretch of empty country between Yellowknife and Baker Lake wherein there is a point of no return, and about two hours of radio silence just in the area where the weather is often most questionable. Clearly the Department of Transport must again be called upon to meet its responsibilities, and to establish a weather reporting station halfway along that route, some forty or fifty miles northwest to Dubawnt Lake.

As an item of information Mr. Commissioner, I might pass on to you the news that my own Institute for Northern Studies is supporting research in automatic weather recording devices, and will be very happy to cooperate with the Department of Transport to overcome problems such as this.

Concerning the hearings of the Canadian Transport Committee, I think it is very important that there be a minimum of delay in agreeing upon the routes, and upon who should operate upon them.

The competing aircraft companies should therefore attempt to come readily to some agreement, parcelling out the areas of activity amongst themselves, rather than competing for the whole operation. I am afraid that if the hearings were reduced to interminable wrangling, none of the interested companies would really benefit, and the people they wish to serve would certainly lose. We need this trans-Territorial route, with minimum delay. Let us hope that the aviation companies can work positively together. We need action now. Good will can only result from their capacity to get on with it.

Liquor Board Inquiry

Your statement concerning the setting up of a Liquor Board Inquiry is greatly welcomed, Mr. Commissioner. All of us who live in the Territories, and anyone who has read our debates, will know that the administration of liquor and the social implications of liquor usage are of very profound concern to us. I believe that you have selected an excellent group of people, and I am sure that everyone in the Territories will work with them very actively.

I will be very happy to welcome them into the Central Arctic, and look forward very much to their hearings and inquiries in the Central Arctic settlements. Above all, they should make sure not to omit visiting the settlements of Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Whale Cove and Baker Lake, not by any means because the people of these settlements are sodden with drink, but because these are the settlements in which the most active discussion on this subject has been taking place, and where some clear advice is desired.

Canada Council Grant to Claude Grenier

I listened very proudly, Mr. Commissioner, to your announcement concerning the Canada Council grant to Mr. Claude Grenier of Rankin Inlet for work on a book on Eskimo art. I have strongly supported Mr. Grenier during the five years of his dedicated work in our community, work which has resulted in the establishment of one of the most exciting art colonies in Canada. Mr. Grenier and I have long discussed this book together, and I look forward very much to our

continued working together.

Boy Scout Jamboree

Your comments on the Boy Scout Jamboree are a great source of pleasure to us, Mr. Commissioner. As a person who has grown up in the Movement, who founded the first scout group at Pangnirtung sixteen years ago, and who has seen the good results of scouting in our own Central Arctic settlements and in many other places in the world, I am delighted to observe your encouragement. I am very proud of the group of scouts who will be coming from the Keewatin under the leadership of Mr. Scouting of the North--Mr. John Parkin, the area administrator of Chesterfield Inlet. He has for a long time been an outstanding senior executive and leader in northern scouting. John Parkin has been in scouting longer than most of us have been alive, and he is a fine person.

The New Deputy Minister, John MacDonald

I noted with pleasure your comments on the appointment of Mr. John MacDonald to the Deputy Ministership of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Mr. MacDonald is a man of competence, imagination and breadth of vision, and I want to join you in wishing him well.

The Loss of Frank Carter

All of us who have had the pleasure and inspiration of working with Frank Carter, until very recently the Director of the Northern Administration Branch, will share your regret at his departure from the northern work. He has been an inspired and dynamic administrator and we shall miss him. I feel that we should place our thanks to him on record and wish him great success in his new work with the Privy Council.

CBC Transmission Power

I greatly welcome the progress that you have spoken of in the plans of the CBC Northern Service. There is indeed much to be done. I confess that there is some dissatisfaction in the Central Arctic because of the difficulty in receiving northern service transmissions in most settlements. I will have further to say on this subject during the session, Mr. Commissioner, and at this point simply welcome your interest in this vital matter. Let it be remembered that in the Central Arctic where there is no other form of information dissemination or commentary, the radio is a very important medium for learning, news and regional and national involvement.

Television for the Arctic

I have raised the question of television for the Arctic settlements in several previous sessions, and again press for the inception of a satellite-beamed television service for those settlements which are lacking in the facilities which are liberally present in some of the larger communities of the West. I see television, if properly programmed, as a very valuable medium of learning.

- Teacher Consultation

I was very pleased with your response to my earlier demands for a great deal more consultation between teachers and parents in the Arctic settlements. I'm reassured to hear that very adequate consultation has been a matter of course here in the West. This has not always been the situation in the Arctic, and a great deal more needs to be undertaken if the parents are to receive their right of having some proper say in the

lives of their children. In this, I want to express my strongest support for Mr. Bernard Gillie in developing a very thorough policy of parent-teacher consultation.

Fire Protection

Mr. Commissioner, you have heard me talk about the need for greater fire protection services in the Central Arctic in every session of Council since I first entered this Chamber. I am very pleased to hear your report of the improvements which are now planned.

I must reiterate that I still want to see set up, right away, the appointment of a regional fire marshal in the Central Arctic, a man who would be able to visit all communities, and visit all of the homes of the local people, as well as the government installations, to provide good preventative services.

I should tell you that we have a very dynamic leader in our settlement in the person of Mr. Danny Nault, who I am proud to say was selected to attend a fire marshal's course at Fort Smith this winter. Our volunteer fire brigade has encountered such difficulties in receiving the equipment that has been ordered and reordered many years in a row, that this year our brigade organized an enormous raffle and social function so that we could buy our own fire fighting equipment. We also had a fire poster competition in the school, the sale of honorary fire brigade memberships and the crowning of a fire king and a fire queen. I really believe that all of this excellent initiative and enthusiasm should be very substantially supported with funds, facilities and equipment from the government.

Community Planning in the Keewatin

Mr. Commissioner, I very heartily welcome your statement in response to my earlier requests for thorough community planning for Keewatin settlements. I look forward eagerly to working with the Area Economic Survey Section of the Industrial Division which, following my request and your active assistance, will be moving through the Central Arctic.

Community Development Fund

I was very pleased, Mr. Commissioner, with your news that the Community Development Fund will now be handled at the regional level. I feel that this is an encouraging response to my appeals in previous sessions to make this fund a genuinely internal development facility, not too heavily inhibited by bureaucratic strings. Community development can only properly occur where people are free to make their own decisions, for good or ill. The movement of this fund to regional authority, closer to the scene of development, is certainly a step in the right direction.

Sales Tax Exemptions on Hunting and Trapping Equipment

Mr. Commissioner, your statement on the positive responses to my request for tax exemption in the Northwest Territories for all hunting and trapping equipment is a source of great delight to me, and equally to all resource harvesters in the country. I believe that this is a positive developmental step, and the encouraging responses which you report should be followed up very energetically so that these exemptions can be made law, if possible, before the next taxation year.

Postage Rates at Coral Harbour

Again, Mr. Commissioner, I am encouraged by your statement

on the reduction of the incredible mail rates which have been in effect for the settlement of Coral Harbour for so long. I have already spoken of this, but feel that it is necessary to ensure final and complete action by the Post Office authorities as soon as possible so as to quickly eradicate this incredible inequality. Again, Mr. Commissioner, I want to thank you on the behalf of all of the Coral Harbour people for your very strong support in this matter.

Survey of Some Matters to be Raised

During this session, Mr. Commissioner, I shall seek to introduce motions to accelerate the provision of airstrips at Eskimo Point, Whale Cove, Chesterfield Inlet and Repulse Bay.

I shall be seeking to amend the Game Ordinance to permit the hunting of two caribou a year by established non-Eskimo N.W.T. residents in the Central Arctic.

I shall also seek to gain your support in involving the Department of Transport more effectively in the provision of radio and reporting services and navigational aids in a number of our communities in the Central Arctic.

I shall repeat my request that Council be given the opportunity to discuss all the problems of the North in which the D.O.T. is involved directly with a senior member of the D.O.T.

I shall again tackle directly the problem of housing in all of the northern communities, and again the problems of water supply and the disposal of wastes.

Again, Mr. Commissioner, I will bring to your attention the need for medical services in such places as Whale Cove and Repulse Bay.

Mr. Commissioner, I will ask during this Council for a thorough discussion and investigation of the Crafts and Arts Program, and the serious results of the cutbacks in the budgets in the Central Arctic for the Arts and Crafts Program, whereby people who could be self-sufficient are forced into hunger or recourse to Relief. I have yet to understand why the same Department which apparently has cut back funds for people who otherwise could be self-sufficient, can still find money to pay out relief and even finance industrial field-officer conferences in southern centers like Churchill in this time of alleged austerity.

During this session also, Mr. Commissioner, I propose to introduce a plan for the proper spelling of Eskimo names.

I will be seeking to hear more about the implementation of the Eskimo orthography, upon which, as I have said, over a quarter of a million dollars have been spent during the last eight years, with somewhat minimal results to show for it.

I shall again raise my request for the transferral of Eskimo translations staff from Ottawa to northern regional centers.

Proposed Bonuses for Public Servants
Fluent in Indigenous Languages

Again, in the context of communication, I wish to reopen discussion on my proposal that public servants who speak Eskimo or any other indigenous language, and whose knowledge of the language makes them more effective in their daily work in the North--should receive a bonus proportionate to the bonus which is being paid for bilingual civil servants who speak both English and French in the South. I understand that this bilingual bonus system is applicable only where the knowledge

of the individual is directly and frequently an effective aid in the efficiency of the man's work. There is no question at all that the civil servant who speaks Eskimo at all well is much more effective than the one who does not.

It is a simple matter to set up a testing system, and I do not think that people who have taken the trouble to acquire such language competence and have shown that amount of interest and respect for the people they are working with, should be disadvantaged in comparison with their southern brethren. This principle should also be applicable to public servants who speak Dogrib, or Slave, or Loucheux, Hare, or any of the other indigenous languages of the Northwest Territories. This would not only be fair reward for those who have worked on the language, and the appropriate recognition of their effectiveness with the people, but would also be an incentive to other people to learn the language. I do believe, Mr. Commissioner, that my northern language bonus proposal must be positively acted upon.

Need for Territorial Government Discussions with Central Arctic Federal Staff

Pursuing the matter of government staff development in the North, Mr. Commissioner, I want to ask you if you or Mr. Parker will please come again soon into the Central Arctic settlements to discuss all of the implications of the change-over from Federal to Territorial Government status. In all of my travels around my constituency, Mr. Commissioner, I have discerned that there is still some confusion and anxiety concerning the take-over of responsibility by the Territorial Government.

Rumors which disturb these good people are rife. One employee from a remote settlement, and incidentally an employee who has spent longer in the field than most and has done a very good job, told me that it was understood that all employed in the Arctic would, from the beginning of the territorial responsibility onwards, have to purchase the government houses they were living in, in which case it would be impossible for many to stay in the North. There are many other rumors going around the Central Arctic, and clearly there is sufficient misunderstanding and insecurity, with proportionate decline in morale, that I believe my appeal for a visit from Mr. Parker or yourself to the whole region is a matter of some urgency. I want to tell you for the record that from the Regional Administrator down we have some excellent men in the public service in the Central Arctic and we do not want to lose those good ones. All of them deserve right now to know where they stand. I look confidently for early action on that.

Tax Stimuli for Northerners

It is very desirable, Mr. Commissioner, that I continue to pursue the proposals which I raised as long as four or five sessions ago, concerning the stimulus to northern development possible by positive and imaginative arrangement of the tax structure in the Northwest Territories, whereby personal tax will be lowered quite significantly in comparison with the rest of the country. Living costs are much higher in the Northwest Territories, as we all know so well. In some cases southern-born people with exceptional skills or qualities are needed in the country, and tax deductions may provide the incentive either for them to stay or come into the North.

I have made this proposal before, and will continue to do so until we get a satisfactory response. The Soviets have had

for a very long time a similar incentive scheme for lower income tax for people living and working in Siberia. Are we Canadians going to admit that we are more inflexible and less imaginative that the U.S.S.R.? I do not think the matter has been very seriously or profoundly investigated by the Department of Internal Revenue yet. Let us ask them, please, to have a very good go at it.

Northern Headquarters for
Northern Health Service

I now propose again that the headquarters of the Northern Health Service be moved into the Northwest Territories. Across the rest of Canada, the parent department does not establish its regional headquarters hundreds of miles from their areas of responsibility. I know the argument is offered that our present Northern Service is also responsible for the Yukon and it is easier to deal with the Yukon from a base in Edmonton. The answer is simple. Either the Yukon should be set off as a separate administrative unit for this purpose, or absorbed by the British Columbia region of this Department's service. The fact remains that we need our medical headquarters right in the country, and here in the capital is the right place.

Regional Doctor for the Central Arctic

Mr. Commissioner, as you well know from my letters to you and copies of my correspondence with the highest authorities, I have been struggling very energetically to support the efforts of the Director of the Northern Health Service to find a replacement for Dr. Lyall Black as Regional Medical Superintendent for the Central Arctic. There had been great anxiety in the Central Arctic, known as the area of the most serious medical problems in the country, when the Regional Medical Superintendent's job was left unmanned this spring, except for three weeks when we enjoyed the excellent field services of Dr. Nester Leduc, a very highly respected and competent, well-liked northern physician. I am happy to make it known now, and to congratulate Dr. Butler on his success in finding someone to fill the breach in this region, having heard only in the last two days that a doctor is now arriving in Churchill. I realize that this itself is only a temporary measure, but Dr. Butler has finally succeeded in getting us a man.

Pusillanimity of Canadian Doctors

I may say, however, that the difficulties that Dr. Butler has had in finding a doctor for this post reflect rather poorly upon the medical profession in Canada. Here is a very exciting and very worthwhile and challenging task for any good doctor. It is incredible that Dr. Butler has had to cast his net as far abroad as Africa and Hong Kong in order to find someone to go to work in the Central Arctic, based in Churchill. I think this is a very sad commentary indeed on the pusilanimity of the medical profession in this country. However, concerning the present success of our efforts in getting a doctor into the Central Arctic I want to record my pleasure and thanks.

The Crisis in Eskimo Art

Mr. Commissioner, during this session, I will be seeking for a debate on the crisis in the Eskimo art

situation. I am very much afraid that if the present system is allowed to persist for only a very short time longer, perhaps less than a year, this very vital and very wonderful and very important area of Arctic activity will begin to lose very seriously in both quality and economic significance.

This is not in any way to reflect upon the work of the artists themselves nor those government employees who have worked with them in the settlements.

In fact, I think this should be the occasion to throw a couple of bouquets. It is our responsibility to set forth the inadequacies and shortcomings and unfilled needs in the government effort, but I also sincerely believe that full credit must be given with equal strength and as much publicity to those who have done well. The name of Claude Grenier is now very well known in northern art circles. This man came from the heart of French Canada without a word of English five years ago and started in Rankin Inlet with absolutely nothing. Against all sorts of frustrations, some of them created by his own administration, in the earlier years, Claude stayed with the work, and quietly and persistently enabled a burgeoning forth of the most exciting art work in Canada. He did this without exerting his own opinion as an influence upon the work at all. He stayed with it, and today Rankin Inlet is one of the most outstanding centers of Eskimo art in the country. I want to make sure that Claude Grenier's contribution is never forgotten. For a shorter period, but with gread dedication and sensitivity, and a wonderful ability to relate with the people, Boris Kotelovitz has been doing a splendid job at Baker Lake, where some very inspired work is being done. Baker Lake economically is in great need, but it has a great deal to be proud of in the art work which is coming out of that settlement.

In the broadest context of arts development, I want to place on record the great debt the northern artists and we lovers of their art owe to these people who have worked with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development: Jim Houston, the founder and original inspiration of this great development; that quiet and dedicated, enormously perceptive and loyal man, Bill Larmour; Alma Houston has been a most powerfully appealing and sensitive worker in this field; and still, after 17 years of work in association with the art of the Arctic, one of the most brilliant, dynamic, perceptive and inspirational men in this work, all across the North, has been Gabriel Gély. This man, more than most, really knows and understands, and his contribution remains one of great importance and value.

The Social Significance of Eskimo Art Nationally

I want Council to think very carefully about the enormous significance of Eskimo art beyond its purely

aesthetic value to those who are interested in this medium. Eskimo art has assumed a considerable economic significance to the people of the North, and incidentally, to a few people in the South who are not doing too badly out of it either. But over and above this is the tremendous significance of Eskimo art to the Eskimo society as a whole. Almost all other forms of prideful identification have gradually and in some cases very rapidly been eroded away from the Eskimo people.

In their art, however, is the symbolization of all of the brilliance, strength, endurance, intelligence, and philosophical breadth of the Eskimo people. In their art, the Eskimo people and the whole world can see their dignity, their humour, their powerful human tragedy and triumph, and something which has come to symbolize many of the qualities of Canada as a whole. It is no coincidence that when visiting dignitaries from overseas come to this country, it is almost always Eskimo carvings which our Heads of State give as gifts. If the art work of the Eskimo people is allowed very rapidly to fall into decline, it will not only be a tragedy for all Eskimos, but for Canada as a whole.

New Organizational Proposal for Eskimo Art

I will propose in this session a new organizational context for dealing with Eskimo Art. It is urgently needed in the work done by Canadian Arctic Producers, which I suggest be embraced by a broader organization, maximizing the facilities it has and providing greater flexibility. I am proposing a fomal consortium using CAP, the Eskimo Arts Council, government capital but no official administration handling, and a major national marketing agency capable of working well with co-operatives. I will present the details when I introduce my motion on this proposal during the session.

Proposal of N.W.T. Eskimo Art
Collection in the Capital

Mr. Commissioner, I also want to propose that there be established a very high quality and respectably substantial Northwest Territories Capital Eskimo Art Collection owned by the Territorial Government. I do not think that this should be left to a small and modestly funded local museum entirely. When visitors come from all over the world, they seek in any capital the things which epitomize the best and most typical of the country. I believe that people will be very seriously disappointed if they come to Yellowknife, our capital city, and are not able to see a widely selected collection of the finest in Eskimo art, something which the whole world has come to associate very directly and very excitingly with the North.

I know that work has been done on this. For example, there is already an accumulation of good sculptures which have been set aside by Canadian Arctic Producers in Ottawa which can be used for the purpose of establishing a nucleus of the Northwest Territories Art Collection. I believe that this government should work with CAP and, most importantly, with the Canadian

Eskimo Arts Council to build up our Northwest Territories Capital Art Collection.

Gordon Gibson and the Grinder

Mr. Commissioner, there is so much to be done, and so much to propose, so much to analyze and so many matters of importance that I have not taken the time to discuss at this moment, that I feel no sense of apology at having taken a little of Council's time in my brief remarks today. However, Mr. Commissioner, I feel that I must not strain the patience of Council very much longer. Moreover, Mr. Gordon Gibson has graciously assented to second this motion, and I am as anxious to hear him as the rest of us. I want to join with you in congratulating him on his brilliant actions in bringing forward a design which could greatly help Canadian transportation. The ice-breaking device which I dubbed the Gibson Grinder, and which he prefers to call a Dozer, is one of those ingenious ideas which are so often successful because they are simple. Gordon Gibson has already contributed profoundly to the Northwest Territories through his work in this Council and through his own private efforts. I know that I am playing the straight man today to his now beloved role as the Fountain of Laughter to this Council, and I know that some of his ideas have inspired me to call him the Hon. Member for Disneyland in our friendly exchanges of raillery. But beneath this rich vein of humour of his, is a man of high purpose, broad experience, serious intent and genuine sincerity. I am very happy and proud to be associated with Gordon Gibson, Mr. Commissioner, in the presenting of this motion.

The Future of The Northwest Territories Council

In concluding, Mr. Commissioner, I want to point up the fact that most of what I have said today is with my mind on the future. At this moment I want to focus on this Council itself and its future. We now only have before us possibly three, or at the most, four, sessions before the end of this Council's term. I think that it is more than time that we should start discussing the nature of the legislature which will follow this one. What happens after 1970? There is much undecided yet about the structure of the next Council. Is it certain, for example, that (with mixed feelings of regret at losing such excellent people, and pride in our own internal capacities) we shall no longer have on this Council the appointed members? Would this mean that our Council would actually be reduced in numerical size, or would the vacancies left by the appointed members be made up and even added onto by more extended representation from the electorate?

The last Council, and all of us on this Council, have agreed that we need a larger and more fully representative Council. In forming these opinions, we have been fully supported by the Carrothers Report, which we have endorsed completely.

Very little more than twenty months remain in the life of this Council. We, who are very much a part of a legislature and a government in exciting transition and development would be most remiss and irresponsible if we did not address ourselves to these problems, right away. Through our consideration of these vital questions, and the action we take, an important part of the future of the Northwest Territories lies in our hands. The time to meet these responsibilities for the future is now. We must have a part in planning the legislature of the future, and we must do it in detail amongst ourselves in consultation with our own people and with other competent sources of advice. I am very glad indeed to look around this Chamber, Mr. Commissioner, and to see, with you at our head and with the caliber of the men we have representing the North, that this Council is fully capable of meeting these responsibilities.

With these words then, Mr. Commissioner, and thanking you personally for your dynamic leadership and wisdom, for the successes you have reported, for the plans which you have laid before us, and for the courage with which you are playing your historic part in our history--it is my honour and pleasure to propose the Motion of Appreciation for your Opening Address.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Williamson, for your very kind remarks.

Council stands recessed for coffee.

---Short recess.

THE COMMISSIONER: The Council will come to order: continuing with item No. 1, Mr. Gibson.

Continuing Replies to the Commissioner's Address: Mr. Gibson

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Commissioner, I am very proud to second Mr. Williamson's very detailed and well thought out report. He has the ability of actually studying your remarks and the needs of the country and putting them down, and I think he has put down something there that very finely replies to your speech, and, I would certainly say, will be a help to you in this coming year.

Now, I have to approach things from an absolutely different angle because I have not the ability to put things down concisely that you have, Mr. Williamson. I am a critic by nature, I have been doing that all my life and if I criticize, I can assure you it is done with the very kindest of intentions and with the thought of helpfulness, not anything else.

I feel particularly optimistic, and I know the world does. While I was over in the United States, I will tell you that people were just hoping, and that many came up to me and said, "We wish we had the opportunity Canada has with a man who is getting the picture over to the people of Canada," that Trudeau was apparently putting over, and now that he is elected I know for a fact that wires have come from all the centers of the world expressing great confidence in the future of Canada. As we go down the line, it gives us a greater chance to get in and help ourselves. It gives Bud Orange a greater chance because he has the backing of somebody and has someone to go to. It gives him a better chance. And, Mr. Commissioner, it gives you a much greater chance, because you are going now to get piles of answers, either yes or no, but the word "maybe" won't be there, and we won't have to waste our time and confuse these different issues.

I would like to throw out a little bit of flattery to all the other Council members here and yourself, Mr. Commissioner. I remember so little of what I was taught--I was taught so little that I can remember almost everything I was taught--and I always hoped for a time when I could say,

> And statesmen at Her Council met
> Who knew the season when
> To take occasion by the hand
> And make the bounds of freedom broader yet
> By passing some august decree
> Which made her throne unshaken still
> Broad based upon her people's will and
> Encompassed by the inviolate sea.

I know we are not like that, but we are still part of her Councillors. Our opportunity is right now.

Another thing I would like to impress on you: Let us not waste any time at all on things that we are not in complete control of, unless we can get complete control, because a man who spends any time worrying about a thing

that he can't do and has complete control over, is wasting his time completely; and there is more than enough, before this Council is given more power to do other things, about the things we have control over.

I am going to speak on some of the things that we have control over and I don't think, maybe, that we have done as much as we could, and partly it is because we are confused about our authority. If there is anything we have to do, Mr. Commissioner, it is to have our authority defined, the responsibilities depend either on you or your Deputy, or on us; and if it is not done, we will get rid of anyone who is responsible for not getting it done. That is a cruel way of saying it, but in the long run history has a way of doing that. That is the only way I could run a logging camp, anyway; I know that.

Now, I marked down one or two things here that I think we have too many of. I have seen new bills and new laws coming into this Council and let us be very, very careful before we make too many new ones, before we have the staff and many other things to use. Then we are going to get a lot more new buildings. I remember at a share-holders meeting when H. R. MacMillan was showing us the forestry return in the history of the world, he had about the poorest managed outfit I have seen in a long time. I will be darned if he doesn't build a building about twice as big and with twice as many desks and twice as many people and that generally cuts your efficiency by one quarter. It just cuts it down, so I am afraid of that Parkinson Law very, very much and I will warn us to be very, very careful of it.

I will tell you--I am a little afraid too, in that time I have spoken of people--we must remember that basically we are not building this country to get in more government employees: We are building this country to train the people who are here to make a living for themselves with jobs and opportunities first for them and, secondly, when we bring in other people, we should be breaking our necks to bring in people with capital or with ability or with ambition. That is really what we want, and I don't want this to be taken in any other way at all, as saying that I am not in favour with all my heart of government employees, but let us not bring them in here so that they get to exceed our ability to use them profitably, and never bring them in if there is a possibility--don't bring one government man in from outside if we can take the services of even three people here and even pay them three times that amount and train our own people to properly administer our own district.

Appointed Members

While I am speaking on that, I will just say that I feel exactly the same way about appointed members. The very moment that we can break this country up into more districts, the better it will be. There should not be any appointed members here at all.

There is only one thing I would say with respect, and that is that any of the appointed members should, like anyone else, have the right to stand and run, and if we

are elected, we will be here; and if we don't, we won't be back; so that is an easy way to cure any of your worries. I mean that.

Welfare

Because I know that fat cats won't catch rats, and because I know that welfare takes away pride, and when I think of that old remark, "A proud peasantry, a country's pride, once gone can never be supplied," I want us to take on the responsibility of realizing that more people in North America have been ruined, absolutely ruined, and fit only now for the coffin on account of welfare, and don't let us be guilty of that. Let us see there is no starvation. That comes into the health line. I am telling you that. Let us be sure that before welfare gets prevalent, that we separate what I call "health" from "welfare". A hale, hearty man, healthy, would be far better doing without breakfast and be given a club to go out and try to hunt something than to be given his breakfast. I want to tell you that.

I am 63 years old and I have seen more people dying from overeating and overdrinking and laziness than I have ever seen from shortage of food, so I don't think we want to place too much stress on welfare, and we should administer that completely from within our own borders. I think that, the only person who can possibly know something about welfare is a person absolutely local, and I think we ought to go find these. There is only one way to do a thing, Mr. Commissioner, and that is not to speak of generalities, but take it in exactly the same way as these very able politicians are able to go out and garner votes. They are marvellous at going person-to-person and house-to-house and seeing what they need, the vote that is in that house, but let them get just as good at going in there and seeing what that constituent needs and marking it down, and then he knows something about it, and I am not referring to any of the men in this House. You came back here honourably and think very highly of your districts and by your remarks, Mr. Williamson, you prove that you are thinking of the people, but generally speaking, throughout, candidates are too often prone to putting a little bit of their hardest work onto getting elected and forgetting what they saw within the borders of that house when they get out. If we want to cure this welfare scheme and the educational scheme and the health scheme, we must do it individually, family by family. Anyway, that is the way we must start it.

It is just like--well, you have to break anything down to get it done. Just saying, "I am going to do good for the North" will do no good; it just won't work. It has got to be done village by village, and I think we should appoint people in these settlements, each settlement, Mr. Commissioner, I think your representative, yourself and we have to be there, and see who we can get to take a pride in that village, build up a pride in that village, keep it as neat and tidy as we can, and see if we can't get that sort of thing done.

I am a great believer--I don't see much of the Salvation Army around this town, but I hope they are here. I believe that their type of thing, going out and trying to get the people is one of the finest ways I have seen and, generally speaking, I have seen them set a very fine example to the people who need it. As far as I know, they don't seem to be overly paid, the Salvation Army men and women, and I don't know what part they play in the Northwest Territories, but from what I have seen among the loggers on Water Street in Vancouver, they have done a very fine job.

Recreation

Mr. Commissioner, I recognize and agree very much with all your remarks on recreation. To the young and to the people up here where I notice your days are about 24 hours long in the summertime, a person certainly has to have something to do with that spare time, and I guess in the dark nights you need different forms of recreation too.

Medical Services

I have spoken on health. Now, Mr. Commissioner, health is a basic. Get the very best you can get and stress it. It is not a place to save money because it costs too much to keep a sick family that goes on for years and goes right on into the next generation, so I think that you are justified in doing everything you can to bring our standards of health to the very highest. That is something we will never be criticized for. It is out of our scope to say how it should be done. That comes under the medical profession, but don't let us have any holdback of the one thing we can control, and that is money and proper airplane service. I think it is just automatic that doctors here should be given fast transportation by airplanes and there should be just small, rather economical airplanes in thich the doctors can get from one village to another, and I think they have to go there for a preventative reason, not necessarily have to be called because somebody is dying. I think that every village ought to get a call once a month from a doctor whom we pay for, and he is paid as well if there is somebody sick in that village or nobody is sick in that village. He shouldn't have to go around and look for customers. He should be paid more if there aren't any customers in the country, to my way of thinking.

Education

Now, in education--I have to treat that very carefully because what I call education and what seems to be what other people call education seems to me to differ. My definition of education has to be a person's ability to properly fit into society, keep their pride and make their own living. I don't care what ability we have to train them if they will finish up with pride. I can remember when a man who was a good blacksmith was a very, very respected man in town. A logger--everything along these lines, you all know what I am talking about.

Whether we are running enough vocational schools here I don't know, or whether we are taking and bringing in enough teachers who can teach what is needed in this country for the pupils they are teaching to make a living, I don't know, Mr. Commissioner. I have seen no sign of it, but maybe it is going on, and I don't know, but I would sure like to know it and I hope if any of you Council members find me wrong on this you will bring it to my attention and then we might sit down and see what we can do. This is not any criticism of our educational system; it is just that I know you can be a success in this North without a Harvard degree. Of that I am positive, and I know you can be a success here if you didn't go to school at all. You have got a great advantage over the man who went. You have still got an open mind and you haven't got anything wrong anyway. You start even, and that is no pity. I want you to understand that sometimes you were taught that any fool can make a living if he works hard enough, but the smart man can make it by not working. These things can all influence our growing children, and we have got to be very careful. This is our responsibility.

Lumber Industry

You know, one thing I know we can do and we are not doing, and it is a game I know something about, is building houses, logging and cutting lumber. We right here, the whole bunch of us, should be ashamed of what we have done. It is a year ago since we kind of took over our responsibility for a couple of little sawmills. I think it is still down in Ottawa, but I will tell you there is a sawmill down at Inuvik that is doing nothing except supporting a bunch of men, apparently cutting darn little lumber. We have got one across the lake here which nobody seems to be running--lots of logs, the machinery is there--it just takes one spark of life to start the thing up. I stood on the street here coming from my apartment yesterday and I saw two men nailing a bunch of 2-by-4's together and I will tell you what they are for, gentlemen--they are merely 2-by-4 square forms to lay down for a sidewalk to be pulled out when the cement has been poured. That lumber came from Edmonton. Right down here at Rae you have got enough timber and you all know it, and there is the sawmill down there--not much of a sawmill, but I saw it by the side of the road and I saw a bunch of sawdust and I saw what looked like at least 8-by-8's. Now, a stud mill can be made out of anything, and we have got it all around this country, and here we have got people on relief and that damned lumber coming all the way from Edmonton and the freight costs about $80 to $100 a thousand. That is enough to buy it here. Let us pay the same price, I am all in favour of that. We might run it inefficiently, but we will keep that money here. It is just absolutely senseless. We all know that, and we are allowing it. Why don't we say, "You can't import lumber here because we will supply it"? If we aren't going to at least cut this timber and put these Indians I am seeing at Rae to a job; if we can't do that, we ought to all be fired here, every one of us. Now, that is just a practical demonstration that any one of you knows we can do, and

we must get in and do it. That is one of the things I was talking about, the things over which we have control. Let us do it, and I know between the group of us we have the knowledge.

New Townsite for Rae

While I am speaking about Rae, I want to tell you I will be the most disappointed man on this Council if I see that one more cent has been spent on that new village, because I promised that none would be. If it has, it is a great waste of money, because those men at Rae are unemployed at the moment. They should be doing their own jobs; we should supply them with a loader, a couple of trucks and a spreader and take in enough gravel there to make it a gravel dream. Put 4 feet of gravel over the whole place, and the gravel is only a very few miles from there. They will do that themselves. Certainly pay them, but when you pay them you don't put them on relief, and you bring back their pride. They are the ones who must rebuild Rae, no contractor should be allowed within ten miles of the Town of Rae. They should be constructors; but if the plumbing has to go in, then natives can be taught how to put in plumbing. No contractor goes in with a $100,000 deal to put plumbing into the house and walks away with $20,000 profit. That is nuts and you all know it, so that has got to stop. Now, if we stand firm on things like this, we will have done some good, but if we waver and even listen to them, find out whether we are in charge of Rae or whether they are in charge. If they are in charge of Rae, let them suffer their own consequences with us to criticize, but we have to take that job on and we are going to do it. The people in Rae will do it themselves without the muddling of us. I am very, very firm on that, and I will be very disappointed--if anybody doesn't agree with me on this, I would certainly like them to either come to me privately or debate it openly, but I do know that there are very capable men in Rae who, if given the same money and the same opportunity that we give outside contractors, encourage them to come in and pay them beautifully--I am getting a little bit worked up, but I kind of enjoy it.

Liquor

It seems to me about the only thing--and maybe I ought to leave this alone--but it again kind of annoys me, about the only profitable business that we are running here is this sale of liquor. I don't think it is anything, Mr. Commissioner, to be very proud of. I don't hear any complaints about its being diluted. I remember many, many times when I was running a party and I had the welfare of my guests at heart. We were raising money for charity--we did very well too, I will have to say that--but as the evening wore on we started to dilute the whiskey and by the time it got about midnight and the people were pretty well plastered, we were mixing about 3 bottles to 1, and we sold it still at the same price and we did very well. That is the

kind of dishonesty I am in favour of. I mean, it is a twofold blessing: the man goes home sober and you have got his money. I am not against it. There might be another way of doing it. If you can't do it that way, mix maybe a little epsom salts or castor oil with it and they won't be drunk as long, they will be back to work a little sooner. I am not worried about the financial end of it; it is our waste in manpower that is the sad part about this liquor game. People are busy when they were just drunk last week. That is really not good enough.

Year-round Operation of Northwest Passage: Methods of Breaking Ice

Now, gentlemen, I almost ought to leave this out of it, because after I have been really serious about the Northwest Passage it sounds too much as if I am getting possibly personal, but I will say that I am very happy that another idea called the "Axelbow", came out before I thought of mine. It has been very successful, people like it and I am certain I wish there were 10 more, because I know that each one will have its place and I give great credit to Mr. Alexander. Any idea is better than the ones that we have, so just remember that, and his idea seems to be very good. I have much more hope for my own, but, of course, the person always thinks his own child is a little brighter than the neighbour's child.

Now, let us talk about some of the principles of it. By the way, this photograph, gentlemen, is just a photograph taken of a model that is being made now. It was not complete when I took that picture. This picture just shows the ship very aptly named "The Northwest Passage". It is to be a large pleasure ship to take people through there a few years from now, people to take photographs and so on, but you will see the principle of this, where it cuts the ice there.

About 2-inch cutters go through breaking it into strips of ice whatever depth the ice is--10 feet wide, and then not shown in that picture are long skis that come up in front of the dozer, so that if it hits any obstruction will jump up in the air and go back about 20 feet back of the bow of the boat and back of the ice cutter that goes down about 4 feet under the water and on an angle to angle the ice out of the channel and under the existing ice. That is enough explanation of that. It is not a case of my guessing whether it is going to work, it is going to work.

I have not had time to report to you since I came back from Ottawa, but I have had to use a little bit of persuasion and I would not even use the words that I had to use to get the kind of consent of the government, but I finished up with the Deputy Minister and Paul Hellyer himself, the three of us sitting on the floor in his big room in the Parliament Buildings at a time when he was

exceptionally busy, looking over the idea, and I can almost quote what Paul said. He said to his Deputy Minister, "It looks very good to me, seems to cost very little, put your men to work on it and be certain that the money is found to have this ready for this coming winter," so the orders went straight to the Deputy Minister to pass it down through his department.

I have had a lot of correspondence with them since then. There is not much we can do until we get through this session. It will be drawn to my own plans which we will build as cheaply as possible because I know improvements will be made through practical application of the idea. Our angles won't be right to start with, and many other things may be wrong. Our strength factors may not be right; so they want it tested in England, and it will cost about $15,000 to tank test it, and I let them know that I would rather do the testing right in the ice itself.

Marine Insurance

Further to that, gentlemen, a thing we must do that is holding back Churchill and that is going to hold back Coppermine and any of our resources in the northern waters, is insurance; and I am not certain of this, but as far as I know, ships are often reluctant to enter waters where icebergs and ice prevail, with the ordinary insurance they carry. In fact, I believe that to be right. If that is right, there is only one way we can get them here, and that is to set up a government marine insurance scheme that will cover all ships and cargoes while going through Canadian waters, that is, Canadian Arctic waters. We would then be learning with the ships. It is just as cheap to insure those ships coming in as it is to build our own ships and take a chance on losing them if that great hazard is there, which I don't think is there, but to encourage cargo the first thing we must do is insure. Also, if we want Churchill to ever amount to anything, and if we want Coppermine to amount to anything, we have got to take every responsibility as a government and set the date and the time when navigation is open and pay the penalties if we have made a mistake--to promote our country.

We don't want to sit back and be safe and say, "We will close Churchill," even a month too soon. The way it is written is wrong. They do that for protection. We have got to guarantee something, even if you lose money at times. I believe there are times when this government outfit across here at Hay River could make another trip down the river and back. I know our ferry down here could run twice as long as it does.

Anyway, gentlemen, that about concludes what I have got to say, Mr. Commissioner. We have got a great future. We have only got 3 or 4 more times here all of us. Let us condense and keep our remarks as short as we can, have our own convictions and fight for them, only take up the time of the House with things that are relevant

within the next 3 or 4 years--not go away into the skies, and keep it on things over which we can do something and over which we have control.

Thank you very much, Mr. Commissioner, and I wish you the very greatest success in the very great task ahead of you this year.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Gibson.

Further discussion?

Continuing Replies to the Commissioner's Address:
Mr. Searle

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, in support of the motion of appreciation which has been moved and seconded, I take particular pleasure in congratulating you on your very full report to Council.

In my reply, as is the custom, I wish to deal with matters raised in your Address and with other matters of particular concern to my constituency and the North.

Implementation of the Carrothers Commission Report

Regarding implementation of the recommendations contained in the Carrothers Commission Report, comment must be made about the recent press release of the Honourable Arthur Laing, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announcing implementation of phase 2 of his plans for the development of government in the Northwest Territories. "By April 1, 1969," Mr. Laing said that, "we shall transfer to territorial administration responsibility for such major services as education, welfare, municipal services and the development of local government in the Mackenzie. One year later, in April of 1970, the transfer of responsibility for such services in the Arctic district will be made."

The foregoing undoubtedly deals with an important recommendation of the Carrothers Commission, being that of the transfer to the Territorial Government of certain basic provincial type service functions previously carried out by the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. To you, Mr. Commissioner, and to your staff, this is a most important announcement. However, it simply deals with administration, not with the more important matters of constitutional change.

Regarding constitutional change: Though it is two years since the Carrothers Commission Report was submitted to the Minister, we have still heard nothing about the establishment of an executive council. We have heard nothing about a Northwest Territories development corporation. We have heard nothing about changing the nature and the name of the Council of the Northwest Territories to that of a legislative assembly. The Carrothers Commission recommended that the Legislative Assembly be composed of 18 persons, 14 elected and 4 appointed. We have heard nothing from the Minister regarding whether he will be amending the Northwest Territories Act to enlarge Council. We have heard nothing about the recommendation by the Carrothers Commission regarding extending the term of Council from three to five years. This Council and the Carrothers Commission have recommended the reduction of the voting age to 19 years; yet we have heard nothing about that.

From the foregoing, we can see that though there have been certain administrative transfers, nothing has yet been said about the more important constitutional recommendations which bear directly on the matter of more

and fuller participation by the people of the Northwest Territories in the Government of the Northwest Territories. For my part, I feel that the time has come for elected representation on the Council to be increased by doubling the representation as it presently exists from 7 to 14, as recommended. This envisages the reduction in the number of appointed members by one, from 5 to 4. In fact, I would go further than the recommendations made by the Carrothers Commission and suggest that the people of the Northwest Territories, right now, are ready for a fully elected legislative assembly. At the same time that I say this, Mr. Commissioner, I want to acknowledge the service to the North which the past and present appointed members have made. The above statement, therefore, is not made out of any malice to our appointed members, all of whom are public-spirited men of the highest caliber, who have been a great credit to the North and who have contributed greatly to the proceedings of Council. My comments are made only because, in principle, a truly democratic society must be governed only by the elected representatives of the people.

Housing

The next subject of considerable concern deals with the housing crisis. As we here are all aware, motion 26 made at the 36th session of Council dealt with the need to study housing in the Northwest Territories, touching on the following matters:

(1) An analysis of building and design techniques for Arctic and sub-Arctic housing, emphasizing warmth and heat retention;

(2) Housing conditions throughout the whole of the N.W.T., including the types of housing all residents are enjoying;

(3) The need for a plan which puts the public and private enterprise segments on the same standards as those of public servants;

(4) Public housing projects;

(5) The adequacy of the National Housing Act and regulations thereunder and our Territorial Housing Loans as they apply to the N.W.T.;

(6) The availability generally of mortgage money for homes;

(7) Home operating costs such as taxes, light and heat and how they might be reduced or minimized.

The foregoing motion, passed at the last session of Council, is frightening in terms of the size of the study which is contemplated and the expert assistance which would be needed to conduct this study. I can understand, therefore, why there might be some delay and why it is absolutely necessary to come up with the best possible means of conducting this study. In this regard, I have done some research and would like to bring to your

attention, sir, the provisions of part V of the National Housing Act. I would particularly refer you to section 31, which provides that:

> It is the responsiblity of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to cause investigations to be made into housing conditions and the adequacy of existing housing accommodation in Canada, or in any part of Canada, and to cause steps to be taken for the distribution of information leading to the construction or provision of more adequate or improved housing accommodation and the understanding and adoption of community plans in Canada.

Section 32 then goes on to say that Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, for the purpose of carrying out its above responsibility, may cause investigations to be made into housing conditions and adequacy of the existing housing accommodation in any part of Canada, and may undertake investigations into the factors affecting the cost of construction of housing accommodation; it may investigate plans and designs with a view to lowering the cost of construction and generally look into all matters affecting housing.

Most important, sir, under section 35 of the National Housing Act, the responsible Minister may pay any expenditure incurred relating to the foregoing study out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to an aggregate amount not exceeding $5,000,000.

At the present time, a study of housing in isolated communities and Indian reserves in the prairie provinces, under part V of the National Housing Act, is underway and is being undertaken by Mr. Anthony A. Kennedy & Associates. Later in this session I will be tabling copies of Mr. Kennedy's report on the first stage of his work. In correspondence with Mr. Kennedy, he has indicated to me that he is keenly interested in making a full presentation of his work in person to the N.W.T. Council if this might result in a further development of the study and particularly if there is some reasonable possibility of either extending the study to include the N.W.T. or instituting a new study.

In view of all of the foregoing, it seems clear to me that all that is necessary is for this Council to request a study to be undertaken by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation along the lines outlined in motion No. 26 passed at the 36th session of Council, under part V of the National Housing Act through and out of Federal funds to an aggregate amount of $5,000,000. This would not cost the Government of the Northwest Territories one cent and would bring to bear on the problem the necessary experts under the supervision of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Inquiry Into the Administration of Justice in the Hay River Area of the Northwest Territories

Regarding the report of the Honourable Mr. Justice W.G.

Morrow, the Commissioner, relating to an inquiry into the administration of justice in the Hay River area of the Northwest Territories, I wish to make no comment regarding part 1 of that report. That part deals strictly with the specific matters under investigation in accordance with the terms of reference of the Royal Commission.

Part 2 of the report, dealing with the administration of justice in general, begins at page 57 and is the part with which I am concerned. This part deals with comments of a general nature, not coming within the strict terms of reference of the inquiry. I might say that the Northwest Territories Bar Association attended at the Town of Hay River and presented a brief to the Royal Commission, one point of which dealt with the need for a resident Attorney General within the Northwest Territories, and recommended that the office of Attorney General be transferred to the Territorial Government by naming the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories the Attorney General of the Northwest Territories. This representation, I might point out, was the only one made on the question.

In dealing with this recommendation, the Royal Commissioner stated that, "No doubt the time will come when the Territories will have developed to the extent that its local Territorial Government will be considered mature enough so that the Federal Government would deem the time opportune to transfer the administration of justice to the North and with it, the office of the Attorney General." Though the Royal Commissioner did not say so in express words, the above quotation obviously implies that he does not consider the Territorial Government or the Territorial Council mature enough to receive a transfer of the administration of justice. The Royal Commissioner, therefore, recommended as follows:

> That immediate consideration be given to the desirability of setting up a new office in the Department of Justice at Ottawa to be designated Assistant Deputy Attorney General of the Northwest Territories.

Though I have always had and still do have a great deal of respect for the learned judge, I must respectfully disagree with the conclusion arrived at by him, which is contrary to and runs right in the teeth of motion No. 13 made at the 35th session of Council, and the recommendation of the Northwest Territories Bar Association which, as previously said, was the only recommendation which he received on the point. From examining the material before the Royal Commissioner, I can only conclude that this recommendation is something which he came up with based on his own value judgment of the maturity of this body, the Territorial Council of the Northwest Territories.

It is difficult to be objective when, even though discreetly, it is suggested that this Legislature is not mature enough to exercise in a responsible way the function of administering justice in the Northwest Territories. As

there was no brief submitted contrary to that of the one submitted by the Bar Association, I can only assume that the value judgment is that of the Royal Commissioner. The interesting question, therefore, is the basis upon which that value judgment is made. It is probably appropriate, at this time, to quote comments from an editorial appearing in the News of the North of the 20th of May, 1968, which editorial goes as follows:

> We would conclude that Mr. Trudeau has allowed himself to be guided by the value judgment of our Commissioner and the N.W.T. Council made by Mr. Justice Morrow. Our non-resident Judge said in his report on the administration of justice that he is not yet in favour of having our own A.G. Presumably he thinks our Commissioner and Council even less responsible than the bungling junior bureaucrats in the Department of Justice in Ottawa, against whom he himself has been so vociferous.

The foregoing quote from the said editorial uses language possibly stronger than any of us would wish to use. It does, however, accurately question the validity of the basis on which the value judgment was arrived at by the Royal Commissioner. It is a difficult task for long-time residents to judge just how responsible this Legislature is. It surely must be an impossible task for non-residents, regardless of how sincere they may be in their intentions to do right by the North.

I am now extremely sorry that the Bar Association made a recommendation on this point because now, after the Royal Commissioner has confirmed this recommendation with the Prime Minister--and I refer there to the Royal Commissioner, of course--we must go about attempting to change the Prime Minister's decision to implement this aspect of the report, which decision was announced at a press conference here in Yellowknife when the Prime Minister visited the capital. We have, at any rate, the assurance of our re-elected Member of Parliament that he will do everything in his power to get the Prime Minister to reconsider this aspect of the Royal Commissioner's report.

Territorial Hospital Insurance Services

Regarding the Territorial Hospital Insurance scheme and the Board which administers that scheme, we will all recall motion No. 15 made at the 36th session of Council, asking that the Territorial Hospital Insurance scheme administration offices be established at the capital.

Relevant to the foregoing is the very good news that in this year's estimates of the Department of Health and Welfare, funds are asked to permit the move of the office of the Director, Mackenzie Area, Northern Health Services, together with his staff, from Edmonton to Yellowknife. At present, as we all know, Dr. Brian Brett is the Director. If the estimates are approved, then the move

would occur in the summer of 1969. I would encourage this Council to support this move for two reasons: the first is that the Director, Mackenzie Area, Northern Health Services, should be in the North. The second reason concerns T.H.I.S.

As we are aware, the Board of T.H.I.S. is composed of a chairman, Dr. Frost, who is with the same department as Dr. Brett, the Department of Health and Welfare, in Ottawa. With Dr. Brett's move to Yellowknife, Dr. Frost's appointment regrettably could be revoked and Dr. Brett could be appointed as chairman in his stead. As the Deputy Commissioner is already resident here, we would then have two members of the Board resident in the North at the capital. Two members make a quorum. The third member of the Board is a person with financial training. His appointment, also regrettably, could be revoked and someone from our own Territorial Treasurer's department could be appointed. By doing the foregoing, the Board of T.H.I.S. could be wholly located with the North at the capital, as a result of which hospitals in the Northwest Territories could deal more directly with T.H.I.S. Services would be coordinated and much efficiency would result. The foregoing, sir, I recommend to you.

Lac la Martre: Commercial Fishing and Education

Regarding the native settlement of Lac la Martre, I understand that the lake which the settlement is named after has hitherto been closed to commercial fishing. I also understand that material is now on site and that the Department of Indian Affairs is attempting to establish for the native peoples at that settlement a limited commercial fishing industry. It is hoped that in doing so, it will not be necessary for the whole lake to be opened up for commercial fishermen. The fear I have is that this lake could be fished out very quickly by commercial fishermen as it is a very shallow lake. If this were done, then, of course, the whole project would be lost to the native peoples. It is my recommendation, therefore, that the Territorial Government communicate with the Department of Fisheries and have them open up the lake on a very limited basis, protecting the rights of the native peoples so that their commercial fishing project may have the opportunity of establishing itself.

Another point, sir, has to do with the teacher there at Lac la Martre. As I understand it, he is leaving; in fact, will have left by now, returning to Toronto. I understand that a replacement may not have yet been located. As you may know, that school was closed for a couple fo years and I think last year was opened for the first time in about 3 years. I would encourage you, sir, to make sure that this school, once opened again, remains open. Some of the staffing problems, as I understand it--and this will gladden Mr. Pryde's heart--are as a result of an arrangement made with the Church to the effect that only Roman Catholic teachers may teach there. I know I went around this circle some time ago when they were short of a teacher, and I proposed

someone, and he was immediately asked what his religion was, and when it was not Roman Catholic--they preferred to see the school go without a teacher than to have someone who was not of that faith there. As a result, the school stayed closed.

Now, if this is the policy, as I understand it to be, I would encourage an immediate end to that, because education by Protestants is not all that bad. Preferably, of course, a person of their own faith--but if we don't have that, let us just get someone.

Mineral Resources and Authority Over Lands

We have, at previous sessions of this Council, discussed at considerable length the matter of surface and subsurface rights to land within the Northwest Territories. At the 35th session of Council, a motion was unanimously adopted requesting the Commissioner to make representations on behalf of this Council to the appropriate federal authorities requesting that the Federal Government acknowledge its role as a trustee of natural resources for the future province of the North and establish guidelines for a proper accounting of that trusteeship when same comes to a close (when the Province of the North comes into being) coupled at that time with the transfer of ownership of said mineral resources to said Province of the North. We cannot, it seems, get a reply from the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to that motion, at least not in specific terms.

In order to determine, therefore, the reaction of the departmental authorities, we must make an opinion on the basis of what is happening around us. When we examine what is happening, we notice that the Northern Administration Branch is transferring responsibility to the Territorial Government in the service areas of education, welfare, municipal services and the development of local government. As these transfers take place, that branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is, for all intents and purposes, disappearing. At the same time, however, as the Northern Administration Branch disappears, one cannot help but notice the growth of a new branch, called the Resources and Economic Development Group. In other words, as the one branch disappears, up shoots the other branch. Services are being transferred to the Territorial Government--services--but the revenue areas of resources and economic development are being retained firmly in the hands of the Federal Government. Surely that is our answer.

In my reply to the Commissioner's Opening Address at the last session of Council, I encouraged the establishment in the Northwest Territories of one land office, preferably administered by territorial public servants. To my utter dismay, shock and horror, there are now three land offices. One is our own land titles office here administered by the Territorial Government, the second is the office of the Mining Recorder, administered by this new branch, and the third is an office in the Bromley Building, called the Office of the Supervisor of Lands.

The second office is also administered through this new Resources and Economic Development Group. The Office of the Supervisor of Lands and the Mining Recorder report directly to one Mr. Digby Hunt, Director of the Resources and Economic Development Group. He reports to the Minister, not our Commissioner.

In addition to the foregoing, I understand that Mr. Frank McCall will soon take up a new role as Superintendent of Lands, heading in the Northwest Territories all the personnel of this Resources and Economic Development Group. It is fortunate for us that Mr. McCall, being a northerner of long standing, is a cooperative and responsible individual for whom, I might add, I have a great deal of respect.

From the foregoing it is clear to see that the attitude which the Department is taking must obviously be that the administration qua mineral resources and surface land leases regarding land other than in the municipal districts, will remain firmly and tightly in federal hands and report directly to the Department of Indian Affairs, through the Director of Resources and Economic Development Group, not through the Commissioner. My suggestion would have been that in the Northwest Territories these functions be exercised by territorial public servants, responsible to the Commissioner, who is in turn responsible to the Minister, after all. That way we would at least know, of our own knowledge, what the return is from the mineral resources in the Northwest Territories. I also feel that we could administer these resources better from within the North, rather than from Ottawa.

The development of this special group concerned only with resources in the Northwest Territories, responsible directly to the Minister, makes one wonder about the long-term intentions of the Department of Indian Affairs and the Federal Government. Surely, if the intention were ultimately to turn ownership of mineral resources over to the Territorial Government when it becomes a province, then this would be an appropriate time to permit the Territorial Government to begin administering the resources to develop a history of competence in the area, though title and ownership would obviously remain in the Federal Government until we become a province some few or many years hence.

As we all know, we have been hearing a great deal about special status, particularly with reference to the ambitions of the Government of the Province of Quebec. I wonder if here in the Northwest Territories we don't have the reverse situation developing, that is, a situation of special class status being proposed, advanced and put into effect by the Federal Government in relation to our mineral resources. Surely the knife cuts both ways.

Paving of the Mackenzie Highway

Regarding the Mackenzie Highway, Mr. Commissioner, I am pleased to report that at the last session of the Alberta

Legislature, on the 4th of April, 1968, the following motion was moved, seconded and adopted:

> WHEREAS the Mackenzie Highway is the only road link from Central Canada to the Northwest Territories; and
>
> WHEREAS the Canadian Government has jurisdiction and full responsibility for the Northwest Territories and has established Yellowknife as the capital city resulting in rapid growth of that city; and
>
> WHEREAS development and tourist traffic into the Northwest Territories continues to increase steadily, engendering growing volumes of freight and traffic that must use the Mackenzie Highway; and
>
> WHEREAS the dust problem on the gravelled portion of the highway is extremely hazardous;
>
> THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT this Legislature urge the Canadian Government to share, without delay, in the cost of paving the Mackenzie Highway from Grimshaw to the north boundary of the Province of Alberta.

As you can see from this motion, the Alberta Government is calling upon the Federal Government to share the cost of paving the highway to the boundary. I would, at this time, once again like to urge you, Mr. Commissioner, to talk with the Premier of the Province of Alberta and the Government of the Northwest Territories might be made to the Government relating to pavement of the Mackenzie Highway.

Settlement of Rae

The settlement of Rae is in a tragic economic state, as Mr. Gibson has pointed out. It seems that all of the schemes advanced by the Government of Canada, though well intentioned, result in achieving the opposite effects. The main sources of income appear to be welfare cheques, family allowance and old-age pensions. All of these come from the pockets of the taxpayer. If a reasonably responsible trapper goes out into the bush for two weeks to trap and returns with $100 worth of fur, then he is struck from the welfare roll (as is only reasonable), but may not be put back on the welfare roll for two or three months. The effect is that by working he is in receipt of less money than had he simply sat in the settlement and collected welfare. In other words the man with initiative and drive is penalized, rather than rewarded. Some scheme must be devised whereby the hard-working are rewarded and the lazy are not. Jobs, of course, are the only answer, but jobs are not available at Rae, unless the government enters into the area of making and creating projects of a benefit to the community.

I don't pretend, sir, to know the answer to the Rae problem, but I certainly know that there are problems. I know what the problems, generally speaking, are; and I do know that the present Trappers Assistance Program, welfare payments, et cetera, are not solving these problems. A fresh and new look must be taken to determine how we can make our native people productive and how they may retain what pride they have in their heritage and being and recover that pride which they have lost.

Possibly Mr. Gibson's sawmill idea is the answer. I am inclined to think so.

I know that Mr. Bill Lewis of the Industrial Division is in town, and I will soon be approaching him with a view to his and my travelling to Rae to discuss the problems; and hopefully to start on the road to solving them.

And possibly Mr. Gibson will accompany Mr. Lewis and myself, and we will take a look at that sawmill.

That concludes my speech, Mr. Commissioner. I apologize for the length, and I thank you and the members of this Council for their indulgence in listening to me.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Searle.

Mr. Simonie.

Continuing Replies to the Commissioner's Address: Mr. Simonie

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, I have a few things to say from my constituency in the Eastern Arctic. I am proud to be back in the capital of Yellowknife again. I had to travel the same distance to come down to Yellowknife again--about 5,000 miles. I am very proud that this new government has settled down before Council. We have a good strong government this time, set up after the election was over.

Also, I would like to have a few words to say on Bud Orange and on how hard he has worked on the campaign in the Eastern Arctic. I would also like to congratulate him on winning the election.

You will remember we had Council members on tour in March, 1968. Council members saw a lot of communities they had not seen before, that is, the northern communities. We noticed that some people in settlements were not living in wood houses: they were living in snow houses, they were their homes. Also we saw many communities with a Canadian flag not flying in the settlement. There must be a reason for this. I don't know what the answer is. It is not flying, anyway, and it should be. We noticed some settlements where people do not have full-time jobs because there is no work for them.

On this tour we heard many problems from the people. They expect solutions from this Council from now on. During the past few years everything has been passed, even old age assistance. Also, sealskin prices have dropped and welfare also has been cut back.

We noticed in the settlement of Arctic Bay at the time we were on the tour--not the tour, the committee tour, and that was in April, from the 21st to the 23rd--we heard a voice from the settlement of Arctic Bay reciting that they have been nearly starved this winter, right here in Canada. Their hunting was not reliable for catching seals during the winter, and in the winter time they had to turn to caribou hunting and go something like 300 miles, which took about 3 weeks to return, before they could get home from hunting. Therefore, the families were left behind during these 3 weeks, and they complained that they were starving in the absence of the head of the family. Also, there is a store in this settlement, but they don't like to put too much money in the Hudson's Bay Company because money has not always been available to pay these bills in the settlement. Also, in the settlement--there are something like 300 people there in this area not only in the settlement--they have a teacher doing all this work, administration work, and also in some other settlements, places like Clyde River where the population there is something like 400-and-some-odd people, also they are doing all the work in the settlement, especially for nursing work and teaching administrative work--it is all being done at the same time.

Clyde River

In Clyde River at the DEW Line site there, about 12 miles from Clyde River, there is an airstrip at this DEW Line site called Cape Christian, but there is no transportation between Cape Christian and Clyde River, especially in the summertime.

Therefore, they have been travelling by bulldozer to bring the people back and forth the 12 miles driving through the mud and water on this raod on the way over. I would like to see the road built between Clyde River and Cape Christian as soon as possible, because the patients should be there as fast as possible during the summertime. It is impossible to get into Clyde River because of the transportation problem.

Then, at Clyde River they are moving the settlement from one place to another. The people up there have been asking me to bring up this problem of medical care in Clyde River. They asked at the early session we had in Resolute Bay. I asked for a nursing unit to be put in in some few settlements, especially Clyde River. Again, just now I have a number of letters from back there still asking for nurses to put in in Clyde River. They told me they have all kinds of medicine there: all they need is a nurse. Also, they have buildings there which could be used for nursing work. That is the story in Clyde River.

Belcher Islands

The story about the Belcher Island: I finally made a trip down there last April, the beginning of April. I covered about 2,300 miles return from Ottawa to Frobisher Bay. I didn't get there because the ice was breaking up and we could not land at the settlement. On this trip I had to use my own pocket for this travelling. I am the elected member and the people expect me to help them anyway, and I should see the people once in a while, especially on an emergency call. In Belcher Island they told me on this brief, tabled document No. 9, that they have not got transportation between two settlements there, about 65 miles between two settlements. One is North Camp and one is South Camp. In this brief they told me they have one government skidoo which has been used for transportation between these two settlements. That machine has been broken on the way down between the two settlements and they have not got any machine for transportation between these settlements now. Therefore, they are asking, especially I am asking I would like to see a bombardier put into Belcher Island so that they can go back and forth in the wintertime. In the one settlement they have a Hudson's Bay store and in the other end, they have not got a store there. They are teaching young children at one of the settlements. There is also no communication between South Camp and North Camp. Therefore, I would like to see a radio to be put in on this island also.

The air transportation problem also in Belcher Island: of course, there is no airstrip on this island, the same with other settlements in the Eastern Arctic. Therefore, they also need transportation in the summertime between South Camp and North Camp, also between Great Whale River and Belcher Island. They need some sort of a large boat in the summer. Also, they need a large boat something like a peterhead to put into Belcher Island. This settlement has been very cut off from other communities. I don't know why it is. There are about 118 people populating the North Camp I understand, according to document No. 9. Also, South Camp has 77 people in the settlement Belcher Island belongs to the Northwest Territories and there should be services in there just the same as in other communities in the Western

Arctic. Of course, there is no road in the settlement, the 65 miles between two settlements.

Also, a cooperative has been established in the Belcher Islands. Therefore, they have this body to organize something for themselves.

Extension of Administrative Responsibility to the Eastern Arctic

In 1970 the Northwest Territorial Government will be taking over for all the administration and works in the East and in the West. The only thing along this line is that before 1970 you should have a full staff in the East and in the West, Mr. Commissioner, and in your Opening Address I was proud that you and the Assistant Commissioner will be at Frobisher Bay later this year. This administration work should be carried out before 1970. That is part of this administration work I was worried about, because you have not got enough people doing this work at the moment.

Also, in the Eastern Arctic, especially Frobisher Bay, we look forward to a recreation officer to be living in Frobisher in a short time. I can't say right now as to whether he will come or not. Also, we have a staff in there employed by the Northwest Territories Government. These public officers have been moved into Frobisher in the past few months. I think that is a great thing, to have a man in there, especially for the young people, not only young people, but also because of the court business that goes on in Frobisher Bay.

Teaching Assistants

There is another thing I would like to bring up. Teaching assistants have been hired in the last few months. The assistant teachers are Eskimos, mostly, in the settlements. Those assistant teachers are making not more than $120 a month. I understand a teacher's assistant will be cut off by 1969 because of the financial problem. I would be very surprised. I thought maybe the Northwest Territories had more responsiblity for their own people on this territorial work. I understand the financial assistance will be cut off by 1969, and I would like to see this fund for these teachers' assistants continued.

Cape Dorset

There is another item: Cape Dorset, the settlement of Cape Dorset: some young people have died because of sickness. There is bad drinking there--it is not good alcohol, put it this way. That is, they have been drinking methyl hydrate. Four went to hospital, two of them died, and one of them is still in the hospital and one is finally all right. At the time it happened I wanted to make a trip over there to see what was going on in there, and find out exactly what the people were dying from at this time, and again the financial problem was on me. I am not like Mr. Gibson, I could not go. So, it seems as an elected member I understand they have the same problems I have with travelling. In the Cape Dorset settlement the population in there is 700, I understand. On this alcohol committee they must go and see those settlements once in a while and how the poeple feel

living in the settlement--700 people, especially at Cape Dorset.

DEW Line Sites--Igloolik

Also, in Igloolik a cooperative has been established this winter. That is from Igloolik to the DEW Line site, all DEW Lines have been closed some time ago. They have left material at the DEW Line site. If they want to leave this site, they should get rid of all they had on the site. They are not going to come back to that settlement. If the Territorial Government, if they are going to close some of those sites, they should have some manner of cleaning up the site.

Co-operatives

In the co-operatives, we have quite a number of people who have met in Frobisher Bay this winter. There were quite a number of people the members of Council met in Frobisher Bay this winter. They were talking about their settlements Some co-operatives still are not looked after by a co-op officer from Ottawa, as are other settlements. Therefore, they still need a co-op officer to come into the settlements once in a while when they need him.

Medical Services

Also, the hospital problem in the Northwest Territories, that is, patients, people with TB go down south breathing all this oil smoke down south and they find it too hot, the weather, down south, and at the same time breathing in the smoke from the towns. I would like to see patients go to a better place than where they go now. I am not going to make a noise about this or to speak any longer, and I want to thank you for your Opening Address.

Thank you very much.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Simonie. The hour is now one o'clock and Council stands recessed.

---Luncheon adjournment

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Continuing discussion and Replies to the Commissioner's Address and the Motion of Appreciation.

Mr. Fairbrother.

Continuing Replies to the Commissioner's Address:
Mr. Fairbrother

MR. FAIRBROTHER: It seems I have the pleasure of being the after-dinner speaker here.

Mr. Commissioner, fellow members, I am very happy to be here at this 37th session of the Northwest Territories Council.

Although the Commissioner has advised that this will be a somewhat shortened session, I am sure the business we transact here will be the more important because of it. I myself, beginning the second sitting of Council since being elected, feel much more adequate and ready to contribute something worthwhile to this Council, the people who elected me, and the Northwest Territories as a whole.

Presentation to Council of Gavel and Base

First I would like to take this opportunity to draw your attention to the Gavel and Base. The Gavel was presented to this Council by Mr. John W. Goodall, retired member of this Council. At the 35th session, which was before my time here, the Council agreed to have a silver plaque mounted on the Gavel to commemorate Mr. Goodall.

Air Marshal Campbell had the plaque made up but on advice from the maker decided it would be better to have a base made for the gavel and the gavel and the plaque mounted on the base instead: at which point he sent it to me to have done, as Mr. Goodall lived at Fort Simpson.

Mr. Commissioner, this very beautifully designed and crafted base I have here has been presented to this Council by Mr. Wilf Button, the Industrial Arts teacher at Fort Simpson and some of his students. As you can see, there are 9 small stones set on the perimeter of the Base to represent the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and the 7 constituencies of the N.W.T., each stone being of a different type and native to each area they represent. I have been asked to present this to you to commemorate the makeup of the Council when it first came home to the Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am very, very pleased indeed, and I as the Commissioner think this is something that the Northwest Territories has needed for a long, long time; and I as Commissioner feel very humble in accepting this. I am particularly pleased with the design and note that there are a number of inscriptions here, which I would ask the pages to circulate to members of Council, explaining the various stones and the designation that has been given for the various constituencies. The question of the appointed members came up this morning and while I see nothing here in the description that refers to them, I take it that the hammer here will apply to the appointed members.

Mr. Fairbrother, I very much appreciate the thoughtfulness of your presentation and also appreciate Mr. Button and the students at the school for this wonderful design, and thank you for presenting it to us.

Mr. Clerk of the Council, will you put this down by the Mace, and at recess time the members of the Council can look at it and perhaps tomorrow you could display it here on a suitable table just outside the Council Bar for the general public to see.

Proceed, Mr. Fairbrother.

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Since the last sitting of Council, many things of importance have been passed in review. Not the least, of course, was the calling of a federal election immediately following the resignation of, and nomination of a new, Liberal Party leader and Prime Minister. I feel that postponing the sitting of this Council was a good thing, as we now know what parent government we are dealing with.

Postal Services

After hearing and studying the Commissioner's Opening Address, I find very little that I can comment on that has not or will not be taken up by the more learned members of the Council. I note the mention of the postal rates at Coral Harbour and intend to try to fit in somewhere a discussion of postal services and the dissatisfaction with these services of residents in the Mackenzie River area.

The Commissioner did not mention in his Address whether or not the full findings of task force 2 would be released to the Council either on an open or confidential basis.

Arctic Tour

I would like to express my thoughts regarding our trip through the Arctic after the last session.

I believe a vote of appreciation should go to those who must have worked so hard to handle all the details connected with a trip like that, to have had it run so smoothly despite the extreme cold we found in most places. I feel that the trip served a very useful and worthwhile purpose and I can truthfully say I was awed by the great magnitude of space and the absolute bareness of anything living except in the isolated settlements. In all my reading and being told of what the barrens were like, I was not prepared for what we found. The basic necessities of life as we know them, such as wood for fuel and fresh water are not available in many places. For someone such as myself who was born and raised in bush country, it would be inconceivable to live in a place like this; and I can assure you I will continue to live in that garden spot of the Northwest Territories, Fort Simpson, but I will certainly maintain a more sympathetic ear towards those members of the Arctic regions and their problems.

Royal Commission on the Administration of Justice

One of the things we were waiting for, and second guessing at the last session, was the Morrow Report on Justice in Hay River and in the North. I was somewhat disappointed with some of the sections like the one on the Attorney General. I do believe, though, that Judge Morrow in his wisdom did what he considered right and should be commended by this Council, for giving us a guide platform to work from.

Liquor

This brings up another of the items which received much attention at the last session: namely, liquor; and what to do about it. We discussed what to do about getting common drunk charges out of the dockets, and not treating drunks as felons but rather as wayward citizens. Mr. Searle had his firm phone the Attorney General's office in Vancouver to get the information on what they had started in December in regard to not charging drunks in B.C. I have an article from The Star Weekly magazine which I will introduce when this item comes up for discussion and which I think bears weight in this matter. I do not believe the Northwest Territories has a large problem of acute alcoholism at the present time, but it shows what could happen in a much reduced scale, particularly with the severe weather we have in the winter-time.

Fort Simpson

It may be interesting to note the changes in Fort Simpson since the opening of the liquor store.

The brewing, which was a major factor and accounted for some 12 to 15 thousand gallons of brew in 1966, has dropped to almost nothing.

The consumption of preparations such as extract, shaving lotion, hair spray,etc., has dropped to nil.

The beer sale for the period February 10 to June 7, when the liquor store ran out of beer, was 8,000 cases: approximately $33,600 worth in less than 4 months.

The very sad part has been the rising rate of more serious offences, mainly assault. This seems to be attributable mainly to the fact that the police no longer have the authority to enter houses under blanket search warrant because of what they believe to be brew parties, and nip the trouble in the bud. They now have to wait until the trouble happens and then clean up the mess.

Fort Providence

The people of Fort Providence recently exercised their option and voted overwhelmingly in favour of liquor on all counts. A private entrepreneur has applied for, or is applying for, a retail licence, and I would like to know if a feasibility study has been done on a liquor store or if the administration is considering opening a government controlled store at Providence.

The people of Fort Providence showed good sense in organizing a village council, which I hope the administrator is ready to listen to and take an interest in.

Fort Liard

The people of Fort Liard have requested that I arrange with the Commissioner to have a development officer visit Fort Liard in the immediate future to help them organize a village council.

Fort Simpson - Village Status

The local advisory council of Fort Simpson have given me a list of things to take up with the Commissioner, and I believe the first and foremost and most important is: begin negotiations for village status.

Mr. Commissioner, one year ago, when in Fort Simpson, you told us you would be agreeable to negotiating toward village status for Fort Simpson anytime we were ready, and due to changes in Indian Affairs and Northern Development administration, budget cuts, et cetera, and the rapid change we foresee in the village with the coming of the new highway next year, we have reached that point.

For instance, we have no zoning laws, which we have asked for repeatedly.

The town planner, Mr. Makale was sent in and did up a plan, but in typical, bumbling delay, the federal administration has done nothing toward implementation. There is only a small amount of good land on the Island and we do not want a hodge-podge as some settlements in the North have.

Airstrip

Second is our town airstrip. For the past 5 years we have been building an airstrip on the Island to offset the problem of getting to the main airport 12 miles away. We requested that this airstrip be licensed for daytime operations so it would be put on maps and tourist information mainly. The D.O.T. sent in inspectors to check it out and advise on relocation and improvements to minimum required standard. The Territorial Government gave us the funds to make the changes.

The strip was then brought up to standard, inspected and approved by D.O.T. Since the local council is not a corporate body, we then asked the I.A.N.D. to make application for the licence. At this point, mind you, some official of I.A.N.D. decided arbitrarily that we didn't need a licence for our airstrip and subsequently refused the application! Now, Mr. Commissioner, I ask you, when this Council requests airstrips at every village, when D.O.T. has agreed with this and are building them, when a licence costs nothing, when the strip is built and being maintained to a standard--why would this official take it upon himself to say we don't need a licence?! This has raised a serious problem in Fort Simpson now in regard to the charter operator there. The former C.O. of Northern Mountain Airlines has sold out to Arctic Air and now the D.O.T. are refusing this operator a licence unless he bases on a licensed airport which, in this case, is 12 miles away. Since our road is of poor quality and we have no taxi service, it is awkward, expensive and unnecessary to make this journey, which most times takes longer than the air trip you want to make.

There are no hangars or other facilities there for maintenance or for passenger comfort. This is not only working a hardship on the operator but on the public who use him, and all because of the thoughtlessness of some official who sits in Ottawa on paved streets, uses paved airports and travels at government expense. I will put a motion on the floor early in this session asking that this be rectified immediately.

- Boat-launching Facilities

Another item was the building of a boat-launching ramp and area. Since the administration will not allow the cutting of a slipway in the river bank and the Department of Public Works are so ornery about the use of the public wharf area, we were assured that if we got this item in the estimates, we would get it. Somewhere along the line this was slashed. I would like to know where and why!

- Dust Control

Our dust control program has been delayed this year, until it is useless! Why? Because the requisitions were late! But 4 months later we still can't find out where our lignosol is and why it had to come by boat, which costs more than truck in the wintertime!

We were happy to receive confirmation of our water-sewer extension in Fort Simpson and sincerely hope it will be completed by freeze-up.

We were also extremely pleased when D.P.W. started the survey of the first 60 miles of the Fort Simpson--Fort Nelson road this spring.

Recruitment of Labour for Liard River Ferry

The recent article in the News of the North regarding the problem of crew for the N.V. Johnny Berens, the Providence Ferry, has brought to mind the new ferry built for the Liard River at Fort Simpson. I shall put a motion on the floor early in the session requesting that local men be recruited and trained to operate this ferry so that men, and the inherited problems of the S.I.U., do not have to be imported.

I regret very much that I have not been able to visit all the settlements in my area rather than only those in the southern end, for I am sure the others have problems for me to take up.

There are many items, Mr. Commissioner, that I wish to bring to your attention such as the lack of anything concrete regarding the hospital at Fort Simpson, on which I have a brief from the Council to present; an old folks home; the request for a permanent swimming pool to be incorporated in the addition to the Thomas Simpson School, where there are proper facilities which would make it very cheap to operate and maintain on a year-round basis. These and many other things I intend to present during this session and ask for action on. In conclusion I would like to approve Mr. Williamson's motion of appreciation of the Commissioner's Address.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER: Any further remarks?

Mr. Pryde?

Continuing Replies to the Commissioner's Address: Mr. Pryde

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to echo the statements made by my colleagues that this has been a very good Opening Address of the Commissioner, and although I have no prepared speech, I would like to make some extemporaneous comments on at least one item in the Commissioner's Opening Address. Before doing so, I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister, Mr. Trudeau, on his re-election, and also Mr. Bud Orange, the Member for the Northwest Territories; and I hope that with the new majority government we may now be able to get some politicians with backbones instead of wishbones, and that these men will fight for the North and do their duty as they should be doing it.

Language Requirement for Nursing Station Employees at Coppermine

I am rather reluctant to bring this one issue up here, Mr. Commissioner, but I feel I must do so. This is a problem in one of the settlements in my constituency which I raise here simply because I am uncertain how I should otherwise raise it in this Council. All of the problems which I have I shall raise at the appropriate time under motion. The problem which I am referring to concerns the nursing station and staff of the nursing station in Coppermine in my constituency.

To give some background of this to the Commissioner and to the members of this Council: Coppermine received a new nursing station last year and the staff of the nursing station was increased to 3 other than the nurse in charge and her assistant nurse, that is, there are a total of 5 people employed there, 3 of whom are native people from Coppermine.

Now, one gentleman employed by the nursing station for the last 12 years has been fired recently. During the period of time for which he worked at the nursing station this man proved to be very dependable and a very competent man all round in performing his functions in the old nursing station. A few days ago, however, this man was fired from his employment, and his employment was terminated rather suddenly with only one week's notice, after 12 years. The reason given for this man's being fired was that he could not speak English; and I therefore wish to bring this to the attention of the Commissioner.

There can be no mistake about the reason for this man's firing. Mr. Frank Aklok, the name of the person who was fired, was told through an interpreter that his work was good but that he was being fired simply because he could not speak adequate English to maintain his job, and this after 12 years, I repeat, 12 years of dependable work.

I would therefore wish that the Commissioner would investigate this incident immediately and that this man be reinstated as soon as possible. Another man was given his job. This man speaks fluent English, but that should not alter the situation whatsoever. When I took this up with the nursing station staff in Coppermine, the

nurses themselves told me that the man had proved to be dependable over a considerable number of years, he had no bad record at all; but they felt that whereas he had been adequate for the old nursing station, he was no longer adequate for the new one.

MR. GIBSON: What language did he speak?

MR. PRYDE: He only speaks Eskimo, Mr. Gibson.

If this is the case, if any government body can fire a man simply because he can't speak English, then I am going to move in this Council that all area administrators, all nurses, all RCMP, all government personnel in the Arctic be fired immediately because they can't speak Eskimo!

When I raised this with the nursing station, I felt very strongly about it, as you can imagine. They made no excuse other than the fact that he couldn't speak English until I mentioned that I would therefore raise this issue in the Council, and then we had a great deal of backtracking. I was told that under the old set-up--with the old nursing station--this man could perform his work well, but in the new nursing station there was a new type of furnace for heating the building and this man apparently couldn't operate it. Now, as far as I can see, that is no excuse either. If ever there was a case for a man being taught how to carry out a function, that was it. Instead of firing him, the nursing station should have taken their responsibility seriously and should have had this man trained, if there were other competent men in that settlement suitable for training Mr. Frank Aklok. I say again, Mr. Commissioner, that I will expect and demand an immediate investigation of this incident and have Mr. Frank Aklok consulted personally to verify that he was told through an interpreter that he was being fired because he spoke only Eskimo, and not English.

Liquor Board of Inquiry

As I mentioned earlier, Mr. Commissioner, I have no prepared speech here, but I would like to comment for a few moments on the liquor inquiry to be carried out in the Northwest Territories. I would say immediately that the composition of the Board is extremely good, and I am particularly pleased by the appointment of the Right Reverend H. G. Cook, Anglican Bishop of the Mackenzie. I have met all members of this Board and I am particularly impressed by Bishop Cook, because I know that he is not against liquor as such, although he quite probably is against excessive drinking. The Bishop is a very forward-looking man and exemplifies the type of missionary which this country has needed and has fortunately had in many instances for a number of years now.

In commenting on the liquor situation, I would like to say, Mr. Commissioner, that social legislation of this

type is a responsibility, and we should carry out our responsibility to the fullest extent. Since the Territories first developed, the liquor laws have been altering rather slowly while the actual drinking and liquor conditions have been changing rapidly. Many settlements which before had no liquor problem at all now have them. Other settlements still do not have liquor, and therefore, do not have any great liquor problem at the moment, but they will in the future.

Perhaps, to begin my comments, I should say that we should place the liquor problem and the legislation concerning the liquor problem in the proper perspective. In the Northwest Territories we have always heard that liquor and the liquor problem are our biggest problems. It certainly is our biggest social problem, because it leads to so many other things, but I think we should be grateful that liquor is one of our biggest problems and not some other, criminal, type. One only needs to examine the records of the other provinces such as Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and so forth, to see that their major problems are criminal problems such as rape, robbery and so forth. We, very fortunately, do not have these problems in the Northwest Territories to any great extent, and we would hope it would remain so. Therefore, we should, in examining liquor and liquor legislation, see it in its proper perspective. I believe that in the Northwest Territories the problem is not alcoholism as such, but simple drunkenness, and when we examine the liquor legislation with this Board of Inquiry, we should bear this in mind. There are very few proper alcoholics in the Northwest Territories.

- Government vs. Private Sale of Liquor

Before discussing some more of this social legislation concerning liquor, I would like to say that this Council in the past has recommended that the Government keep out of all activity in which they are in opposition to a commercial or a private business. The same should also apply to liquor. I think without any doubt whatsoever, that by examining the laws and statutes of other countries, we see that the Northwest Territories plays a very prominent part in pushing liquor. This is by government, of course, and unnecessarily, so that we should follow the example of other countries and leave liquor alone--liquor, which would be controlled by the Government of the Northwest Territories, should be handled by private businessmen. I would wish to see the practice of opening government-operated liquor stores discontinued in the Northwest Territories. I firmly believe that the sale of liquor and beer should be through the normal store outlets so that beer and liquor are merely considered as other commodities on a par with cigarettes, tobacco or what-have-you. Let us not have this type of specialization carried out by the Government. If we are having that, we may as well open up and have Government-operated stores for cigarettes or Government-operated stores for hats of size 7.

This Government should advocate that the N.W.T.

Government have a central depot based somewhere in the Territories merely to handle the import of liquor from outside the Territories, and should then use this depot simply as a forwarding agent to supply private vendors and businesses in the Northwest Territories for each settlement which needs it. I may say also that just a few moments ago I looked at the 14th Report of the N.W.T. Liquor System, and I note that it cost this Government almost one quarter of a million dollars to maintain 5 liquor stores, 1 beer store, 1 beer agency and 1 liquor agency.

I believe that we would cut, (a) our capital costs, and (b) our running costs, if liquor and beer were handled by the private stores, by private entrepreneurs merely as another merchandising commodity.

- Legal Age

I would also like to make some comment on the legal age of people permitted to drink. I raised this at the last session of Council. I made a motion in that regard that I wished to see the legal drinking age reduced to 19 for simple, realistic reasons, and not because I wished to see more people drinking or being drunk. My motion, however, was defeated at the last session of Council by a narrow majority; and since then I have read a fair amount concerning the handling of the legal age in other countries of the world. Canada, as we all know, has the one drinking age of 21, and no person can legally drink prior to that age, except by special permit or in a private house.

One thing I believe, when we are discussing liquor and liquor legislation, is that we should be realistic. There is no point in sticking our heads in the sand and praying and hoping that people are not drinking, especially the teenagers. Teenagers in almost every country of the world drink, and in almost every country in the world apart from Canada these teenagers drink legally.

In Scotland, for example, my birthplace, teenagers of 18 or, rather, young men and women of 18, are legally allowed to drink. Also, any young man or young woman in uniform, regardless of age, is allowed to drink. I can recollect going into my first bar when I was 15 years old, and I enjoyed it very much. Having improved since then, of course, I have graduated from a shandy to O.P. rum. In the Scandinavian countries, the legal age is 15. This is the law throughout Germany. I read at first that the legal age for drinking beer was 15 and that the legal age for starting on liquor was 18. I have since been advised by local people of German descent from around Yellowknife, that at age 15 any person can drink either beer or liquor at any bar. These people are knowledgeable in these laws and in the conditions of other countries, and they have stated that the problem of serious drinking is non-existent. In some parts of modern Germany a mother might tell her son to go to the

bar and have a drink, but tell him not to smoke too much. The emphasis is not so much on drinking, but I say again, as I said in the last Council, that I would much rather see more drinking and less drunkenness in the Northwest Territories. The two do not always go hand in hand, although legislators and government administrative bodies tend to think so.

I wish to quote an article here, or a part of an article, taken out of Time Magazine dated December 29th, 1967. This article is entitled "How America Drinks", and it was the result of a survey carried out by this magazine into the drinking habits of the Americans. One paragraph states, and I quote:

> The profile of the average U. S. drinker is largely reassuring. He has his first taste at age 12 to 14, commonly be receiving a sip of the family stock. Before graduation from high school, he is drinking at least episodically - along with more than three-fourths of the student body. Like the hippie minority, most youthful drinkers stick to wine and beer, possibly because liquor is regarded as the old folks' hand-up, but more probably because the lighter drinks are easier on the pocket and the throat.

If I may also quote an article in the local newspaper, the News of the North. This was dated May 30th, 1968--I beg your pardon, I am quoting the wrong one. This is dated April 18th, 1968. This also concerns teenage drinking. The article is "Just Law by Quintilian". I don't know who "Quintilian" is, but this man is certainly writing common sense, which we need in this Council from time to time. I quote:

> Whether or not stealing or receiving take place, teenage drinking contrary to the Liquor Ordinance teaches the young to conspire in secrecy from their parents and the police and to derive satisfaction from success in these activities. If some genius were to have tried deliberately to dream up the most effective way to alienate these young people from 'square' society and its moral and legal standards, he could not have done much better than persuade parents to have the Liquor Ordinance made law - and call for severe punishment of offenders, when and if caught, as an incentive to the belief that the existence of such law and such punishments will solve the problem, which it does not.

I think our main problem, or the error of this type of legislation, lies in the fact that it is based on the premise that all teenagers are irresponsible, and this is not so. By making these laws and not being realistic enough about it to see that teenagers drink, we are merely defeating ourselves and defeating our own laws made in this Council Chamber. At the last session, I

wished the legal age to be reduced to 19, and in support of that motion I said that people of 19 and 20 who are not now allowed to drink are certainly drinking. They are certainly obtaining liquor and we should take our heads out of the sand and acknowledge this fact. The trouble, if there is any trouble, does not lie in the fact that they are drinking as such. People may drink without drinking to excess, and if these young people drink to excess and cause trouble, they will certainly be arrested or looked after as readily as any person older than 21 who is presently allowed to drink. I do not think the capacity for drink is based on chronological age. However, I think that Canada is not quite ready to drop out this age stipulation completely, although other countries on the Continent are almost on the verge of it.

- Racial Distinctions

One other point which I would wish to raise concerning liquor lies in the fact that there is a body of thought in the Northwest Territories that there are two types of people in the North: the sophisticated people such as those from Yellowknife, Fort Smith, Hay River and the other larger centers, and the native people of the unsophisticated, or the unsophisticated primitive people living in the northern communities such as Coppermine, Cambridge and Bathurst Inlet. After 13 years in the North, and after a long time spent with native people, I am quite well aware in my own mind, as I am sure Mr. Williamson is, that there are no primitive people, nor are there different people, people with different capacities to drink, whether a man be an Eskimo, an Indian or a white man. What we have in the North here are people who are accustomed to drink, regardless of their racial background, and people who are not accustomed to drink. We do not create favourable legislation if we do not recognize this fact: That his race alone, whether a person is Eskimo, Indian or what-have-you, does not make him any less capable of handling drink. I just don't believe that this is true, and I believe that it would take a great deal of scientific authority to convince me that some of the Eskimos and Indians I know cannot drink as well as white men.

On the other hand, there do exist many people in the North who have not had the opportunity to drink, and we must be careful in writing legislation that we acknowledge this fact also, but I say again that a white man at 21 who has never tasted liquor has no more capacity for drink than an Eskimo of 21 or an Indian of 21 who has never tasted drink. Therefore, the oft-quoted remark that we have up here in the North two types of people, those who can drink and those who by nature cannot drink, is simply untrue.

- Alcohol Education

I would just like to conclude these remarks by saying that we have in the Northwest Territories Government an Alcohol Education Director who is carrying out an extremely good job. This man, Mr. Harold Huggins, as we all know, is highly competent and dedicated and the type of man we need for this job. I think he should have more money to work with, I think he should have a bigger staff; but these are all details to be left to the administration and are not particularly the concern of

the Council at this moment. However, I would say that we are approaching this problem from the wrong end, that preventative medicine is much better than curative medicine, that we should be attacking the problem before it begins, and not when a man has become an alcoholic or a social problem through excessive drinking; and I would suggest that when this Board of Inquiry sits, this Board be recommended that a program of drinking education be taught in the schools, and this should be taught in every school of the Northwest Territories. It should be taught to the young people before they start drinking, and they should be taught not that liquor is bad as such, but that excessive consumption of alcohol is bad, just as excessiveness in any other field is bad.

Pattern of Drinking in Isolated Communities - Effect of Local Option

I believe that that is pretty well all I have to say at this moment, Mr. Commissioner. I would note that in the northern settlements the pattern of drinking is different from that down here, as we Arctic men can tell you, and as the other members from the more isolated settlements can tell you. In the northern communities where there are no legal liquor outlets, where there are no bars, the people drink liquor or beer on a sporadic basis, and this is usually when the plane comes in once a week or once every two weeks with a great cargo of beer and booze. I believe that this is wrong myself. I believe that we are teaching native people--and I am here referring to those native people who have not been accustomed to drinking--we are teaching them the wrong habits. We are teaching them that when the booze comes in, when the liquor arrives, they throw a big party and all the liquor is killed right on the spot. I believe that if we had a controlled environment such as a bar in the settlements, this would help the problem, rather than create problems as our present liquor laws do. This, of course, leads to local option, right into the local option question. In my own personal opinion, local option is a farce. Local option is a slander on the name of democracy. The first of the blue laws in the Northwest Territories does not help the situation at all: it merely provokes it and makes it worse. By having local option we have non-drinkers who are telling people who do drink that they cannot drink through a controlled environment such as a bar and they cannot obtain beer or liquor through a liquor outlet legally. The only way they can obtain liquor is, as I have said, by ordering it from a liquor store such as Yellowknife and having it flown in and then going on a big binge. I believe that local option does not allow a person the democratic right to have liquor. If liquor is legal and lawful in this country, he should be able to obtain it through a local outlet if this is wished.

If there are 100 people in a settlement, 10 drinkers, and I do not drink, and I think those 10 people should have the opportunity to drink in any bar or in some form of outlet where the environment would be more controlled than it is at present--and if we believe in local option, in which 90 non-drinkers can tell 10

drinkers what to do--then I say they are wrong and I will say that any time, any place, anywhere. Local option does not force a person to drink, but when non-drinkers can tell a drinker that they cannot obtain liquor legally in a settlement, then those non-drinkers are forcing the drinkers not to have a proper, controlled outlet.

I have much more on liquor. I wish to comment at some other time on bootlegging, but I won't do it at this session, I will leave that until the Board of Inquiry sits. I personally intend to submit a brief. I would say that unless the social legislation concerning liquor is changed, that the problem will grow worse and worse and worse as the Northwest Territories becomes more and more civilized. One only needs to look, for example, to the statement made by Simonie that some people in one of the settlements in his constituency died of consumption of methyl hydrate. This is also true in my own constituency. Only a few days ago in Cambridge Bay several people died through drinking methyl hydrate, and this makes a total of 13 people who have died from consuming methyl hydrate in the last 4 years. For the benefit of Council members who do not know what methyl hydrate is, methyl hydrate is a liquid chemical which we Arctic men employ to start a primus stove during the coldest part of the winter while travelling outdoors. It is a necessity in the Arctic until a different type of stove is invented or introduced into the North. Every primus must have methyl hydrate or something to start it in the coldest part of the winter, so we have methyl hydrate on hand in almost every Arctic settlement; and I say that people would not drink methyl hydrate if they had legal access to a proper drink such as beer or liquor.

That is all I have got to say, Mr. Commissioner, except that I thought in a general run-through of your Opening Address, you made very, very fine points and I will be taking up several of them with motions during the present session of Council.

I thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Thank you, Mr. Pryde.

Any further remarks?

Mr. Stewart?

Continuing Replies to the Commissioner's Address:
Mr. Stewart

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, I stand with my fellow Councillors in congratulating you on your Commissioner's Address.

Unemployment

At the risk of appearing to be a crepehanger, I must bring to the attention of this Council what I feel to be a serious turn of events in certain parts of my constituency. I have been a resident of the area for some 24 years, and at this time I notice an all-time high in apathy and futility among our people, especially amongst Native and Metis section of our population, but by no means restricted to these groups. The reason for this apathy is apparent: No profitable employment, and soaring, rising costs as far as the cost of living is concerned. Unfortunately, there is no indication of an improvement in the employment picture in the foreseeable future.

A man cannot live without hope. Many of our people have lost all hope, both in themselves and in the future. I think probably these people have looked for great changes with the movement of this Council, to the Northwest Territories, that for the first time they would have government located in the Territories that could and would be able to look after their needs. They have placed their hopes on this Council and so far we have failed to produce the results that they looked to us for. I must admit that we have come a long way in producing material things. We have built schools, health facilities, provided power plants and housing. To be sure, there remains much to be done in these areas yet, but the wheels are in motion. We have, however, failed miserably in providing the basic need of man, and that is work.

Snowdrift

In Snowdrift the people are idle, with the exception of a few men working at the fishing lodges. These people are anxious to work and have organized themselves as a contract employee of the Federal Government to bid on construction work to be done by the Government and for the Government at Snowdrift, but at the time of my visit one week ago they did not know whether their bid had been accepted. With this uncertainty, they are looking for employment in the commercial fishing industry, but are hesitant in case they might get this contract with the Government. Surely there can be no doubt that this contract will be awarded to them. If this assumption is correct, they should be advised immediately so that they can plan accordingly. There should be no need for this kind of cat-and-mouse routine on projects such as this.

The trapping in this area is down this past winter due to extremely low prices and to general conditions, so that the economy of Snowdrift at the present time is at a very low ebb. Concern is felt in this settlement that the light plant that is to be transferred from Fort Rae will not be received in time for installation for this coming winter. Why this should be the case escapes me, as this plant can be hauled to Hay River by truck for furtherance by barge. It should be in Hay River now to

catch that first boat to Snowdrift, as generally Snowdrift only gets two boats a year, one in early July and the other in late August.

There are other complaints that appear minor to us, but are extremely important to the people of Snowdrift. I have been told that family allowance cheques are being cut off if the children do not attend school. I will be asking for information as to what authority provides for depriving families of their allowances on this basis, and also, whether there is a point of appeal under extremely extenuating circumstances to any rule that might be made in this regard.

It has been reported to me by women on welfare at Snowdrift--these ladies are all elderly women--that their welfare cheques are being reduced by the amount of any handicraft that they might have produced. It appears that the welfare is being issued by the same person who is handling the handicraft enterprise, and if a woman indeed makes a pair of moccasins for $17, this amount is taken from her welfare cheque. Surely this policy must be absurd and must be stopped forthwith.

Rocher River

Rocher River produces its own set of problems. The founder, the self-appointed mayor, a colourful character of the North, Mr. Ed DeMelt and his wife, Rose, who are retired, sold their trading business. The purchaser of this business is a Mr. Rudy Stein. He has a plan to develop Rocher River as a commercial fishing and development post. As you all will recall, the school at Rocher River several years ago burned and was not replaced, as most of the people moved to Fort Resolution, so that their children could continue their education after the fire. Without children, of course, the school was not rebuilt. Without a school the children would not return, so we have a chicken-and-egg situation. A petition is being circulated at Fort Resolution, and the last time I checked this petition there were 17 children whose parents had indicated that they would return to Rocher River if a school would be provided. I am told that it is expected that when completed, this petition would indicate that there would be at least 30 children available to attend this school. On this basis I recommend to this Council that a one-room portable school be provided for Rocher River this year. There is no doubt in my mind that Rocher River could support 30 or 40 families, as the fishing in this area is particularly good, the hunting is good, the land is excellent for gardening and small farm use, and with any recovery at all of the price of fur, the trapping in this area is the best of any on Great Slave Lake.

The people who wish to return from Resolution to Rocher River are having an extremely difficult time at Fort Resolution. Some of them are on welfare. I think if we can see our way clear to get this school in there, they would be relieved of considerable suffering on the part of these families.

Further on Rocher River: The land in this particular area is flat and quite conducive to the construction of an airport. I understand that an estimated $10,000 would provide a landing strip for Rocher River. This would ensure a solid economic base for the development of a sizeable commercial fishery. It is to be hoped that with this type of development, we would have a permanent fish-packing plant located at Rocher River as a gathering point for the fish, which would then be shipped by air to Hay River for transportation by truck or, indeed, in the wintertime, could make use of the new road between Rocher River and Resolution, and it could be trucked all the way from Rocher River to Hay River.

Fort Resolution

Dealing with Fort Resolution: Fort Resolution's economic condition has remained relatively unchanged in the last few years--it is still as bad as it ever was. The whole economic situation at Fort Resolution depends on the sawmill operation which has not been operating nearly as effectively as we had hoped. I understand, however, Mr. Commissioner, that you are taking steps to iron out the difficulties in regard to organization of this project.

- Brief from the Advisory Council

I would like to take this opportunity to read a brief submitted by the Advisory Council of Fort Resolution which was received too late last spring to table before Council at our February session.

This letter is dated Fort Resolution, January 22nd, 1968:

> At the last meeting of the Local Advisory Council, the members discussed some of the major problems which we face in this community, namely housing and power and water rates. Council agreed that a letter containing a few facts and figures might be of assistance to you in presenting this case at the next sitting of the N.W.T. Council to be held in February.

Housing

You are, no doubt, fully aware as to the housing condition in Fort Resolution. This especially applies to the non-treaty native population who have had no kind of assistance or program with regard to housing, save for a small repair project last summer. This by no means implies that the treaty Indians have adequate housing, as the majority of homes built by the Department of Indian Affairs were never completed, for one reason or another.

The following figures may perhaps give you a better idea of the situation. (These figures are taken from the "Fort Resolution, N.W.T., Planning Report and Development Plan" prepared by Makale, Holloway and Associates, Ltd. in the fall of 1966.)

Total number of dwellings - 121

Total number of occupied dwellings - 107
(including 13 government)

Of the 94 non-government residences, 45 were built prior to or during 1920. 76 per cent (76%) of the total number are not insulated. About two-thirds are overcrowded. Only 3 homes have basements.

Power Rates

The present rates for electricity in Fort Resolution are:

(a) Commercial rate -

1 - 10 kwh	$2.22
over 10 kwh	16.66¢/kwh

(b) Domestic rate -

1 - 10 kwh	$2.22
11 - 75 kwh	16.66¢/kwh
over 75 kwh	5.55¢/kwh

Example: A household uses electricity for lights only, say, four 60 watt bulbs, or 240 watts per hour. At 10 hours per day for 30 days the total power consumed would only be 72 kwh, but the bill would be $12.55.

A household using some electrical appliances (not an electric stove) will consume approximately 1500 kwh per month. This would mean a total power bill for one month of about $92.00.

The consequences of such a high rate are, firstly, that out of the 94 non-government houses, only 48, or 51%, are serviced with power. Secondly, out of this total of 48 most do not use the service to any real advantage except for lighting. Thirdly, all private enterprise is on the commercial rate which is nearly three times greater than the domestic rate.

For instance, the Hudson's Bay Company store has had a power bill as high as $5,000.00 per year. This adds tremendously to the cost of operation and thereby increases the cost of merchandise. It is the customer who bears this expense.

As long as the present rates for power prevail, the major portion of the community has very little benefit from electrical power: the high rates are defeating the purpose for which it is intended.

Water Rate

There are two chief rates for the delivery of water. For those with a storage tank of 500 gallons or more, the rate is 1¢ per gallon. For servicing smaller containers, such as 45-gallon drums, the rate is 2¢ per gallon.

It is estimated that 3,000 to 4,000 gallons per month is the normal consumption for one household. This means that a house with a water tank would use $30 to $40 worth of water and houses with smaller containers would use $60 to $80 worth.

Due to the poor housing conditions 95% of the non-government homes have no room for a storage tank and consequently pay the higher rate for water. It is impossible for the people to bear this cost. The result is that non-government homes have to drastically cut down on the use of water to such an extent that they are using only about 5% of what is estimated as "normal" consumption for a household.

Mr. Makale, in the afore-mentioned report, writes: "When interviewed, the residents placed main emphasis on an adequate water supply and distribution and 46% of the householders place the water supply even ahead of their housing need." The seriousness of the problem can be further judged from another of his statements. "The greatest physical need of the community could be found in its unsatisfied housing condition."

Conclusion

It is our opinion that Fort Resolution is in urgent need of an accelerated housing program, a drastic reduction in electrical power rates and an immediate start on the supply and distribution of a community-wide water system.

We feel strongly that a housing program suited to this community's needs be initiated. We do not favour the "giving" of homes to people but rather would prefer some type of a self-help program. We realize that there is a place for a program which provides homes for the needy, but we are also anxious to develop the sense of pride and ownership in the people.

If the people are to gain the benefits of electrical power, the rates simply must be reduced to a level which will permit them to use electricity more widely. We suggest that electrical power rates be established on a regional basis, instead of the present system where each plant is to operate as an economic unit. We believe that if the Fort Smith and Pine Point rates were adjusted fractionally higher, our own rates could be lowered to such a level that most of the people could benefit greatly from an expanded usage of electricity. Of the total monthly revenue that N.C.P.C. derives from Fort Resolution, only about $400 to $500 comes from the non-government residential users. Although we do not have figures available, a rough estimate is that this represents about 10% of the monthly revenue.

Finally, immediate implementation of phase 1 of the water distribution system is required, and an early start on phase II. These plans are fully described in "The Lawrence Report".

We would be most pleased if you could bring these matters up for discussion during the next sitting of the Territorial Council with the view of obtaining action on these within a few months.

Respectfully submitted,

L. Menez

J. L. Villeneuve

W. B. Kudelik

(Members of the Local

Advisory Council)

This letter clearly states the case, and I feel that I must fully support its contention. It must be the prime concern of this Council to take positive steps in reducing costs of necessary services in these smaller communities. It is impossible to imagine the type of salary a man would have to be earning to be able to pay $92 a month for power and $30 a month for water. This makes a total of $122 for just two services.

Fort Resolution still presents a major welfare problem. Work is relatively non-existent, except for the sawmill operation. The location of Fort Resolution is not satisfactory for a small boat commercial fisher operation. I believe that some of the pressure on Fort Resolution could be relieved by the reopening of Rocher River. We have 40 families, approximately, that have moved from Rocher River, that are swelling the population of Fort Resolution which has no economic basis to support them. The road that has been completed from Pine Point to Fort Resolution, although not an all-weather highway as yet, still affords an easy access to Pine Point, and it is hoped that this road will enable some of these people from Fort Resolution to be gainfully employed at Pine Point.

Kakisa Lake

I would like now, Mr. Commissioner, to deal with Kakisa Lake. This is the most westerly settlement in my constituency and is by far the most impressive in mileage in my area. People in Kakisa Lake have pride in their homes and keep their yards and grounds neat and their houses in good repair. It is interesting to note that these houses are log houses that were built by the people themselves. It is also interesting to note that with the exception of one fish buyer, this community is completely Indian. The economic base of Kakisa Lake is mostly trapping and fishing. Fishing is done on the Kakisa Lake itself, and entails a pickerel product. The price of this particular species of fish is extremely low, and it is not at all a competitive fish price-wise compared with trout or whitefish. The present price being paid as of a week

ago was 10 cents per pound. This price of 10 cents per pound makes this a very marginal operation. Welfare at Kakisa Lake is limited to a very few older women, but if fish prices and fur prices do not improve, this area is definitely in for trouble. I have received a request from the Chief to establish telephone communications through the CNT to this location. At the present time, they are some 8 to 10 miles from the Enterprise-Yellowknife Highway and have no communication with the outside other than by road, and none of them has a car. In cases of emergency, I believe this request should be looked at seriously.

Fort Smith

Fort Smith has been pleased with the recent announcement that Fort Smith will be the site of the regional offices. This will undoubtedly go a long way towards stabilizing the effects of losing the capital. I have received a wire from the Chamber of Commerce which I will read. It is addressed to myself, and reads:

> The Chamber of Commerce urges you to recommend to Territorial Council that the new RCMP subdivision buildings slated for Fort Smith be started immediately. Use your influence on our behalf. L. Peterson, President, Chamber of Commerce.

It appears, Mr. Commissioner, that there is some doubt as to the starting date of construction of the RCMP subdivision buildings at Fort Smith. I don't believe there is anything worse for the community, a municipality, than to have government buildings being delayed beyond a reasonable period without some definite reason. The economy in most of these municipalities is weak at the best of times. When government takes over, you will find private enterprise slowing up and the whole area becomes much more depressed.

I will seek support of this Council by way of motion to have the Government clarify its position to establish a definite target date for the construction of the RCMP subdivision offices at Fort Smith.

Hay River - Pilot Manpower Program

The Hay River area has undergone one of the slowest springs in many, many years. The government cutbacks have been seriously felt in this community. Unemployment is at a high level for this particular area with no sign of any improvement in the immediate future. the N.T.C.L. and the Canadian National Railways are not employing many local people, but I have their assurance that if we can get the labour pool idea off the ground, we can count on about 100 reasonably steady jobs. If you recall, this Council agreed to try out such a program in Hay River. Most of the local organization has been completed and, if money can be found and it is estimated to be approximately $20,000, this organization can get underway and operate for one year. I cannot overemphasize the importance of establishing an organization like this. We must give back some hope to these people, hope of work. Our own people are lying idle and people are

coming from outside, taking jobs that could very, very easily be handled by our local population.

- Dust Control and Paving of the Mackenzie Highway

Hay River, of course, has always been plagued by one of the very, very serious dust problems. The Mackenzie Highway has some 7 miles of highway within the municipal borders of Hay River. A traffic control checkpoint was established just prior to my leaving Hay River, and I just picked up one figure. There were over 300 vehicles per hour crossing at the Hay River bridge. This is a gravel road and with the type of traffic that is using this road, this road is not standing up, and dust conditions are absolutely impossible during the early part of the year. At the present time, the road is oiled and the dust problem is fairly well under control. The trouble with oil and gravel roads is that an oil and gravel road will not stand up to the traffic this road has to bear. This road was supposed to have been paved this year, the section between the bridge and the N.T.C.L. warehouse where most of your heavy traffic is moving, but due to government cutbacks, this has tentatively been shelved. I would like the support of this Council to see if we can put out little weight behand the Town of Hay River and the local Chamber of Commerce in seeing that this road can be done this year, so that the people do not have to go through another spring and summer, such as we have so far this year.

Freshwater Fish Marketing Board

I note, Mr. Commissioner, that you have indicated that the Northwest Territories will participate in the Fisheries Marketing Board. I would take this opportunity of advising you that many of the fishermen on Great Slave Lake are opposed to the Northwest Territories' joining this Board. There are also many people in favour of it, but I would request the Commissioner to check with the industry before committing the Northwest Territories to joining with the Fisheries Marketing Board for all of Canada.

I have a little difficulty reading my own writing. I had my speech typed once, but I left it in Hay River, and couldn't get it over today because of the airport's being out at Hay River, so I had one of those days.

Thank you very much.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Stewart.

Council will now stand recessed for fifteen minutes for coffee.

---Short recess.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order.

Further discussion on the Motion of Appreciation of the Commissioner's Address?

Continuing Replies to the Commissioner's Address:
Air Marshal Campbell

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, having listened with a great deal of interest to the replies of members to your Opening Address, I think perhaps I should now contribute my 5-cents worth.

I would like to say a few words on the following subjects: Progress in establishing the Territorial Government:

(a) The relationship of this Council to the new territorial public service;

(b) The proposed new financial agreement; and

(c) The development of our new capital.

Progress in Establishment of Territorial Government

First, I think the progress that has been made in setting up our new government in Yellowknife has been excellent. But we should look on the progress made with two time scales: in one case it looks good, and in the other case--not so good, or to say the least, slow.

The first time scale starts from the meeting of the Council in Frobisher in November, 1964, when the Council made a recommendation to the effect that an independent commission be established to develop a plan for the future of the Territories. That was some 3 years and 8 months ago.

The second time scale starts from January, 1967, when the Minister on behalf of the Government announced that the new capital would be Yellowknife, and the Government would be located there, and that certain provincial-like responsibilities would be transferred to it. That was 1 year and 5 months ago. To make my point, I quote these two time scales as an example of how long it takes to move the giant machinery of the Federal Government through the stages of departmental and interdepartmental actions to a point of "decision of implementation", as compared with the time required to actually and physically implement the program: 2 years and 5 months to get an implementing decision, 1 year and 5 months to accomplish the real progress you have made so far.

It is a strong indication that we should not become complacent or rest on our laurels because we have arrived at the stage where certain responsibilities have been transferred to the Territorial Government's jurisdiction.

I believe that we are only halfway: only certain recommendations of the Carrothers Commission Report have been implemented, as Mr. Searle mentioned this morning. This was thoroughly aired at our last session, and a recommendation was laid on the desk of our Minister. Suffice it to say that there are a number of areas which require amendments to federal law by Parliament. As far as I know, no action has been initiated so far.

When it takes 2 years and 5 months to get implementary action on recommendations that do not require parliamentary

action, how long is it going to take to get action on those that do??

Before I leave this subject of "Progress", may I also add my remarks to say that our Government, that is the Commissioner and his staff, deserve the utmost of our appreciation for their hard work, their long hours and their accomplishments. They deserve our wholehearted support and the utmost in our patience during this development stage. They are doing their best for us.

On a subject that was discussed at the last session--the requirement to keep members informed between sessions, may I say that the combination of the Commissioner's Newsletter, the press releases and the information items have, in my opinion, filled that requirement excellently.

Relationship Between Council and Public Service

Now, let us turn to the relationship between our Council and the Territorial Public Service. The procedure that has been followed during our time was and is for officials in various levels of responsibility to appear before this Council in formal session or in committee of the whole: They speak on behalf of the administration or on their own responsibility, directly or indirectly, as the case may be.

Mr. Commissioner, as far as I know, this procedure is not followed in any other legislative assembly, and for very good reasons: you cannot have a competent, loyal, efficient, public service on the one hand and have them appear individually before an elected body of the people on the other hand, and additionally be subject to the haranguing and personal public criticisms that have taken place in this Council in the past. A continuation of this procedure makes it quite impractical, in my opinion, to have a strong, cohesive, well-motivated territorial public service. The Carrothers Report recognized this, and recommended a solution. Their recommendation was to the effect that an "Executive Council" should be formed, Mr. Searle referred to this executive council this morning. The responsibilities to be assumed by that executive council would be:

(a) That each member should be charged with the administration of one or more government departments;

(b) That the executive council would coordinate finance, prepare budgets, legislation and so forth; and

(c) then it would be presided over by the Commissioner.

In principle, you would have a small provincial cabinet.

This Council's requirement would be met by having members of this executive speak on their responsibilities. This executive council, in my opinion, would not only provide our new territorial public service with an atmosphere to work in, but it would encourage and develop their maximum capabilities. My view is that at this stage an executive council is necessary, and it is urgent that

it should be set up. In the meantime, I can see no logical alternative but that the Deputy Commissioner should speak for all departments and with all due respect, Mr. Deputy Commissioner, I think this is an unreasonable request to be made of anyone.

To turn to the other side, that is, the spokesmen for the federal administration, I should say that recently we have had spokesmen of high quality from the Department. I believe now, with the transfer of responsibilities taking place, that the level of responsibility of the spokesmen should change. To that end, I suggest that in future we invite only senior officials who have a status somewhere near that of the Commissioner, and by this I mean the Deputy Ministers or the Assistant Deputy Ministers, or their equivalents, to appear and discuss policy matters.

This raising of the level of the official would give both sides a better answer. They would speak to policy and programs and it would take less time and, incidentally, I believe, give each side of the team much more satisfaction.

Financial Agreement

Now, let us look at the financial agreement. In the past we have had a financial agreement between the Federal Government and the Territorial Government which has been agreed to by this Council and the Federal Cabinet, and if you refresh your memories--I think many of us have felt that all the Council did was rubber-stamp the agreements from time to time. There have been discussions, yes, but really no change in substance.

Basically, the pattern of the agreement has not changed in years: it has grown like Topsy. In addition, the Council's budgetary powers have been restricted. By this I mean that the authority of the Council has been restricted really to saying "Yes" or being difficult and saying "No".

The administration of this financial agreement has consumed excessive manpower, much of it without productive result.

The lengthy discussions and arguments related to its implementation have precluded progress on many programs. It has been responsible for delays in programs, the extent of which have been very great. It is very difficult to assess the cost in manpower. Unfortunately, Manpower is a resource that is permanently available to the administration, and perhaps its real value is not really assessed truly. It is difficult for some people to understand that time costs us money. If corporations operated in the same manner, they would be out of business in no time.

I recognize, of course, that we cannot operate on the same basis as a corporation, but there is some medium between the hamstrung financial procedures and the practices that we now follow and what we need, while at the same time protecting the needs of the public purse.

To this end, I would suggest that as a basis of agreement we need at least a five-year program for the development of the Territories, the estimated costs of such programs and the costs of administration, et cetera, after which an agreement can be drawn up based on programs and policies. The responsibility for the administration of the agreement could then be vested in the Territorial Government.

I recognize that the Territorial Government must be required to report to the Federal Government on its stewardship of federal funds. I think we must recognize that the future development of our Territory depends largely on federal contributions. Consequently, we must expect them to have a say in the expenditure methods, but we do not want a group of federal agents hanging over the shoulders of our territorial public servants!

Capital of the Northwest Territories

Now, let us turn to our capital. I believe that a well designed, well planned capital of a nation or province contributes to the morale and the motivation of its people. If they have such a capital, they are proud of it and are interested in showing it to their friends with pride.

We now have an opportunity to build such a capital and to take advantage of this opportunity we must start now, not 2, 3 or 5 years from now. Take a look at Ottawa, for example, I think all of us are very proud of Ottawa as a capital with its Parliament Buildings on the Hill and the East and West Blocks and three or four other buildings in the vicinity. I do not think we are proud of the factory-type brick structures at Tunney's Pasture or the red brick structures with pink and red panelling on Confederation Heights. We are proud of Capital Hill. Why? Because of the architectural vision and the quality of that vision that was exercised by our great-grandfathers. We do not point with pride to the factory-type federal buildings, built by the present generation of officials. We have an opportunity now to develop a capital of the Northwest Territories, and we should make certain that we will have one which future generations can look upon with pride. What is the other alternative? To build or rent temporary structures as cheaply as possible and keep meeting our requirements on a temporary basis. If we follow this course, we will find our government accommodated in temporary accommodation, built or acquired for 5 to 10 years duration. I am sure that if we follow such a course of action we will find them in it in 20 to 30 years from now. You have examples in Ottawa: on Wellington Street and Elgin Street you have buildings built to 10-year specifications, and they are still in use 25 to 30 years later.

I do not think it is fair for a person to be critical unless he has a constructive suggestion coupled with that criticism. To this end, I would suggest that we ask you, Mr. Commissioner:

(a) to initiate an architectural competition for a quality type of capital design covering

everything from site property, layout, roads, et cetera, to buildings and accommodation necessary to meet the requirements of the government of today and with ample provision to meet the inevitable expansion of tomorrow;

(b) that this competition be initiated and completed well before the Northwest Territories celebrates its Centennial in 1970;

(c) that the selected plan be presented to the Federal Government, and that the Federal Government be prevailed upon to make the presentation of the "means" necessary to effect its accomplishment.

I do not suggest this in any lighthearted way. You need only look around, you have many precedents. You have nice capital buildings in most of the provincial capitals of Canada. You have many precedents where former governing powers have helped their new states in the Western World in the form of grants to enable the young and embryonic states to get off on a sound footing.

What could be more fitting a gesture on the part of the people of Canada through the medium of this money spent in the Federal Government in providing a grant that will enable the quality capital complex to be built to house the new Government of the Northwest Territories here in Yellowknife.

The cost would be small compared with the long-term benefits and, further, the Federal Government would be requested to make such announcement on the Northwest Territories Centennial date, June 23rd, 1970.

Mr. Commissioner, with those few remarks I would like to associate myself with the remarks of my colleagues when I express to you my appreciation for your Opening Address.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Air Marshal Campbell.

Continuing Replies to the Commissioner's Address: Dr. Barber

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, like my colleague Duncan Pryde, I do not have a prepared address this afternoon, but I thought I should rise and add my few words to the words of appreciation which have already been addressed to you for your very fine Opening Address to Council. I would also like to a add my congratulations to those already expressed to Prime Minister Trudeau and to the Member for the Northwest Territories, Mr. Orange. I think that the establishment of a majority government in Canada will have nothing but beneficial effect on the way business is transacted, and I know that the Prime Minister is very sympathetic to the problems in the North, and I look for significant things from him for the Northwest Territories.

Rapid Development of Resources at Expense of Indigenous Population

I would like to speak very briefly about some of the general problems already raised about the ability of the Government, of the public sector generally, to provide opportunity for people in the Northwest Territories--particularly those people who are native to the Territories, and were native prior to the coming of the white man--to provide an opportunity for them to participate in 20th century culture and 20th century activities. I am inclined to believe that the white man, as is the case in many areas of the world, is in a great rush to exploit opportunities which exist, a great rush to exploit resources which exist. In the process of exercising this almost pathological desire to get at things in a hurry, frequently he ignores the human cost involved to the people who occupy territories into which he came. I am very concerned that in our desire to develop the Northwest Territories on behalf of the Canadian nation, we pay particular attention to the problems of the people who belonged here before we came, and that we ensure that the kind of human cost which was borne by these people in southern Canada not be borne in the Northwest Territories. If this means slowing down the rate of development so that these people can be integrated without being assimilated, to quote Prime Minister Trudeau, then this is what we must do. I think we have to be very, very careful in examining our actions here to ensure that we don't rush headlong into development for the sake of development for our sake, and ignore the human cost to those people to whom this land belonged then and belongs now--we share the development with them, we don't attempt to develop it because we are in a great rush to get at resources which exist. As I say, if this means that we must slow down our rate progress, then I think this must be done because, otherwise, the human cost that will be borne by those of future generations will be too great in relation to the value which this hurry-up generation gets from the resources that are here. After all, in the long run the only resource of any importance is the human resource, because the human resource properly

developed can create whatever physical resources it needs in order to provide a decent standard of living.

I note from some of the remarks already made and from things said in the Opening Address that the progress on those kinds of wage employment activities which can result in integration without assimilation is painfully slow. We are in a rush in some areas, but we seem incapable in others of developing activities which can allow indigenous populations to participate with us in this development. I refer particularly to the sawmill which Mr. Gibson mentionned which seems yet to be unprofitable and inactive as we rush in building materials from the South and as we rush in prefabricated homes from the South with a very high labour content and have idle labour in the North. I am very concerned about our ability to put together a workable opportunity, a workable package. We need some kind of entrepreneurial activity at the local level to ensure that these things do operate and do operate on behalf of the people in the area to whom the resources belong. I note a report or a comment on the question of tanneries which was discussed at some length at the last session of Council, and I note that at this time we have yet to see activity in Mr. Trimble's tannery in the Delta and the tannery for seal in the Western Arctic in Mr. Pryde's constituency.

I also wonder about the status of the mining school which Mr. Searle brought up at the last session of Council as an approach to the utilization of native labour in this particular area, particularly in view of the fact that it appears in the immediate future and in the middle-term future that the important development will take place in mining resources, and as yet I see no large-scale effort being made to ensure that people who belong in the Northwest Territories are prepared to take advantage of the opportunities which will exist in this field.

I am pleased to note the development of the heavy equipment operator school from Fort Smith and to see that an opportunity is being extended to people in the area to learn to operate heavy equipment which will be necessary for further road development and for further construction development in the area. However, unless we give continuing and serious and crash attention to the problem of the utilization of labour which exists, the opportunity and provision of opportunity for people who live in this area to participate in the activities which are taking place, we will be remiss in our responsibility. I note in going through the very pleasant new Yellowknife Hotel that I do not see labour which I think comes from this particular area. I certainly don't see Indians or Eskimos working on construction and it amazes me.

Effect of Withdrawal of DEW Line Stations

One other question I would like to raise at this time regarding long-term development in the Territories

and which I have heard no discussion of, but which I think is a problem which will plague this Council and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in the relatively near future, is the question of the status of the DEW Line. I presume that this is in the hands of the military, both Canadian and U.S., but I have been receiving over the winter reports of the radar developments which will allow radar stations well in the South to project their beams around the earth's circumference so that the requirement for radar stations in the higher latitudes will not exist. I wonder what this will do to the economy of the North, when these particular stations are phased out, because, regardless of the fact that the DEW Line does not provide employment, or all that much employment, for local people, it does allow a development, or has allowed or forced the development, of communication links, transportation links, airstrips in places where airstrips would not exist. It has in effect brought Arctic regions into the North American industrial complex. I would be surprised if the DEW Line's existence would be much longer than five years, if that, and I wonder if serious consideration has been given to what should be done following the phasing out of this particular massive project which resulted in so much development in northern Canada. I, at the present time, see nothing on the horizon which would replace the kind of activity generated by the existence of this facility. I don't know what happens to the transportation and communication links. I don't know what happens to the airstrips in these areas when and if the military is no longer interested in maintaining them, and I am very concerned about the impact on the northern economy if, as and when this particular facility is phased out.

Implementation of Transfer of Responsibilities

I note with a great deal of pleasure, Mr. Commissioner, the report of the task force on phase 2 of the transfer of government from the Department of Indian Affairs to the Territorial Council. I think that it is extremely important that the lines of authority and responsibility become increasingly clear if we are going to accomplish Mr. Gibson's objective of doing those things over which we have control and refraining from consideration of those things over which we have no control. From the beginning of my association with this Council, I have been dismayed at the lack of clarity in the lines of responsibility and authority, the overlap or the apparent overlap of responsibility and authority, and the resulting failure to do many things which should be done, or the duplication of effort in an attempt to accomplish those things which there is some effort being extended toward. I think it is absolutely essential that the effort to clarify the areas of responsibility continue apace so that we would know with certainty those things over which we have complete responsibility so that we can go ahead vigorously in the accomplishment of objectives.

Financial Agreement

I would like to second the suggestion made by Air

Marshal Campbell about a five-year plan, a five-year financial plan for this particular Council for the Government of the Northwest Territories. One of the most serious difficulties which I think plagues government in the South is the problem of the annual budget, the inability, as a result of the kind of annual budgeting approach, to commit on any long-term basis priority objectives, and to commit funds to the accomplishment of the priority objectives. I think it is absolutely essential for orderly and effective development of the Northwest Territories for us to be able to discuss with some hope of accomplishment a longer-term plan of priorities. We go around and around many subjects. We all know of many things which must be done. Whether they can be done in the length of time available is another question, and until we have some kind of assurance that a financial commitment longer than a year can be made, it will be very difficult to establish these priorities on any consistent basis and follow through to the accomplishment of the objective. It is very easy to sit around talking about those things which we would all like. We are all for airstrips here and there, we are all for paved roads, we are all for bridges and we are all for schools, but there is ultimately a limited amount of resources and we have to establish our priorities if we are to make that limited amount of resources do the job which must be done. So I would heartily second the proposal made by Air Marshal Campbell about the five-year financial commitment, and would urge you to work towards this objective.

I have very much appreciated listening to my colleagues on Council telling what the local difficulties are in their particular constituencies. I think it is extremely important and gratifying to the appointed members of this Council to have the opportunity to hear about local problems around the Northwest Territories and I would like to assure my colleagues that I will support those things that I believe to be worthwhile and essential for the development of their particular areas.

I would like to add my words of commendation to your Opening Address, Mr. Commissioner, and to congratulate you for what I consider to be a mountain of work done since the last session met. I know that you have had difficulties and that you have been modest in the presentation of your difficulties and have rather emphasized the accomplishments that have been made. I would like to congratulate you for the degree of accomplishment in the face of the difficulties which I know have plagued you during the last year.

Thank you very much.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Dr. Barber. Further discussion?

Continuing Replies to the Commissioner's Address:
Mr. Trimble

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I feel that I should apologize for being late in arriving at this session. I was delayed in getting away in time to be here for the Opening yesterday. However, I was sitting in my seat listening to yourself, sir, not in this Council, but in the aircraft and although my automatic direction finder failed to show me the way to Yellowknife, at least it brought you and the Council to me until such time, sir, as inclement weather developed, when I am afraid you proved no match for the static. It soon removed my feeling of presence at this session and I had to get down to some serious watching of the ground to see where I was going.

I come here, sir, with no prepared speech, not necessarily because I agree with this procedure or feel that I am able to speak without such preparation, but simply because I have been extremely busy, both with my personal business as well as with matters relating to my office on this Council, and other public responsibilities.

Regional Game Conference

For three days, from June the 22nd to the 24th, a regional game conference was held in Aklavik, a conference which I was very happy to see established, and for which I had asked. I feel that this is a very good move on the part of the Territorial Government, and I think a great deal was accomplished at that conference. There were Several resolutions forthcoming from this regional game conference, which included delegates from trappers associations from as far south as Franklin and Norman to the Arctic coast, including Tuktoyaktuk.

The first resolution, Mr. Commissioner, was that the Government of the Northwest Territories be requested to purchase 2-way radios which could be loaned to trappers who are spending the winter with their families in isolated areas. You will recall that approximately 3 years ago I first requested that the feasibility of 2-way radios for remote trapping areas be studied. Since that time there have been studies undertaken and experiments carried out, and it has been proved that the idea of 2-way radios in remote trapping areas is realistic. They have proved successful with equipment that is not too sophisticated, and I would certainly request, Mr. Commissioner, that sufficient radios be purchased to supply the outlying areas. I think this is very important both to encourage trappers to get out to the remote areas where the fur is presently underharvested, and also to give them a sense of security when they are out there so they know that if something happens, they can get help and they can get supplies, and so forth, when they are required.

The second resolution, Mr. Commissioner, was that the Government of the Northwest Territories investigate the possibility of providing more assistance and direction for those residents of the Northwest Territories who may wish to take advantage of the perpetual income which may be derived through tourist guiding, outfitting or small

businesses.

The third resolution was that when the game management service assists us to ship our fur, they also provide us with an advance payable in the form of cash or cheque which could be used anywhere.

Our present fur marketing system in which the trappers are advanced up to 50 per cent on the value of their fur when it is shipped out, is I think, very good. However, the one big problem which seems to have developed is that the trappers are paid by the Government the advance on their furs in the form of a piece of paper that they take to the local trader, and he pays them the cash. Of course, since the local trader is also dealing in furs and wants to see the trappers bring their furs to him, this is quite some embarrassment to the trappers and has, I think, in many cases caused hardship and certainly is discouraging them from taking advantage of our fur marketing system. I think it would be very good if some alternative solution could be found to pay these trappers this advance either in the form of cash or by cheque which could be cashed anywhere.

The fourth resolution from this regional trappers conference was that the Government of the Northwest Territories be encouraged to establish a system whereby the trappers could be assured that the fur price could not fall below a certain level; in other words, consideration should be given to establishing a floor price on wild furs. There is a paper on this subject to be considered at this session of Council, and I will leave further discussion until that time.

The fifth resolution: "WHEREAS this regional trappers meeting has provided the opportunity to discuss and solve some of our mutual problems involving hunting and trapping, WE HEREBY RESOLVE that we request the Government of the Northwest Territories to assist us to have another such meeting in June, 1969, at Aklavik." Mr. Commissioner, I would very much like to support that resolution insofar as I think a good deal was accomplished by this regional game conference. I think that similar conferences should be held in other regions in the North-west Territories, and it could be that an annual event would be beneficial both to this Council, in finding out what the trappers do think, and to the Game Branch and the Government in effecting proper administration.

The sixth resolution: That the trappers assistance program be expanded so that more funds are available for trappers as loans to purchase equipment.

The seventh resolution was that the Government of the Northwest Territories be requested to place a game management officer in the community of Tuktoyaktuk, or assure that a game management officer is made available to spend more time in the community. I believe the Game Branch assured the residents at the conference that they would do their utmost to bring this about.

"That the Game Management Service should be requested to carry out this coming winter any studies which may be necessary to establish a closing date which will ensure

that we are able to continue to trap white fox in the spring until the fur is no longer prime."

Among other matters which were discussed at the trappers' meeting was this resolution:

"Whereas the trappers in the Delta group area"--this is an area in which the following communities are members of the group: namely, Inuvik, Reindeer Station, Aklavik, Fort McPherson and Arctic Red River---

> WHEREAS the trappers in the Delta group area feel that the beaver zones and quotas are unrealistic,
>
> WE HEREBY RESOLVE that the present zones and quotas be abolished and that the trappers be allowed the following quotas: namely, the head of household to be allowed ten beaver and single persons be allowed five beaver.

The delegates from the communities within the Mackenzie Delta group area met to consider regulations which should be enforced in the group area. When the group area was set up several years ago, there were regulations agreed upon by the members in the group, but these regulations were never put into the Commissioner's Regulations under the Ordinance; in other words, were not enforceable: they were merely gentlemen's agreements. All men are not gentlemen, unfortunately, and therefore they could not be enforced, and meant very little. The delegates have decided on the regulations as they feel they should be and they wish to have these made official under the Commissioner's Regulations, and I will speak to you, sir, and present these proposed regulations to you later.

The conference members recommended that the marten season zones 13 to 26 be extended and that it should open from October 20th instead of November the 1st: the trappers maintain that the fur is prime by October the 20th.

There was some concern expressed at this conference, sir, about the polar bear quotas. I think the delegates appreciated the fact that quotas are necessary. I think they are sympathetic to the position we found ourselves in when we established the quotas. However, they are quite concerned by the apparent fact that there is very little restriction in Alaska, and the polar bear which the people in Tuktoyaktuk hunt are also the polar bear which migrate back and forth between there and Alaska. The only restrictions that I am aware of in Alaska are on white or non-resident hunters for whom there is a quota, and I think there are some minor restrictions such as no shooting from aircraft and so forth, but there is no quota on the native people at all, and word has come back from the Eskimo people in Alaska to the Eskimo people on this side that great numbers of polar bear are being taken. This causes considerable concern, as I can well understand that it should, and I would think that this Council should make some recommendation, through the Federal Government, I suppose, to the Government of Alaska that some consideration be given by their Government to a similar protection as we have provided in the Northwest Territories.

Tourism

I was very interested, sir, in your remarks concerning tourist development. It seems to me, sir, that most of the emphasis on tourist development has been in promotion. I think this is good. What emphasis has been put on facilities seems to me to be primarily in the southern Mackenzie which is also good, but I think it must expand much beyond that to the rest of the Territories; and I think, sir, that along with all the promoting that we are doing to get visitors to the Territories, we have to make sure that we are geared to handle those tourists when they arrive. Otherwise, the report they take back may not be the best and our industry may suffer because of it. By this I mean that we require throughout the Territories adequate facilities such as airports, or airstrips for the tourists to come in on; we need adequate catering services for these tourists in the Territories; and I would certainly, sir, like to see a few roads to bring these tourists in other than just the Mackenzie Highway, and in that connection I am sure, Mr. Commissioner, there are some members on this Council who would sympathize with me when I say that additional roads are required in other parts of the Northwest Territories before we start recommending to other governments that the paving of the present roads be undertaken.

Water and Sewer Conditions

I sympathize very much, sir, with the remarks of Mr. Williamson, the Member for Central Arctic, when he spoke concerning the situation in the Territories regarding water supply and sewage disposal for the various communities. As I have said before on this Council, the present situation is appalling, and equally appalling to me is the fact that nothing seems to have been done about it and nothing seems to be being done about it, regardless of the fact that I think I have made mention of this problem just about at every session of Council I have been on. As long as we have people going to water points, as we call them, or sending their young children to water points with a bucket to get the water that they require for preparing their food, washing their clothes, their homes, themselves, and so forth, this situation is no good. As long as we have human waste deposited in containers on the streets winter and summer, I think that we should be ashamed of ourselves, and I think that if we placed a little of our tourist development emphasis on cleaning up our communities so that tourists don't have to smell this sort of stuff when they come around, we might be spending a bit of our tourist money very wisely.

- Inuvik

Concerning Inuvik, Mr. Commissioner, there has been discussion on this Council in the past regarding services for municipalities in which I referred to the fact that either the Federal Government or this Territorial Government had put the initial services into the municipalities in the southern Mackenzie, and stated that as far as I was concerned this same consideration should be given to municipalities which develop in the future. I wish to point out, Mr. Commissioner, that a paper was prepared by the Village of Inuvik concerning water and

sewage services, and I wish to quote sections of this paper. First of all, under the title, "The original creation of Inuvik", which I think makes many people hang their heads in shame, I wish to quote:

> If the purpose was to provide a new and modern community in which every person would enjoy the basic modern conveniences we have so easily taken for granted in most parts of Canada, it would logically follow that a real and moral responsibility has been established for the senior government to provide these services for all the citizens of Inuvik.
>
> No one will deny the serious problem caused by the present division of the village into the serviced and unserviced area.

And then, Mr. Commissioner, under the title "The Incorporation of Inuvik to Village Status", during which time the people of Inuvik decided and were encouraged by the senior government to form themselves into a municipality, it states:

> During April and May, 1966 some questions were asked regarding Mr. Cote's recommendation to include $100,000 per year for 5 years in the federal estimates for extensions to the utilidor system.
>
> It seems that this was not approved, but it was suggested to include the same amount on the same basis in the territorial estimates.
>
> To our knowledge, this was not done.
>
> The importance of this fact is the indication that the Senior Governments did have in mind a program for extensions.
>
> During many of the Advisory Committee's sessions concern was expressed regarding the effect incorporation would have on the responsibilities for new road construction and utilidor service extensions after incorporation.
>
> The result was that the Administrator for the Mackenzie advised that <u>before</u> the incorporation became fact, the citizens of Inuvik should receive guarantee that:
>
> (a) All projected roads per Mr. Korwin's plan should be constructed by the Senior Government.
>
> (b) That at this time the Village should <u>not</u> be responsible for either the operation or capital construction of the utility services.
>
> In further correspondence and minutes it becomes clear that the above two points were agreed upon and that the fact of incorporation did not alter the existing responsibility for the two points mentioned.

> In discussing this with members of the previous Advisory Committee these members all stated that they had always understood this to be true and felt that definite statements in writing were made. However, no such records have been found.
>
> One thing is very clear: Any change in responsibility would be subject to direct negotiations between the Village Council and the senior government.

Mr. Commissioner, it is the feeling of the Village Council that the extension to the utilidor service is a responsibility of the senior government and I think, Mr. Commissioner, that we all realize that the discrimination which is in effect in Inuvik because of the utilidor service is something which none of us is proud of and that we should seek to overcome it in some way, and the only way that I see is that this system be extended to include all people in that community. This report states:

> Utility Services should NEVER become a burden on the property tax payer. As soon as this becomes the case it will slowly strangle the general operation of a municipality and make true local government impossible.

Mr. Commissioner, since we on this Legislature are seeking a true Territorial Government, I think the power that rests in us to provide true government on the lower scale should receive real consideration.

To quote further from this paper, Mr. Commissioner, it states:

> At present we have a large segment of our population being subsidized in many different ways. We also have a large segment of the population who do not receive these benefits.
>
> Our subject does relate to this very closely: THE SERVICES PROVIDED SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO THE SUBSIDY AS THIS WILL ENABLE EVERY CITIZEN TO BENEFIT OF THE SUBSIDY ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.
>
> If the Municipalities are burdened with high financial involvements in utility services, local government itself will be in great danger of failing completely.

Therefore, Mr. Commissioner, I would like to emphasize the need for extending utilidor services in this community so that this service applies to all people in the community equally. Then, on the other hand, Mr. Commissioner, I would like to refer to the community across the Delta which was supposed to be destroyed, but failed to cooperate. There is no utilidor system in that community, Mr. Commissioner, but, sad to say, it seems to me that some government, whether this Government or the Federal Government, I am not sure at this time, is endeavouring to plague that community with the same disgrace that they have inflicted upon Inuvik, It is my understanding that as the new school is constructed this year, a year-round running water and possibly sewer--I am not sure--but water service is to be provided for the school and, of

course, also for the new government apartment building being built; and we, I think, are all wise enough to realize where it goes from there, since this service will pass many government houses. Mr. Commissioner, I intend to press on this Council that the same discrimination which exists in Inuvik and Fort McPherson, Rankin Inlet and a few other places in the Northwest Territories, not come into the community which rejected all this and refused to go to Inuvik when the Government offered it in the past. As far as I am concerned, sir, the services in the community of Aklavik should be the same for Indian and Eskimo, Metis and White and government and others. This is what the people want. This matter has been discussed on the Advisory Council, and was agreed to by Council, and therefore, Mr. Commissioner, I press this Council to support a recommendation which I intend to make later in this session, if what I have said is proved to be the intention, and ask that this system not be put in.

Liquor Board of Inquiry

I might mention, Mr. Commissioner, that I am happy to see the Liquor Board of Inquiry finally appointed. I am disappointed in the delay which seems to have taken place in appointing this Board, and I certainly hope, Mr. Commissioner, that they can get about their task as quickly and expeditiously as possible and bring before this Legislature proposals which we can consider and implement.

I must confess, Mr. Commissioner, that I do not like to consider matters concerning liquor on this Council until such time as this Board has completed its task and presented its report.

Inuvik Cross Country Ski Team

I would like to share, sir, your praise for the Inuvik ski team and for the coach of that team, Mr. Bjorde Pettersen. I think this team has done a great deal of good for the Territories, and I know we are all proud of them. I would like to mention, though, that this team is composed of young athletes from many places in the Territories who are attending school in Inuvik and living in the hostels. However, Mr. Commissioner, in addition to praise, these young skiers require financial assistance. It is nice to praise them, but it is even better to help them in the task that they have ahead. The intentions are to increase the racing program in the year ahead. It will be extended to include the Canadian Junior Championships, the U.S. National Junior Championships, the Canadian Ski Championships, which provide qualifications for the 1970 international participation, and the European Junior Championships in Norway. The letter which has been sent to Mr. Van Pelt from the Chairman of the Trustee Board of this ski training program states:

> The participation in European races is considered an essential step towards having northern skiers represent Canada at the Olympics and other international skiing events.

I continue on in this letter:

> We were disappointed to learn recently that no funds would be available from the 1968-69 Northwest Territories Government budget to support the ski program which is proving so successful to the native residents. The Trustee Board has reviewed alternate sources of funds and has requested that I approach the Government of the Northwest Territories with a request to cover $5,000 of the total $65,150 expenditure. Presumably this amount would have to be introduced under supplementary estimates at the next session of the Northwest Territories Council. The Government of the Yukon is already committed to providing a comparable amount for the program through support of travel and equipment purchased through the Old Crow and Whitehorse activities of the test program. $5,000 coming from the Government of the Northwest Territories would be mainly applied to travel for Northwest Territories students to the Old Crow training camp and to races throughout the winter. Should more than $5,000.00 be available, the program could certainly utilize it.

I am sure that members of Council feel as I do that this program, which has proved so successful in which these young athletes are proving themselves to be near Olympic standards within the space of 1 or 2 years, deserves encouragement, and I request you to give as much money as you see possible to provide.

Arctic Red River

I am happy, Mr. Commissioner, that at last we are going to see the school in Arctic Red River opened and the power facilities established there.

THE COMMISSIONER: I presume you read that before you ran into the interference on the airways.

MR. TRIMBLE: I did, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is what cheers you on.

DR. BARBER: Pardon me Mr. Commissioner, I presume it came through the static.

- Sawmill

MR. TRIMBLE: I became determined to make it, bad weather or not. The sawmill at Arctic Red River is still not proceeding very favourably. If it has not proven successful, I am sure the reason is not because of the lack of timber or the lack of personnel to operate the sawmill.

MR. GIBSON: Are the markets there?

MR. TRIMBLE: Nor for the lack of markets. I am hoping that the sawmill can get under way and provide the employment that is necessary for that community and which the people have counted on. Many have disposed of some of their trapping equipment because they expected to be employed in the sawmill. Now the sawmill is shut down and I certainly hope it is operating again in the near future.

MR. GIBSON: Can you tell us something about why it is not running? It is so interesting to us all. Can you just give us the reason, please?

MR. TRIMBLE: I wish as much as possible to abstain from criticism of the administration in my reply, and I am afraid if I were to answer that question I might be very critical.

Commercial Fishing in the MacKenzie Delta

I asked at the last session, Mr. Commissioner, about regulations regarding commercial fishing in the MacKenzie Delta, and received a reply in your Address. I am somewhat dismayed by that reply in which it seemed there was a meeting in Winnipeg. Why in Winnipeg are they discussing commercial fishing in the MacKenzie Delta? I am not sure and to quote,"A Controlled and well managed fishery should be developed in the near future." Well, Mr. Commissioner, I would certainly hope that the people in that particular part of the country should have a little bit of say in how the fishery is developed. Mr. Commissioner, it was 2 or 3 years ago that the Government gave up its attempts to develop a fishing industry in the MacKenzie Delta, and without the people having any opportunity to do or attempt anything--and certainly they had gained considerable knowledge in observing all the government's mistakes--a fish company from Hay River was sent in and given the sole franchise of commercial fishing in the MacKenzie Delta. Then they pulled out, and when some local people wanted to get commercial fishing licences they were refused. Now, Mr. Commissioner, there have been some changes in the regulations concerning the MacKenzie Delta, because when I left the RCMP in 1959, I obtained for that one year a commercial fishing licence. This is one of the many things I thought I might do, and didn't, but I obtained the licence, and I am sure I am neither Indian, Eskimo nor Metis--also, another fellow from the Barbado's obtained a commercial fishing licence at that time. So it was possible at that time to obtain one, but people in the country now have been refused, and the only ones who have been allowed a commercial fishing licence, and then on a very small scale, and restricted to local sales have been persons of Indian and Eskimo status and I submit, Mr. Commissioner, that this is very unfair. Even Metis, to my understanding, have been refused commercial fishing licences, and this has to be changed.

I am hoping, Mr. Commissioner, that an industry can be developed by the local people for the local people similar to what has been developed in the Keewatin. I understand that project is proving very successful. As a matter of fact, the gentleman who is responsible for it has made a trip down to the MacKenzie Delta advertising his goods. This is very good, and I hope he creates a market and then we can develop the industry and take advantage of the market he creates.

Sales Tax Exemptions on Hunting and Trapping Equipment

I am also encouraged, Mr. Commissioner, by the remarks you made concerning the possibility of tax exemptions on hunting and trapping equipment. I think this is something that is needed. We need incentives to help the people who are in the country and who are trying to make a living by utilizing the resources of the country. They should be given every help possible and this exemption from the tax should apply not only to hunting and trapping equipment but also to such things as gasoline used in their equipment. Such a thing as gasoline tax exemption is well within our power to apply because that tax is Territorial.

Subsidization of Electric Power

I have not noticed, Mr. Commissioner, anything in your Address concerning the discussions at previous council sessions concerning subsidizing electric power, unless I missed it.

I am very much concerned with seeing some action on this. I hoped that at least a progress report could be tabled at this session so that we would know where we stand now. I am quite content to be quiet as long as I think there is something being done, but if we have the feeling that nothing is being done, it is time that we wake up and start getting on the bandwagon again.

Implementation of Carrothers Commission Recommendations

The Member for MacKenzie North made several interesting remarks, particularly in connection with the Carrothers Commission Recommendations, and Air Marshal Campbell also spoke on this subject. Mr. Commissioner, I would like to add my support to what both gentlemen have said and press the need for federal legislation to carry out those aspects of the Carrothers Commission Recommendations which have not yet been implemented, such as the executive council, the development board and the development corporation, which are desperately needed; the changes to this present Legislature both in name and number, et cetra.

Territorial Public Service

I would like to support the remarks of Air Marshal Campbell concerning the public service. I have said before many times--and I think maybe even on this Council--that I do not think civil servants should be put in the position of answering to this Legislature; and as I have already said in my remarks to Mr. Gibson, I am going to abstain as much as possible from any criticism of the administration on this Council. It means, however, that I must abstain from discussing a great many of the problems in my constituency in the hope that some changes will be made, but I assure you, Mr. Commissioner, and members of Council, that if there is no change forthcoming towards the latter part of my term on this Council, my policy of abstaining from criticism is going to change quite drastically.

Attorney General for the Northwest Territories

I also wish to support the Member from MacKenzie North in his remarks concerning the Attorney General. I think that it is necessary for this Council to continue to press to have the Commissioner named Attorney General for the Northwest Territories.

Trusteeship of Natural Resources

I think it is necessary for this Council to continue to press for an accounting of the resources of the Northwest Territories and for some assurance on the part of the Government of Canada that these resources will be transferred to the Northwest Territories when the Northwest Territories assumes provincial status.

Recruitment of Teachers on Basis of Religious Affiliation

Mr. Searle, the Member for Mackenzie North, made remarks concerning the policy regarding the recruiting of teachers. He gave one side of the coin and I think perhaps I should give the other side of the coin. In doing so I will quote a wire sent to the wife of the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company at Aklavik. These people have been there for two years. This lady is a well - qualified teacher who sought a teaching position in that community both last year and this. The wire said, "Retel 17th cannot offer you teaching position at Aklavik at present since we are required to appoint non-Roman Catholic teachers there. If none available later in summer then able to consider your application." Now, Mr. Commissioner, this of course is contrary to the express wishes of this Council and this is also contrary to our Fair Practices Ordinance. I think it is contrary to common sense as well, particularly in so far as Aklavik is not solely non-Roman Catholic. There is a Roman Catholic Church there and there are several Roman Catholic people but Mr. Commissioner, I doubt very much if the two churches, the Roman Catholic and the Anglican, feel very strongly towards the following of this policy and even if they did so, there are many churches besides Roman Catholic and Anglican in the Northwest Territories.

MR. GIBSON: Who signed that telegram?

MR. TRIMBLE: The telegram came from the Director of Education--I guess this is his title.

MR. GIBSON: In Yellowknife, right here?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes. Mr. Commissioner, I realize the policy has been established by the Federal Government. I realize that the policy hinges upon the Indian Act which specifies that Indian children shall be educated in schools which are taught by teachers of the same faith. But the Federal Government is undertaking to amend the Indian Act, and it has papers out to all the Indian tribes asking about different amendments to be made. Besides, not all the communities in the Northwest Territories are Indian; there are many Eskimo and other communities. Aklavik is predominantly Eskimo although there are a lot of Indians there; and certainly, Mr. Commissioner, if it is within the power of this Council, we should insist that this policy be changed and teachers be hired on the basis of their ability and not on the basis of their religion. They are not teaching religion in the schools, at least I hope they are not. There is a period of time provided in the school curriculum for religious education, but to my understanding the leaders of the different faiths are brought in to teach at that particular time, and I would certainly hope this can be changed and changed as soon as possible. If it is not within the power of this Council to do so, certainly it is within the power of this Council to make a recommendation that such a change be made.

Motor Vehicles Ordinance

I have, Mr. Commissioner, received a good many complaints concerning the Motor Vehicles Ordinance. I am not going to take up the time of this Council crying over things

that I was not able to accomplish at previous sessions, but I merely wish to point out again that I feel, and many of my constituents feel, that our Northwest Territories Motor Vehicles Ordinance which is designed after the Motor Vehicles Acts of the Provinces which are 50 years ahead of us, are unrealistic for the most part of the Northwest Territories. In the southern Mackenzie, where they have the highways and a good deal of traffic, they are perhaps realistic, but to most of the Northwest Territories they are not. And we have situations particularly in Inuvik--a situation where the RCMP are enforcing the Motor Vehicles Ordinance to the letter of the law, which causes considerable hardship to many of the people there. Now, Mr. Commissioner, I hope that some of the members of Council from other areas experiencing the same problems will give this matter some consideration, and perhaps then we can consider the necessary amendments to the Ordinance.

Northwest Territories Development Board and Development Corporation

Mr. Commissioner, one of the unacted-upon recommendations of the Carrothers Commission is, as I have already mentioned, the development board and the development corporation. Industrial development in the Territories is one of the key requirements. I think this is where we should be focusing most of our attention, or at least a great deal of our attention, because this is what is so desperately needed. I think it is necessary that this board be formed, and in the meantime, since this requires the Federal Government to take a little action--and the Federal Government, being just elected, we don't know what sort of action they are going to take--I think that we have to place, as the Territorial Government, considerable emphasis on industrial development of many kinds, and I don't think we want to look at past performances, except to learn from mistakes.

Aklavik Fur Garment Co-operative

Mr. Commissioner, the Aklavik Fur Garment Co-operative was formed a few years ago. In my opinion, it was formed into a co-operative, much earlier than it should have been because they were not ready to be formed into a co-operative, and they were, at that time, provided with a loan of $20,000. Well, $20,000 to establish an industry like that is just asking for trouble. It is not sufficient to let them get underway to start to develop an industry: it is a handicap. They have been paying back this loan of $20,000 at, I understand, the rate of $200 per month, and now owe something like $18,000. They applied to the Territorial Government for a loan of $10,000 which loan was refused. Whether or not it reached the Territorial Government, I do not know. They also applied for a loan from the Federal Government and were also refused. Mr. Commissioner, on this Council last year I pointed out how that this fur garment co-operative which has a licence to purchase raw fur, could not get a loan through in time to purchase fur from the trappers in the Mackenzie Delta and, consequently, had to purchase their fur from the retailers outside at a much inflated price. Well, I certainly expected to see something done before this year, but we saw the same thing happen again this year: Fur was sold for a very low price, it was very plentiful, but the co-operative had no money to purchase it, so I

went to see the manager about it. I asked him to figure out for me what it would cost him to purchase the fur locally, send the fur outside by air, have it tanned in Winnipeg and fly it back again, and he told me, after he had worked it out, that it would cost about a dollar per pelt for shot rats and about $1.76 per pelt for trapped rats. In comparison with this, he says that the price he is paying for the rats which are from outside and, in my opinion, are inferior rats, is $2.25, and I know from seeing prices in the past that it has been more than this on occasion.

Now, this certainly, Mr. Commissioner, is not the way that we develop industry in the Territories, and when we can put all the money that we have into co-ops that have failed in Resolution and Rae, surely a co-operative that is proving successful can receive a little consideration. Let us get these co-operatives on their feet and not leave them handicapped where they cannot progress ahead and are stumbling along to try and maintain the status quo.

Reindeer Industry

Then, Mr. Commissioner, there is the subject of the reindeer industry. I noted with some amazement an article in The Gazette of April the 22nd, 1968, entitled "Robust Reindeer Get That Way Via Communism". I hate to admit that communism is good for anything. However, it seems that reindeer have done all right by it. This article states:

> Communism is good for reindeer.
>
> Tass, the Soviet news agency, said Wednesday that the reindeer population on the frozen Kola Peninsula had been "almost wiped out before the establishment of Soviet power."
>
> Now, it said, there are 20,000 reindeer on the peninsula--compared to 100 of them 40 years ago--and reindeer meat is being exported to Sweden.

Now, Mr. Commissioner, the Government of Canada has been stumbling along in the Canadian Arctic for I don't know how many years supposedly trying to develop a reindeer industry. A couple of years ago there were from 7,000 to 8,000 reindeer, the herd was building up quite rapidly. The Eskimo people had private herds prior to this, and because of sickness the numbers of reindeer went down to a very low number and as the private herds could not continue, the Government took over, but from 7,000 to 8,000 reindeer a couple of years ago, they are down to about 2,500 now, and there has been no sickness. Now, Mr. Commissioner, I recommended on this council that the Territorial Government take over the reindeer industry as a territorial corporation. Obviously, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development did not look upon our recommendation favourably, and the reindeer industry has now been turned over to the Canadian Wildlife Service. Mr. Commissioner, the Canadian Wildlife Service is not geared nor, in my opinion, interested in developing industry: its purpose is primarily research. I think the results of the Soviet

Union, have proved feasible, and I would certainly like to see the reindeer industry developed. I realize that, because of the small number of reindeer at the present time, it is going to take a long time to develop this into a meaningful industry, but I would hope, Mr. Commissioner, that the idea of the Territorial Government's taking over this industry as a corporation will not be forgotten. And after the Canadian Wildlife Service has carried out its studies, et cetera, on the reindeer, and, I would hope, increased the herd a bit, I hope that consideration can then be given to the Territorial Government's taking over the industry and the funds to operate it to see if we can develop the reindeer industry into a meaningful industry for the Northwest Territories.

Realistic Indemnity for Members of Council

Mr. Commissioner, in closing I would merely like to say that I have found the last couple of months particularly busy, both, as I said earlier, with my own business and also with matters concerning my position as Councillor--and I wish to emphsize, Mr. Commissioner, that it is, in my opinion, very important that the Council of the Northwest Territories be considered employment, or a job that requires the full time of the members, because I know that I cannot do a proper job when I am busy trying to make a living properly when I am busy trying to do Council work. Therefore, Mr. Commissioner, I wish to emphasize that federal legislation is required to either increase the stipend to make it possible for members to live from the stipend and do their jobs without being tied down to some other means of employment, or else to make it possible for this Legislature to set its own stipend, and then we are answerable to the people for the stipend that we set. I think it is important that the situation come about in the near future whereby there is sufficient that members can do their job without having to try to find some other means of making a living, because, otherwise, the job cannot be done right. I think it is important that we have on this Council men and women who can devote their full time and to doing a proper job.

Mr. Commissioner, I do not feel that I am doing the job that I should be doing, and that I am giving the time to it that I should be giving, simply because I am tied up trying to make a living, and I hope to see some change made.

I wish to add my support, Mr. Commissioner, to your Opening Address.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Trimble.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Parker, the Orders of the Day.

Reading of the Orders of the Day, June 29, 1968

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, Orders of the Day, June 29th, 1968, 10.00 o'clock a.m.

1. Continuing Replies to the Commissioner's Address.

2. Questions and Returns.

3. Oral Questions.

4. Presenting Petitions.

5. Notices of Motions.

6. Motions.

7. Tabling of Documents.

8. Introduction of Bills for First Reading: Bill 1, Bill 2, Bill 3, Bill 4, Bill 5, Bill 7, Bill 8, Bill 9, Bill 10, Bill 11, Bill 12, Bill 13, Bill 14, Bill 15, Bill 16, Bill 17, Bill 18 and Bill 19.

9. Second Reading of Bills Listed in Item 8 Above.

10. Motion to Resolve into Committee of the Whole to Consider Bills after Second Reading:

    Bill No. 1 Low Cost Housing Ordinance,

    Bill No. 2 N.W.T. Housing Ordinance,

    Bill No. 7 Housing Development Ordinance,

    Bill No. 3 Jury Ordinance,

    Bill No. 8 Evidence Ordinance,

    Bill No. 9 Intestate Succession Ordinance,

    Bill No. 13 Perpetuities Ordinance,

    Bill No. 14 Interpretation Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Presentation of Warrant of Office to Mr. Mark D. Fairbrother

Mr. Fairbrother, you are the junior member of the Council, and when you arrived on Council all other members had been presented with their warrants of office. I wonder if you would now come forward and I will present you with your Council warrant.

---Applause

THE COMMISSIONER: The hour is now 5.30. Council will stand recessed until Saturday, June the 29th, at 10.00 o'clock a.m.

---Adjournment

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DEBATES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Saturday, June 29, 1968

Published under the authority of the
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1968

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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1968

The Council of the Northwest Territories was convened in Yellowknife at 10.00 o'clock a.m., on Saturday, June 29th, 1968, for the second session, 1968, this being the 37th session.

---Prayers

THE COMMISSIONER: Turning to the Orders of the Day, item 1, Continuing Replies to the Commissioner's Address, Chief Tetlichi.

Continuing Replies to the Commissioner's Address: Chief Tetlichi

CHIEF TETLICHI: Mr. Commissioner and Council members of the Northwest Territories, it is indeed a pleasure for me to take the opportunity to say a few words in reply to your Opening Address. First, I would like to congratulate our new Prime Minister, and also our Northwest Territories Member of Parliament for his re-election.

Mr. Commissioner, I want to thank you for being able to make a speech this morning because up until last night I had nothing prepared. Now, I want to say I was happy to hear all the Council members replying to your Address. I am happy to say also that it is very good to realize that I have been sitting with the Council members since last November, 1967. I have seen a few of the community settlements, and more and more am learning of the Territories, slowly getting to know a lot about everything in the Council sessions.

One of my early plans was to travel with the party; now due to the election I was not able to do it, but I hope to be with the Indian Advisory Council at their conference, where I will see all the spokesmen from every community.

Water Points in Fort McPherson

Mr. Commissioner, I am so pleased to hear you had a lot of very good points in your Opening Address concerning different settlements in the North. One of the matters you mentioned was water points. We have had two new water points since February, 1968, and we hope to get two more this year, and I hope something can be done in McPherson.

One other matter, concerning highways: the Dempster Highway was asked for by a few of the people before I came, on behalf of the people of McPherson I might ask if this could come in the near future.

Sewer

One of the matters concerning sewage: there was not a very good system, having empty barrels sitting on stoneboats dragged around and spilling on the public road. In time to come, we may have visitors, and

they could say, why they don't have a better system than this?

The other day before I left, they were removing the stoneboat and one of the sewage barrels fell over and the whole barrel of this stuff spilt right on the public road. They cleaned it up and the nurse came around and they put some stuff on it, but still they never killed the smell of this, and this is not very good for the public.

Sale of Meat and Fish by Trappers Not Holding Licences

Mr. Commissioner, during the last session it was announced by the Council members that children in the hostels should have their own country food such as fish, caribou meat and moose meat. This will help trappers earn a few dollars besides trapping. The way it is, we are not supposed to sell anything, except by licence-holders. The trappers are unemployed and depend on nothing but hunting, fishing and trapping. There is always somebody who wishes to buy meat from the Indians, but they can't do it. This been done differently before, and we should get the old system back. I think some of the game laws should be changed to help people make a living, and we should change game laws so they would suit the people as they want it.

Housing

One other thing I am not happy about, is that we are not getting any houses this year, and I also wish that furniture could be supplied with the houses when we are getting the next program out. If possible, we should have a grant of money available so we could have work for some of the people to cut wood and it could be used in the wintertime to give to the old people.

Summer Work for Hostel Students

I also want to say that children who go to hostels 10 months in the year kind of find it hard when they come home because everything is different at home from the modern hostel. I would like to ask if we could get some community development funds so we can have these school students work for the summer months.

Lack of Market for Lumber

I would like to say that when I was coming here I stopped at Inuvik and I saw that one of my McPherson local natives had brought some piling to Inuvik, and when he got there trying to sell it, he couldn't sell it because nobody had any money to pay for it. I spoke to the engineers, but they tell me they have got nothing and all they can do to help this local Indian is to pull the logs out and stockpile them and leave them there. The logs are 25 feet long, $10 apiece, and he had 113 logs; and this person couldn't sell them, and had to pile them up on the dock.

Assistance to Handicrafts Group

Just before I left McPherson, I had a meeting with a group of women who wanted to form a handicrafts group, and if they could ask for a loan from the Territorial Government, they would appreciate it very much if they could get it. Somehow we may be able to get a house for the time being, and we may use this for some time.

Co-operative for Fort McPherson

One other thing, I would like McPherson people to start a co-op of some sort. This could be put under consideration until such time as it is feasible.

Mr. Commissioner, we are facing a lot of matters and problems wherever we go, but slowly this matter could be solved.

Mr. Commissioner, speaking of local natives, any part of my announcement I have made concerns Eskimos as well as my own people. When the Council members went on a tour in March to Inuvik and various places, and various places down to Churchill, it was something I will never forget, and I learned a lot from that trip.

Now, Mr. Commissioner, I am happy to announce that I have been able to speak to you in reply to your Opening Address, and I want to thank you. Later on along the line I will report some of my requests to the session again.

Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Chief Tetlichi.

Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Continuing Replies to the Commissioner's Address: Deputy Commissioner Parker

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I don't intend to speak at any length. I will have an opportunity during the session to produce further information and to reply to questions that the members may raise.

I think that members of Council will agree with me when I say that we are faced with an anomaly at times--the very normal desire to strictly limit the size of the public service on the one hand, and the desire of members and of the residents of the Northwest Territories to speed up progress, to carry out more studies, to call for more action on the other hand. We are also faced with the problem of being asked to provide, and to provide rapidly, programs and services for indigenous people, but we are instructed to not disturb their cultures unduly. I mention these anomalies only to remind you of the breadth of these problems which we willingly face, and I trust will solve in an acceptable fashion.

On my last three trips through the North, each of which was most interesting and enjoyable, I recognized the dedicated work of the members of the public service in each government department: that is, both territorial and federal. There were outstanding examples where people were going the extra bit, where people were doing more than would normally be expected.

Housing

I am also pleased to say that I have noted great advances in the last three years of my travels throughout the Northwest Territories. To those of us living in any one locality the changes may appear not great, but I think, taking an overview of the situation, you must admit that there have been very great advances, particularly in the housing field. We are impatient when numbers of houses are not always completed, when they are not perhaps built in exactly the way that we would like them to be built, but really the changes since 1965 in the housing of the people of the Northwest Territories are truly amazing. Mistakes may have been made, but people are much safer and people are much more comfortable than they were in those earlier years. In fact, in the Northwest Territories, I think that we are fortunate in having programs which are not even found in some of the provinces. I don't mean that the provinces should not have them, but there are areas in which we are more advanced than they are, and I have stopped off for a variety of reasons and in a variety of places in northern sections of the provinces and I must say that the Northwest Territories leads in fact in many, many areas. I think we should take some pride in this. I don't mean to say that there aren't advances that still have to be made.

Effect of Federal Austerity Program

With our Treasurer in Ottawa recently, discussing the fiscal agreement for the forthcoming year, we found that in fact austerity is real in the eyes of the Federal Government. It is not simply an exercise which they are going through: it is an honest austerity. There is an honest feeling of wanting to reduce spending, of a real need to reduce overall spending throughout Canada, and this is a position taken by the Cabinet of the Federal Government. Our own position under these terms is to act as responsibly as we can, to restrict our own progress to essentials, but at the same time to ensure that we receive fair and equal treatment. You can be assured that we have taken the firmest of lines in our dealings and in our requests for funds. When we look around and study our programs, it seems that each of them is associated with human need, and therefore, we feel that each program is an essential one.

It has been mentioned that we should be planning ahead, and I could assure you that we are dealing with a five-year plan and nothing shorter. We are dealing with shorter-term fiscal agreements. Probably the next one will be a one-year agreement, but

it will be taken from an overall five-year plan. In fact, the approach that has been taken for this next one--and I will be reporting to you further on this, of course--is that the third year of the five-year plan that was put together two years ago forms the initial basis for our funds; and the extras which have resulted in our move to Yellowknife, the establishment of headquarters here, will form an extra grant which we will receive.

Development of Local Government at Pine Point

We have in the past discussed the creation of a village at Pine Point, and I now report to you that we find that this step cannot be taken at this time, that we cannot bypass reasonably the stage of local improvement district for Pine Point. The problem is that we do not have sufficient land owners there. We are faced basically with one major landowner, and one or two or three others. Pine Point will be created as a local improvement district, but not as a village at this time. We think that this still will serve the people well, and will be a normal progression in the development of their local government. We have held meetings with people over there and have found them anxious to assume another step in their own local development.

Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Board

I agree with the member who raised the matter of the relocation of the T.H.I.S. Board and will be in a position to lay before you at the next session a definite plan for the completion of this exercise.

Teachers Training Program

I noted yesterday attending in the gallery the new head of our teachers training school, Mr. Audie Dyer. This teacher training school will use existing facilities and will train Northwest Territories residents to take teaching positions which eventually will lead to their continuing and upgrading to university level. This is a very important program and I am very pleased to announce that it will get underway this fall.

In the person of Audie Dyer we have an experienced northern teacher with the proper scholastic background and training.

Northern Canada Power Commission

There have been comments on Northern Canada Power Commission. Just by way of information, you must recall that NCPC was set up by an Act of Parliament and one of its terms is that it must break even on each and every program. We, therefore, must seek changes in this setup if we wish to average the cost of power in the North. I am not saying the way it is set up is proper: I am just simply supplying this as information.

Game Committee

We have set up a game committee. The members of this game committee are our Chief of the Northwest Territories Game Service, Mr. Paul Kwaterowski, members of the Canadian Wildlife Service, and myself. We have held one meeting, and I can report to you that this will be a most helpful committee for me and I think for the Northwest Territories. We draw together sometimes some divergent lines of thinking, and sometimes not divergent, but in any event, we are going to be able to draw on these various views, and I think come up with some good advice.

Polar Bear Hunting

While this committee was meeting we were told that the State of Alaska is planning to restrict polar bear hunting and I hope to be able to give you some details on this at the next session.

Sawmill at Fort Resolution

We have retained a Mr. John Blackstock who is a sawmill consultant with the C. D. Schultz Company of Vancouver to assist with the study and development of the sawmill at Fort Resolution. You are all well aware of the problems encountered there. I don't intend to go into them, but we felt that it was necessary to bring in someone who knows a good deal about the operation of sawmills, and in Mr. Blackstock we have this person.

We have appointed Mr. Brian Mackie, a member of our staff, as the administrator of this co-op. It was necessary to take the Fort Resolution co-op under administration and we hope that it will, before too long, be in a position to be operating again in a proper fashion. This interim action appeared to be warranted.

Capital of the Northwest Territories

I agree with Air Marshal Campbell on his capital planning, his capital site thinking; it is very good, it is the sort of thing that we have in mind, and we are pleased to have him enunciate it. We have not as yet taken any steps which we feel would spoil such a plan.

Development of Resources to Maximize Benefit to All Residents

Dr. Barber reminded us that we must remember that our own programs are for the Northwest Territories residents and that in some areas they must be paced or timed so as to be of the greatest value. We cannot always move with the same speed in all regions. This matches Mr. Gibson's philosophy very closely, and I think that we all agree with these two gentlemen. If we can solve the economic problems of the people of the North, I believe that most other problems will solve themselves. The overwhelming desire of the people of the Territories is for jobs. We all saw this on our trips through the North, Mr.

Commissioner, and I think that this is a true feeling, that people want to work.

No one agency can solve this problem by itself--not government nor private enterprise, but by working together I think solutions are being, and will be, found.

Mr. Commissioner, I am pleased to associate myself with the remarks made by the other members in commendation of your remarks in the Opening Address.

Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much.

This concludes item No. 1.

Item No. 2, questions and returns.

ITEM 2: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

Under item 2, there were a number of returns that came in late from our last session, and these were sent out to you as information papers; and to the best of my knowledge, we have been able to bring you an answer to anything that you may have raised at the last session.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I made reference to the information papers: they were serially numbered, which I think is a very good way of bringing to the attention of members the answers to their questions, because they are issued concurrently with the availability of the answer. I would suggest that this practice might be continued in future.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Anything further under item 2?

Item No. 3, oral questions.

ITEM 3: ORAL QUESTIONS

Composition of Game Committee

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to ask an oral question, namely, how many persons have been named to this game committee mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner in his opening address, and what are the names and official positions of the persons on this committee?

THE COMMISSIONER: Are there two parts to your question?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, sir. How many persons on the committee, and the names and official positions of these persons.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is the game committee?

MR. TRIMBLE: The game committee, yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Parker, are you in a position to answer Mr. Trimble?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Commissioner. I named Mr. Paul Kwaterowski, our Superintendent of Game, and myself. A person has not been named from the Canadian Wildlife Service. I believe that they would prefer to supply the person best suited to this committee. They are specialists, as you realize, so when we are talking about polar bears or musk-oxen, then Dr. John Tenner sits in. When we are talking about another feature of the program, then Dr. Novakowski will sit in, and so forth. So, the third member of the committee is a member of the Canadian Wildlife Service.

MR. TRIMBLE: A supplementary question, Mr. Commissioner: can you advise the Council if this is a practice similar to that followed by the provinces? In other words, do the provinces set up committees in which the Canadian Wildlife Service is called upon to help make decisions?

THE COMMISSIONER: The question is getting deep now. I

will take it under advisement and give you an answer, Mr. Trimble.

Control of Sports Fishing in the Northwest Territories

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, a few sessions ago I presented a motion requesting that the powers which now lie with the Federal Government to control sports fishing in the Territories be vested in this Government. I wish to enquire, what steps have been taken to have this carried out?

THE COMMISSIONER: The motions dealing with fisheries have all been forwarded to the Department of Fisheries in Ottawa, and in this instance, we will say, the authoritative body. I held a series of discussions with the Department of Fisheries people last January, and a decision was reached in which an advisory board is to be established in the near future dealing with fishing--all aspects of fishing in the Northwest Territories. I had thought that that board would have been established before this. It was intended to be, and the first meeting to be in Yellowknife; so I would think at that time answers will be forthcoming from your motion, but at the moment I can't help you any further, Mr. Pryde.

MR. PRYDE: A supplementary question, sir: could you take immediate steps to have this carried out so that we could table the report before Council?

THE COMMISSIONER: I could again bring it to their attention, but I couldn't instruct the Department of Fisheries. I could ask them again and certainly raise it with them. I would think the announcement is imminent. They have asked for names, and this we have given. I can't instruct them.

Anything else under item 3?

Restrictions on Selling Game or Fish

MR. GIBSON: Just to clear my mind, can residents of the Northwest Territories of any class shoot game or take fish and sell them within the Territories or without, as far as that goes, or are there restrictions against selling; say, if I shot a moose, or if a person within the Territories did, can they sell it, or must they eat it themselves or give it away?

THE COMMISSIONER: There are certain rules. My understanding is that the only people who can hunt, shoot and sell are people with a specific licence. I think it is a general hunting licence, and they must be within their local area if they do so; in other words, there is no arrangements as yet which would permit you or me to go hunting and supply meat to a commercial outlet.

MR. GIBSON: Well, then, that gives me great concern: Say there were a lot of fish in a lake alongside one of our big users of fish, and a native of that district--does he have to get a licence first, to go and become a commercial fisherman; and does he have to pay for it and, if so, how reasonable is the cost of that? And I would certainly want to know if there is anything put in his road for trying to go into business selling fish there. And then are there any rules, regulations or anything

against our government flying and feeding to their children or patients or inmates or whoever they are, fish and game directly from the hunting spot to where they are going to eat it? I mean, is there--do they have to compete against inspected beef from B.C., inspected fish or something from B.C.? What are the stumbling blocks there between an Indian going out and catching a bunch of fish in that lake, and selling them to this school that we are paying taxes for? I would like that looked into, and whoever is going to answer that question, I think they will easily see what I mean, because I understand that there are blocks, and I would certainly want to know why. Our fish in this country is, generally speaking, what the children and grandparents are used to. It might be good for them to have a taste of it again, and especially when we have heard Dr. Cass here telling us that the Eskimos are not getting nearly enough of their native food in the way of fat and so on, and it is bothering their eyes. I would really like that looked into, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Somewhere in our material there is an answer to some of the questions that you have asked. I am not sure whether or not it was put out as an information item.

MR. GIBSON: Is there any member who can tell me?

THE COMMISSIONER: I can see you are asking 3 questions in 1. I answer the game one. With regard to fishing, a lot of the food that is used in the residences does come from the Territories, but it is spasmodic and depends upon how the catch of fish is, whether they bring it in or whether they don't. There are no restrictions against it. Mr. Trimble yesterday referred to licences that are issued in the Mackenzie Delta. He had one. I don't recall if he said he used it or not, but he mentioned this. I mentioned in the Commissioner's Address that there were 6 issued last year. Then we found that in Great Slave Lake, for example, in Hay River, the fishing companies are not interested in breaking up their orders to sell within the Territories: they prefer to sell it to the Chicago market. It is more lucrative, and they handle it just once, so the Department, in cooperation with us, has been working on developing a small commercial fishery at Lac la Martre with the hope that it would supply just the local market. This would be its purpose. I realize that this does not answer all of your questions. I have answered, I think, about 75 per cent, but I think what I will do is take it and have a reply prepared in writing for you, so that you can see exactly both the game as well as the fish, and how much is used locally, and what percentages of both fish and game are used in the Territories.

Fishing Licences

MR. GIBSON: I was thinking--if a visitor came in to go fishing in this lake around here, he doesn't need a licence at all, does he, to catch it for his own use?

THE COMMISSIONER: He does have to have a fishing licence.

MR. GIBSON: A person living in this town can catch fish without having a licence?

THE COMMISSIONER: He is supposed to have a licence.

MR. GIBSON: That is wrong. I have never had a fishing licence in my life, and I have fished all over British Columbia where the fishing is good. I have fished all around Hawaiian waters and I never had to buy a licence. It would provoke me very much if I came in here and wanted to stop alongside the creek, and brought my fishing rod with me, and there is not a fish in the damned thing anyway, and I have to buy a licence before I would even know whether there is a fish in there or not. That would strike me as wrong, and if you say you have to do it before you come here--we don't want always to break the law--it is nice to comply with it once in awhile. But is this right? Do we have to have a licence?

If I go out tomorrow and then on Sunday, I suppose I would have to have a licence. I think we have gone crazy. That is, if we want to promote the little money we get from that, it is a great deterrent to people going out and coming to this country to go fishing. These are the kinds of things that are annoying little things.

I would like to ask another question: how much do we get into the Northwest Territories after we have paid the man who collected these little bits of fishing licence tags? How much is left, how much revenue do we get: because I don't think it will be substantial. It just seems to me--I may be wrong--if that could also be incorporated, because my interest has been aroused--I would now like to know what stumbling blocks are we putting in the road of people who want to catch fish, to go out there? Now, is it true that a man who is on relief would have to buy a licence to go out here and catch a fish? He might have trouble buying a line and a hook. I am just wondering now. What do you think? Can he go out and fish?

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Gibson, I just want to answer by saying this, that I will take your question, in view of the fact that it does cover a lot of ground, and try to have an answer for you, but I can't help but comment, having known you for as many years as I have, that most of the things you have done in your life have either been illegal, immoral or fattening.

MR. GIBSON: Illegal, immoral or intoxicating.

THE COMMISSIONER: May I draw your attention to rule 32. You may ask a question; you may not debate, and you may not put on any performances.

Any further questions?

Future of the Territorial Council

MR. WILLIAMSON: As you may know, Mr. Gibson and I have been Tweedle-Dum and Tweedle-Dee since opening day. I think we have got to stick together. I want to ask a question arising from the first day of our deliberations, Mr. Commissioner. In my speech in support of the Motion of Appreciation I raised the question: What happens to the Council after 1970? Mr. Searle, the Honourable Member for Mackenzie North, and Air Marshal Campbell,

each in his own precise and inimitable way, put further point to this question, and I think all of us communicated the sense of urgency about this matter. I believe we have only 3 sessions left, and my question is: Will it be possible to bring before this Council a senior adviser competent to deal with constitutional matters and to give us some sense of certainty about the enactment of the recommendations of the Carrothers Commission during this session? I suspect we may be talking about a deputy minister or someone from the Privy Council. Can this be arranged in this session in the light of the urgency we have before us to have some decision-making about the shape of the future Council, with only 3 or perhaps 4 sessions of this Council left?

THE COMMISSIONER: No. I have to say no.

MR. WILLIAMSON: My supplementary question is, Why?

THE COMMISSIONER: Because it is impossible for me to sit here within 9 days and attempt to give you any assurance that I could even get in touch with the Deputy Minister or the Minister with regard to this matter. I told you in my Opening Address that I spoke with Prime Minister Trudeau for about an hour, and went over many of the questions raised by Council members. I am not in a position to identify any of those questions, nor am I in a position to identify his answers. I can only answer you in the way you asked the question. I can give you no assurance or no undertaking that there will be any answer to your question at this Council session. Certainly this does not preclude members of Council moving motions or speaking to this subject, but I could not possibly get an answer on that. I am sure I could not.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I am sure several of us have motions prepared on this very vital constitutional issue, Mr. Commissioner. My question is: Would you encourage this debate, or would you consider it, in the light of your previous answer not to be worthwhile?

THE COMMISSIONER: I decline to answer that question.

Further questions? I again refer you to rule 32.

Effect of Adverse Publicity on Sealskin Market

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to ask a question: the Liberal candidate was talking very briefly in Frobisher Bay, and he said 3 or 4 Eskimos should be sent down earlier this year about the sealskin prices, so that they will explain how important the sealskin market is to us in the Northwest Territories. I would like to have an answer to the question because this has been part of my work since I have been Councillor of the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: When the matter was first broached in England this year, it followed a similar outburst--and I think that is what you call it--in Germany of over a year ago, wherein someone from eastern Canada had supplied a lot of material on the killing of seals in the St. Lawrence River. The person in Germany who wrote the story and was responsible in the first instance for raising it all was contacted by representatives from the Canadian Government and later on this year wrote

statements in the German press retracting and completely altering his position on the question of hunting seals. He realized that he had been had and had been used by people who, rightly or wrongly, were against the killing of seals in the St. Lawrence River.

In England when the matter broke this year, I immediately got in touch with the authorities in Canada and even without waiting wired the paper concerned and asked that they examine the question more closely and explained in great detail the difference between the killing of seals in the Arctic and the killing of seals in the St. Lawrence River, making sure that I took no position on the situation in the St. Lawrence. That is not within my jurisdiction, and I make no comment on it, but I explained the system of the Eskimos, the reason for it, that they live off seals, and that the skins form an integral part of their income. I understand that recently things have greatly improved. As a matter of fact, I even offered to sponsor 2 or 3 of our Eskimo people, along with a member from this Council, to go to London and appear on the BBC to explain it. However, I understand that the Canadian Embassy in London has been working hard on the problem and the Department of Trade and Commerce along with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the situation has improved immensely.

MR. SIMONIE: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further questions?

Training of Indigenous Persons for Employment with the Department of Transport and the Post Office

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, several sessions ago two motions were made asking that native people be trained for positions within the Department of Transport and in the Post Office, and that this be carried out initially in the settlement of Cambridge Bay. I wish to enquire, sir: What has been done to implement these motions? I ask this merely because we have had no answer since then.

THE COMMISSIONER: I recall it. I can't recall just offhand what the reply was and what has happened, but I will take your question under advisement and will look into it.

MR. PRYDE: Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Again I remind you under section 32, oral questions must be of an urgent nature. I realize that you have all sat quietly through yesterday and have not had much to say, so this is probably the time to explode, but under oral questions, it must be an urgent need.

Regional Fire Marshals

MR. WILLIAMSON: The last two or three sessions, Mr. Commissioner, I have been asking for the appointment of a regional fire marshal to tour through all of the Keewatin settlements and to work in the homes of the indigenous people, as an urgent fire prevention measure. I would like to know what action has been taken on this

to this point.

THE COMMISSIONER: I will look into it for you, Mr. Williamson, and answer the question and file a report with Council. There are some answers in on this and other questions related to it, but it escapes me just for the moment what the right answers are.

Anything further under item 3?

Item No. 4, presenting petitions.

Item No. 5, notices of motions.

ITEM 5: NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Notice of Motion: Trusteeship of Natural Resources.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to give notice of two motions. The first one relates to a request of this Council to be made of the federal authorities for a reply to motion No. 15 passed at the 35th Session of Council, and that was a motion relating to mineral resources and establishing a declaration of trust, and the motion will deal with a request for a reply at the 38th session of Council. That is the first motion.

Notice of Motion: Implementation of Carrothers Commission Recommendations

The second one, sir, that I would like to give notice of, is to ask for a statement from the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development setting out his intentions regarding the implementation and timing of the recommendations of the Carrothers Commission dealing with constitutional changes of this Council, this request to be coupled with the advice that a reply is expected by this Council from said Minister at the 38th session of Council.

Those are the two motions I would like to give notice of.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Actually I had some petitions to present, but I think we went a little fast.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right, I apologize. I am sorry, we will revert then to item 4, presenting petitions.

ITEM 4: PRESENTING PETITIONS

Petitions Respecting Game Ordinance Regulations

MR. WILLIAMSON: I have a petition from the residents of Rankin Inlet. I don't know whether you want me to read it out in detail, sir, or just give you the gist of the petition.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just the prayer, please.

MR. WILLIAMSON: "We request that the Northwest Territories Game Ordinance regulations be amended to allow non-Eskimo residents, (i.e., residents not entitled to hold a Northwest Territories General Hunting Licence) of one year or more to take at any time of the year three caribou of either sex in Game Management Zones 33,34, and 36."

There are some suggestions added on there by the people of Rankin Inlet.

I have another petition to present signed by the people of Eskimo Point without any prayer.

I also have a petition to the same effect from the people of Chesterfield Inlet concerning the hunting of caribou by residents of the Northwest Territories not requiring a hunting licence. I have a similarly-worded--the same words, in fact, from the people of Baker Lake, and a similarly-worded petition from Whale Cove. However, I think I shall probably not table this last in that it appears not to have been presented to the Eskimo people: it is only signed by two white men who are government people.

This one I must omit, but the other four I wish to present at this time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Mr. Pryde, item 5.

Notice of Motion: Sports Hunting of Polar Bear

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice of four motions which I shall present on Tuesday, July the 2nd. The first motion will ask that an amendment to the Game Ordinance be carried out at this session to permit the sports hunting of polar bear under the present quota system.

Notice of Motion: Religious Affiliation of Teachers

The second motion will ask for the removal of the stipulation that a teacher must be of the same religious affiliation as that of the majority of his or her pupils at a school in the Northwest Territories.

Notice of Motion: Sale of Local Meats

The third motion will be that caribou meat and all other local meats in the Northwest Territories--I beg your pardon, that an amendment ot the Game Ordinance should be made to permit the sale of caribou meat and all other local meats of the Northwest Territories to such establishments as schools, hospitals and hostels where any indigenous people are staying.

Notice of Motion: Establishment of Tourist Lodges in Arctic Settlements

The fourth motion will concern the establishment of tourist lodges in the Arctic settlements.

THE COMMISSIONER: Item No. 5, notices of motions.

Notices of Motions: Licensing of Fort Simpson Island Airstrip and Recruitment of Crew for Liard River Ferry

MR. FAIRBROTHER: I would like to give notice of two motions that I would like to move on Tuesday, the 2nd of July, 1968. One is of a rather urgent nature: That the Commissioner take whatever steps necessary to have the Fort Simpson Island airstrip licensed immediately, and the other one is in regard to an early recruitment and training of a crew for the Liard River Ferry at Fort Simpson.

Notice of Motion: Independent Consortium for Dealing with Eskimo Arts and Crafts

MR. WILLIAMSON: I would like to give notice of motion of four motions to be introduced on Tuesday, the 2nd of July.

The effect of the first one is to move for the Commissioner to initiate action this winter on setting up an independant consortium for dealing with Eskimo arts and crafts.

Notice of Motion: Airstrip for Eskimo Point

My second motion will be to the effect that action is needed immediately in Eskimo Point to provide a year-round airstrip

at that community.

Notice of Motion: Water supply at Whale Cove

My third motion will be to the effect that action is needed immediately to provide a safe and regular water supply delivery to the homes in keeping with the promises made under the new housing program at Whale Cove.

Notice of Motion: Hunting of Caribou

My fourth motion, Mr. Commissioner, will be pursuant to the petitions which I have just presented under item 4, a motion seeking to bring about the necessary amendments to the Game Ordinance or to the regulations to permit limited bag caribou hunting by residents of the Northwest Territories who are not Eskimo, if they have been in residence for a year or more

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of information, I think Mr. Williamson's last motion is covered by a paper we have before the Council.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I am very glad to hear that. I think it is necessary simply to change the regulations to cover the game zones in our part of the country.

MR. PRYDE: These are already covered with this paper. Mr. Williamson.

Notice of Motion: Travel Indemnities for Elected Members of Council

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, I have a notice of motion to be introduced on Tuesday, and that is that elected Council members do not have expenses for travelling in their constituencies.

Notice of Motion: Transportation on Belcher Islands

Item No. 2 is a motion that Belcher Islands be supplied with transportation between settlements in the winter.

Notice of Motion: Boat for Co-operative for Transportation Between Belcher Island and Great Whale River

Also, a third motion for a co-operative to have a boat in the summertime for travelling between Belcher and Great Whale River. The fourth one will be asking for radio communications to be put in in the Belcher Islands.

THE COMMISSIONER: Item No. 6, motions.
Item No. 7, tabling of documents.

ITEM 7: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

Tabling of Document Concerning Matrimonial Commitment of Mr. Pryde

MR. WILLIAMSON: I have a document here to table, Mr. Commissioner, Mr. Pryde details of which I will not trouble you with at the moment. It is simply a witnessed commitment signed by Mr. Pryde that he will be in a state of matrimony no later than 7:30 p.m. on June 28th, 1969, or before that time.

Do you wish the details?

MR. PRYDE: Could I hear this myself?

ITEM NO. 8: FIRST READING OF BILLS

THE COMMISSIONER: Item No. 8, first reading of bills. Bill No. 1, Mr. Searle.

First Reading of Bill No. 1: An Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I simply move that bill No. 1 be read for the first time. Mr. Commissioner, I hereby move that bill No. 1, being a bill relating to the Low Cost Housing Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Pryde that bill No. 1 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

I would refer you to the Members' Manual No. 11 which deals with the presentation of bills, if someone wishes to refresh his memory.

Bill No. 2, Mr. Searle.

First Reading of Bill No. 2: An Ordinance to Amend the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I move the first reading of bill No. 2, an Ordinance to--I don't know whether it is an amendment or a new Ordinance, but it is the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Parker, that bill No. 2 be read for the first time.

All in favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 3 Chief Tetlichi.

First Reading of Bill No. 3: An Ordinance to Amend the Jury Ordinance

CHIEF JOHN TETLICHI: Mr. Commissioner, I move that bill No. 3, the Jury Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Chief John Tetlichi, seconded by Dr. Barber, that bill No. 3 be read for the first time.

All in favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 4, Mr. Trimble.

First Reading of Bill No. 4: An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to Enter into and Execute an agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I move that bill No. 4 be read for the first time, an Ordinance Respecting the Vocational Prehabilitation of Disabled Persons.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that bill No. 4 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 5, Mr. Trimble.

First Reading of Bill No. 5: An Ordinance to Amend the Child Welfare Ordinance

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I move first reading of bill No. 5, Child Welfare Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Chief Tetlichi, that bill No. 5 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

I have withdrawn bill No. 6, and it is not on the Order Paper and will not be dealt with at this Council session.

Bill No. 7, Dr. Barber.

First Reading of Bill No. 7: An Ordinance to Amend the Housing Development Ordinance

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to move first reading of Bill No. 7, an Ordinance to Amend the Housing Development Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Stewart that bill No. 7 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 8, Mr. Gibson.

First Reading of Bill No. 8, and Ordinance to Amend the Evidence Ordinance

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Commissioner, I move that bill No. 8, the Evidence Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Searle, that bill No. 8 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 9, Mr. Searle.

First Reading of Bill No. 9: An Ordinance to Amend the Intestate Succession Ordinance

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I move first reading of Bill No. 9, an Ordinance to Amend the Intestate Succession Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that bill No. 9 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 10, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

First Reading of Bill No. 10: An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st Day of March 1969

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move first reading of bill No. 10, Supplementary Appropriations Ordinance, No. 1, 1968-69.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Chief Tetlichi, that bill No. 10 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 11, Chief Tetlichi.

First Reading of Bill NO. 11: An Ordinance to Amend the Travel and Outdoor Recreation Ordinance

CHIEF JOHN TETLICHI: Mr. Commissioner, I move that Bill No. 11, Travel and Outdoor Recreation Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Chief Tetlichi, seconded by Dr. Barber, that bill No. 11 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 12, Mr. Pryde.

First Reading of Bill No. 12: An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I move that bill No. 12, the Municipal Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Simonie, that bill No. 12 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 13, Air Marshal Campbell.

First Reading of Bill No. 13: An Ordinance to Modify the Rule Against Perpetuites

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I move that bill No. 13, an Ordinance to Modify the Rule Against Perpetuities be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Air Marshal Campbell, seconded by Mr. Fairbrother that bill No. 13 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 14, Mr. Pryde.

First Reading of Bill No. 14: An Ordinance to Amend the Interpretation Ordinance

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I move that bill No. 14, the Interpetation Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER:: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that bill No. 14.be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 15, Mr. Simonie.

First Reading of Bill No. 15: An Ordinance to Repeal the Chimneys Ordinance

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, I more that bill No. 15, the Chimneys Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Simonie, seconded by Chief Tetlichi, that bill No. 15 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 16, Mr. Fairbrother.

First Reading of Bill No. 16: An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Mr. Commissioner, I move that bill No. 16, and Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Fairbrother, seconded by Mr. Searle, that bill No. 16 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 17, Mr. Stewart.

First Reading of Bill No. 17: An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, I move that bill No. 17 be read for the first time, an Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that bill No. 17 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 18, Mr. Williamson.

First Reading of Bill No. 18: An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to move first reading of bill No. 18, an Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Stewart that bill No. 18 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 19, Mr. Pryde.

First Reading of Bill No. 19: An Ordinance to Amend the Companies Ordinance

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I move first reading of bill No. 19, the Companies Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Simonie, that Bill No. 19 be read for the first time.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

THE COMMISSIONER: That completes item No. 8.

Procedure of Council Respecting Bills

Item No. 9: may I have unanimous consent of Council to vary the rules in order that we can give second reading to these bills?

Is there any objection?

No Objection. I refer you again to the Members Manual, No. 11, item 2: Second reading: Sponsor makes a short statement on the second reading of the bill, and the motion is as follows: Mr. Commissioner, under second reading of bill so and so, and Ordinance to Amend or whatever it is, and then what the purpose of the bill is, and you give a short statement there and then after this motion the members are permitted to discuss the principles of the bill if they wish, but under rule 26 the details are not debatable until after the vote is taken on the motion, and then, as you know, the practice is for us to resolve into committee of the whole for a thorough examination or discussion or whatever it takes, depending on the bill. I only bring this up at this time to refresh your memories on the procedure for handling the bills.

Item No. 9, second reading of bills.

ITEM 9: SECOND READING OF BILLS

Bill No. 1, Mr. Searle.

Second Reading of Bill No. 1:
An Ordinance to Amend **the** Low
Cost Housing Ordinance

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I move second reading of bill No. 1, an Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance. The purpose of this bill is to delete the provisions in this Ordinance that fix a definite rate of interest in respect of the loans made thereunder, and to grant in their place power to the Commissioner to fix by regulation the rates of interest from time to time at an appropriate level. This change would eliminate the need to amend this Ordinance each time a change in the rate of interest occurs.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Searle, and seconded by Mr. Parker, that bill 1 be read for the second time.

Any discussion? Ready for the question?

All those in favour?

Contrary?

---Carried.

THE COMMISSIONER: I now propose that we recess for 15 minutes for coffee.

---Short recess

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order.

Procedure of Council Respecting Bills

I want to correct the record. My handling of the unanimous consent wasn't very clear, and I want to start again. The rules of Council are that in dealing with bills--I refer you to page 12 of your books here--that bills are given first reading and then second reading on the second day, and third reading the third day. The only way that this can be altered is under General Rule No. 1, section 2, which says: "The Rules of this Council may be varied at times without notice with the unanimous consent of the Council."

Now, I included under item No. 9 an all-sweeping interpretation of your approval. This perhaps is not the best way to handle it, and I suggest that we deal with the bills individually and this will give you the opportunity, if you are well enough versed on the bill, to withhold unanimous consent, and then second reading of that will be noted as not having approval given and can be read for the second time on Tuesday.

Now, with that explanation, I will now ask you for unanimous consent of Council to vary the rules to deal with the reading for the second time of bill No. 2.

Do I have unanimous consent?

Against?

---Unanimous consent

Unanimous consent now being given, Mr. Searle, bill No. 2.

Tabling of Telegram from Residents of Eskimo Point

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, may I break into our deliberations for a brief moment to read to Council an urgent telegram, please?

THE COMMISSIONER: Certainly.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I just received this telegram ...

THE COMMISSIONER: Any objections: None.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I just received this telegram. It is from Eskimo Point dated June 28th, to Bob Williamson, Member for Keewatin, Territorial Council, Yellowknife.

> Residents of Eskimo Point tired of present ridiculous situation and want immediate action. Valuable building material for 33 Eskimo homes and other buildings deteriorating. No apparent reason for delay. Conditions perfect but no construction crew have arrived. Morale of Eskimo extremely low as no employment, no mail service, which means no baby bonus, no old age pension, et cetera. Residents fed up with poor service for Eskimo Point and will take further steps if necessary. Copy to Bud Orange.

It is signed by the Residents Association of Eskimo

Point, Northwest Territories.

Mr. Commissioner, I will table this as a Tabled Document under Orders of the Day when we next sit on Tuesday and will speak to this.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Searle, bill No. 2.

Second Reading of Bill No. 2: An Ordinance to Amend the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I move second reading of bill 2, an Ordinance to Amend the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance.

The purpose of this bill is to delete the provisions in this Ordinance that fix a definite rate of interest in respect of the loans made thereunder, and to grant in their place power to the Commissioner to fix by regulation the rates of interest from time to time at an appropriate level.

This change would eliminate the need to amend this Ordinance each time a change in the rate of interest occurs.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that bill 2 be read for the second time.

Any discussion? Question?

All in favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

May I have unanimous consent to vary the rules to deal with bill No. 3?

Agreed?

Any objections? No objections.

---Agreed

Bill No. 3, Chief Tetlichi.

Second Reading of Bill No. 3: An Ordinance to Amend the Jury Ordinance

CHIEF JOHN TETLICHI: Mr. Commissioner, I move that bill No. 3 be read for the second time, an Ordinance to Amend the Jury Ordinance.

The purpose of this bill is to amend section 7 of the Jury Ordinance to exempt from service as jurors, persons employed at the Northwest Territories Correctional Institute. Those who have the responsibility for the care and custody of persons awaiting trial in respect of offences that may have been committed by those same persons are in a position to have special knowledge of the case and are therefore apt to be prejudiced. Furthermore, the absence of jail supervisors from time to time on jury duty might jeopardize the security requirements. Therefore, it is considered desirable to

amend the Jury Ordinance accordingly.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Moved by Chief Tetlichi, seconded by Dr. Barber that bill No. 3 be read for the second time. Chief Tetlichi has pointed out that the purpose of this bill is to exempt from jury duty those persons employed at the Territorial Correctional Institution.

Discussion?

Question?

All those in favour?

Against?

---Carried

May I ask for your unanimous consent to deal with bill No. 4?

---Agreed

Bill No. 4, Mr. Trimble.

Second Reading of Bill No. 4: An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to Enter into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I move second reading of Bill No. 4, an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to Enter Into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons.

The purpose of this Ordinance is to authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada as represented by the Minister of Manpower and Immigration respecting the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons within the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Mr. Searle that bill No. 4 be read for the second time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

May I now ask for your unanimous consent to deal with bill No. 5, Child Welfare Ordinance?

Any objection?

---Agreed

Bill No. 5, Mr. Trimble.

Second Reading of Bill No. 5: An Ordinance to Amend the Child Welfare Ordinance

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to move second reading of bill No. 5, an Ordinance to Amend the Child Welfare Ordinance.

The purpose of this bill is to amend the Ordinance to permit an appeal to the Court of Appeal not only for the making of an adoption order, but for the refusal to make such order. This change would ensure that there is the statutory right to appeal from the refusal to grant an adoption order.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that bill No. 5 be read for the second time.

Any discussion? Question?

All in favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 7, an Ordinance to Amend the Housing Development Ordinance. May I ask for unanimous consent to deal with Bill No. 7?

Opposed?

---Agreed

Bill No. 7, Dr. Barber.

Second Reading of Bill No. 7: An Ordinance to Amend the Housing Development Ordinance

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to move second reading of Bill No. 7, an Ordinance to Amend the Housing Development Ordinance.

The purpose of this Bill is to authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to incorporate separate legal entities to enable the efficient operation and management of public housing projects being planned for construction this summer in Yellowknife, Hay River and Inuvik.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that bill No. 7 be read for the second time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 8, may I have unanimous consent to deal with bill No. 8?

Any objection?

---Agreed

Bill No. 8, Mr. Gibson.

Second Reading of Bill No. 8: An Ordinance to Amend the Evidence Ordinance

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Commissioner, I now move second reading of Bill No. 8, an Ordinance to Amend the Evidence Ordinance.

The purpose of this bill is to enact as follows, certain amendments to the Evidence Ordinance:

(a) to recognize that the Registrar General of Canada has assumed the function of designing of Orders written by command of the Governor General in place of the Secretary of State under The Government Organization Act, 1966, of Canada;

(b) amendments consequential to the enactment of The Canadian Forces Reorganization Act;

(c) amendments relating to the terms of appointment, specific powers and special restrictions in respect of commissioners for oaths and notaries public; and

(d) to correct or delete minor errors and inconsistencies in the Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that bill 8 be read for the second time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 9, may I ask for unanimous consent to vary the rules to deal with bill No. 9?

Objection?

---Agreed

Bill No. 9, Mr. Searle.

Second Reading of Bill No. 9: An Ordinance to Amend the Intestate Succession Ordinance

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I move second reading of bill No. 9, an Ordinance to Amend the Intestate Succession Ordinance.

The purpose of this bill is to amend the Intestate Succession Ordinance to extend to a widow a preference of $20,000 as a first charge against the estate of a person who dies intestate. This Ordinance presently poses a difficult problem where small estates are involved. It often requires the investment of small sums on behalf of the child or children under 21 years of age while the widow, whose duty to support the children continues, is entitled to only one-half or one-third,

whichever the case may be.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Williamson that bill No. 9 be read for the second time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 10, may I ask for your unanimous consent to deal with Bill No. 10?

Agreed?

---Agreed

Bill No. 10, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Second Reading of Bill No. 10: An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st Day of March, 1969

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move second reading of bill No. 10, an Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st Day of March, 1969.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Chief Tetlichi, that bill 10 be read for the second time.

Discussion?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Contrary, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 11, may I ask for unanimous consent to vary the rules to deal with bill No. 11?

Agreed?

---Agreed

Bill No. 11, Chief Tetlichi.

Second Reading of Bill No. 11: An Ordinance to Amend the Travel and Outdoor Recreation Ordinance

CHIEF JOHN TETLICHI: Mr. Commissioner, I move that Bill No. 11 be read for the second time, an Ordinance to Amend the Travel and Outdoor Recreation Ordinance.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure that it is an offence to violate a regulation made under the Ordinance as well as the Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Chief Tetlichi, seconded by Mr. Simonie that bill No. 11 be read for the second time. The explanation is that the purpose of this bill is to ensure that it is an offence to violate a regulation made under the Ordinance as well as the Ordinance.

Any discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against?

---Carried

Bill No. 12, may I ask for unanimous consent to deal with bill No. 12, an Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance? Any objection?

---Agreed

Bill No. 12, Mr. Pryde.

Second Reading of Bill No. 12: An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I move second reading of bill No. 12, an Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance.

The purpose of this bill is to introduce several miscellaneous amendments, the most important of which are:

(a) To create a wholly elected council of a village consisting of five councillors and a reeve in place of three elected and three appointed councillors including the chairman.

(b) To permit the holding of special council meetings without notice where the unanimous consent of council is obtained.

(c) To change the basis of assessment so that assessment of improvements are in accordance with the Alberta Assessment Manual.

(d) To permit the unrestricted buying and selling of land by bylaws providing such bylaws have the approval of the Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Simonie, that bill 12 be read for the second time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Contrary?

---Carried

Bill No. 13. May I ask for unanimous consent of Council to deal with this bill?

Agreed?

Contrary?

---Agreed

Bill No. 13, Air Marshal Campbell.

Second Reading of Bill No. 13: An Ordinance to Modify the Rule Against Perpetuities

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I move second reading of bill No. 13, an Ordinance to Modify the Rule Against Perpetuities.

The purpose of this bill is to modify the rigid interpretation of the Rule by the Courts who hold that if there is a possibility, however removed, that the property may not vest within the period laid down in the Rule, the executory devise or limitation would be held not to be valid thus defeating the legitimate and reasonable intention of the grantor or testator. The principal means to accomplish this is the formulation of the "wait and see" doctrine set out in clause 5.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Air Marshal Campbell, seconded by Mr. Fairbrother, that bill No. 13 be read for the second time.

Any discussion?

MR. GIBSON: I would certainly like to know if the word "perpetuity" has ever been defined. Before second reading could you just give me some idea?

THE COMMISSIONER: Air Marshal Campbell, you might perhaps like to expand on your explanation.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: May I read the definition of the word "perpetuity"? "The quality of being perpetual, i.e., forever, perpetual possession or position, perpetual annuity."

MR. GIBSON: We are dealing with something so intangible--to my way of thinking, we all assume that if we get a piece of ground in Crown grant, it is perpetual--we think so. Are we doing anything in this bill to interfere with such a well recognized rule?

THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps again you might like to expand a little on your interpretation, Air Marshal Campbell.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL; Mr. Commissioner, that is not the intention behind the Bill, and I think we might go into detail when we are in committee, if you will agree.

MR. GIBSON: Thank you, Air Marshal Campbell.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Contrary?

---Carried

May I ask for unanimous consent of Council to deal with Bill No. 14?

Agreed?

Contrary?

---Agreed

Bill No. 14, Mr. Pryde.

Second Reading of Bill No. 14: An Ordinance to Amend the Interpretation Ordinance

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I move second reading of Bill No. 14, an Ordinance to Amend the Interpretation Ordinance.

The purpose of this bill is to invest in the Commissioner the power to vary the means of reckoning time within the Northwest Territories. In other words, if the Commissioner wants to go to Bathurst Inlet at any time, he may do so.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Dr. Barber, that bill 14 be read for the second time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Contrary?

---Carried

I would now ask the unanimous consent of Council to vary the rules to deal with bill No. 15.

Agreed

Any objections?

---Agreed

Bill No. 15, Mr. Simonie.

Second Reading of Bill No. 15: An Ordinance to Repeal the Chimneys Ordinance

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, I move bill No. 15 be read for the second time, an Ordinance to Repeal the Chimneys Ordinance.

The purpose of this bill is to repeal the Chimneys Ordinance as its provisions are out of date and will be replaced by regulations made under the Fire Prevention Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Simonie, seconded by Mr. Williamson that bill 15 be read for the second time, an Ordinance to Repeal the Chimneys Ordinance. With the explanation, the purpose of this Bill is to repeal the Chimneys Ordinance, as its provisions are not of date and will be replaced by regulations made under the Fire Prevention Ordinance.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

May I now ask the unanimous consent of Council to vary the rules to deal with Bill No. 16?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to request that bill No. 16 along with bills Nos. 17 and 18 be not dealt with at this time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Bills Nos. 16, 17 and 18 will not be dealt with at this time.

May I now ask your unanimous consent to deal with Bill No. 19?

Any objection?

---Agreed

Bill No. 19, Mr. Pryde.

Second Reading of Bill No. 19: An Ordinance to Amend the Companies Ordinance

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I move second reading of bill No. 19, an Ordinance to Amend the Companies Ordinance. The purpose of this bill is to ensure that security of title to mining corporations that have not yet registered under the Ordinance is rendered more certain.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Simonie, that bill No. 19 be read for the second time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

The next item of business is item 10, motion to resolve into committee of whole to consider bills after second reading.

ITEM 10: COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILLS AFTER SECOND READING

THE COMMISSIONER: Item No. 10, motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 1.

Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Gibson that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 1.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 1 with Mr. Searle in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order.

Bill No. 1, Mr. Searle.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 1: An Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to report that bill No. 1 has been accepted with the direction that the Territorial Government enter negotiations with CMHC and attempt to ascertain whether the additional one-half of one per cent might be dispensed with, that is, adding it on the CMHC rate.

THE COMMISSIONER: The bill is now ready for third reading.

MR. SEARLE: Yes, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Bill No. 2, motion to resolve into committee of the whole to consider bill No. 2.

Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 2.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council is resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 2 with Mr. Searle in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Searle.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 2: An Ordinance to Amend the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I report the acceptance and approval of bill No. 2.

Bill No. 2 is now ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Bill No. 7: Housing Development Ordinance. Motion for Council to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 7.

Moved by Mr. Fairbrother, seconded by Mr. Stewart for Council to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 7.

All in favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 7 with Dr. Barber in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order, Dr. Barber.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 7: An Ordinance to Amend the Housing Development Ordinance

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has considered bill No. 7, an Ordinance to Amend the Housing Development Ordinance, and I wish to report this bill as ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Bill No. 3: A motion to resolve into committee of the whole to consider bill No. 3.

Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Stewart that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 3.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 3 with Chief Tetlichi in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order, Chief Tetlichi.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 3: An Ordinance to Amend the Jury Ordinance

CHIEF JOHN TETLICHI: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has reported that bill No. 3 be read for the third time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Bill No. 8, Evidence Ordinance: A motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 8.

Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Simonie, that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 8.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council is resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 8 with Mr. Gibson in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Gibson.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 8: An Ordinance to Amend the Evidence Ordinance

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to report that bill No. 8 was passed and is now ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will now consider bill No. 9. Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 9.

Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Dr. Barber that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 9.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council is resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 9, with Mr. Searle in the chair.

---Council is resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Searle.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 9: An Ordinance to Amend the Intestate Succession Ordinance

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to report that bill No. 9 has passed the committee and is ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Motion now to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 13, Perpetuities Ordinance.

Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Fairbrother, that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 13.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council is resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 13 with Air Marshal Campbell in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Air Marshal Campbell.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 13: An Ordinance to Modify the Rule Against Perpetuities

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has considered bill No. 13, an Ordinance to Modify the Rule Against Perpetuities, and has accepted the bill as written; and it is now ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Bill 14: An Ordinance to Amend the Interpretation Ordinance. Motion for Council to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 14.

Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Searle that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 14.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill 14, with Mr. Pryde in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Pryde.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 14: An Ordinance to Amend the Interpretation Ordinance

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met and considered bill No. 14, an Ordinance to Amend the Interpretation Ordinance, and I wish to report that it is now ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Bill No. 15: A motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 15, the Chimneys Ordinance.

Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Gibson, that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 15.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council is resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 15 with Mr. Simonie in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Simonie.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 15: An Ordinance to Repeal the Chimneys Ordinance

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met and considered bill No. 15, which is now ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Accidental Death of Idlout of Resolute Bay

The next bill we will be dealing with will be bill No. 19. Before we do, I want to at this moment draw something to Council's attention, and I do it in this sense, that you who were part of the tour which visited Resolute Bay last spring will no doubt recall our discussions in the morning with the community in the schoolhouse, and the discussions that were subsequently held, and those people taking part in it; and you will recall the presentation by Idlout from Resolute Bay to Alex Stevenson of a ring. You will also recall that the decision of Council was that a committee established under Mr. Parker with Mr. Simonie and Mr. Trimble would visit Resolute Bay and that at that time Idlout, among others, made representations to the committee. I have a letter here that I would like to read to you. This is addressed to the Director and passed on to

me by Alex Stevenson;

> In a recent telephone conversation I advised you of the accidental death of Idlout E5-766, of Resolute Bay, N.W.T. The brief details I have received from our Area Administrator at Resolute Bay on this accident read as follows:
>
> "Idlout was last seen alive shortly after 1:00 a.m. June 2nd, 1968, by three young Eskimo boys. At that time he was approximately 2 miles north of the village. He and his wife had been to the airbase, and as they returned to the village were having a little difficulty with their skidoo due to snow conditions. His wife was offered a ride in a snowmobile which overtook them so Idlout continued on by skidoo, alone.
>
> "At approximately 4:00 a.m., Idlout's daughter, Susan, called the RCMP Constable A. Ritchie to say that her father was not home yet. Constable Ritchie began a search and Idlout and his skidoo were found by Kudloo E5-773 at approximately 4.30 p.m. the same day in a ravine about 35 feet deep. The ravine is located approximately one and one-half miles northwest of the village and a half to three quarters of a mile to the west of the usual trail from the airbase to the settlement. Kudloo went into the ravine to investigate Idlout's condition, found him to be dead and immediately went to the airbase to notify the RCMP Constable Ritchie, accompanied by the Tower Foundation nurse and other Eskimo people went to the scene and brought the body to the settlement at approximately 6.00 p.m.
>
> "Due to lack of a coroner in Resolute Bay any further proceedings were suspended until Wednesday, June 5th, when an appointment was made by the Commissioner. After investigation, the Coroner decided that an inquest was not required and Idlout was buried on June 5th at 10.00 p.m."
>
> As you know, Idlout was well known not only in the North but in other parts of the world. In his day he was one of the outstanding hunters and leaders of his people at Pond Inlet. We were young boys together when I first went into that settlement as an apprentice

> with the Hudson's Bay Company back in the '30's. Idlout later achieved considerable fame through Doug Wilkinson's film and book Land of the Long Day and also acted as guide to other parties working in the northern Baffin Island area. At resolute Bay he was involved with the RCAF Survival School and taught many airmen the rudiments of Arctic survival. You may recall that on the last tour of the N.W.T. Council to Resolute Bay in March of this year, Idlout met and spoke to Council members and others in the group at the meeting held in the school.
>
> I am sure that the members of the Council will be sorry to hear of his death and you may wish to bring this to the attention of the Commissioner. He in turn may wish to tell the Council at the forth-coming session.

I considered Idlout a personal friend of mine as I am sure others did: Air Marshal Campbell, Mr. Trimble and Mr. Williamson knew him well.

I first met him when I went to the North on a tour with Alex Stevenson and subsequently again at the session of Council at Resolute Bay in 1966. He was an outstanding representative of his people. He was three times decorated by the Queen, and I regret very much his passing, and it is only fitting that while in full session we as a Council should pay our respects to Idlout.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to add my words of regret to yours concerning the death of Idlout. I knew him since the early 1950's and became a very close friend. As you say, he was a man of outstanding personality, a great hunter, a leader and a man of exceptional intelligence, with a strong sense of humour and compassion and wisdom. His death has robbed the North of a remarkable personality, and it is something which all of us must see with regret. His son Mosesie is now in Rankin Inlet as an apprentice, and it was my sad task to discuss the sudden death with his son when the news came through. I assure you that his family will carry on as northern leaders of unusual capacity and intelligence, in the great reputation of their father Idlout, who was greatly beloved by many of us.

THE COMMISSIONER: Bill No. 19: motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill 19, an Ordinance to Amend the Companies Ordinance.

Mr. Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, would it be possible to alter the order and take the

Travel and Outdoor Recreation Ordinance, since we have the people available?

THE COMMISSIONER: Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 11, Travel and Outdoor Recreation Ordinance.

Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Fairbrother that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No.11.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council is resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 11 with Chief Tetlichi in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Chief Tetlichi.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 11: An Ordinance to Amend the Travel and Outdoor Recreation Ordinance

CHIEF JOHN TETLICHI: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has studied bill No. 11, and it is ready to be read for the third time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Mr. Parker, I wonder if you would undertake to obtain copies of the regulations that are referred to in this Ordinance and copies of the proposed regulations, and circulate copies to each member of the Council as soon as you can, certainly by Wednesday. That gives you a day.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: We will have them out some time Tuesday, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Now, one is the regulations that are in effect now and two, the proposed; and if Council would undertake to give me your comments on them, we will certainly give them every consideration when we are finalizing work on the proposed new regulations.

Bill No. 19: Motion for Council to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 19, the Companies Ordinance.

Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Stewart that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 19.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 19, with Mr. Pryde in the chair.

Perhaps, Mr. Pryde, you could recess for 15 minutes for coffee after you take the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Pryde.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 19: An Ordinance to Amend the Companies Ordinance

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, your committee met and considered bill No. 19, an Ordinance to Amend the Companies Ordinance, and I wish to report that this bill is now ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Bill No. 4: an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to Enter Into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons. Motion to resolve into committee of the whole.

Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Trimble that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 4.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 4 with Mr. Trimble in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Trimble.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 4: An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to Enter Into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met to consider bill No. 4 and I wish to report that the bill was accepted without amendment and is now ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 5, Child Welfare Ordinance.

Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Deputy Commissioner Parker that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 5.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council is resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 5 with Mr. Trimble in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

---Mr. Pryde moved that legislation be prepared deleting consideration of religious persuasion from the Child Welfare Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Trimble.

Progress Report of the Committee of the Whole

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to report that your committee considered bill No. 5 and wishes to report progress.

Deputy Commissioner Parker has a couple of announcements, I believe.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, my announcements concern two official trips that have been arranged for tomorrow and Monday. At 9.00 o'clock tomorrow morning, transportation by car will be available in front of our offices next door for the trip to Providence, and members will please make themselves available in front of the office for that trip.

On Monday, July the 1st, the trip to Snowdrift will depart from the float base of Wardair in the Old Town at 10.00 o'clock, and if members would please find their own way to the float base, they can avail themselves of taxis and be there by approximately a quarter to ten. We are making arrangements for such supplies as may be necessary in the way of lunch and so forth.

The return from that trip is likely to take place at approximately 8.00 or 9.00 o'clock in the evening.

MR. GIBSON: What are we doing at Providence, may I ask? Is this a fishing trip, or what kind of a trip is this?

THE COMMISSIONER: I think this will give the Council an opportunity to see the community; to look at the road to Providence from Yellowknife; and, thirdly, to see the ferry; and if you want to take along a line to catch fish, I guess that is a bonus, but the purpose is to go down and look Fort Providence over, and if there is time for a

little recreation, we will work that in too.

Orders of the day, Mr. Parker.

Reading of the Orders of the Day, July 2, 1968

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner,the Orders of the Day for July 2, 1968, at 10.00 a.m.

1. Questions and Returns

2. Oral Questions

3. Presenting Petitions

4. Notices of Motion

5. Motions

6. Tabling of Documents

7. Second Reading of Bills: Bill 16, Bill 17, Bill 18

8. Motions to Resolve into Committee of the Whole to Continue Consideration of Bills after Second Reading: Bill 5, Bill 17, Bill 12

9. Motions to Resolve into Committee of the Whole to Consider Recommendations to Council and Sessional Papers:

   Recommendations to Council No. 1, No. 3, No. 4, and No. 5;
   Sessional Paper No. 1;
   Recommendation to Council No. 6

THE COMMISSIONER: The hour is 5.30. Council stands recessed until 10.00 a.m., Tuesday, July the 2nd, 1968.

---Adjournment

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DEBATES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Tuesday, July 2, 1968

Published under the authority of the
Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife
1968

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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1968

The Council of the Northwest Territories was convened in Yellowknife at 10.00 o'clock a.m., July 2, 1968, for the second session, 1968, this being the 37th session.

---Prayers

THE COMMISSIONER: Turning to the Orders of the Day: No. 1, questions and returns.

Obscene Literature

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Commissioner, before we start our business today, I have something I want to bring to the attention of this House; and before we go on with any of the things we have dedicated ourselves to doing in this House, I feel we have to study this.

I know we all know what is going on, and I don't think any other Honourable Member in the House has degraded himself to the extent that I have over the weekend reading some of the literature that is not down in the slums of this town, but in our own social center, in the capital of the Northwest Territories where our own friends happen to be. I must say I have always wondered why there was a feeling, and almost a smell, in the lobby of the Yellowknife Hotel, Mr. Commissioner, and I find the reason. I see now the reason for the stupidity, the look of absolute frustration on those young people, and I know now why they are standing around in that lobby.

Mr. Commissioner and fellow members, I am 60 years old, I am one of the toughest men in the world, and I want you all to read this literature. It is below dirt, it is below filth, it is the kind of thing that if you read it, you would not allow your children out on the street. That is how bad this is. Gentlemen--and if any young ladies or women want to leave the room, we can ask them to leave, but I am going to read this. It says:

> Viet Cong infects U.S. soldiers with V.D. Every second soldier returns home with V.D.
>
> Rapist Chops Off Gal's Left Breast

My God, Mr. Commissioner.

> I Make My Living When I Am Stark Naked...
>
> Pervert...

Mr. Commissioner...

> Sexual Perversion Rampant In America
>
> Boy Shoots Girlfriend's Lover

I don't know...

> Man of 85 Weds Girl of 17 Hoping to Die in Her Arms

I don't know, there might be some reason for tolerating that, but there is one here...

Wife Helps Husband Rape Daughter 13; Wife Holds Daughter While Father Rapes Her

Now, if we are going to allow that, what in God's world are we running schools for? What are our churches here for? What are we here for? And, sir, we must stop it. That kind of rotgut--if anybody read it and went out and committed rape after a drink or two, and we had allowed him to read it, it is our fault, not the fault of the young kid who takes a few drinks and has that sort of thing being put in his mind.

I consider a person who would handle that sort of stuff, polluting the mind completely, to be worse than a dope addict and worse than a pimp and worse than anything, because that is getting to the very end of the only thing we have, and that is a brain. That is absolutely corrupting the brain of every kid in this district, and it is not in Vancouver, it is not in some remote place--but here we are responsible because we are walking right past that, we are seeing it in the lobby of the best hotel we have here.

Now, if the Department of Justice won't do it, if somebody won't do it--we have got to force somebody to do it, because we are wasting our time completely if we are here to upgrade the future of the Northwest Territories, and the children, if we don't take steps to stop this now that it is brought to our attention.

The Mayor and everybody else here--I don't think they have read one, and I don't know what caused me to do it, except straight curiosity, and I certainly apologize to the lady who was behind the counter and who said, "I hate the filthy stuff." She said, "It is the first thing sold in here, as soon as it gets here, to a bunch of kids."

I have said enough, but this has got to stop and this Council has got to stop it.

Mr. Commissioner, it is here, I am going to give it to you, and I want you to read it. I know you will be sick and then do something about it, because it is awful, Mr. Commissioner. I want the cooperation of everybody in giving that further study, because it is rotten.

THE COMMISSIONER: Gentlemen, we are under the subject of questions and returns. I think we should perhaps term this question that Mr. Gibson raised a special point of privilege. The matter, as I understand it, is handled by the Criminal Code of Canada. We have no ordinance ourselves to cover this. However, having said that, if Council wishes, I imagine it could be raised and considered. I would be quite prepared to--if Council shares this view--to write a strong letter to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and draw this matter to their attention, and also to ask that they seek out the source of this literature, and see if we can do something to stop it. I have been reading the material, and find it hard to believe that some people read this sort of thing, but I imagine they must, or it would not be on sale in these various places. I must say I sympathize 100 per cent with Mr. Gibson.

On this point, before we proceed, is there anyone else who wishes to comment, or does the procedure I outlined

meet with your approval? That is, first, that a letter be sent to the RCMP asking them to investigate it; and, second, that we find out where it is coming from, and that we go and in the strongest possible terms ask that it be taken off the shelves; and then the third course is, if any members wish to consider, or wish Council to consider, passing an ordinance on this, then,of course, they have the opportunity to put it up as a motion in this Council, as I have already stated that there is no ordinance that I know of under the Territorial Government, under which this sort of thing can be dealt with.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, before you begin investigating this, I believe that this Council should have the opportunity to speak to this at a more appropriate time than the present. I wish Mr. Gibson had brought it up at a better time. I do not myself believe that this Government should be a moralistic one. We are a legislative council, and it is not our business to interfere with any work of this nature. I don't think we should interfere at all, sir, with all due respect. Once this Government begins interfering and advocating censorship, then we might as well go into everything a great deal further.

MR. GIBSON: We are not going to allow rape here, are we?

THE COMMISSIONER: Gentlemen, I am going to close the subject. If you wish to debate this subject further, we can see that the matter is put on the agenda, and I will then give you the opportunity to express your views on it. If I allow this to proceed now, it will be meaningless. There are ways under the Rules in which you can seek action. This is the reason that I interpreted Mr. Gibson's raising the question as a point of privilege. He had drawn this to my attention and I outlined three courses of action to him.

Turning to the Orders of the Day, item No. 1, questions and returns. The Council members have agreed and approved of our office seeking some understanding with the landlords of the building to try and improve these facilities inasmuch as noise and keeping up the front of the building during the Council session are concerned. I wrote a letter to the landlords and received a phone call from them the other night. The landlord has said that they will do everything they can to improve the conditions here. I referred specifically to the question of sound. I just want to express satisfaction and appreciation for the prompt action.

Anything further under questions and returns?

Item No. 2, oral questions.

ITEM NO. 2: ORAL QUESTIONS

<u>Shipping into Hudson Bay</u>

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, are you aware that aerial reports acquired in the last few days show that Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait are now largely free of ice, and are you aware that Canadian transportation is at this moment totally tied up because of labour

troubles on the St. Lawrence, and are you aware that this impasse and blockage of Canadian transporation is likely to continue, despite the fact that we have now an open port in the midwest, until at least another month because of existing regulations limiting shipping into Hudson Bay, and that by this limitation considerable economic development potential for the Hudson Bay area is being wasted?

THE COMMISSIONER: This is something upon which an opinion should be expressed, and I think perhaps Mr. Gibson was pointing to this other day when he spoke on the question of the insurance. I believe this was one of the major considerations as far as shipping into Hudson Bay is concerned. On the other hand, I am wondering if it would not be worthwhile--and certainly I put this to you, Mr. Williamson--of drawing this matter to the M.P.'s attention, as he is now in this area, and will be for the duration of the session. Perhaps he would like with the strongest possible support to take care of this suggestion. I am aware of the situation and I realize the difficulties that are being encountered because of it.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. I propose under item 4 of the Orders of the Day this morning to enter a motion concerning this whole situation.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Question: High School "Dropout" Rates

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, questions concerning education: No. 1, What is the dropout rate for each high school in the Northwest Territories?

Question: University Matriculants

No. 2, What proportion of high school people in the Northwest Territories obtain: (a) a high school diploma, or (b) matriculation standing, and (c) what universities are the matriculants attending, if any, from each high school? I would wish each high school to be listed by name.

THE COMMISSIONER: May I treat this as a written question under item 1, rather than item 2?

MR. PRYDE: You may, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is not of an urgent nature, as required under item 2. I will get a return for you and file it with the Council at the earliest possible moment.

MR. PRYDE: Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Anything further under item 2, oral questions?

Rules of Council Respecting Motions

MR. PRYDE: At the last session of Council, sir, I made a motion that the Rules of Council be amended before this session, and I made a motion concerning rule No. 15 of the Council. I would wish to enquire now whether an amendment has been drawn up by the Legal Adviser and whether it will be presented at this session in answer

to my motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is dealing with new material?

MR. PRYDE: That is right.

THE COMMISSIONER: As far as I am concerned, it is in effect now.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I think this is a motion to present a motion that will amend the rules.

THE COMMISSIONER: Would you find the motion, Mr. Smith, and we will put it tomorrow? Would you meet with Mr. Parker then? Mr. Smith has drawn up a motion on it, and he will consult with the Deputy Commissioner, and they will seek to enter a motion tomorrow or as soon as they possibly can with regard to rule 15, which deals with new material.

MR. PRYDE: Thank you, sir.

Dower Law

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, several sessions ago I presented a motion asking for a study to be made on the advisability of incorporating the Dower Act. I would like to know what stage this study is in at the present time.

THE COMMISSIONER: I know we have this under active consideration. The Legal Adviser advises me that the matter is still active. With things such as this, we normally go to the Bar Association for a discussion. I understand this is under discussion and has been with the Bar Association, and I think that is about as far as I could go at this time, that the matter is under consideration. It is listed on the program of the Legislative Planning Committee, but it will not be introduced, or a decision will not be ready for this Council session.

Funds for Pilot Manpower Program at Hay River

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, one further question: Another motion was passed at the last Council session to set up in effect, a work force at Hay River. A study of this indicates that a minimum of $20,000 is required, and I know we have your backing in establishing this. However, money has been the problem. Could you indicate at this time when the money might be available?

THE COMMISSIONER: This matter has been drawn to the attention of the federal authorities, but unfortunately the budget is so tight that there are no funds available from the Department. I said I would be prepared to put up $5,000 from the territorial funds. However, as yet I don't know whether $5,000 would be any good or not, as yet there is nothing firmly worked out on it.

Anything further under item 2, oral questions?

Item No. 3, presenting petitions.

Item No. 4, notices of motion.

ITEM 4: NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Notice of Motion: Design Competition for Capital Complex

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, may I give notice of a motion to the effect that we will ask the Territorial Government to conduct a competition for a Northwest Territories "Capital Complex"?

Notice of Motion: Housing Study

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, may I give notice of a motion to be introduced tomorrow, the 3rd of July, requesting a housing study pursuant to part 5 of the National Housing Act?

Notice of Motion: Hudson Bay Shipping Rate

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, may I give notice of a motion to be introduced tomorrow to the effect that the Commissioner call upon the Federal Government to make all the moves necessary to enable navigation in the Hudson Bay down the first open water along the sea route from the Atlantic to the midwestern port of Churchill to the point where ice conditions in the late fall are considered, without special icebreaking aids, to be hazardous, and not as at present seriously limited in time by regulations, losing the Hudson Bay area and western Canada many weeks of very valuable navigation.

Notice of Motion: Public Service Incentives for Fluency in Indigenous Languages

May I also make notice of a motion to be introduced tomorrow, July 3rd, to the effect that the Commissioner seek means of building into the Northwest Territories public service a system of indigenous language staff pay incentives, and that the Commissioner report back to the Council on the inquiries pending the possible inception of this scheme to the next session.

Notice of Motion: Airstrip for Eskimo Point

Mr. Commissioner, I would also like to give notice of one more motion to the effect that this Council through the Commissioner give the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development its strongest support and encouragement in concluding work on the Esker airstrip at Eskimo Point this year with the available equipment, with any extra being needed sent in from Churchill, and that the Commissioner assist in any necessary way, and possibly liaison with the Department of Transport, in order that there will be no further delay this year on this project.

THE COMMISSIONER: Anything further under Item 4?

Notice of Motion: Rules of Council Respecting Sittings

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to give notice of a motion to be presented tomorrow regarding the sitting rules of the House.

THE COMMISSIONER: No. 4? Item No. 5, motions.

ITEM 5: MOTIONS

Motion No. 2. Have all of you motion No. 2 in your book?

I suggest we deal with these motions seriatim, starting with No. 2. No. 1 has been dealt with.

The first one is motion No. 2, Mr. Searle.

Formal Motion No. 2: Trusteeship of Natural Resources

MR. SEARLE:

> WHEREAS at the 35th session of this Council a motion, being motion No. 15, was unanimously adopted requesting the Commissioner to make representations on behalf of this Council to the appropriate federal authorities requesting that the Federal Government acknowledge its role as a trustee of natural resources for the future Province of the North and establish guidelines for a proper accounting of that trusteeship when the same comes to a close, that is, when the Province of the North comes into being, coupled at that time with the transfer of ownership of mineral resources to said Province of the North, and
>
> WHEREAS this motion was forwarded to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development after the said 35th session, and requests at each session since then have been made for a reply, and
>
> WHEREAS no reply has been received by this Council to date, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that this Council request of the federal authorities a reply to motion No. 15 passed unanimously at the 35th session of this Council, said request to be communicated by the Commissioner to the Honourable Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development with the advice that a reply is expected by this Council from said Minister at the 38th session of this Council.

Basically, sir, all that I am saying there is that this motion was made at the 35th session of Council and here we are in the 37th session.

MR. PRYDE: I wish to second the motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Pryde, "I move that this Council request the federal authorities to reply to motion No. 15 announced and passed at the 35th session of this Council, such request to be communicated by the Commissioner to the Honourable Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development with the advice that

a reply is expected by this Council from said Minister at the 38th session of Council."

This is a motion moved at the 35th session:

> I move that the Commissioner make representation on behalf of this Council to the appropriate federal authorities requesting that the Federal Government acknowledge its role as a trustee of natural resources for the future Province of the North and establish guidelines for a proper accounting of that trusteeship when same comes to a close (when the Province of the North comes into being) coupled at that time with a transfer of ownership of said mineral resources to said Province of the North.

And Mr. Searle's motion No. 2 reinforces his motion and requests an answer to the motion that Council passed on November 13th at the 35th session last year. The motion is in order, Mr. Searle. Proceed.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, what concerns me is that we do spend a lot of time dealing with motions and from time to time a motion goes to the very root of what we are doing here. In my opinion, a motion dealing with a declaration of trusteeship of ownership of mineral resources and the necessity to set up an accounting, is one of those motions. We have discussed this all before, I don't think I need to go into too much detail on it; but it is one of those matters on which we just must have a reply from the Minister. I have dealt with it in every reply to your Address; I have searched through every Address you have given for some indication from the Minister; I have stated in this reply that on looking around us we might be able to assume what the position of the Department is, noticing the rise of this branch called Resource and Economic Development. We might assume through that, that the answer to this motion is "No", and if that be so, then we have to adopt some more stringent and direct courses of action to change the minds of the federal authorities. At any rate, I think we are entitled--and that is all I am asking here--to an answer, and I believe sincerely that it is not unreasonable for us to request an answer by next session. After all, for those of us who are elected, our term is speedily coming to an end and motions which we consider to be important are just ignored from session to session, and maybe this is the hope that we won't be around to push the request next time. So I think we must get the answer that we want while we are here, and not permit our very important questions on matters such as this to be ignored forever; and this motion, therefore, is designed to bring this matter to a head.

THE COMMISSIONER: Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against?

---Carried

Motion No. 3, Mr. Searle.

Formal Motion No. 3: Implementation of Carrothers Commission Recommendations

MR. SEARLE:

> WHEREAS approximately two and a half years will have passed by the time of the 38th session of Council since the Carrothers Commission Report was submitted to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and
>
> WHEREAS there has been limited implementation of the recommendations contained in the Carrothers Report, namely, in administrative areas, and
>
> WHEREAS no statement has been made by the said Minister, nor any amendments put before the Parliament of Canada to implement the constitutional recommendations made in the Carrothers Report, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that this Council now ask for a statement from the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development setting out his intentions regarding the implementation and timing of the recommendations of the Carrothers Commission dealing with constitutional change on this Council, this request to be coupled with the advice that a reply is expected by this Council from said Minister at the 38th session of this Council.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Williamson, "I move that this Council now ask for a statement from the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development setting out his intention regarding the implementation planning of the recommendations of the Carrothers Commission dealing with constitutional changes of this Council, this request to be coupled with the advice that a reply is expected by this Council from the said Minister at the 38th session of this Council."

The motion is in order.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, as I have mentioned in my reply to your Address, the Carrothers Commission, quite apart from the administrative transfers which were recommended, also went into the question of the need for larger representation, of constitutional changes in this Council itself; and, of course, as our constitution is the Northwest Territories Act, being an Act of the Parliament of Canada, any change in this body must be done through an amendment to that Act put forward by the Minister to the House of Commons.

The Carrothers Commission in particular recommended

that this body's name be changed from "Territorial Council" to "Legislative Assembly". It recommended that the legislative assembly should be composed of 18 persons, 14 of whom are to be elected and 4 appointed. In addition to that, the Carrothers Commission recommended that the term of Council be extended from 3 to 5 years, and that the voting age be lowered to 19. I believe we--in fact, I know we have through legislation lowered the voting age at the municipal level to 19. We are having fully elected town and village councils, we are applying these principles to the lower forms of government which come under our jurisdiction; but we can't seem to get these things for ourselves, and we can't get a reply from the Minister and, quite frankly, sir, I am sick and tired of waiting for these announcements. The recommendations of the Carrothers Commission made by men like John Parker, our Deputy Commissioner, were evolutionary, not "revolutionary". I don't know what the Department thinks: maybe they think that we are so way out that we are, in effect, having a revolution in the North, but we do need a reply, we do need a statement on what the Federal Government intends to do with this Council and on the nature that it should take, and this motion is designed to get that request by the 38th session of Council. And I might say to members of Council that if we don't get it by then, I don't plan to stop here--I have another course of action in mind, but I am not going to say what it is at this point.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, in seconding this motion I would like to advise Council of my final words in my motion of appreciation of your Opening Address. What happens to the legislative Council of the Northwest Territories 22 months from today? Where do we stand? Your Opening Address very encouragingly reported some transferral of the administrative functions from the federal responsibility to the administration of the Northwest Territories Government. We should end the situation whereby the Territorial Government is a buffer state, as it were, between the people of the Northwest Territories and the Federal Government in Ottawa, having administrative responsibility but no real constitutional authority. Major changes in the form of legislative councils of this nature require federal legislation at this point. They take time to implement, to get through the House of Commons. I think that we would be very remiss if we sat back for the next three sessions and hoped that maybe the next Council would be able to make out whether we were on it or not. We still don't know what the next Council is going to be like. Are we going to have the presence of appointed members or not? Are we going to have the same size of Council, or larger, or what? Are we going to have the extended representation we asked for when speaking to the Carrothers Commission and which the Carrothers Commission recommended and which we endorsed? There is very little time left--3, possibly at the most 4, sessions--in which this Council can work on a problem for which we have absolutely basic responsibility. I believe that this motion is one which, as the proposer said, is at the very basis of the problem of the development of the Northwest Territories, and I also believe that to be of

considerable urgency. We have to get into the details. In seconding this motion I call upon all Council members to give it the most hearty support, not only here in Council by our vote on this motion, but in every other way possible. We have this responsibility to the people of the Northwest Territories, and time is running out fast.

THE COMMISSIONER: Ready to vote?

MR. GIBSON: I just wish to give a very quick answer to this and all the other questions that we have been forcing on the Minister. If we all just use our judgment--we know that we have a majority government in Ottawa, and I am quite sure that we can look forward now to a majority government getting us quicker replies to anything we want to know. We have not given him much chance to do anything yet. I am just saying I expect it now, but I did not expect it before.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, regarding this motion, I believe that, majority government or non-majority government, two and a half years is long enough for action to be taken. I think if the Federal Government went to the expense and troube of creating the Carrothers Commission and asking these men to spend all this time going around the North and asking the opinion of northern people on what they felt the government should constitute, and telling us of the more or less active recommendations of the Carrothers Commission--after two and a half years we have not got very much yet, and I wish to support Mr. Searle in his request that we do at least receive an answer. I don't think it takes two and a half years for the Honourable Arthur Laing to draw an answer up and let us see where we stand. I don't think it takes him two and a half years to present a white paper or whatever is necessary to the House of Commons for action to be undertaken, and I believe also that this request of Mr. Searle's has been worded most diplomatically and not in the way in which I would have worded it, and I therefore wish to support this motion very strongly and I hope the other members of the Council also support it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Ready to vote?

All those in favour?

Contrary, if any?

---Carried

Just for the record, I don't want to enter this debate. This has nothing to do with the motion, but actually the Carrothers Report was tabled on the 29th day of August, 1966, tabled in the House on the 6th of October, 1966.

Next motion, motion No. 4, Mr. Pryde.

You have given notice here, on motions Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, that you wish to deal with these motions on Tuesday, the 2nd of July, and as yet we do not

have these motions. Don't take this personally, but as far as I am concerned, I am prepared, if a person says he will move it on a certain day and he hasn't got it ready on that day, I am prepared to give him a little grace, perhaps the next day, but I would like to ask you at the conclusion of the day if you could give the Clerk of the Council the motion, then we would have it for the next day. As I say, I am prepared to schedule these for tomorrow, and overlook the date that is mentioned, but really it could be argued by any member I don't think anybody here would do this, but it could be argued that under 34 (3) it is not in order and it could be thrown out. But I think the essence here is to try to get things up to Council and I would suggest that we schedule them for tomorrow.

Motion No. 8, Mr. Fairbrother.

Formal Motion No. 8: Licensing of Fort Simpson Island Airstrip

MR. FAIRBROTHER;

WHEREAS the settlement of Fort Simpson is situated 12 miles from the airport, and

WHEREAS it is often difficult to get to the airport due to poor road conditions and lack of transportation, and

WHEREAS there is an airstrip in the village which has been approved by D.O.T. for licensing, and

WHEREAS it is desirable to have this strip licensed for daytime operation to allow the local charter operator to base there for better service to the settlement and to the public as a whole, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner take whatever steps are necessary to have the Fort Simpson Island Airstrip licensed for daytime operation without further delay.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Fairbrother, seconded by Air Marshal Campbell, that the Commissioner take whatever steps necessary to have the Fort Simpson Island Airstrip licensed for daytime operation without further delay.

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Since introducing this motion, I have taken this matter up with Mr. Hawkins and with Mr. Carter who have assured me that they will check into this, get the necessary information, and find out why this application was turned down and what they can do about getting this strip licensed. However, in discussion with both Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Carter they suggested that this matter--perhaps not this particular one, but this particular item of licensing airstrips--should now come under the jurisdiction of the Territorial Government, and

therefore I have allowed this motion to stand so that it might be discussed for future reference.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Next motion is No. 10, Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner:

WHEREAS the present method of...

DR. BARBER: On a point of order, what happened to motion No. 9?

THE COMMISSIONER: I am terribly sorry. Mr. Williamson, I just looked at motion No. 9 and carried it all by myself. I am sorry.

Formal Motion No. 9: Recruitment of Crew for Liard River Ferry

MR. FAIRBROTHER:

WHEREAS there is a new ferry being built to go into operation on the Liard River at Fort Simpson in 1969, and

WHEREAS it is desirable to have this ferry crewed by local people, and

WHEREAS there are not the local people trained for it as evidenced by the crewing of the M. V. Johnny Berens, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner be requested to take the necessary steps for an early recruitment and training of a crew of local people for the operation of the Liard River Ferry at Fort Simpson.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Fairbrother, seconded by Air Marshal Campbell, that the Commissioner be requested to take the necessary steps for an early recruitment and training of a crew of local people for the operation of the Liard River Ferry at Fort Simpson.

All those in favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Formal Motion No. 10: Independent Consortium for Eskimo Arts and Crafts

MR. WILLIAMSON:

WHEREAS the present method of handling the Eskimo art of Canada is causing increasing concern to people within the Northwest Territories due to administrative problems, very long payment delays and lack of full informative relationships between the artists, craftsmen, local organizers and the marketing agencies in the South; and

WHEREAS this situation of alienation which is increasingly influencing the artists will cause an accelerating decline of quality; and

WHEREAS such a decline would generally harm the economy and high reputation of the Eskimo; now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner initiate action before this winter begins toward the setting up as an independent consortium, a national organization working intimately with the people in the North and the galleries, dealers and markets in the South, this consortium to be:

(a) Financed by an outright grant by the Federal Government,

(b) An extension and freeing of the Canadian Arctic Producers organization,

(c) Responsible for liaison and development, both north and south, with regional representatives moving regularly through the communities and through the cities of countries to the South,

(d) Having in its national marketing, partnership by an organization well suited to working with Northern co-operatives.

(e) Headed by a board of directors made up of representatives from the national marketing organization, the present directors of Canadian Arctic Producers, a representative from the Federal Government, and members of the Canadian Eskimo Art Council.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Simonie, "that the Commissioner initiate action before this winter begins toward the setting up as an independent consortium a national organization working intimately with the people in the North and the galleries, dealers and markets in the South, this consortium to be:

(a) Financed by an outright grant by the Federal Government,

(b) An extension and freeing of the Canadian Arctic Producers organization,

(c) Responsible for liaison and development, both north and south, with regional representatives moving regularly through the communities and through the cities of countries to the South,

(d) Having in its national marketing, partnership by an organization well-suited to working with northern co-operatives,

(e) Headed by a board of directors made up of representatives from the national marketing organization, the present directors of Canadian Arctic Producers, a representative from the Federal Government, and members of the Canadian Eskimo Art Council."

The motion is in order. It is a very detailed motion. Perhaps you would like to explain your reasons, Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I thought perhaps it would be better to go into detail in the motion itself, and this will save time in speaking to it. I have already, in my opening speech at this session, Mr. Commissioner, expressed the concern which is felt by more and more people both in the North and in the South about the future of Canadian Eskimo art. I did explain that this concern is justified for economic reasons, and also for social reasons in that it is one source of identification, very important to Eskimo pride, and also for the whole of this nation.

I have been taking a great interest in Eskimo art for many years, Mr. Commissioner, and I know much of its enormous significance to us all. I have discussed the situation with people who are extremely competent in this field in very recent times, both in the North and in the South, and it is felt that there is a decline in morale amongst the artists, a decline in efficiency in the handling of what they do somewhere between the settlements of the North and the consumption of these works by people in the South, and that generally there is danger that Eskimo art could fall into a decline which would not only hurt the Eskimos, but Canada as a whole. It is an educational problem largely, and what I have proposed here, Mr. Commissioner, is the outcome of discussions with a lot of concerned people.

I can give you, for example, simply to illustrate the problem--some of the Eskimo co-operatives which are not very deeply funded at this point are having to wait as long as 5, 6 or even 8 months for payment for the work that they have done and sent out to the South. No organization can hold onto debts for that long, and these debts are with a federally funded organization. There seems to be insufficiently close contact between the people handling the marketing of the products in the South, and the artwork and the people in the North. There is some: I want to give credit right at the outset to what the Canadian Arctic Producers has done--it is a very good idea and has been working as well as possibly it could. The Federal Government sends in field division officers to talk to the project officers, the crafts officers and the artists as often as they can, and does its best to keep in touch with the market. Everybody has been doing his best: the Federal Government, the Canadian

Arctic Producers, the field officers and, of course, the artists themselves, and still something is slipping into decline, and it probably is because of organizational stiffness--too long lines of communication, inadequate funding for travel of people who are in touch with both the people in the field and in the south, and the need for a greater degree of flexibility, a type of flexibility which simply is not possible under the stringencies of government organization.

All of us are very conscious of the enormous success in opening up the North in the Arctic islands for oil explorations by the ingenious device of government capital being invested along with private capital and private know-how in the Pan Arctic Consortium which, as we all know, right now is causing a great deal of interest and excitement and opening up an enormous potential for the economic growth of Canada.

I believe the same device could very well be used in dealing with Eskimo arts and crafts--as I have suggested, the idea of a consortium with an outright grant from the Federal Government, but the Federal Government would not have to administer and oversee the funds because the consortium would handle this. I do not propose the removal from the scene of the Canadian Arctic Producers, but that it be embraced by this larger and more flexible organization of which it would be the core and the most experienced and essentially useful element. It would free CAP from its present exigencies as a branch of the Industrial Division of the Northern Administration Branch, in essence. They do try their best to be independent. They are, as it were, a Crown Corporation, but still the government procedures are very much a part of the organization both of CAP and of CAP's relationships with the Government or officers in the North who handle Eskimo products.

The relationship between quality, prices and the types of things that are produced in the North and what the market is looking for, sometimes is not sufficiently clear. I believe a consortium of this nature could organize this; and there would be a great deal of flexibility. Most of the areas of production in the North now are either co-operatives or becoming co-operatives, and I would think that the national marketing agency which this consortium would work with would very likely be a national co-operative organization such as any of the provincial co-operatives, for example, which has a marketing organization right across the country, and I think had a profit of $40 million last year or something of this type, and is a very safe, hardnosed business outfit which at the same time can relate well to co-operatives in the North.

Some of the most knowledgeable people in the country, probably in the world, concerning Eskimo art, are the people who are members of the Canadian Eskimo Art Council, which you may remember I was very concerned to see set up and made the subject of a motion in the 33rd session of Council. These people are very competent judges of art and they also are quite hardheaded people in business. I think the combination of all of these elements, Mr. Commissioner, would more effectively save Eskimo art from decline and more effectively move Eskimo art into a more flexible and growing context, rather

than the present situation of atrophy, loss of morale, loss of quality, and general dissimilitude. I suggest, therefore, Mr. Commissioner, that my asking you to initiate action before winter towards the setting up of this independent consortium, is something absolutely vital to the survival of Eskimo art as we, the whole country and the whole world have come to appreciate it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any other discussion? Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the normal manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 11.

Formal Motion No. 11: Airstrip for Eskimo Point

MR. WILLIAMSON:

> WHEREAS the settlement of Eskimo Point is one of the largest in the Central Arctic, and
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> WHEREAS this population has a long history of serious epidemic and constant sickliness, and
>
> WHEREAS vital services to this community cannot be provided for long periods in the freeze-up and break-up times of the year, causing great danger and hardship thereby, and
>
> WHEREAS the existing improvised airstrip on the nearby esker could be put into year-round service with great ease and minimal cost, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner call upon both the Minister of Northern Development and the Minister of Transport to work in concert in order to provide this vital facility this year, so as to avoid another year of anxiety and danger.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Pryde.

Before you speak on this--if I might, Mr. Williamson--there was a lot of confusion, unfortunately, over the program of airstrips, which is a joint program by the Department of Transport and the Department of Northern Affairs and, unfortunately, the impression seems to have been created that it was a fait accompli when it was reported here some months ago, that it was actually in effect. It caused a lot of misunderstanding and a lot of heat was generated, but, unfortunately, it has never become a policy. It has never been implemented. Arising out of the last Council session and representations that were made outside of the Council by a number of other individuals or groups of people, the Department went all out--and I mean the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development went all out--to get at least a start made, and were successful in regard to Coppermine. This did not mean that any of the others were being turned down, far from it. The Department is working very hard and diligently with D.O.T. to try and get the

program or the idea of the program implemented, and I wanted to refer you, Mr. Williamson, to the fact that on this particular settlement that you have mentioned in your motion, there are very strong indications of support by those very people that you have asked about. I just wanted you to know that. The motion is in order.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, I greatly appreciate your encouragement. As you know, I have spoken on this subject at every session of Council and I am very glad to hear that some response is now taking place. What we want is an airstrip for year-round operation in Eskimo Point this year before another winter comes, before another long period of danger through lack of access. This is a sickly community. Over a third of the population is now receiving some form of tuberculosis treatment. During our last sitting on Saturday I asked your indulgence to read out the telegram which I received from the Eskimo Point people where it said: "The people of Eskimo Point are tired of the ridiculous situation and want immediate action--immediate action. Badly needed buildings, building material for 33 Eskimo homes and other buildings deteriorated--no apparent reason for delay--conditions perfect but no construction crew have arrived--morale of Eskimo extremely low--no employment--no mail service which means no baby bonus--no old age pension et cetera--residents fed up with poor service for Eskimo Point and will take further steps if necessary," signed by the Residents Association of Eskimo Point.

So many of the problems which are referred here directly refer to this airstrip, and what we are asking for, Mr. Commissioner, is not a $330,000 expenditure by the Department of Transport following a $25,000 survey. There is an esker just behind the settlement. It is a flat, well-gravelled piece of land on which the DC-3 lands regularly throughout the winter and through the driest part of the summer. What is required is a small amount of work. The gravel is there, the bonding material such as the clay is there, the equipment is there, everything is there, all we need, and we have seen this year after year, is the willingness of some federal department to make available the men and the materials and the equipment to do a job on that strip which will probably--it is the sort of thing that Gordon Gibson could do in a week before breakfast.

It can be done. This is the frustrating thing, Mr. Commissioner. It is not asking for some major engineering enterprise. Everything that needs to be made available to get this done is already there. There is no reason at all, sir, why this couldn't be done this year. I was very delighted to have Mr. Pryde, the Member for the Western Arctic, second this motion, because he understands so seriously what kind of problems I am talking about. I was delighted when I heard that the Coppermine airstrip was going in this year for the same reason that I believe it is absolutely vital, before we have any more deaths from meningitis, any more decline in morale which exacerbates all of the other health problems and economic problems of the community, that we get this strip into this settlement this year. It just needs a little imagination.

I do appreciate, sir, that you have been working well with the Minister of Transport and the Minister of Indian

Affairs and Northern Development. So have I. I saw the Minister of Transport on this subject in March when I happened to be in Ottawa, and also the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and they both said, "Fine, we will do our best. A very serious situation. We appreciate your bringing it to our attention, but I have to check with my opposite number, the Honourable Minister of So and So." But I don't want to see this ball bounce back from one Minister to another any longer. There are human lives involved in this, some very sick people who are the products of two or three generations of debilitation and starvation, of disease; and I know something can be done--and with all the encouragement you have given us, Mr. Commissioner, I am sure that only the support for this motion that I ask for now will be all that is necessary to get some action this year.

Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further discussion?

MR. GIBSON: Just on his closing remarks: the materials are there, the machinery is there--and I presume that that is government machinery, I presume that is a grader and so on--I don't know how much money he is talking about, but this is one place where we have to start pinpointing things. Whose fault is it that a thing this small is passed aside? I don't expect this to go clean to the top of the Transport Department. This doesn't seem right to me. Who is the local man responsible for this? Are we in any way responsible, Mr. Commissioner, or is there anything that you can do right now, because it seems like such a small matter. We have done none-tenths of the work, the machinery is there--and unless we look into this one and find this to be possible, correct and so on--I think we have to be very sure when one of our Council men and representatives asks for something like this that is so necessary and none-tenths done, and we are not doing the other little bit--I wish in your speech you had said whom we should look to. I mean name the man, name the department, pin the blame. All we are doing here is ruling on this and saying, "I am voting yes," but I am not helping you much. You see what I mean? Where are we going? There is no use our voting on this at all unless we give some authority along with it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Gibson, in answer to your question, the Government of the Northwest Territories, the administration, Mr. Parker and myself and this Council support Mr. Williamson 100 per cent. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development supports Mr. Williamson 100 per cent, to this end: that a program was devised a number of months ago--as a matter of fact, it was devised in 1966--in which it was decided, in cooperation with the Department of Transport, to build a number of strips per year in remote areas. The Department of Transport was never able to get the Treasury Board, that is the Cabinet, to approve the program. However, that did not preclude their going forward with it. The three No. 1 priority strips were Coppermine, Chesterfield Inlet and Old Crow. For some reason or other, the Commissioner of the Yukon declined to accept an airstrip for Old Crow, and I asked that Eskimo Point be considered, and it was accepted. Unfortunately, the Department of Transport and

the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development were never able to have their program become a policy, and consequently, as I mentioned before, revised it; and went right after Coppermine, and it was accepted, and it is now going to be built over the next 2 years. Mr. Pryde's position, as supported by Mr. Williamson, is the position of this Council.

I do know what the Committee's revised program is, but I am reluctant to say anything about it again because it could cause a lot of confusion, and I am more inclined to say that I know that they are going all out to build the strip at Eskimo Point. It will not be built this year. It is scheduled as quickly as possible, but it is not for this year. I tried to lead the discussion this way when I intervened at the start. I would suggest that the type of program that Mr. Williamson talks about at the moment is not within the confines, rightly or wrongly, of this administration here. We are merely passing on a request. I would suggest that this is one of the very points that Mr. Williamson should raise in front of the Canadian Transport Commission when it opens its hearings here on the 10th of July. If you ask me directly, I can tell you the date that is concerned with the building of the strip at Eskimo Point, but it is not soon enough for Mr. Williamson. I know that from his remarks. Therefore, the only thing I can suggest is if he wants a strip reduced in the sense of money, because of urgency--at the moment there are no plans for such a strip--he would, I suspect, get the best results by proposing this to the Commission. We can pass this motion. I think everybody agrees with it. But I think to get the best results, he should put up his idea of doing it on a slightly reduced scale to Mr. Pickersgill.

MR. GIBSON: Is this equipment you speak of lying there idle now, and nobody running it? He said the equipment was all there. Have we equipment lying at Eskimo Point that will do this job, and it is just for the lack of an operator that it is not being done? I would like to be well informed on a thing like that, and I will have to accept that unless it is right.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Williamson will wind up, and when he does that ends the debate. I am trying to give as much direction as I possibly can.

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, could we have an answer to the question that the last non-speaker raised about the equipment at Eskimo Point?

MR. WILLIAMSON: I can answer that.

THE COMMISSIONER: Whether the equipment is there or not, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is working with D.O.T. to put the strip in there, and that is the answer to that. As to what other equipment is there for putting in a reduced one, there is no information on that at the moment.

MR. WILLIAMSON: First of all, to answer Mr. Gibson's question, yes, the equipment is being used all the time. The equipment is in use. In fact, there were two new items of heavy earthmoving equipment moved into that settlement by Hercules aircraft by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development this spring for another project which is very close to my heart, and that

is the water supply at Eskimo Point, on which you have heard something from me before.

I believe that this equipment could be used also for the work on the airstrip before the reservoir job starts, and I would like to hint that it is very likely that the local people in the Central Arctic, that is to say, in the Department of Indian Affairs, will go ahead and do it. I don't know. But I want to be sure that, as this is not approved from on high by the Department of Transport of some other elevated body at Ottawa--I don't think whoever takes the initiative and goes ahead and uses this equipment, if they do to get a year-round airstrip for this community--I do not think that they should be subject to any sanctions from above. They should get a medal, a bronze one, just as big as the Commissioner's.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think that is very harsh language,

MR. WILLIAMSON: Well, will we settle for a leather medal?

The other point I very seriously want to reply to raised by the Honourable Appointed Member was naming names. If at all possible, Mr. Commissioner, I never want to use this Council as a vehicle pinpointing any civil servant, any individual for any responsibility. It is not fair and it is usually not accurate in that most civil servants are responsible to so many other different people in so many other complexes that pinpointing one man doesn't really deal with the whole thing. It is like trying to deal with a bag of feathers when it bursts, but I do think in this particular situation you can't nail any person. There have been a succession of varying administrators in Eskimo Point. Goodness gracious, over the last 8 years we have had 6 or 7 through there, and so on, so I think one must greatly be warned about the desire to try and pinpoint any one individual. It is the whole system that is the problem. We have heard now from the Commissioner about how this problem has been handed from one government organization to another--Treasury Board, Northern Affairs, Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Department of Transport and so on. These are largely administrative problems. The delay is the D.O.T. standards. They can't build any airstrip unless it conforms with their standards. So you either get a $330,000 airstrip or nothing. We can build one in Eskimo Point this year for probably an expenditure of not more than $35,000 or $40,000, or maybe considerably less. As you might well imagine, Mr. Commissioner, I had already planned to speak about this problem and this kind of problem and the need for something less than the standard just to get services going, a matter of life and death, when I speak before the Canadian Transport Commission. I do appreciate your support.

I think I have answered all the points that have been raised, Mr. Commissioner. I will not raise any new material and I am very pleased and confident that I shall have this support. I gave notice of motion again on this subject this morning, Mr. Commissioner, because this present subject is really directed at the Minister of Transport and the Minister of Northern Development in concert. However, I gave notice of another motion this morning because I have got to hit this in every way possible to give the local Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development some support on this too. We have got to fight this in every way possible, and I think in this way we will finally get something done.

THE COMMISSIONER: Those in favour of the motion signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Gentlemen, I am sure we all realize that the Government is not the enemy of the people, but sometimes we may get a little to the point where we wish things could be done sooner, and I think that the last point has been well made and, as I say, the plans are now formulated for this program. It is quite possible that in discussion, in presenting your ideas in front of the Canadian Transport Commission--and also we will be in consultation with the Department--if we do, and are able to come up with a reasonable amount of finances to assist in alleviating problems such as this, I am sure that they will do it.

Formal Motion No. 12: Water Supply at Whale Cove

MR. WILLIAMSON:

> WHEREAS the people of Whale Cove were firmly promised as a basic item in the new housing program the provision of delivered water to each house, and
>
> WHEREAS the accompanying adult education program constantly stressed the importance of much washing, and the health dangers of uncleanliness, and
>
> WHEREAS there has been no water supply system for the Eskimo people instituted in Whale Cove, and
>
> WHEREAS present practices are quite certain to cause a quick rise in disease in this isolated community which has no medical service whatsoever and no airstrip, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner call upon the responsible department of government to provide immediately this present spring and continue an adequate water supply system for the Eskimo people of Whale Cove.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that the Commissioner call upon the responsible department of government to provide immediately this present spring and continue an adequate water supply system for the Eskimo people of Whale Cove.

The motion is in order.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, the "Whereas" part of this motion I think covers most of the ground. I don't need to say very much except that I do wish there was some genuine liaison between the adult education people who come up to the country and make promises and other parts of the administration that are supposed to carry them out. I pointed out that Whale Cove, which is a very isolated community, has no medical service whatsoever, not even a lay dispenser, that they are getting their water supply there at the moment in such a way, each person individually--the children with buckets --in such a way that there is an absolute certainty of an increase in gastrointestinal diseases and any other kind of illness associated with lack of sufficient water supply.

There were three things that were promised in the new housing program. Whether prople agreed with the promises or not, they were made, and that was that along with the new housing would go fuel, electricity and water. The others have been provided, but the water is vital, particularly when the same peopie, the adult education people, were going around stressing the need for cleanliness. I feel it is most unfortunate that this promise was not followed through. It should not have been made if people couldn't keep it, particularly in a place where they have got other problems--access, no airstrip--if people get sick there at the wrong time of the year or during bad weather, they are just right out of luck. I do believe there should

be some follow-up in all of these programs, some coordination. Always, as you have heard me say before, Mr. Commissioner, it is not the white people who suffer from these things. I don't think there is one white person in Whale Cove who goes and gets water from the pond with a pail, not do their children. I am the only white person in Rankin Inlet who pours water into his house by the pail. All the rest have running-water flush toilets, all very musical. The majority of the population, not the advantaged minority, don't have these facilities and it is this majority where the needs are greatest, where disease has been present the longest, where malnutrition is at its worst and where overcrowding is very serious. I just hope, Mr. Commissioner, that with the encouragement of this motion the people of Whale Cove can be assured right away of a water delivery service of some form which will avoid the complicated problems of illness in this very difficult community from the point of view of access, and that the promises will be kept.

MR GIBSON: I would just like to ask something that struck my mind.

We are delivering water, Mr. Commissioner, by truck; and I am assuming that where that is done, this water is treated so that there will not be any germs in it. If that is not right, I would certainly like to hear further on the subject, because surely the government is not distributing water that is contaminated because I know any water, although it is not tasty, can be made so that it is not injurious to health. Now, would somebody inform me whether that is the practice or not?

THE COMMISSIONER: Rather than go into a discussion without all the facts, Mr. Clerk, could you dig up the sessional paper from Resolute Bay on this subject? That will answer the question that Mr. Gibson has asked and it can be distributed to all members of the Council.

MR. GIBSON: Fine.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further discussion?

Water Supply in Other Communities

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, I believe the matter of water supply is affecting many of our northern communities. I do know that in Mackenzie South we have some communities with no water supply at all, while others are being handled by truck on a basis of 1 cent a gallon or 2 cents a gallon. Although there is an availability of water if the people--I speak now of the native and Metis population--if they do not have the price to pay for this water, they too must go to the pond and supply their own needs, I wish to ask a question of the Honourable Member, whether or not there is any water delivery system of any type at the present time.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I do not oppose water services to the settlement of Whale Cove. In fact, I encourge it. I am encouraging water service in all settlements of the Northwest Territories that do not have adequate water services, and, of course, this is what happens when we start talking about water services in one settlement: we can all as elected members think of settlements in our constituencies--in

my case Lac la Martre and Rae--which are pollution problems where water services are needed, and if we go along the logical route implied by a motion such as this, then we should all sit down, each of us elected members, and draft motions requesting water services, scavenger services, sewage services, airstrips and the rest in each of our settlements and thereby we would have and present before this Legislature each session approximately 4 motions relating to each settlement in the whole of the Northwest Territories. I would rather encourage the Honourable Members to deal broadly with these problems--the need of water services generally, the need of sewage services generally--because if we support the water services for Whale Cove, then I think the next thing that everybody does is start filing motions tomorrow morning about water services for everywhere else, and I think the business of this House would grind to a halt. Effectively, from a legislative point of view, we would never get off item No. 4 on the Orders of the Day. And we could go through this exercise every session of Council and, of course, quite apart from anything else, the effectiveness of our motions is drastically reduced when we have 40 and 50 motions each session dealing with specific needs in specific communities. Therefore, at the same time that I support water services for Whale Cove, as I do for every other settlement in the North, I rise to speak against the motion on the basis of the principle that we should not be picking out things from isolated communities hoping to advance them, because if we all did this, the whole mechanism would break down.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

MR. WILLIAMSON: To answer the points raised, Mr. Commissioner, and raising any new material, the situation in Whale Cove at the moment is one wherby the Eskimo people get their own water from a nearby pond by the pail. When the new housing program went in there, these new houses were built last year and they have been built fairly close to the pond with a real possibility of drainage down towards the pond. The white people have their water delivered to their houses by machinery. That is the system. If there is a medical service in the community, the nurses send out water samples: if there is not a medical service, somebody else sends out water samples, and they take it right out of the tank, and if the water is in any way polluted, some form of chlorination is used.

The cost to the total Federal Government of failure to provide basic health services is something that we must, as taxpayers, ourselves, if nothing else, address ourselves to. There is an unfortunate tendency within government departments for people to not really be concerned about expenditures of some other departments. They have got enough to worry about in their own department, and so I don't think too many people in the Department are concerned about health services such as water, sewage disposal and so on, can take the time to worry about how much it is going to cost the taxpayer through the services of the Department of Health if these services are not adequately provided. The less basic services one department provides, the more some other department is going to have to expend in making up for the lack in the other department.

Now, on the statement by my good friend the Honourable Member from Mackenzie North, who has a way of speaking very, very competently from this very comfortable capital

city--that is to say, up here, not in the Old Town--you can just have a look down the street to see some similar problems. He has referred to Lac la Martre and Fort Rae, and said that if we start talking about these details we are going to have the Council grind to a halt. This is a reductio ad absurdum argument which he has been inclined to use once before. We tried the other approach, Mr. Commissioner, long before the Honourable Member gave us the great pleasure of joining us in this Chamber where he is such a valuable element in our deliberations.

MR. SEARLE: Thank you.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Make the most of it. We have tried tackling the whole broad spectrum, the whole broad issue, and what it leads to is, Reports. We have had motions to the effect, would the Commissioner give consideration to calling upon the Department of Such and Such to review the whole problem of sewage and so forth, and in due course we get a report sometimes which covers the whole field; rather like the House of Lords, the report does nothing in particular but does it very well. We have got people sick in Whale Cove and Eskimo Point and Rankin Inlet and we have got to be specific, quite specific, pinpoint the problem. That is what I am here to do and, Mr. Commissione let me assure the comfortable Member from Mackenzie North that I will go on doing it either in this way or in some other way. I don't want to take up any more time of Council than is necessary, but what other alternative do I have? I am fed up with words and reports. I am confronted by distended stomachs of dehydrated children, sometimes children who die because they can't be flown out to medical help, and we have got to tackle these problems specifically and directly. The Air Marshal is very right when he says to be specific. If you can suggest some other means, Mr. Commissionr or my honourable friend, of getting these things done, I would be very, very grateful and so would the people in these isolated communities who need these basic health-giving services so seriously and so immediately.

THE COMMISSIONER: Question?

All in favour of the motion indicate in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried.

Motion No. 13.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner on motion No. 13: I now gather that there is a recommendation to Council which will come before us later on in the session which may have reference to the substance of this motion. With the indulgence of yourself and Council, therefore, I would like to hold over this motion until this recommendation to Council comes before the committee of the whole, at which point I will have to introduce it. I think I should get this nailed up quite firmly this year. We want to have our people permitted to hunt caribou this fall if at all possible, and I think in the committee of the whole on the recommendation to Council, I will move my motion then. If I may have your permission, I will withdraw my motion until a few days later in this session.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are wishing to hold this over until we deal with recommendation to Council No. 5, I take it.

Formal Motion No. 14: Travel Accounts for Elected Members of Council

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner:

> WHEREAS at the present time elected territorial councillors do not have an expense account such as federal members of Parliament have in addition to their annual salary, and
>
> WHEREAS an elected territorial councillor, having no party organization or affiliation under our present system, must carry the burden of his own election campaign requiring extensive air travel and in addition, must visit his constituents at his own expense, and
>
> WHEREAS at the present time, there is no other means of direct communication with his constituents except by costly air travel, which must come out of his own pocket,
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories make available a travelling expense account for elected councillors.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Simonie, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories make available a travelling expense account for elected councillors.

The motion in its present form is not in order, but I would suggest that the mover strike the words "make available" and put in the words "recommend to the Minister". Then I think it would be acceptable. The question of remuneration for members of Council contained in the Northwest Territories Act, specifically on page 3 of the Act in your manual, item 8, and is covered by section - 12 and I think if you would accept it with that change that I suggest, then I think that I could accept it. Then is that agreeable with you, Mr. Simonie?

MR. SIMONIE: I agree, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Agreeable to the seconder?

MR. PRYDE: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: This now reads, "That the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories recommend to the Minister a travelling expense account for elected councillors."

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, at the present time I have been---ever since I have been an elected member of the Council, I have been travelling in my constituency. Every time I move from one settlement to another, all the expenses come out of my own pocket. Last April from Frobisher Bay to Belcher Island--I tried to get down there because I wanted to see how the people were living down there--it cost me around $350-some-odd to return from

Frobisher to Ottawa. I didn't get to Belcher Island because it was the break-up, and my plane could not land in Belcher Island. This is going to go on, and on with the councillors for the Northwest Territories. I am sorry because sometimes I have an emergency call from a settlement and there is always the problem, because you can't get there because there are no travelling expenses.

THE COMMISSIONER: Ready to vote?

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to speak in very strong support of this motion made by Mr. Simonie. Perhaps very few people from the South are aware of the immensity of the Northwest Territories, but we elected councillors who represent the people are aware of it at first hand because we live in the North and it is our duty to represent the people of the North. In attempting to carry out our duty, which is to represent the people of the North, and to teach the indigenous people of the North that the Government is here for them, we must go to the people. The Commissioner himself has made this a policy by his travels, that he has carried out by his travels throughout the North by aircraft. Unfortunately, unlike the Commissioner, we do not have an expense account, and we cannot just charter an airplane any time of the year: we must take the fact that we have only a very limited amount of money from the N.W.T. Government, and this sum is definitely not adequate.

If one considers the three Arctic constituencies alone, and compares those with the southern Mackenzie or the northern Mackenzie and sees the distances between settlements in the Arctic regions as compared to the South here, and compares the rates of transportation with the southern constituencies, he can see only too well that $5,000 per year is not nearly adequate.

I would wish to illustrate this from my own personal experience. The furthest western settlement in my constituency is Paulatuk, and in order to go from Bathurst Inlet, my home, to Paulatuk, I must charter an aircraft from Bathurst to Cambridge Bay, and the one-way cost is $330. There is no scheduled flight along the coast. Therefore, I must take the scheduled flight to Yellowknife at a cost of $62, and a scheduled flight from Yellowknife to Inuvik at a cost of $85, and then once again charter from Inuvik to Paulatuk at a charter rate of $259. That is the sum total of $736 to visit the westernmost settlement in my constituency, and that is only to visit one settlement. It is $1400 or $1500 return, and on a $5,000 per year stipend it is impossible to visit that settlement more than once a year. As a matter of fact, I have said before that the main reason I travel by dog team in the summertime is that we do not have adequate funds to carry out our proper responsibilities to the people whom we represent, and if we do not go to the people in these settlements at least twice a year, we are not performing our job; and it should be the position taken by this Council to make a very strong recommendation to the Honourable Arthur Laing that the stipend for the

Council should be increased, and it is not necessary to increase each one by the same amount. What should be taken into consideration is the distance involved and the rates of transportation from one settlement to another settlement. It is obvious to any member here or to any person with any knowledge of conditions in the North that Mr. Searle's constituency, for example, costs him very, very much less to travel around than it does for, say, Mr. Simonie, Mr. Williamson or myself.

I am not here to make money out of the N.W.T. Government. I consider it an honour to serve on this Council, but when I was elected to this Council I found I could not have enought time to hold down two jobs. One cannot spend one's time travelling throughout a constituency as vast as mine and hold down a position with the Hudson's Bay Company at a trading post in Bathurst Inlet. I gave myself the choice: do I resign from the company or do I resign from the Council? I resigned from the Hudson's Bay Company with a great deal of regret, and since resigning from the company I have been forced to live on $5,000 a year. Now, I don't mind this at all, but the day will come when I will not be on this Council and the person who takes my place will meet the same problems which I meet, and I do not think it is one bit fair that men should be elected to a body such as this and be asked to represent the people of the North, and to hope to carry it out in an adequate matter at all without at least having a travel allowance. I personally would work for this Government free of charge if the Government would allow me enough money to visit my constituents in each settlement twice a year.

I say again, therefore, that this entire Council should recommend in the strongest possible terms to the Honourable Arthur Laing that consideration be given to examining each constituency in the Northwest Territories and supplying a sum adequate for the means of the members in that constituency.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the proposer of this motion, and those made by the Honourable Member for the Western Arctic. I think it is a great pity that we who are so concerned with basic human needs and getting on with the job in this Council have to take up time now talking about our own financial problems, but, as the honourable members have pointed out, we can't get on with our jobs adequately meeting these basic needs, or trying to, amongst the people of the North, because we don't have enough money to get around properly and do it and still have enough left to feed our children and look after our families.

I won't take up much of your time with the detailed figures. The illustration offered to you by the Honourable Member for the Western Arctic is sufficient. I can simply say they are comparable in the Central Arctic; that to charter all the way around my

constituency to visit each of the settlements would cost once about $2,200, to do it twice, then, $4,400, total cost. You can't do it more than that and the result is that the members are actually acquiring increasing debts. The longer they stay with the Council, the more debts they accumulate. There is the cost of staying in this very elegant hostelry here with its literature, which Mr. Gibson spoke about this morning. There is an awful lot of money. All these build up. We have got to think, as the members have pointed out, about the next person. I would like to see an Eskimo area such as that I represent represented by Eskimo people. I don't know who could afford to do so without abandoning his family to undertake this work at this time. It is going to be very hard to get people of the caliber we want to represent these enormous areas. I represent an area which is roughly the same size as the Province of Saskatchewan, which, with roads and also all sorts of connecting services, has 59 members in its legislature--we have one, and the cost of getting around is much higher because fuel costs are higher. In other words, this present problem is working against our doing a proper job of representation, and I don't think any of us here want to make money out of it. We are not asking for a higher indemnity. We are simply asking for a better facility to get around and do our job with the use of the expense system, recovering the cost of travel and that is all, just so we can do a better job here in Council for the people we represent.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further discussion?

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, last winter one of my responsibilities was to sit on a committee established by the Saskatchewan Legislature to consider the indemnities and allowances of members of the Saskatchewan Legislature, the speaker, the deputy speaker, the leader of the opposition, members of the Cabinet, and the Premier. The report of the committee took cognizance of the fact that in order that the people of the Province of Saskatchewan have good government; in order that members of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan not suffer personal financial loss as well as the disruption to their private lives from engaging in public duties and responsibilities, that some change in both the indemnity and the allowances to members would be required, and was of urgency.

Following the receipt of the report, the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan raised the sessional indemnities and the expense allowance of members of the Saskatchewan Legislature. It is my intention to table this report in this Council session and to make recommendations, specific recommendations, about how the allowances for members of this Council can be considered and how a recommendation can be made for accomplishing the objective put forward by the elected representatives here this morning. I think it is important that those people who do make personal sacrifices to sit in a body like this

should not at the same time be expected to make financial sacrifices. I think the work going on here is extremely important, I think it is absolutely essential to continue to attract men of high caliber and high moral principles, and I will be bringing forth specific recommendations on how best to accomplish the objectives set forth by the members this morning. I hope to do that in the very near future.

I support this particular motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

Reduction of Stipend in Favour of Travel Indemnities

MR. FAIRBROTHER: As an elected member, I feel that I should speak on this particular motion. I have discussed this with several other people. The elected members receive a higher indemnity than the appointed members, and part of this is to cover travel expenses. The people whom we represent feel --I have had this thrown up to me several times both in the campaign when I was running for election and since then when I have been visiting the settlements --they feel that $5,000 is a lot of money for what we do. They say, "You only go and sit there for three weeks twice a year," and they say, "For this six weeks you get $5,000." True, this is a fair amount of money, but, as the other members have pointed out, it doesn't come anywhere near covering the cost of expenses if you want to travel at all in the constituency, the cost of living here while we are at the Council session and the loss of time from business, and I have come to the conclusion that I would much rather see the indemnity paid to the elected members be lower as a stipend, and have travel and living expenses while at Council sessions, and I think this would be a much more fair way of working out the situation.

I don't have to expend nearly the amount of money to travel in my constituency as the members from the Arctic, but at the same time if I made a trip twice a year to each of the settlements, it would cost me $5,000. To try and get government charters to take you along--they feel since you are supposed to be paying your own way, it is your responsibility to get around the communities. It is quite impossible sometimes to go along on a charter, even when there is room. I feel if we were on expenses and the orders came down from above to make space available for the members when they have the room, then the expenses certainly would be down to a minimum. I don't think it would mean that much change in the actual overall cost to the Federal Government for our indemnity, living and travelling expenses.

I would like to see a change in the motion, but I will support the motion as it stands.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Just before Mr. Simonie winds up: This is a subject that I feel very, very strongly about, and I think it is my duty and responsibility to speak to you at this time on it, and to remind you of your role under the Northwest Territories Act in this particular field, to remind you that you are members of Council and legislators and not administrators and ombudsmen. I think you must realize that you don't work for the Government, and that this is your strength. This is the strength and always has been the strength of the Council of the Northwest Territories, and the people of the Northwest Territories feel that you are a part of them. They feel that you are a part of the community or the constituency that you represent, and they will only feel this as long as the role of the legislators is a part-time position, but I warn you about trying to bring in a regulation to change this which makes the role of the Council member a full-time job, because, if you do this, I fear you will only be looked upon then by the people of the Northwest Territories as another arm, another vehicle, of the Government. This would be a very, very serious mistake. I think that we can address ourselves to the question of the proper remuneration for what you do as legislators and councillors. You should never have to spend any more than two months in the capital at legislative meetings of this Council. Therefore, the indemnity for all of you should be the same. I am speaking now of the elected members. It would be a very, very grave mistake, believe me, if you tried to make fish of one and fowl of the other. There is no government that I know of in the western world that has ever been successful in such an attempt. All of you are equal and each of you is as important as the other. If you try to pay one, no matter how it may seem to you, how unfair it is for the man to be sitting at the captial site or across the lake who doesn't have as many expenses as the other, you will not solve it, nor will you improve the situation by giving one a higher indemnity than the other.

I again repeat that your strength is in your all being equal and on the same basis. I cannot change the position that I took when I was a member of Council on this very same platform back in 1965 when Mr. Parker then was Mayor of this town and was the moderator at a session when all the Council members were interviewed by the press and public, and I said there at that time, that I thought Council members should get $8,000. I think if you address yourselves (1) to your stipend, and (2) that you work some system, or you approach it from the point of view of some system, of assistance in allowing you to travel, then you are on the right track. I have tried as Commissioner, and so has Mr. Parker, as Deputy Commissioner, in each and every tour we take, regardless of where it is throughout the Northwest Territories, to always go and pick up a Council member no matter how inconvenient and sometimes embarrassing it may be to have the Council member see some of the mistakes we might have made. Despite that fact, we carry

him through free of charge and I have never yet failed to pick up the room or expenses of that Council member, either by the Government or out of my own pocket, to demonstrate to you how much we recognize the difficulty of travelling, and I shall continue to do that.

We will do anything we can to assist you. You know we have worked out an arrangement and we will continue to work out arrangements with other carriers in the North to provide you with a pass so that you can travel under no obligation to that airline over others, but to assist you in your travel. I feel I have to speak out very strongly on this and warn you very much against attempting to make the position of a councillor of the Northwest Territories or a legislator a full-time position. Whether you choose to do that in your own particular realm--that is up to you, but you will destry the very thing that you are attempting to build.

I apologize for throwing myself into this, but we should think very, very seriously of this. This is not what the motion says. I think the motion is a very clearly worded one, and there is only one last thing that is missing from it, but I assure you that I personally will put this forward and that is that you should have assistance in visiting your constituency for a reasonable amount of time, not as government men, but as members of the Council of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Simonie, you have the right to sum up the debate.

MR. SIMONIE: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. I am not asking for money. All I am asking is that a councillor should visit his constituents once in a while. I am not asking for a big raise for the councillors: all I am asking is a travelling account, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: All in favour?

Against, if any?

---Carried.

Mr. Simonie, No. 15.

Formal Motion No. 15: Transportation on Belcher Islands

MR. SIMONIE:

> WHEREAS conditions of life in the Belcher Islands are appalling, and
>
> WHEREAS transportation between North Camp and South Camp is dependent upon old and unreliable skidoos, and
>
> WHEREAS the residents of South Camp must travel 65 miles to the North Camp for all trading, and

WHEREAS the residents of Belcher Islands have virtually no income to permit them to buy new equipment,

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories request the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to provide a bombardier as soon as possible to be used at the discretion of the government representative.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Simonie, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories request the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to provide a bombardier as soon as possible to be used at the discretion of the government representative.

The motion is in order.

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, in the Belcher Islands--you will notice in tabled document No. 9--communities in the Belcher Islands are really cut off from other communities. Belcher Islands belongs to the Northwest Territories. The people down there, especially government representatives, have had difficulty travelling back and forth between South Camp and North Camp. In the North end of Belcher Islands there is a new school. There is a population of 118 at the north end of the Island, and 77 people in the south end of the Island. Therefore, government equipment has been used between these two settlements there, one skidoo. That machine has now been broken and one skidoo is not a very good picture for the government equipment.

If there is someone sick in the South Camp, they have to go to the North Camp, so therefore, I am asking for a bombardier. More than one machine should be used on transportation between South Camp and North Camp in the wintertime. That is the transportation that is needed in the Belcher Islands, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Ready to vote?

Radio Communication on Belcher Islands

MR. PRYDE: I would just like to ask a question of Mr. Simonie. I just wondered if there is radio contact between the North and South Camps and whether the route between is adequate for a bombardier.

THE COMMISSIONER: There is radio contact between the Belchers and Great Whale Cove, but it is spasmodic. It is not the best. It is sometimes 4 or 5 days before you can get in touch with them.

MR. PRYDE: Is that between the North and South Camps, or between the Belchers and the mainland?

THE COMMISSIONER: Belcher and the mainland.

MR. PRYDE: I am referring to the two camps which Mr. Simonie mentioned here, the North Camp with the population of 118, and the South Camp with the population of 77. Mr. Simonie has indicated that there are times when it may be necessary to transfer a person who is sick out of there, and I would certainly wish to support Mr. Simonie's motion that these people obtain a bombardier if they need a bombardier, but I just wondered where this bombardier would be stationed. Would it be based at the North Camp where the trading post is, I believe, or would it be based at the South Camp where the people from the settlement could be able to use it any time they needed it to go to the northern settlement, either to trade or to transport a sick person if necessary?

THE COMMISSIONER: I would think, Mr. Pryde, if Council supports, first of all, the idea of a bombardier, and the Department puts this in--I think the mechanics of this perhaps could be worked out by the community.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I have seconded the motion, Mr. Commissioner, because I believe that the Belcher Island situation has been neglected rather seriously and there is certainly a need for one. There didn't use to be two camps there at all, until the government built the South Camp and there I think the difficulties that have derived from this earlier decision are now part of their responsibility, and they should provide equipment in order to overcome the problems that have been raised. When I did research on that coast, I must say I learned that this was a very self-sufficient and proud group of people, the Belcher Islanders. They are not the sort of people who are going to sit back and look for things to be handed out to them, but they do have a very hard time to make a living, and there are some very serious problems which arise because of the difficulty of contact between these two places. I would assume that it would be at the South Camp that the bombardier would be placed, but I think this is a detail, as you point out, Mr. Commissioner, that can be worked out after the basic principle has been established by the motion which I am happy to second.

THE COMMISSIONER: Ready to vote?

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, between Belcher Islands and Great Whale River there is a distance of about 90 miles from coast to island, 90 miles distance to Belcher Islands from Great Whale. They cannot travel on the ice in the wintertime because the ice is in poor condition.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Simonie, I have to call you to order. You are now getting into your motion No. 16. I think you deal with this point next. This is transportation from Belcher to Great Whale. Could you hold your remarks on that for motion No. 16?

MR. SIMONIE: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the normal manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried.

Formal Motion No. 16: Boat for Belcher Islands Eskimo Co-operative

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner:

> WHEREAS the Belcher Islands are dependent on Great Whale River for incoming mail and supplies which are airlifted in, and
>
> WHEREAS weather conditions frequently make air travel impossible, and
>
> WHEREAS there is no other means of summer transportation between the two settlements and Great Whale River,
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories provide a peterhead boat to be operated by the Belcher Islands Eskimo Co-operative and that this boat be purchased through the Eskimo Loan Fund to be repaid by the Belcher Islands Eskimo Co-operative.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Simonie, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories provide a peterhead boat to be operated by the Belcher Islands Eskimo Co-operative, and that this boat be purchased through the Eskimo Loan Fund to be repaid by the Belcher Islands Eskimo Co-operative.

I think here we have got to put in "that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories make arrangements" because I don't control the Eskimo Loan Fund. I think the motion is a good one, and I will certainly do everything I can, Mr. Simonie, to bring it into being, but if we would just change it that way and say "make arrangements to provide", and then you go into how it is to be financed. Is that agreeable to you?

MR. SIMONIE: Yes, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Simonie, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories make arrangements to provide a peterhead boat to be operated by the Belcher Islands Eskimo Co-operative, and that this boat be purchased through the Eskimo Loan Fund to be repaid by the Belcher Islands Eskimo Co-operative.

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, in the Belcher Islands, the trouble with transportation: The co-operative has been established in the Belcher Islands, and they have written to me, the Belcher Islands Co-operative, and they have asked for a peterhead so they can travel between two Islands and also between the Island and Great Whale River in the summertime. Air transportation is not always available in the Belcher Islands and also supplies have been moving from Great Whale to Belcher Island, so therefore, they are asking for some large boat to be operated by the co-operative. They don't care how much the boat costs: the co-operative will pay so much a month. So therefore, they are asking for a loan from the

Eskimo Loan Fund so they can buy that boat in the near future.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Ready to vote?

All in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Formal Motion No. 17: Radio Communication on Belcher Islands

MR. SIMONIE: Motion No. 17.

> WHEREAS the Belcher Islands residents are located in two camps, North Camp and South Camp, which are 65 miles apart, and
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> WHEREAS there is no communication between the two camps, and
>
> WHEREAS services such as the school and the Hudson's Bay store are located at opposite ends of the Islands, making administration and providing health service difficult, and
>
> WHEREAS communication with Great Whale River 90 miles away is dependent upon infrequent aircraft,
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories request the Department of Transport to set up a radio station at the earliest possible time at the South Camp, of sufficient power to reach Great Whale River and intervening points easily.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Simonie, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories request the Department of Transport to set up a radio station at the earliest possible time at the South Camp, of sufficient power to reach Great Whale River and intervening points easily.

The motion is in order.

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, all I am asking for is a small radio for communication between the two islands because they are 90 miles apart and the Northwest Territories is not that easy a place to live in, in the wintertime especially. Sometimes you can travel from one place to another, but sometimes you can't travel from one place to another because of water conditions. This is radio communication that I am asking be established between two settlements. There should be one at North Camp and one at South Camp, so that they can reach each other in the wintertime. I asked before for transportation, the bombardier, so that an emergency call from the South Camp or North

Camp can be communicated by radio. This is all the motion means, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Mr. Commissioner, I am not just clear in my mind on this particular situation. We have passed two motions in regard to the Belcher Islands. The first one--we started off and passed a motion that they have a bombardier. Next we are passing a motion that they have a boat, and now we are asked to pass a motion that they have a radio. I don't quite understand the situation here. If these people are trappers, and the way they move about, do they stay in the settlement all the time in the wintertime, or are they out trapping? My conception is that to trap in the Arctic they travel fairly long distances away from the settlements, trapping white fox. To go into equipment of this type means you must have a heated garage to keep a bombardier in, or some way of keeping it warm. The boat would not have this problem, but in order to set up a radio station of any power to link these points you are going to have to have power plants, you are going to have to have men to maintain these sets to be of any possible use, and I would think that we are adding problems on problems here instead of trying to alleviate them. If you must put in power plants to maintain the bombardier and the radio stations--I don't know how these people travel up there, but I assume they travel with dogs most of the time, because of the food problem of feeding the dogs--they must have quite a problem getting fuel into these places. If a ship can't get in there in the summertime, then they are going to have to fly the fuel in to keep these things going, and I think the situation should be examined very carefully before we go ahead with any further equipment of this magnitude.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I just have one or two very brief comments in respect to the questions which have just been raised. I think it is fair to tell Mr. Fairbrother that the settlement does exist on hunting, trapping and crafts production, but it has been a real have-not setup there, and really what is being asked for is the provision of some very, very basic facilities. We are faced with two camps spread a distance apart with certain facilities in the northern one that aren't available to people in the southern one, and vice versa. The mover of these motions is trying to get these facilities put in by those people who normally put them in, so I think we could reassure the member that this sort of thing is not stepping beyond the bounds of reality. My other point is that I think the mover will be satisfied almost regardless of the agency that can be enticed to put in this radio set-up. I would suspect that Bell Telephone would be the agency, rather than the Department of Transport, and I am sure that Mr. Simonie will have no objection to whichever agency can be convinced to improve this service.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

We have now dealt with all of the motions with the exception of one, and that is motion No. 13, which has been laid over at the request of the mover until we deal with recommendation to Council No. 5.

Turning to the Orders of the Day, No. 6, tabling of documents.

ITEM 6: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

Tabling of Telegram from Residents of Eskimo Point

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to have tabled before the House the telegram which I received from Eskimo Point on the 28th of June, which was dated the 28th of June, and which I have already read out to Council.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Anything further?

Tabling of Wire Respecting Paving of Mackenzie Highway

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to table a wire respecting paving a section of pavement on the Mackenzie Highway.

Tabling of Letter from Canadian National Telecommunications Respecting Cost of Communications

Second, I would like to table a letter from the Canadian National Telegraphs relative to the cost of furnishing communications.

Tabling of Letter Respecting Hospital at Fort Simpson

MR. FAIRBROTHER: I would like to table a letter from the local council of Fort Simpson regarding the hospital at Fort Simpson.

Tabling of Information and Report Concerning Stipends and Allowances in Canadian Legislative Assemblies

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to table some information regarding stipends and allowances in the Canadian legislative assemblies and the report of the committee which considered allowances and salaries paid to Saskatchewan members.

THE COMMISSIONER: Anything further under item No. 6?

Item No. 7, Second Reading of Bills.

ITEM 7: SECOND READING OF BILLS

THE COMMISSIONER: Bill No. 16, an Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance.

Second Reading of Bill No. 16: An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to move that bill No. 16, an Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, be read for the second time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Would you explain the purpose basically?

MR. FAIRBROTHER: The purpose of this bill is to enact several amendments to the Liquor Ordinance for the following purposes:

(a) To permit a person under 21 years to consume liquor given to him by a parent or guardian in a private residence and to permit such a person to enter and remain in a licensed premises for the purpose of providing entertainment and to attend a banquet or reception for which a special licence has been issued;

(b) To repeal the obstruction offence contained in section 25;

(c) To permit a lower minimum penalty for the offence of supplying liquor illegally;

(d) To delete references to section 25.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Fairbrother, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that bill 16 be read for the second time.

Any discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the normal manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 17, Mr. Stewart.

Second Reading of Bill No. 17: An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to move second reading of bill No. 17, an Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance.

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the payment of up to $30 to a person who kills a grizzly bear that is endangering life or property upon delivery of the head and hide of the bear to a Game Officer.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Fairbrother, that bill 17 be read for the second time.

Any discussion?

Questions?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 18, Mr. Williamson.

Second Reading of Bill No. 18: An Ordinance to Amend the Vehicles Ordinance

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, I beg to move second reading of bill 18, an Ordinance to Amend the Vehicles Ordinance. The purpose of this bill is to repeal the schedule which sets out the fees prescribed under the Ordinance and to give the Commissioner power to make regulations setting fees.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that bill No. 18 be read for the second time. Any discussion?

Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

ITEM 8: COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE TO CONTINUE CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

Motion now for Council to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 5.

Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Pryde that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 5.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council is resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 5 with Mr. Trimble in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

---Luncheon adjournment

2.30 p.m.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will now come to order. Mr. Trimble?

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 5: An Ordinance to Amend the Child Welfare Ordinance

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to report that your committee has considered bill No. 5, an Ordinance to Amend the Child Welfare Ordinance, and this bill was passed and is now ready for third reading.

The following motion was passed during the deliberation of this bill in committee:

> That legislation be prepared deleting consideration of religious denomination from the Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Bill No. 17, an Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance. Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Air Marshal Campbell, that bill 17 be referred to committee of the whole.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council is resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 17 with Mr. Stewart in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will now come to order. Mr. Stewart?

Progress Report of Committee of the Whole

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, on bill 17 your committee wishes to report progress.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Bill No. 18, an Ordinance to Amend the Vehicles Ordinance. Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Dr. Barber, that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 18.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 18 with Mr. Williamson in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will now come to order. Mr. Williamson?

Progress Report of Committee of the Whole

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has considered bill No. 18, an Ordinance to Amend the Vehicles Ordinance, and begs to report progress.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 12, an Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance. Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Fairbrother, that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 12.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council is resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 12 with Mr. Pryde in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will now come to order. Mr. Pryde?

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, your ---

DR. BARBER: I believe the new procedure for reporting bills, whereby the chairman requires time to put his notes in order, is for him to report progress, and report the bill ready at a future time.

THE COMMISSIONER: I wouldn't want to be accused of putting words in his mouth.

Progress Report of Committee of the Whole

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, your committee met to consider bill NO. 12, an Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance, and I wish to report progress.

ITEM 9: COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL AND SESSIONAL PAPERS

THE COMMISSIONER: That completes item No. 8.

Moving on now to item No. 9, motion to resolve into committee of the whole to consider recommendations to Council and sessional papers. Recommendation to Council No. 1: Extension of the Otter Season. The next 5 items all deal with game. We will, however, only deal first with recommendation to Council No. 1.

Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of recommendation to Council No. 1. Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Dr. Barber.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council is resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of recommendation to Council No. 1 with Mr. Williamson in the chair.

Apparently Mr. Williamson is not here. We will stand this item down and deal with recommendations to Council Nos. 3, 4 and 5. These can be held together. Could I have a motion to resolve into committee of the whole for the consideration of recommendations to Council Nos. 3, Complimentary Hunting Licence; 4, Issuance of Tags for Polar Bear; and No. 5, Extension of Rights to Hunt Caribou by Resident Holders of Big Game Licences. Moved by Mr. Fairbrother, seconded by Air Marshal Campbell that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of recommendations to Council 3, 4 and 5.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of recommendations to Council 3, 4 and 5 with Mr. Stewart in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Stewart?

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Recommendation to Council No. 3: Complimentary Hunting Licence

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met and studied recommendations to Council Nos. 3, 4 and 5. The committee has accepted No. 3 as presented with the rider that the complimentary

licences will be restricted to the same rules and regulations as those issued to non-residents.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Stewart, does this mean that as the chairman of the committee reporting this, you are suggesting that the committee, after discussing this matter, has agreed that it wants a bill prepared that would enable the Commissioner to issue to a non-resident of the Northwest Territories the same licence as issued to a non-resident of the Northwest Territories without charging the fee? Is this correct?

MR. STEWART: This is correct, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much.

Mr. Stewart, you didn't have to come back. You have to deal with recommendations to Council Nos. 4 and 5. These were referred to your committee also.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Stewart?

Progress Report of Committee of the Whole

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met on recommendation to Council No. 4 and wishes to report progress.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Deputy Commissioner Parker, Orders of the Day.

Reading of the Orders of the Day, July 3, 1968.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Orders of the Day, July 3, 1968, 10.00 o'clock a.m., Yellowknife, N.W.T.

1. Questions and Returns

2. Oral Questions

3. Presenting Petitions

4. Notices of Motions

5. Motions

6. Tabling of Documents

7. Motions to Resolve into Committee of the Whole to Consider Bills after Second Reading:
   Bill 18, an Ordinance to Amend the Vehicles Ordinance

8. Motions to Resolve into Committee of the Whole to Continue Consideration of Recommendations to Council and Sessional Papers:

   Recommendation to Council No. 1,

   Recommendation to Council No. 4,

   Recommendation to Council No. 5,

Sessional Paper No. 1,

Sessional Paper No. 4,

Sessional Paper No. 5,

Recommendation to Council No. 6,

Sessional Paper No. 3

9. Reports of Committees on Bill 17, Bill 12

THE COMMISSIONER: The hour is now 5.30. Council stands adjourned until 10.00 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, July 3rd, 1968.

---Adjournment

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DEBATES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Wednesday, July 3, 1968

Published under the authority of the
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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1968

The Council of the Northwest Territories was convened in Yellowknife at 10.00 o'clock a.m., July 3, 1968, for the second session, 1968, this being the 37th session.

---Prayers

ITEM 1: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

THE COMMISSIONER: Turning to the Orders of the Day, item No. 1, questions and returns. I have here a telegram that I received yesterday from Mr. John MacDonald, Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, to the Attention of Commissioner Hodgson:

> I very much regret that due to circumstances which prevent my leaving Ottawa I will not be able to visit with Council as I had intended and as we had discussed earlier. This is a great disappointment to me as this would have been the first opportunity to visit with Council since my appointment as Deputy Minister and to renew old acquaintances and meet new members. Please convey my disappointment to the Council along with my best wishes for their deliberations. I hope I will be able to join them at the next session.
>
> (signed) John MacDonald, Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

In this connection I had issued an invitation to Mr. MacDonald to come up and meet both formally and informally with members of Council in the event that there were points of mutual interest that Council might wish to discuss with him. I would like to re-issue this invitation to him for the next session of Council, and perhaps suggest that he might like to bring his Assistant Deputy Minister with him in order that we may be able to discuss questions of mutual interest between the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Government of the Northwest Territories or the Council of the Northwest Territories.

Return: Tourist Facilities - Altex Corporation

On written questions, you will recall that at the last session of Council a subject was raised with reference to some difficulties that had been experienced, legislative difficulties that had been experienced, by a Mr. Larry Ferrill of Texas. Since that time there has been correspondence between Mr. Ferrill and the Federal Government, Mr. Ferrill and ourselves, and Mr. Ferrill and the various municipalities in which he has interests. One in particular is Fort Smith. Over and above this, there has been some correspondence sent out from our office to members of Council.

I had a meeting with Mr. Ferrill, and subsequently, on June the 17th, this letter was sent to our office:

> Dear Mr. Hodgson:
>
> I want to express the deep appreciation of my party and myself personally for the hospitality offered to us at Yellowknife. It is impossible to convey in words our vast regret at the circumstance that led to our being unable to appear. I want to express my personal gratitude also for the unfailing kindness and courtesy with which Altex has been received by territorial officers. May I ask you to inform the Territorial Council at the upcoming meeting of our feelings in this matter. It is apparent, in retrospect, that any difficulties which we had were the result of the lack of direct communication, with the confusion factor of my failure to comprehend the distinctions between Yellowknife and Ottawa. It is possible I will be in Yellowknife during the Council meeting and would like an opportunity to meet and thank the members personally. You may be aware by now that we are planning to build a large very modern motel combined with the usual facilities and restaurant on the banks of the Slave at Fort Smith. I will be able to submit to you these plans when I come to Yellowknife in early July. You have a big, wonderful land and it deserves the very best available. It can only be compared with Texas for size and beauty, and as a fellow Texan, I know you will agree.
>
> Respectfully yours,
>
> Larry Ferrill, Altex

The reference to "a fellow Texan" is that Governor Connally sent me a scroll making me a Texan. The Governor of Kentucky also made me an Honorary Colonel. I still don't outrank Air Marshal Campbell.

Really the essence of this is that this matter was raised, as you will recall, at the last Council, and we took quite a hammering on it, but I think after delving into it you will find that there was a lot off confusion, 90 per cent of it on Mr. Ferrill's side. Mr. Ferrill has apologized for this and has written this letter to this effect.

Return: R.C.M. Police Air Services

The second return I have today is with regard to a telegram that I received from the Solicitor General:

> Commissioner Lindsay drew to my attention to your letter of April 1st, 1968, regarding the Council resolution on RCMP air services. Events here have prevented me from giving thorough study to cost factors and related matters.
>
> The subject will be further examined in the

near future and we will be in touch with you again.

Those are the only returns that I have this morning.

No. 2, oral questions.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I had a written question.

Construction of Road from Ingraham Trail to Yellowknife Indian Village

At the 36th session of Council, $25,000 was allotted for the construction this summer of one half of the 7-mile road from the Ingraham Trail to the Indian Village. My question is: when will construction begin?

THE COMMISSIONER: At the moment there are discussions between ourselves and the Engineering Division of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on this subject; and there are three types of roads that we have had under consideration. Last night I wrote a note to Mr. Parker asking him to discuss this matter with the appropriate authorities and to proceed with the type of trail, inasmuch as it will be of a coast-trail variety--this is what we can put in with the money that was allocated. There were three types under consideration, and for the use of the road we feel that the minimum requirements are all that can be put in at this time. This, of course, we feel would cost $50,000. I would think, therefore, that as soon as Mr. Parker has a chance to get to it, he can institute arrangements with the Department, and it should get underway in August.

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, under item No. 2, Oral Questions.

ITEM 2: ORAL QUESTIONS

THE COMMISSIONER: Is there anything else under item No. 1?

Item No. 2, Dr. Barber.

Rumour of Motion Requesting Resignation of Minister

DR. BARBER: I heard a rumour this morning that a report is circulating in the Ottawa newspapers that this Council has passed a motion asking for the resignation of the Minister. Is this rumour valid?

THE COMMISSIONER: I have had discussions this morning on this subject in which there was supposed to be, or it was alleged that, a motion was presented to this Council calling for the resignation of the Minister of Northern Affairs, Mr. Arthur Laing; and I have advised that so such motion could have been considered because no such motion was ever presented and to my knowledge there has been no indication given in Council by any member of Council to the effect that they intend to present such a motion. I have categorically denied any such release or article that has appeared in the Ottawa papers. However, not having seen the Ottawa paper and not having heard what is on the station, it is very difficult to know what you are speaking about;

but on the specific point that you raised--you know as well as I do, all members of Council, that no such motion was offered by any member of Council and no such motion, therefore, has been considered.

Any other oral questions?

Examinations for Chauffeurs and Operators Licences

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, several sessions ago when we were discussing the Vehicles Ordinance, I at that time requested that a special examination be set up distinctly for a chauffeur's licence as compared to an operator's licence, and I wish at this time to enquire whether the Commissioner has made any move to institute such an examination.

THE COMMISSIONER: The matter has been under discussion and I think that it is in the Vehicles Ordinance which will be before you later on this morning.

MR. PRYDE: Thank you, sir. I will check that more closely. I do believe when I checked it yesterday that it was not so.

THE COMMISSIONER: I see. I am afraid my memory is starting to fail me in my old age. With so many things on, I can't remember all the details, but I am sure this was discussed in our legislative planning committee, and that this question was on for discussion. Perhaps you might discuss the matter with the Deputy Commissioner at coffee.

Anything further under oral questions?

Next, No. 3, presenting petitions.

ITEM 4: NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Item No. 4, notices of motions.

Notice of Motion: Repeal of Subsection of Canada Mining Regulations Discouraging Foreign Investment

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Commissioner, to be moved on Thursday, July 4th:

> WHEREAS the Northwest Territories is in need of capital to properly develop its mineral resources, and
>
> WHEREAS Section 45 (5) of the Canada Mining Regulations has the effect of discouraging investments from abroad in the Northwest Territories in mineral resources, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner on behalf of this Council make requests from the relevant federal authorities to repeal subsection (5) of section 45 of the Mining Regulations.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further notices of motions?

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, I have a couple of notices of motions to be introduced on July 4th, 1968.

Notice of Motion: Provision of Contact Lenses for Outdoor Travellers

One will be a notice of motion for outdoor travellers being people who wear thick glasses to be put in contact lenses.

Notice of Motion: Teachers Assistants Program

The other one is:

> WHEREAS the teacher assistants program has been of great value in the schools,
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and Council continue this grant by application to the Federal Government for the necessary funds.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further notices of motions?

Notice of Motion: Imposition of a Tax upon Tobacco

MR. WILLIAMSON: I wish to give notice of motion to be introduced tomorrow, July the 4th, to the effect that:

> WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories has few internal sources of revenue, and
>
> WHEREAS the cost of our government, the Northwest Territories Government, that is, is rising enormously, and
>
> WHEREAS this situation needs even greater financial dependency upon the Federal Government just at the time when we are attempting to assert our self-sufficiency, and

WWHEREAS it is important that we demonstrate the willingness of the people of the Northwest Territories to pay for our self-sufficiency, now

THEREFORE I move that the Government of the Northwest Territories develop plans to impose a tax upon all forms of tobacco in line with most other countries and provinces, the percentage of this tax and the machinery for its administration to be the subject of an inquiry by the Northwest Territories financial administration and a recommendation to Council to be placed before the Council of the North-west Territories at the next session.

Notice of Motion: Regional Fire Marshal for Central Arctic

I would also give notice of a motion to the effect that the Commissioner try to arrange for the regional fire marshal for the Central Arctic to be appointed this summer and as soon as possible, so that the man can begin without delay on the series of settlement visits which must be made.

Notice of Motion: Kissarvik Co-operative at Rankin Inlet

I also have a notice of motion to the effect that the Kissarvik Co-operative at Rankin Inlet be assisted in taking over the handling by consignment of the sale of carvings, sewing work, ceramic art, and legally available local meats on incorporation by the Federal Government.

Notice of Motion: Weather Reporting Service for Trans-Territorial Air Route

I would also like to present a notice of motion that the Commissioner call upon the D.O.T. to reorganize its existing construction, if any, so that it can establish as soon as possible a weather reporting ground-to-air radio station in an area halfway between Fort Reliance and Baker Lake and some area to the northwest of Dubawnt Lake, in order to enable as quickly as possible safe flying on the trans-territorial lateral aviation route taking in the settlements of the Central Arctic.

Notice of Motion: Radiotelephone Communication with Kakisa Lake

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice of motion for Friday, July the 5th. This motion will be in regard to establishing a radio-telephone communication with Kakisa Lake.

Notice of Motion: Amendment of Rules of Council Regarding Motions

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice of motion to be placed before Council to-morrow, July the 4th.

WHEREAS Council at its 36th session adopted a motion that rule 15 of the Rules of Council be amended to permit a member to introduce new material in reply to points raised in debate by other members, now

THEREFORE I move that rule 15 be amended by deleting the words "but then he shall not introduce any new matter" immediately following the words "this quoted" or "this understood."

Notice of Motion: Speed Limit on Highway System

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice of a motion to be introduced on July 4th regarding the speed limit on the Northwest Territories highway system.

Notice of Motion: Amendment of N.W.T. Act

Secondly, I wish to give notice of motion to be introduced tomorrow regarding a Territorial Act amendment to be made.

Notice of Motion: Affirmation of Support for the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Thirdly, Mr. Commissioner, I feel that the matter of the rumour circulating about our feeling towards the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is an extremely important matter and one which can cause or could cause considerable embarrassment both to this Government and to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and I would like to give notice of a motion affirming the support of this Council for the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

If you think this is of sufficient importance to be debated at this time, I would consider having you ask Council to amend the rules and permit the debate to take place at this time. Otherwise, this motion will be made tomorrow.

THE COMMISSIONER: I will deal with the first two matters under item 4, notices of motion, and the third item I would suggest you raise again under motions and ask for the unanimous consent of Council. My own advice on the matter is, however, that I have yet not seen, nor, do I think , has anyone else, the alleged press release, or what is written in the Ottawa papers, nor have I heard the radio broadcasts. As far as I am concerned, I categorically deny that any such motion or any such statement of no confidence in the Minister was ever made in this House, nor was there any such motion presented. I may as well go a little further and say that as far as I am concerned on the matter, until such a motion is presented there is not too much I could do about it. However, it will be up to Council to decide whether they want to discuss such a motion under "Motions". I have full confidence in the Minister, and I have full confidence that this Council does too.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, on a matter of privilege, the ethics of this discussion: I think it would be improper for this Council to debate a motion dealing with the competence of the Minister. I believe we all have confidence in the Minister. In any case, I don't think it is a subject open to debate in this chanber, recognizing the status of this Council vis-a-vis the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

THE COMMISSIONER: Anything further under notices of motion?

Notice of Motion: Purchase of Radio Equipment for Use of Trappers in Remote Areas

MR. TRIMBLE: I wish to give notice that on July the 4th I will move a motion requesting that the Government of the Northwest Territories take the necessary steps to purchase at least 20 Humble P-12 transceivers as well as any base radio equipment that may be required and make the equipment available to the Game Management Service for loan to trappers intending to harvest remote trapping areas.

Notice of Motion: Payment of Fur Advances by Cash or Cheque

The second motion I wish to introduce on July the 4th is that the Government of the Northwest Territories seek means of making payment of fur advances to trappers wishing to ship their furs to outside markets in the form of cash or cheques.

Notice of Motion: Regional Trappers Conferences

My third notice of motion is that the Government of the Northwest Territories arrange for a regional trappers conference to be held in Aklavik during the month of June, 1969, as requested unanimously by the delegates attending the conference this year.

Notice of Motion: Studies to Establish Closing Date of White Fox Trapping Season

A fourth notice of motion, that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories undertake to carry out this coming winter any studies which may be necessary to establish a closing date which will ensure that the trapping of white fox can continue in the spring until the fur is no longer prime.

Notice of Motion: Beaver Zones and Quotas

A fifth notice of motion, that the present beaver zones and quotas in Mackenzie Delta group area be abolished, and that the members of the group be allowed the following quotas: (a) heads of households, 10 beaver, (b) single person, 5 beaver.

Notice of Motion: Sale of Caribou Meat by Holders of General Hunting Licences

Notice of motion No. 6, that the sale of caribou meat be permitted by the holders of general hunting licences to residences and institutions in the Northwest Territories.

All these motions will be moved on July the 4th.

THE COMMISSIONER: Anything further under notices of motion?

Item No. 5, motions.

ITEM 5: MOTIONS

Formal Motion No. 18: Design Competition for Capital Complex

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, motion No. 18.

WHEREAS a well-planned, well designed capital complex has contributed to the prestige, morale, motivation, pride of nations, states and provinces, and

WHEREAS certain provinces of Canada have legislative assemblies of credit, and

WHEREAS a capital of the Northwest Territories has been established, and

WHEREAS the opportunity now exists whereby the N.W.T. can be provided with a credible capital complex, and

WHEREAS the other alternative is to continue meeting government facility requirements on a makeshift or temporary arrangement, the result in 20 years will be obvious, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner and the Government be requested to:

1) institute a design competition for a "Quality Design" capital complex,

2) establish the time scale to be such that the selected design be made available and published well in advance of the N.W.T. Centennial date, i.e., June 23, 1970.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Air Marshal Campbell, seconded by Mr. Fairbrother.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, in the written version of the motion there is a third section.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, there is no paragraph 3 included in my motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: You read points 1 and 2, but no 3.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: That is right, Mr. Commissioner, but I have not presented a motion that includes a paragraph 3.

THE COMMISSIONER: The motion as moved by Air Marshal Campbell is that the Commissioner and the Government be requested to 1) institute a design competition for a "Quality Design" capital complex; 2) establish the time scale to be such that the selected design be made available and published well in advance of

the N.W.T. centennial date, i.e., June 23, 1970.

The motion is in order. Ready to vote?

All those in favour?

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 4, Mr. Pryde.

Formal Motion No. 4: Sports Hunting of Polar Bear

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner:

> WHEREAS the sports hunting of polar bear is not presently legal in the N.W.T., and
>
> WHEREAS legalization of such hunting under the present quota system would bring a manifold increase in income to the holders of General Hunting Licences in bear-hunting regions of the N.W.T., now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner instruct the Legal Adviser to present an amendment to the Game Ordinance at this session of Council, to permit the holder of a valid General Hunting Licence who has obtained an individual bear quota from within the regional bear quota set for his area, to sell or dispose of said individual bear quota, if he so wishes, to any other holder or non-holder of a General Hunting Licence.

THE COMMISSIONER: The motion as moved by Mr. Pryde on this motion, under rule 40 of the Rules of Council: Whenever the Commissioner is of the opinion that a motion offered to Council is contrary to the rules or privilege of Council, he shall inform the Council immediately or may reserve his decision and the question shall not be put before a decision on the motion is given. In this instance here, I wish to reserve my decision on the matter and will, therefore, stand the motion down until I have had the opportunity to think it through and discuss it with the other members of our staff before making a decision.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, could I suggest that this could be discussed in committee of the whole with the Game Management present?

THE COMMISSIONER: I appreciate your advice, but I have made my statement on it and I think it will have to stand until I give you a decision on it.

Motion No. 5: Mr. Pryde, I would ask you to stand this down if you would, Mr. Pryde, until I have had

a chance to think it out and to discuss this one also. If you wish to present it, you can; but I am just telling you ahead of time that I will stand it down.

MR. PRYDE: I will stand it down until tomorrow, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Motion No. 6.

MR. PRYDE: I take it, sir, you won't allow this one.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is right.

Formal Motion No. 6: Sale of Caribou Meat to Local Institutions

MR. PRYDE:

> WHEREAS the sale of caribou meat to a person other than the holder of a General Hunting Licence is not presently legal, and
>
> WHEREAS indigenous people who are residing in various institutions in the N.W.T. are legally allowed to purchase and consume caribou meat, and
>
> WHEREAS the residents of such institutions welcome their accustomed meat as an item of daily diet, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that section 16, subsection (3) be amended to read:
>
> The holder of a General Hunting Licence may buy, sell, or barter caribou meat from or to a person who is entitled to hold a General Hunting Licence, or to a school, hostel or nursing station in the N.W.T. for consumption on the premises.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I second the motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: I will also invoke rule No. 40 on this and reserve my decision on it until I have had a chance to think about it.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, may I enquire whether the Commissioner has the right to do this, or whether this right should belong to the Council?

THE COMMISSIONER: The Commissioner has the right under section 40. I just read it to you, under these rules. I will give you a decision on it, but I will have to think this out. This is a very significant change and, as you can appreciate, I have to think it through as to what my decision will be. Any law that we pass here has to be approved--I

should not say "has to be approved"--but can be upset by the Governor General in Council, and I do not propose that we should make a hasty decision until it has been properly thought out. I am not going to argue it with you. That is the authority the Commissioner has under the Rules of Council, and that is my decision on this.

I reserve my decision until I have had time to think it out, and then I will give you a decision on the motion.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of privilege, sir, I wonder if it is not better for this to be debated as a motion, and then if it is defeated, that will be the end of it. I am not sure that this is correct, to stand down a motion because the Commissioner himself does not like it.

THE COMMISSIONER: I have just told you I am not going to argue with you about it. I have the prerogative to do such a thing under section 40 and I referred you to section 40 of these Rules, and I will give you an answer on it.

Motion No. 19, Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, before we go on to No. 19, have we dealt with No. 5?

THE COMMISSIONER: This has been withdrawn until tomorrow, or stood down until tomorrow.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of privilege, may I inquire in what way motion No. 5 is contrary to the rules and privileges of the Council?

THE COMMISSIONER: I didn't say it was. You said you would stand it down until tomorrow.

MR. PRYDE: Under duress, sir. I beg your pardon, I am referring to motion No. 6.

THE COMMISSIONER: I was going to ask that somebody take this gavel off here. This is what is making people think they are under duress. Until I have made my decision, I am not going to discuss the matter any further. I have given you my ruling on it, and that is it. May I suggest you let well enough alone.

The next item is motion No. 19. Mr. Searle, you have the floor.

Formal Motion No. 19: Housing Study

MR. SEARLE:

> WHEREAS at the 36th session of Council a motion was passed, being motion No. 26, requesting a study of housing in the N.W.T., now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner, on behalf of the Council, approach the

relevant federal authorities and ask that the housing study contemplated by motion No. 26 passed at the 36th session of Council, be undertaken pursuant to the provisions of part V of the National Housing Act.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Chief Tetlichi, that the Commissioner, on behalf of the Council, approach the relevant federal authorities and ask that the housing study contemplated by motion No. 26 passed at the 36th session of Council, be undertaken pursuant to the provisions of part V of the National Housing Act.

Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Chief Tetlichi. The motion is in order. Proceed, Mr. Searle.

MR. SEARLE: Sir, I don't think I probably need to speak at very great length on this. We passed a motion No. 26 at the last session of Council which went into all aspects of housing including design, funding and the type of housing enjoyed by various segments of the public, and asked for a study of all these areas so that basically everybody in the North, hopefully, could have the same availability to housing.

The study requested is so elaborate and requires so many experts that really I didn't expect the territorial government on its own initiative to do very much about it, certainly by this session, but on discussing the matter further with people in the housing business, part V of the National Housing Act was brought to my attention, and it seems that simply by making a request to the responsible Minister for a study under part V by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, that which was requested last session in Motion 26 could be done with no cost to this Government, and through the use of the assistance of CMHC.

That is the background and that is my position in support of the motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

Question?

Those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Contrary, if any?

---Carried

Next is motion No. 20.

Formal Motion No. 20: Hudson Bay Shipping Route

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner:

WHEREAS this year the whole of the Hudson Bay shipping route has been free of ice since the very beginning of July, and

WHEREAS last autumn this route was navigable for five weeks after the official close-down of the navigation season, and

WHEREAS all of Canada, particularly the western part, is suffering economically from the problems of the St. Lawrence Seaway, and

WHEREAS the opening of this Hudson Bay sea route for a longer and more realistic period would certainly benefit the whole Hudson Bay area, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner call upon the Federal Government to make all the moves necessary to enable navigation in the Hudson Bay from the first open water along the sea route from the Atlantic to the midwestern port of Churchill to the point where ice conditions in the late fall are considered, without special ice-breaking aids, to be hazardous; and not, as at present, seriously limited in time by regulations, losing the Hudson Bay area and Western Canada many weeks of very valuable navigation.

THE COMMISSIONER: Before the motion is seconded, may I ask if what you are suggesting here is that there is an 89-day shipping season, correct--according to Lloyds of London or the insurance companies--and you are suggesting here that the Commissioner call on the Government to make the necessary moves so that the Government would--or that navigation would--take place in Hudson Bay as long as there is open water, regardless of the fact that, in other words, they would operate without insurance. Is that what you are suggesting?

MR. WILLIAMSON: Embedded in this motion, sir, is the suggestion that the Government itself might wish to encourage the insurance companies to expand the period of insurability by demonstrating their own confidence in the sea route. This idea is embedded herein. First of all, the Government itself recognizes that navigation can be extended long after the insurable period and they might, on behalf of Canada, enter negotiations with the maritime insurance companies to permit a longer period of insurance, because at the moment there is a long delay, a long gap when we would still have navigation.

THE COMMISSIONER: Usually, Mr. Williamson, your motions are very much in detail and we are well spelled out. You will appreciate that here you don't mention any of this at all. This is why I wondered what you had in mind. Mr. Gibson raised this very same question, only from a different point of view, in his opening address, when he said

that the Government should consider insuring or underwriting insurance for people navigating in the North. Now, your motion didn't mention any of this at all, and this is why I asked you to expand on it. Is there a seconder to the motion?

MR. GIBSON: I will second it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Gibson, "I move that the Commissioner call upon the Federal Government to make all the moves necessary to enable navigation in the Hudson Bay down the first open water along the sea route from the Atlantic to the midwestern port of Churchill to the point where ice conditions in the late fall are considered, without special ice-breaking aids, to be hazardous, and not, as at present, seriously limited in time by regulations, losing the Hudson Bay area and Western Canada many weeks of very valuable navigation."

Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and it is in order. Mr. Williamson, you have the floor.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, the reason that I have expressed this motion in this general sort of way, although I would prefer to be more specific usually, is that the complexities of maritime insurance are so great. Therefore, I think this motion should give you and the Federal Government all the room possible, by simply saying that the Commissioner should call upon the Federal Government to make "all the moves necessary". This would involve negotiation with the maritime insurance companies, this would involve the Department of Transport, this would probably involve even the Department of External Affairs, and certainly the Canadian Transport Commission. All of these are undoubtedly in what I have to say here, but the submission is of sufficient breadth that people can see what they can do without being tied down.

This problem affects the Central Arctic quite directly, and it may indeed affect other parts of the North-west Territories, in that supplies which could come through the port of Churchill cost-landed in Yellow-knife, having gone through the western part of Canada, would be less than those which come all the way from the St. Lawrence Seaway area.

It has been a source of great frustration and irri-tation for people for whom Churchill is a place of some significance, to see open water stretching for weeks ahead of the time when ships could come in, and in these more recent years, for ships to be required to clear the Bay with still no indication of ice. Someone more knowledgeable on meteoro-logical trends than I can observe on the present era, but it does seem that the freeze-up in Hudson Bay is getting later, and certainly this year it would seem that the break-up is a little earlier out in the Bay than on the coast.

I received this information only two days ago, that the aircraft passing over Hudson Bay, some of them doing ice patrol work and some hauling oil, have

observed that the sea route is now completely open, and today is July the 3rd, and it is going to be some weeks before the first ships are allowed in, and in the process some considerable loss accrues to Canada.

Mr. Commissioner, we can't afford this kind of loss. We have shown in this Council our confidence in the use of northern sea routes to improve the economy of the whole of the country, particularly the North. Hudson Bay, on which littoral the Central Arctic is established, is one of the most important and well established sea routes in Canada. In fact, it was important before 1670, and we have some good reasons here for showing our confidence and not wasting navigation time, as is happening at the moment. If the Government could negotiate with the insurance people to extend the navigation period in Hudson Bay, it would not only benefit the Northwest Territories: it would benefit the rest of the country, and I believe, therefore, that the Council of the Northwest Territories would be doing a favour to the rest of the country by calling for this extension of the navigation period.

MR. GIBSON: I feel that the mover of this motion moved it and I seconded it only to expedite the movement this year on account of this Seaway strike. Is that not right, Mr. Mover?

MR. WILLIAMSON: That is right.

MR. GIBSON: And I do not think the full intent of the thoughts by the mover in this motion--I think it might be wise for us tomorrow to bring in another motion and, had we done this a year or two sooner, we would be in a position now to handle this strike. As you know, Mr. Commissioner, ships are hardly like taxicabs, where you wave a finger of one passenger on a street. They are very, very costly, Mr. Mover, too, and I doubt if there is one ship that would have to be diverted. I don't see that we are going to get much. It shows our intent. It is a good thing to send this. It will further the thoughts of the Government in going and providing this insurance. I am very happy to second the motion, and I would like to see the member for that district get in and do this sort of thing. I think it should be sent on to the Minister of Transport. I am quite sure we can't expect him to change ships very fast to get them there this time, but I appreciate the thought.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, desirable as it may be from a national point of view, to keep open the sea route to Churchill, it seems to me that it is a matter which is out of the purview of this Council, I would only like to read to you an extract from a statement of one of the movers or seconders of the motion in the address in reply to your Address:

> Let us not waste any time at all on things that we are not in complete control of unless we can get complete

control, because a man who spends any time worrying about a thing he cannot do and has complete control over, is wasting his time completely; and there is more than enough before this Council is given more power to do other things, about the things we have control over.

MR. GIBSON: I retract my statement.

THE COMMISSIONER: It seems to me, Mr. Gibson, that you are right. A couple of sessions ago, maybe, we should have done away with the whole report and then nobody could come back at you.

MR. GIBSON: That is what they do, mark it down in that verbatim stuff. I am not paying any $30 a year to put my foot in their mouths.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am afraid the Commissioner in a case like this is in the hands of Council. I was sure when I read the motion that everything that was intended was not in it. There is nothing intended to be hidden in this, but in putting it together there were several points that weren't in. Now, all I can do is pass on the suggestions to the appropriate authorities and leave it to them. I realize that I shook up the last mover of a motion on the fact that I merely asked him to give me a couple of days to look at his motion, and I didn't want to shake up the other side of the Table on the same morning. At any rate, Mr. Williamson, unless somebody else wishes to speak on this motion, you may close the debate.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Well, Mr. Commissioner, I thought it was timely, while the rest of the country is so worried about its economy because of the tie-up in the St. Lawrence, for this Council to show that there are viable alternatives in the North. Certainly it may not be possible to do anything immediately, but this is the right moment to alert the country about the possibilities of transportation in the North, and there might be just a possibility of something being done.

On the question of my noble seconder bringing up something over which we have no control, this, I think, is essential as part of our responsibility in a growing government, to go beyond that which we have responsibility for now, reaching to that which we shall have responsibility for, if we have the right feeling for the North. I am proud to say that my seconder has already done that. Does he have control over the ice in the Northwest Passage? Did this stop him from going ahead with the Gibson Grinder? We have to reach beyond what we control now if we have a responsible purview to the future. I back what my seconder said, Mr. Commissioner, and I hope this motion can be of some value for the opening up of transportation in the North.

THE COMMISSIONER: All those in favour?

Against, if any?

---Carried

Might I suggest to the members that on some of these motions it would be awfully nice if we remembered--I said this at the opening of Council--if we directed some of them at the M.P. I am sure he would love to have some of this directed to him to take up, just to be brought into the picture on a lot of these things. I am afraid that your Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner go out of here some days with an awfully sore back with lots of work, wondering how we are ever going to get it all done, and some of these, I think, would be very good things to pass on to him. Remember the old Biblical saying, "Render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's and unto God that which is God's." Mr. Gibson says it will mean a different point of view, but there are two functions here. There is the Council of the Northwest Territories, and the Government of Canada. I can't remember in the last 6 sessions when we ever directed a resolution towards our M.P., and I think that we should think about this and make better use of him.

Motion No. 21, Mr. Williamson.

Formal Motion No. 21: Public Service
Pay Incentive for Fluency in Indigenous Languages

MR. WILLIAMSON:

WHEREAS 60 per cent of the population of the of the N.W.T. is indigenous and speaks languages other than English, and

WHEREAS any government officer working in daily contact with the indigenous population of the N.W.T., and who speaks their language, is more effective, efficient, and valuable to the Government in this work, and

WHEREAS this principle has been recognized by the Federal Government insofar as the speaking of French and English is concerned, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner seek means of building into the N.W.T. public service personnel policies, a system of indigenous language skill pay incentives, and that the Commissioner report back to the Council on the inquiries, planning and possible inception of this scheme by the next session.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Simonie, that the Commissioner seek means of building into the N.W.T. public service personnel policies, a system of indigenous language skill pay incentives and that the Commissioner report back to the Council on the inquiries, planning and possible inception of this scheme by the next session.

I can only say that I accept this motion as advice. I recognize the matter and also the situation that is prevalent in Canada, the fact that we are a two-language nation. I repeat that, that we are a two-language nation. Now, there are other languages spoken in this country of ours, this nation of ours--I suppose if you added them up you would probably come to 150. I can't for the life of me give any undertaking that I could ever even have thought this thing through by the next session of Council, because it is a very involved situation, and the only thing I could do is accept this as advice. With that decision, that I will accept the motion, Mr. Williamson, you have the floor.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Officially, we are a two-language nation in federal terms. We have now accepted English and French. As you point out, Mr. Commissioner, there are many other people who speak many other languages. I think sometimes people are mistaken when they talk about two races, as between English and French. Races are a different thing altogether. The two founding races of Canada are the Eskimos and the Indians, and the Indians were here even longer than the Eskimo. The indigenous population has been in Canada, amongst the Eskimo, for at least 5,000 years, amongst the Indians for over 25,000 years. In the Northwest Territories, where 60 per cent of the population, well over half of the population, is either Indian or Eskimo, I believe that without setting up any official status beyond the official language that we already have, we can, at an administrative level, make our civil servants more effective, make the lives of the people with whom they are working more satisfactory, by providing the pay incentives to people who are working daily with the Eskimos and the Indians, to learn to speak their language or, if they already know it, to be rewarded accordingly.

I would therefore with great respect, Mr. Commissioner, regard the question of official languages in Canada as a whole as something of a red herring within the context of the internal organization of our public service in the Northwest Territories. As I pointed out, the Federal Government has recognized--and the rest of the country--that a person who is--bilingual, speaking English and French, and whose bilingualism makes him more effective in his daily work, is a more worthwhile employee to the Government and so should be paid accordingly. At the same time, people are given more incentive to learn, and it simply improves the quality of the public service and improves the quality of life for people upon whom the public service impinges.

All that I am asking, therefore, is that there be some consideration given to an internal administrative arrangement -- not any formal status-giving, if this is what worries people, to any one of the languages in the Northwest Territories. I would like to think that this will also be an incentive for Eskimo people and Indian people to be employed by the public service of the Northwest Territories.

We have to look around us anywhere we go in the North, and we will see that the man who speaks Eskimo or speaks one of the Indian languages is a much more effective man on the job, and the Government is getting more good from his work. It is worth paying for, and I think we will have a happier society if we have this close understanding and easy, much more efficient relationship between the public servant and the people he is working with daily. I think it would be money very well invested in terms of simple efficiency, all aside from pride and respect which I think is very important for the survival of the indigenous population under the impact of the devaluing trend upon the cultures of the Northwest Territories brought by the societies from the South.

So that both socially, administratively, and financially in the daily lives of the people, there is some worth in our seriously considering this proposal, and I call upon Council to give it all the support possible.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I very strongly wish to support this motion of Mr. Williamson's. This is the type of motion which is not complex. It merely asks that we do our best to encourage people to learn one of the native languages in the Northwest Territories. I don't think that is too hard. All we are being asked here is to provide a series of pay incentives so that people who do take it upon themselves to learn a language other than their own in the Northwest Territories will be paid for it.

Mr. Commissioner, I think we can take as an example the companies and the people now living in the North, and see how they are doing it. We could look first at the Hudson's Bay Company. When I joined the Hudson's Bay Company 13 years ago, one part of our job there was to learn the Indian or Eskimo language, and we were reviewed four times yearly, and part of our progress report depended on our ability or non-ability to speak the native language of the region into which we had been posted. This is part of the Hudson's Bay Company's policy, and it is part of the unwritten policy that the managers and clerks of the company who speak the Eskimo or Indian languages are better men for it. They are more understanding of the people with whom they are trading. They are more understanding of their culture, their background, their families; in other words, the Hudson's Bay men who learn Eskimo or Indian know the Eskimos or Indians not merely as a race, but as people, and as individuals.

It has always been the policy of the company in the North to impress upon managers, especially the managers who are in charge of clerks, that they should teach and imbue the young men with the desire to learn the

native language. Is this Government any less willing or less able than the Hudson's Bay Company?

Let us turn again to the missionaries. Of the missionaries in the North, I know of no one who has not made an attempt to some degree to learn the native language. These are the people who spend their lives in the North, these are the people who are most willing to spend their lives in the North, and these are the people who get the most satisfaction out of the North because the North to them is not a lonely land; it is a land peopled by friendly people. The only barrier at the present time is the language barrier. If you live amongst Eskimos and can't speak Eskimo, undoubtedly you would feel lonely. When you live among them and speak the language, it is just like living anywhere else in the world: there is nothing to it.

I therefore say that if the missionaries and Hudson's Bay men can be encouraged to learn the language of the region in which they are living, that we in turn as a government, most responsible for administrating to these people, should at least make an effort in our own civil service.

We can't force people to learn a language. The ability to learn a language lies mainly in the ability of the individual. If he wants to learn a language and likes the people enough to want to communicate with them, he will; but we should certainly have incentives to encourage this. It is not complex at all. With the greatest of respect, I suggest that there is no complexity in this whatsoever. We can build into our system a percentage of pay of some form of bonus for those people according to their degree or ability with the native language, and I say that any person who can speak the native language knows the people, and the only way to know them is through their language; and if one cannot speak their language, he can spend 100 years in the North, and he will never know the people--but let a man take an interest in the language, and he doesn't merely learn words: he learns the life of the people, their entire culture, how they think and how they feel, which is even more important, and this is what we should encourage, sir.

I therefore wish to say again that this entire Council should support this motion of Mr. Williamson, because it is a good motion and the right one.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

MR. GIBSON: I would very much like to support that motion too. When I first heard it, my first impression was that there was such a small minority that more money spent on teaching them English would be better, but after hearing Mr. Pryde speak, I know perfectly well that a person couldn't teach me French unless they knew some English. I just know that. To communicate and tell me when to sit down, and to teach me French, they would have to be able to speak English, so I do feel that our teachers in particular should get in and be paid a bonus because they would be more efficient teacher; and going into the other aspects, I am quite sure too that when it comes to the health field, it would help a lot too, with visiting nurses going around to talk to a mother. I don't for the life of me see how a person who cannot communicate with every patient who is dumb--and if the mother were dumb and deaf too--I rather think you have brought up a very, very valid point. There is only one way to get them to do it, and that is pay them $200 or $300 a month when they become proficient and speaking the language. You will need it, I would think, for the next 50 years at least. They won't be speaking English for under 50 years, all of them, I don't think--another generation at least--so I support the motion very, very strongly.

THE COMMISSIONER: You know and I know that no one is going to go against this motion. It is the kind of motion that has the support of everybody, whether on the Council or not, but I point out this simple fact to you: that the motion says we report back "on the inquiries, planning and possible inception of this scheme by the next session" I am telling you right now, there isn't going to be any report other than what we are looking at. This is a very complex question because we are not only talking about the eastern Eskimo, in which Mr. Williamson is very fluent, and the western Eskimo, in which Mr. Pryde is very fluent. In fact, I think Mr. Pryde is the only one I know who can speak both the western and the eastern. There are 11 different groups of Indians, from what my recollection is, in the Northwest Territories; and if we are going to do any possible planning, it seems that we have to provide some system of teaching them. My only point is: we will take this as advice, but I doubt very much if we could do anything with it for the next year or two. That is all I have got to say about it; if I was sitting down there as a Council Member, I would vote with both hands and both feet. Now, remember, having said that--don't misunderstand me, but I believe in talking straight to you. There are some things we can do before the next session, and there are some things we cannot. Unfortunately, this is just one of those that will come as quickly as we can get to it.

Mr. Williamson? Mr. Trimble, you have the floor.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I rise to support the motion. I think the points have been made, particularly that teachers and government personnel

whose main purpose in going north is for the assistance and help of the indigenous people could do a much better job if they had some knowledge of the indigenous languages among the people with whom they are working.

However, this brings a new twist, it seems to me, into the civil service policies insofar as it would seem to me that the indigenous people in the country who are employed by the government would have a pay incentive, and I support this very much. In everything we have seen so far, both in the federal civil service policies, as well as the territorial, incentives are provided for white people to come up north, and I think it is about time that we started giving some pay incentives to those with special qualifications within the country, and certainly the indigenous people, when they know the indigenous language of their particular area as well as English are better able to communicate with the native people and with the people whom they have to deal with, namely, their superiors. Therefore, I think this should be looked at in a very real way. I don't think there is any suggestion in the motion that a program be established whereby we will endeavour to train people in the indigenous languages, but merely to provide incentives for those who do know the languages or show enough interest to learn them.

Therefore, I wish to support the motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, I support this motion also very strongly, because this is the thing we have been waiting for for so long. I notice people from the Western Arctic, Eskimo people, they cannot speak the language, and therefore, they have been upset about this. I think this is going to happen to us in the Eastern Arctic. We are not doing anything about it soon enough.

I think this motion is a good one.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

MR. WILLIAMSON: May I close the debate, Mr. Commissioner?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, I am very happy to feel the weight of support in this Council, including your own, for this motion. I think you indicated that really it is just like motherhood--who could vote against it? But you hinted that really there is not too much hope for it in the next few years. Well, I think this was the sort of thing that was going on in the Federal Government a few years ago when people said, "Well, certainly it would be a good idea for improving more people, to give pay incentives." This was even suggested by Sir Wilfred Laurier, but it really didn't get anywhere until somebody said, "It can be done and

it should be done," and it has been one of the most effective measures in helping to bind the country back together, because the public service of Canada is the largest employer in the country, and up until that time it had been considered to be biased against French-speaking people. Whether this was true or not, this was the way it was felt by French Canadians. In other words, if we say, "Well, we will have to put it off for a couple of years," we will learn from the way it was put off for 50 years in southern Canada with the Federal Government.

I actually feel embarrassed, Mr. Commissioner: in that my opening remarks, for the sake of brevity and for the sake of appealing to the administrative mind, I subjugated my strongest feelings about this subject, those of respect for people, compassion and understanding, and I kept on talking about efficiency competence, pay incentives, effectiveness--this sort of thing, which I also believe in. I also know that when people speak Eskimo or any of the other languages--they are more effective on the job, they are more valuable public servants. But these other matters which have been raised, these human factors, the respect of one person for another of whatever race he is, the depth of learning and understanding, the depth of commitment which one acquires to a country, to the north country, by being able to communicate and live happily in proper social concourse with the people, is all part of our future planning. Otherwise, we shall go on living as only a fragmented society, rather than one which we want to see come closer together all the time.

It is quite clear that anyone who sets about learning the language of the people in a country is more interested in what is going on around him, in the way he is doing his job, and in staying in the country. This obviously is a person who is going to be more valuable to us as a public servant. He demonstrates his interest in the country and the people and his likelihood to stay there. That is worth paying for. I really don't think, sir, that it is quite so complicated, even though there are a number of other Indian languages. They are all in the Athapaskan basic family of languages.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Williamson, I hate to interrupt you, but, honestly, time is slipping by and I wonder if you could speed this up. We have got so much work ahead of us.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Well, sir, I did not plan to speak so long until I felt that this motion was likely to be dismissed as something like motherhood by the executive, and then I felt I had to make this point rather more firmly. I believe this is something that can be done soon, and not put off for a few years.

I have spoken about this in education. We move from the known to the unknown. It is an old pedagogic principle and it should be applied in the schools: Eskimo and Indian languages should be used

in the kindergarten and lower grades. I am pleased to see that this is happening. We are getting more Eskimo teaching assistants, we want more Eskimo teachers. We are starting to train them this year. But one, in all conscience, has to set some reasonable objective date, not just blow up a little balloon of good intentions and hope that it will float in the right direction in the fullness of time.

This is why I ask in this motion for some indication of the way in which plans can be developed by the next session. If you feel, sir, that under the burdens we are placing upon you that this is unreasonable, I would be quite happy to reword the motion, but not just to leave it vaguely without some firm outcome, because I believe in all conscience, in all sincerity, that we will have a better and more effective government in the Northwest Territories and a happier and a more self-respecting society with which to work, if we use these languages pay incentives in developing good, effective social intercourse between our government people and the people of whom they are servants.

THE COMMISSIONER: All those in favour?

Contrary?

--Carried unanimously

Motion No. 22, Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Following our discussion yesterday in which I saw the combined efforts of the Department of Indian Affairs and the Department of Transport dealing with the Eskimo Point situation, I felt that today was about time to get back into pressuring the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development alone. However, I am sufficiently encouraged with the results of our deliberations yesterday that with the indulgence of Council and yourself and in expectation of the results, I will stand over this motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Motion No. 22, do you wish to move the motion, or do you wish to withdraw it?

MR. WILLIAMSON: I am explaining why I am withdrawing it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, withdraw it.

Motion No. 23, Dr. Barber.

DR. BARBER: I will stand this motion down until Friday, Mr. Commissioner.

ITEM 6: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

THE COMMISSIONER: Item No. 6, tabling of documents. Are there any documents to be tabled?

Tabling of Document Respecting
Trucking Association of Hay River

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, I have two documents to table, one referring to the Trucking Association of Hay River.

Tabling of a Letter to Mr. Stewart from
the Advisory Council of Fort Resolution

The other is a letter submitted to me by the Advisory Council at Fort Resolution.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are there any other documents to be tabled?

ITEM 7: COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONTINUE CONSIDERATION OF BILLS AFTER SECOND READING

Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for continued consideration of bills after second reading. You will recall yesterday the motion was moved on bill No. 18. Council will now resolve into committee of the whole to continue consideration of bill No. 18, with Mr. Williamson in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will now come to order. Mr. Williamson?

Progress Report of Committee of the Whole

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has completed second reading of bill 18, an Ordinance to Amend the Vehicles Ordinance, and with a number of recommendations which will be reported to you later, this bill is now ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Williamson. Some time a little later on at the Council I will give you time to report the other points that you might wish to.

ITEM 8: COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE TO CONTINUE CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL AND SESSIONAL PAPERS

Item No. 8: motion to resolve into committee of the whole to continue consideration of recommendations to Council and sessional papers. Council will now resolve into committee of the whole for continued consideration on recommendation to Council No. 4, and recommendation to Council No. 5, with Mr. Stewart in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Stewart?

Progress Report of Committee of the Whole

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has studied recommendation to Council No. 4, and have agreed in principle to the paper. I will give you a summation of the changes they have made at a later time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

MR. STEWART: With regard to recommendation to Council No. 5, they have accepted the paper in principle as presented, with notes to be attached which I will present to you in written form.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Sessional paper No. 1, Feasibility of a Floor Price on Wild Fur, will be the next item. May I have a motion to resolve into committee of the whole?

Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Air Marshal Campbell, that sessional paper No. 1 be considered by committee of the whole.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of sessional paper No. 1 with Mr. Searle in the Chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Searle?

Progress Report of Committee of the Whole

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met to consider sessional paper No. 1 dealing with the feasibility of a floor price on wild fur, and reports progress.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much.

Deputy Commissioner Parker?

Reading of the Orders of the Day, July 4, 1968

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, Orders of the Day, July 4th, 1968, 10.00 o'clock a.m.

1. Questions and Returns
2. Oral Questions
3. Presenting Petitions
4. Notices of Motions
5. Motions
6. Tabling of Documents

7. Motions to Resolve into Committee of the Whole to Continue Consideration of Recommendations to Council and Sessional Papers:

    Sessional Paper No. 2, Remote Airstrips, Weather and Communications Facilities in the Northwest Territories;

    Recommendation to Council No. 1;

    Sessional Paper No. 1;

    Sessional Paper No. 4;

    Sessional Paper No. 5;

    Recommendation to Council No. 6;

    Sessional Paper No. 3

8. Reports of Committees on Bill 17, Bill 12, Bill 18; Recommendations to Council Nos. 3, 4 and 5

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

The hour is 5.30. Council stands recessed until 10.00 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, July 4th.

---Adjournment

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DEBATES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Thursday, July 4, 1968

Published under the authority of the
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1968

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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1968

The Council of the Northwest Territories was convened in Yellowknife at 10.00 o'clock a.m., July 4, 1968, for the second session, 1968, this being the 37th session.

---Prayers

THE COMMISSIONER: Turning to the Orders of the Day, item No. 1, questions and returns. There are a number of questions here that Council members were kind enough to notify me they would be asking today. Just before I proceed, I have a copy of a wire which I think I might read to members of Council.

Obscene Literature

Priority, addressed to the Fort Smith Subdivision, Arctic Subdivision, Central Arctic Subdivision, Eastern Arctic Subdivision, and the Western Arctic Subdivision. It says:

> Reference to a telegram received from the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories:
>
> It has recently come to our attention that a number of store and hotel owners in the Territories have been selling pornographic or salacious newspapers. We would like to obtain the names and addresses of the stores which have this type of reading material on their stands so that steps may be taken requesting that such material may be withdrawn immediately. Our main concern is with papers such as (and these are named here) which have no redeeming social importance whatsoever. A list of the offending businesses in your area would be appreciated as soon as possible. Kindly conduct immediate survey of your area, and due to urgency of this matter, reply direct to Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

And a copy was addressed to the Commissioner of "G" Division Headquarters.

I think this indicates the type of action that Mr. Gibson implies in his question, and Council are asking that this matter be considered. I might say, Mr. Gibson, that someone moved awfully fast on this. The three copies that you sent up here for me to look at disappeared before I got a chance. I don't know whether that is a good sign or a bad sign, but I just wanted you to know I did not have a chance to see them. However, I don't think you will mind too much about that.

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Mr. Commissioner, I have a long list of questions here, some of which I have already received the answers to, but there are some here that I have not, and some the answers to which I think would be of concern to the other councillors. So I will read these. The first one is a housekeeping problem of my own.

Question: Appropriation for Boat-launching Ramp at Fort Simpson

Has the Commissioner considered the appropriation for the boat-launching ramp at Fort Simpson, or was this not presented to the Commissioner by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development administration? Do you wish me to read them all?

THE COMMISSIONER: If you read them, I will give you the answers. The answer to this question would be that we have some knowledge of this, having discussed the matter a year ago with members of your Advisory Council at Fort Simpson, and we have been in touch with the Administrator of the Mackenzie asking for an immediate reply. That is the status of it, and we will report further on this to Council.

MR. FAIRBROTHER: I believe this was before we had done the full cost accounting on it, and submitted it to the administration, and we received word back that it had been slashed and we wanted to know where it had been slashed, whether here or at Fort Smith.

THE COMMISSIONER: If I might depart for a moment, Mr. Parker, has this come to your attention, the detailed expenditures?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: It has, and I have not yet had a chance to investigate it.

THE COMMISSIONER: What I am getting at, is that it is only recently that the detailed costing has come to you. Is this correct?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I haven't seen the detailed costing.

THE COMMISSIONER: So if it was slashed, it was slashed before it got to us.

MR. FAIRBROTHER: That is what we wanted to know. We were quite sure that this was what happened, and that is the reason I raise this here, because this is something that the Commissioner, when he was in Fort Simpson, said he would look into for us, and the fact that it never got to your office is of great concern to us.

The next question I am going to ask is the one listed under No. 4, Mr. Commissioner, on my paper.

Question: Fort Providence Ferry

When the Northwest Territories Government takes over the responsibility for the Fort Providence ferry, could a complete investigation be made as to why a

new village is being built on the south shore of the river for the ferry crew, and wouldn't it be more reasonable to have the people in the present village, and why do they have to bring equipment 80 miles from Enterprise for installation and removal of the ferry when the same equipment is available at Providence on the north shore?

THE COMMISSIONER: We will look into this matter. It is something I cannot answer at this time.

Question and Return: Qualifications and Application Procedures for Teacher Training Program

MR. FAIRBROTHER: The next one is a question that was raised to me at Fort Providence, and that is: What are the qualifications and procedures for applying for the new teacher training program?

Mr. Parker handed me this information, but I thought it might be of interest to the other councillors in case they had people in their areas who were going to be applying for this.

THE COMMISSIONER: Do you want to read the answer you received?

MR. FAIRBROTHER: The answer I got from Mr. Parker was:

(1) A grade 1 senior matriculation pattern is required,

(2) Good school work record,

(3) Competence in a native language,

(4) Recommendation of school counsellor and/or principal,

and the application can be made to a principal or to the school superintendent.

I think this is very satisfactory and we are happy to have this information.

THE COMMISSIONER: Did Mr. Parker tell you the procedure to go through?

MR. FAIRBROTHER: He said just to apply to the principal or school superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, you can write to the Director of Education for application forms, and I will instruct him.

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Thank you, sir.

Question: Mail and Express Service to Fort Providence

No. 7: could the Commissioner have an investigation done into the mail and express service by Canadian Coachways to Fort Providence, as it seems to be most

unsatisfactory?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

Question: Liquor Service from Hay River to Outlying Settlements

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Could the Commissioner find out why there seems to be a most unsatisfactory service to outlying settlements from the liquor store at Hay River, as I have had complaints from both Fort Simpson and Fort Providence? At Simpson we have had 3 and 4 weeks delay in receiving liquor; at Providence the Commissioner is aware of the recent situation.

THE COMMISSIONER: The answer that we have from the Superintendent of Liquor is that the laid-down procedure followed is that the order is made ready for shipment on the day the money is received from the settlement. The carriers are immediately advised that there is an order ready for pick-up. The delay is that purchasers have been waiting for the carriers who, in many cases, arrive with the order several days late. I have personal experience with this at Fort Providence. There is no use not alluding to it--where an American couple had ordered and sent their money in, and the order was received by our store at Hay River on Thursday, and the package was to be delivered on Saturday with the carrier, and by Sunday afternoon it was not there; and this held up the people from getting their purchase and they couldn't leave the Territories waiting for this purchase. I immediately got in touch with the Administrator in Hay River, had another package made up, taken to Enterprise, and they met these people on the way up, and they got their package, but the problem here certainly seems to be with the carrier and we will certainly have to look into this, Mr. Fairbrother, to have it improved. I am satisfied that the Liquor Store people move immediately as per this procedure, but there is the problem with reference to the carrier, and they will have to devise a new system for this.

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Just a supplementary question to this, Mr. Commissioner: would it not be possible for the Liquor Store to arrange delivery to the carrier?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I see no reason why we couldn't take that under consideration.

Question: Postal Services at Fort Providence

MR. FAIRBROTHER: No. 9: could the Commissioner approach the appropriate authorities for a better mail service and accounting post office at Fort Providence? I will just give you a little background on this. It seems that the Hudson's Bay Company handles the post office there. There is no accounting at the post office: the bus brings the mail and drops the mail, nobody signs for it, they don't know if they have the proper number of bags of mail. When I was there, I have been advised

that mail that the people at Fort Providence know was sent some six weeks ago has not arrived. They can't find it--invoices that were sent out by suppliers in Edmonton, and so on--and of course, the Hudson's Bay Company cannot be held responsible for this, since they are an unaccounting post office. I was wondering if the Commissioner could look into this with the proper postal authorities to see if something could be done.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, we will forward your request to the proper authorities. I might mention to you that along with Mr. Pickersgill's party on his recent visit, were a number of senior representatives from the Department of Transport and one from the Canadian Post Office. Mr. Parker had the opportunity of talking with this representative, as did I, and we pointed out many of the problems, and showed him on the spot problems that we were encountering with reference to the Post Office, and I am sure that Mr. Pickersgill will have in the back of his mind during his hearings, as well as the question of service to the public via transportation such questions as mail and supplies and things of this kind, to which he will also be listening attentively. So I think that this is certainly a golden opportunity. We will do what you have asked, but I think you should also raise this question in your appearances before the Canadian Transport Commission.

Question: Completion Date of Airport Terminal Building in Fort Simpson

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. I have one other question: in the News of the North this morning, dated July the 4th, I find the tender calls for extension of the terminal building in Fort Simpson. This will be the airport terminal building with a completion date, or closing date on the tenders, of July the 23rd. Can the Commissioner please find out for me the completion date on this project?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

Any further written questions under item No. 1?

Question: Pay Scales and Upgrading Plans for Teaching Assistants

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, could you please make available to Council, when you have the time to do so, the pay scales for teaching assistants in our schools, and also any plans that may exist for the upgrading of teaching assistants in our schools, both academically operating and operating pay scales?

THE COMMISSIONER: I will take your question under advisement and file an answer with you and Council at a later time in the Council session.

Question: Implementation of the Standard Eskimo Orthography

MR. WILLIAMSON: Another question, Mr. Commissioner:

could you please tell Council or have a report prepared for Council concerning the current plans for the fuller implementation of the usage of the standard Eskimo orthography?

THE COMMISSIONER: I will do the same with this question.

Are there any further written questions?

No. 2, oral questions.

ITEM 2: ORAL QUESTIONS.

Estension of Pacific Great Eastern Railway

MR. TRIMBLE; Mr. Commissioner, a matter of some real importance and urgency has come to my attention, a matter which I think should concern the Northwest Territories a great deal, and in particular that part of the Territories which I represent. It is contained in an article in the Edmonton Journal dated June the 29th, 1968, under the heading "Bennett to extend B.C.'s railway as a spur for north development." The text of this article is:

> The provincially owned Pacific Great Eastern Railway will be expanded north and west in B.C. to spur development in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Premier W.A.C. Bennett announced Friday that PGE directors will meet in Vancouver next week and, "I'm recommending extension of the railway."
>
> No financial details were given.
>
> The railway operates between Vancouver and Fort St. John, an air-mile distance of about 800 miles.
>
> PROPOSAL
>
> The premier said one proposed expansion is 250 miles north to Fort Nelson, just below the Yukon-B.C. Border.
>
> The second proposed expansion would be from Fort St. James to Takla Lake, the first stage of eventual expansion to the northern B.C. port of Stewart.
>
> That route would roughly parallel an existing Canadian National Railway line to Prince Rupert from Prince George, but the two routes would be at least 60 or 100 miles apart.
>
> "We want to tap the traffic going up to the Mackenzie Delta; tap that business for British Columbia and, more important, give these people better service at lower prices.
>
> "This would spur development of the Yukon and Northwest Territories," he said.

TRAFFIC INCREASING

"Rail-truck transport traffic is increasing to Alaska," he said. B.C. rail extension would facilitate shipments from the United States north.

"Freight can rush up from the United States, via the PGE, north to Fort Nelson, unload and then into Alaska," he said.

"Mackenzie Delta traffic via B.C. rail lines could have advantages of months over alternative methods," he said.

He said he would recommend surveys and clearing begin later this year and construction next year.

Sir, my question is: has the Government of the Northwest Territories been negotiating with the Government of British Columbia on this matter?

THE COMMISSIONER: Few people negotiate with Premier Bennett. No, the Government has not been, but the Government of the Northwest Territories would be most pleased if the Province of British Columbia carries out this project that puts the rail line through to Fort St. John, and now if they will only build their part of the railway to the British Columbia-Northwest Territories border on the route to Fort Simpson, I am sure the Federal Government would be more than willing to complete their part of the road from Fort Simpson to the border to meet this.

With reference to the Mackenzie Delta, this matter is under constant review. Whether it would be beneficial to put a gravel railroad through the Mackenzie Delta, of course, is not for me to say; it is a federal matter, but the better service and the prospects of lower prices to northern people, I am sure, are most welcome.

Thank you for bringing that to our attention.

Any further oral questions?

Freight Rates of Northern Transportation Company Limited

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I have an oral question I would like to direct to the Deputy Commissioner in his role as a member of the Board of Northern Transportation Company Limited. There has come to my attention a rather nasty rumour that the NTCL freight rates are to double in 1969, and I am wondering if there is any truth in this.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I have no knowledge of this, but I will find out.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further oral questions?

Federal Tender Procedures in Relation to Utilization of Local Labour

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Commissioner, this is hardly a question, but I wish to bring it up. We had a press release yesterday regarding the painting contract for $54,000 to paint government buildings at Inuvik: the contract is let. Tenders were opened May the 3rd. It seems so strange to me that we have to send to an Edmonton firm to do a very simple thing like painting government buildings, and here we are running schools, vocational schools, God knows what! We knew a year ago that the painting was coming up.

THE COMMISSIONER: Excuse me, Mr. Gibson, is this federal?

MR. GIBSON: The question is what in the world are we going to do about it when we get a press release like this given to us? This press release, Mr. Commissioner, do we print this?

THE COMMISSIONER: Could I see it? That is the only question I wanted to ask you. This is a press release by the Government of Canada through the Department of Public Works. It is not done by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

MR. GIBSON: Did you all get a copy of this? Then why would I be sent this?

THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps it was sent to you because the sender realized you would raise it in Council.

MR. GIBSON: That may be, I sure will, It says: "Department of Public Works Press Release". What kind of an outfit are we running? Now just listen:

> Not for release before 6.30 a.m. EDT, May 30, 1968 OTTAWA - Ernest Painting and Decorating Limited, of Edmonton, has been awarded a $54,897 contract for painting various government buildings at Inuvik, N.W.T., Public Works Minister George J. McIlraith announced today.
>
> Tenders were opened May 3, and the successful bidder submitted the lower of two tenders, the high being $63,663.
>
> The contract covers interior and exterior painting of government housing units and the Inuvik school of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development which will share the painting cost with the federal Department of Public Works.
>
> Plans and specifications were prepared in the Edmonton offices of the Department of Public Works. Supervision will be provided by P.W. Walter, director of the Department's Edmonton district.
>
> Completion is scheduled for late September, 1968.

Now we can't carry this on any longer. You all know if this is going on, and we know nothing of how to put our people to work here. Our efforts are futile completely. There is $54,000. I don't think the paint would cost, in my humble opinion, any more than one-third and the labour about two-thirds, and that is $30,000, or $35,000, that should be, every cent, in your town paid to young people or old people or somebody, but that money is going to go out of your town to Edmonton, and you had not heard about this at all.

MR. TRIMBLE: No.

MR. GIBSON: That is the worst thing I have seen here yet. If they are going to do it without our knowing about it, that is getting to be worse. How much more of this is going on? Mr. Commissioner, I just bring that to your attention--however you want to advise and whoever should do it--there should be no contract issued in this whole northern country, that is, with the work done in this country, that we are not notified of in plenty of time to think over and see how we could help do it.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are on a question, Mr. Gibson.

MR. GIBSON: Now the question is at what time shall I take this matter up.

THE COMMISSIONER: I would suggest Thursday, July the 11th. The answer to your question is, you may take it up either by motion, by introducing a motion on the subject; or perhaps some item under the appropriations would be an opportunity, and when we come to some subject under capital, you might wish to deal with it then by making your comments. Finally, this is a Federal Government contract over which we have absolutely no control, all we can do is give advice, but it is a federal contract there and it is let under the tender procedures of the Government of Canada, which applies equally to all Canadians and to all Canadian firms.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, on this point and on a point of clarification: this is a tender call by the Department of Public Works which is published in the local newspapers the same as any other tender, and as I read that press release, there were only two contractors that tendered, so perhaps the Member from the Mackenzie Delta would indicate at some other time whether or not there are companies or persons in Inuvik who are capable and interested in tendering for same; they have the opportunity to tender the same as anybody else.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, gentlemen, we will end this here, and I have indicated in which way we can proceed.

Are there any further oral questions of an emergency nature?

I have one that I would like to ask the Council: would the Council like leave to extend to one of our

members of Council sincere and best wishes and congratulations on the occasion of his fifth wedding anniversary? I refer to Mr. Mark Fairbrother, Member of the Council, who is today celebrating his fifth wedding anniversary.

---Applause.

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Item No. 3, presenting petitions.

Item No. 4, notices of motions.

ITEM 4: NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Notice of Motion: Establishment of Office of Attorney General in the Northwest Territories

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to give notice that I will move the following motion tomorrow. The motion is that this Council confirm motion No. 13 passed at the 35th session of Council and express this Council's desire that the office of the Attorney General be established not at Ottawa, as recommended by the Royal Commissioner, but within the Northwest Territories at the capital.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are moving motion No. ...?

MR. SEARLE: No. 13 at the 35th session. I have that elsewhere in my preamble, but I did not want to read the whole thing.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Any further notices of motions?

Notice of Motion: Discussion with the Arctic Staff of Territorial Government Personnel Policies

MR. WILLIAMSON: I would like to present notice of motion to be introduced tomorrow to the effect that the Deputy Commissioner be asked to visit all of the Central Arctic settlements as soon as possible this summer, for detailed discussions and explanations with all of the staff members of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development concerning the most up-to-date plans and decisions regarding the Northwest Territories Government personnel and working conditions and policies.

Notice of Motion: Autonomy of Local Government in Repulse Bay

I would also like to present notice of motion to be introduced tomorrow, July the 5th, that the Northern Administration Branch confirm its promises and uphold the motion of this Council that the people and internal organization of Repulse Bay be permitted to handle their own economic, social and community growth and that government funds, but not necessarily Federal Government non-educational personnel, assist in their economic development.

Notice of Motion: Arctic School Year

I would also like to introduce a motion tomorrow, Mr. Commissioner, to the effect that the settlements of Coral Harbour, Whale Cove, Chesterfield Inlet and Repulse Bay be confirmed in the Arctic school year, ending at the beginning of May and recommencing in August.

Notice of Motion: Reinstatement of Arts and Crafts Budgets

One more motion I would like to introduce tomorrow, and that is that the Commissioner call upon the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to organize financial priorities so that the arts and crafts budgets in the North can be fully reinstated from their present cutbacks and gradually increased according to the local productivity demand.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further notices of motions?

Notice of Motion: First Reading of Bill 20: Loan Authorization Ordinance, 1968-69

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice that on July the 5th, 1968 I will introduce the following motion: That bill No. 20, an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Make Loans to Persons in the Northwest Territories During the Fiscal Year 1968-69, be read for the first time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further notices of motions?

Item No. 5, Motions.

ITEM 5: MOTIONS

Formal Motion No. 4: Sports Hunting of Polar Bear

MR. PRYDE:

> WHEREAS the sports hunting of polar bear is not presently legal in the Northwest Territories, and
>
> WHEREAS legalization of such hunting under the present quota system would bring a manifold increase in income to the holders of General Hunting Licences in bear-hunting regions of the Northwest Territories, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner consider amending the Game Ordinance at the next session of Council to permit the holder of a valid General Hunding Licence who has obtained an individual bear quota from within the regional bear quota set for his area, to sell or dispose of said individual bear quota, if he so wishes, to any other holder or non-holder of a General Hunting Licence.

THE COMMISSIONER: The motion is, "I move that the Commissioner consider the feasiblilty of amending the Game Ordinance at the next session of Council to permit the holder of a valid General Hunting Licence who has obtained an individual bear quota from within the regional bear quota set for his area, to sell or dispose of said individual bear quota, if he so wishes, to any other holder or non-holder of a General Hunting Licence."

Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Chief Tetlichi. The motion is in order.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of order, I notice that there are quite a few motions here. Mr. Trimble has three or four dealing with game matters, and Mr. Pryde has several. I am wondering if it wouldn't facilitate the business of this Council to put all of these motions dealing with game into committee of the whole when we can have the benefit of Mr. Kwaterowski's wisdom. Certainly I, for one, don't know anything about game basically, and I am at a loss to know how to deal with these motions unless we have some advice.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think this would be generally agreeable to me, and I am sure it would be to Mr. Pryde. I want

to say that I thank Mr. Pryde for agreeing to allowing me the opportunity to reserve the decision on his motion, because usually I like to think these motions over at night and get all the advice that I possibly can so that I can intelligently guide Council the following day. Unfortunately, this was not possible yesterday, and I asked him to allow me time under motions 4 and 6. In motion 4, you will notice there are a few changes, and I think now is as good a time to explain it as any. We will be placing before you very shortly a partial report or preliminary report or a progress report of the committee that has been established by Council to look into the musk-ox question. Then we have this question here of polar bear hunting, and the third one is the one on caribou. These are very, very sensitive subjects, and I would not think Council would want them to compete at the same time because the reaction to it could be completely misunderstood and, as a matter of fact, could almost be devastating.

Mr. Pryde was kind enough to discuss this with me last night, and I think the manner in which he has presented his motion is certainly acceptable, and I would be quite pleased to see it pass. Now, having said that, I will leave the matter to Mr. Pryde as to whether he would like all of these game motions referred to the committee of the whole, if this would be the wish that, Council be pleased to have this done and establish a chairman of the committee for this purpose.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, if members of the Council wish this discussed in committee of the whole, this or any other items concerning game, I am only too pleased to agree to this. I believe it is a function of the Council to provide the best understanding of motions or any items pertaining to the Northwest Territories, and if this can best be served by having a discussion in committee of the whole for the benefit of Mr. Searle or other members, then, as I say, I am extremely willing.

THE COMMISSIONER: This would be motion No. 4, motion No. 6, which would be agreeable to Mr. Pryde. What are the other motions you refer to, Mr. Searle?

MR. SEARLE: Well, I was just looking through the motions and they appear to be 4, 6, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40. All of those motions appear to deal with game.

THE COMMISSIONER: Would this be agreeable to you, Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I am really not sure just what we are going to gain by this procedure. I think the proper procedure of this Council is that these matters be moved and seconded and then if it is the wish of the Council, it can be moved into committee of the whole. I think that is the best possible procedure to be followed.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is correct. Therefore, then, I would advise Council that as each motion is moved, someone should move a motion of privilege, an amendment or motion of direction that this motion be referred to committee of the whole for consideration under the chairmanship, in conjunction with other motions that may be directed to that committee. This would be the way I would suggest you handle it.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, if this

procedure is followed, I would beg the indulgence of Council, then, to introduce this discussion some time today, if at all possible, due to the fact that Mr. Kwaterowski has commitments of long standing starting about tomorrow.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, I understand that sessional paper No. 5 concerning curriculum development was also on the Orders of the Day for today, and I understand that the Director of Education for the Northwest Territories has left the capital. I would like to think that education has at least as much significance to this Council as game matters, and I would like to think that you would be able to arrange for the Director of Education to be present during deliberations on educational sessional papers, with as much concern as for Mr. Kwaterowski's presence during our discussions on game.

THE COMMISSIONER: The problem is that we attempted to put before you a priority list as we saw the items that were up for consideration, and attempted to arrange for the responsible person to come here. In some cases these gentlemen have other commitments and if it does not come up at that particular time, they have to leave. The inhibiting factor about this--and I am not complaining about this at all--is that you must appreciate that when we deal with motions that take up the entire morning people continue, as is their right, to talk on it, and this upsets the proposals on the planning as we have written it down. I think perhaps this is what has happened. This is no ones fault: the assembly belongs to the Council, and it is their right, within their Rules, to speak to anything and have their motions dealt with first. That is the first order of business in the morning and the only other alternative would be what we tried the last session: perhaps we could save the motions up and spend one day on them, but this time there has been no request for that. The last time there was a request from the Council, not from me, but there has been no request for it this time, and I have just gone on with the normal routine and put the motions. The motions here this morning--as I see it here, if we deal with them--it is quite possible the whole morning will be spent on motions.

It will be impossible, then, to deal with education this afternoon, as we still have the questions with Mr. Kwaterowski this afternoon, as he has to leave; and as I understand it, Mr. Gillie had made arrangements before he joined the Northwest Territories Government to go on vacation tomorrow, so I can't guarantee that I can bring him back, Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Well, Mr. Commissioner, with due respect, the public servants of the Government of the Northwest Territories are responsible to you, and in turn to this Council. I do believe that we can adjust our deliberations so as to give Council the benefit of these experts, and I do believe that education is of absolutely primary concern to us. I would be very, very disappointed indeed if this extremely important sessional paper were held over or if the expert witness who would normally speak to it would not be available. At previous sessions we have been able to adjust our needs to suit the witnesses. We did it in Resolute Bay, and at other sessions. Certain members have agreed to certain items appearing on the Orders of the Day at the time when witnesses were available, rather than the other way around. In other words, Council

has accommodated itself to the witnesses, and I do think on matters of such vital importance as this, our own public servants might in some way arrange their plans so as to accommodate the Council which they serve, particularly in the matters of such enormous importance.

If this particular member of your staff is leaving on his holidays, I don't find it in my heart to ask him to cancel his plans, particularly if they were made before he even joined the Government of the Northwest Territories, but I still am extremely concerned that this matter be discussed as it was set before us, and I am wondering if some other arrangements could be made, why it was necessary for this person to leave and go back to Fort Smith. It seems that the whole purpose of his presence here and the expenditure of funds which were involved have been lost by this, and this person is a person responsible to this Council, and I think something of this importance has to be dealt with now.

THE COMMISSIONER: I would think, as soon as we have more mobility, and we get our public service established, that we will certainly be better able to plan for this. It is certainly not the desire of the administration not to have the advisers here to give information, but I must say that under the present circumstances I think we have done exceedingly well. You will realize that we have had three Council sessions since we arrived in Yellowknife last September, and this is a tremendous drain on the administration and a tremendous drain on the staff. We try to cooperate as much as we possibly can. We did have Mr. Gillie here and through no one's fault, it was not possible to get to him, but the question is, which comes first? There are tremendous pressures on us in game--there is in every session. The remote airstrips is the next item on the agenda and then game this afternoon. There are still 20 motions to be dealt with this morning, and the only other thing I could do is ask if we could get Mr. Carney. Perhaps he could come over later on in the week--he is the Assistant Director--or perhaps Mr. Davidson, or Mr. Carter may be of some assistance to us; but all I can say is that I will do the very best I can.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself under these circumstances, Mr. Commissioner. I contributed no less than anyone else to the discussions on game yesterday, because they are of concern to us too in the Central Arctic, and I think we must accept the alternative you offer. I certainly do not think discussion on this important subject of curriculum can be delayed until our next session possibly, in January. It is another half year, and so the alternatives you offer of having the paper spoken to by the Deputy Commissioner or by another member of the education staff, as long as we can get a thorough and satisfactory discussion and not some delaying method, will be quite satisfactory to all of us. We have got to get to the bottom of this, it is terribly important, and I accept your alternatives.

Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Motion No. 4, moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Chief John Tetlichi. Does somebody wish to make a motion, or do you wish to continue?

DR. BARBER: On a point of order, this motion just now asks

that you consider the feasibility of amending the Game Ordinance. This will come back to us. We are not committing ourselves to any kind of situation, and I would suggest we proceed to deal with it and get on with it.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Question.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, may I have the motion read out?

THE COMMISSIONER: The motion is: "I move that the Commissioner consider the feasibility of amending the Game Ordinance at the next session of Council, to permit the holder of a valid General Hunting Licence who has obtained an individual bear quota from within the regional bear quota set for his area, to sell or dispose of said individual bear quota, if he so wishes, to any other holder or non-holder of a General Hunting Licence."

Any discussion?

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, are we going to move into committee of the whole on this?

THE COMMISSIONER: Unless someone moves it, then I don't think so. I think the general consensus that I get here is that we go forward with this.

MR. PRYDE: I am worried on one point, sir, and that is, "I move that the Commissioner consider the feasibility." In other words, if I don't make the presentation, you could quite easily decide not to have the Game Ordinance amended.

THE COMMISSIONER: I would feel that the Ordinance should be prepared and brought back here for consideration.

MR. PRYDE: If that is the case, then I see no point in speaking to it until the amendment is brought before the Council.

THE COMMISSIONER: I have no desire to throw any roadblocks and restrictions in front of Council. I feel that I am a servant of Council here, and all I want to say, as I mentioned before, is that there are three motions on this subject coming up, and I think it would be a mistake for them to be discussed at the same time, and that is why I asked yesterday for time to think about it.

Ready to vote?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I have seen this procedure followed in the past, and I personally don't like it. Whether or not we agree that a certain amendment should be made, we ask for legislation to be prepared for discussion at a later session. This doesn't seem to me to be the proper way to go about preparing legislation. I don't know whether this is a good thing or not, but I have some reservations as to the practicability and desirability of encouraging trafficking and possibly gambling on such things as polar bear which is exactly what we are going to be doing. I think in most settlements there will be a much smaller quota than the number of eligible hunters, and that means that some means has to be determined, I hope by the people in the settlement, as to who gets the polar bear tags, and then if they are in a position in which they can barter these among themselves, we encourage

the old situation we have seen in the Territories so often before, of gambling and what-not. I think we have had enough problems concerning polar bear without adding to them.

However, I am not going to oppose the motion: I just want to say that I don't agree at all with this procedure of preparing legislation.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Mr. Pryde, you have the right to close the debate.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I did intend to speak to this motion to begin with, but I see no point--and this is a point of procedure--in asking the Commissioner to consider the feasibility of amending the Game Ordinance, then speaking again to the amendment when it is brought before us. It is my belief, sir, that if we make a motion concerning an amendment to the Game Ordinance, that if the motion is accepted, then the Commissioner should just put the amendment through without having to bring it forth before this Council, because we are speaking twice on the same subject, and undoubtedly the result will be the same.

Probable Effects of Sports Hunting

I will, therefore, confine my remarks to the polar bear sports hunting system which I hope to introduce. At the Resolute Bay session of Council we introduced a quota system into the Canadian Arctic, and we did this because we had a twofold responsibility. We had a responsibility to conserve the game of the Northwest Territories, and we had a responsibility to the people in the Northwest Territories, and both are very important, but our responsibility to the people is more important than our responsibility to the animals.

When we introduced this quota system, I suggested at that time that by having a quota system, a system based on a regional quota supported by an individual quota, that we would be able to introduce sports hunting into the Northwest Territories in order to allow a much greater income to the Eskimos, and a much more efficient method of handling game than was presently in force. In doing so, I was not unaware that there has been some strong reaction against sports hunting in general by certain elements of the South, namely, by the conservationists, but I believe that this Council has examined this matter with a great deal of integrity. We have shown that insofar as the polar bear is concerned, this Council is willing to act, is willing to protect the polar bear to the extent that we do not feel that any over-kill or any form of depletion of the main stock of polar bears will occur. At the last polar bear conference I believe Canada was one of the few countries which had a quota system. According to Mr. Trimble, countries such as Alaska still do not yet have a polar bear quota system or any other means of curtailing the number of polar bears killed. We in the Northwest Territories have demonstrated quite clearly that we are willing and responsible enough to suggest or to enact legislation which will limit the kill of polar bear, but limit it in such a manner that it will not cause hardship to our natives.

The hunters in the North have as much right to protection as the polar bear. After the Council closed, Mr. Commissioner, and this quota system had been discussed and more or less brought into effect, a wide consultation was carried out in the northern settlements by the Game Branch and by the Northern Administration Branch, and one of the factors in the acceptance of the quota system by the Eskimos was the fact that sports hunting would be permitted in order to allow the Eskimos a much higher income from the bears. As I pointed out in previous sessions, a polar bear skin taken in trade to the Hudson's Bay Company or to another fur trader in the North would only bring somewhere in the region of $175 to $200. This is the average tariff price for the polar bear. There are other sources such as the DEW Line from which the Eskimos might get up to as much as $300 to $350, but no polar bear skin in the Northwest Territories will obtain more than, say, $350. I am here asking for the introduction of a sports hunting system whereby the Eskimo gets the quota--and, mind you, the quota does not go to the white man, it only goes to the Eskimo--and the Eskimo in

turn, if this is passed, is given the legal right to sell his quota or to allow another person his quota at a fee. This is left in the hands of the Eskimo. If he wishes another person, for example, a white tourist from the South, to hunt polar bear on the Eskimo quota, he may do so. On the other hand, if he does not wish to do so, there is no compulsion for him to sell or dispose of his polar bear quota in any way. If he wishes to retain the right to sell that polar bear himself, because of the price or because it is customary or because he enjoys it, then the right remains with the Eskimo. But by having a sports hunting system, an Eskimo who presently only gets approximately $175 to $200 for a polar bear could immediately obtain $1,000 or $1,200 for his skin.

- Amendment Required

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Pryde, could I have the Legal Adviser just state the thing that has to be amended, and then you carry on? I don't want to do it after and then not give you a chance to continue.

MR. SMITH (Legal Adviser): Mr. Pryde has explained it very well, but just to put it shortly, this proposal would mean, as far as the polar bear is concerned, being the holder of a General Hunting Licence he would get the right to sell, say, 2 or 3 polar bears. With this proposed amendment he would then be in a position to sell his right to hunt these bears to a sports hunter, and this would mean the repeal of the non-transferability section, that is section 22, of the Game Ordinance, which states that no rights to hunt may be sold or transferred, and this would mean a change in one of the key sections in the Game Ordinance, and it must be looked at very clearly. It may be fine, we don't know.

THE COMMISSIONER: Carry on. I did that so you would have a chance to keep on talking afterwards.

MR. PRYDE: As I was saying, an Eskimo who kills a polar bear at present only obtains up to $200 for the pelt, but if we can allow the sports hunting of polar bear, that is, if the Eskimo allows it, the Eskimo would directly obtain $1,000 or $1,200, a figure far in excess of what he presently obtains for that same polar bear.

I don't think there is any Eskimo in the world who is going to turn down $1,000 in order to sell his polar bear quota, but certainly if any Eskimo does wish to retain his quota, we have stressed the very fact that this control is in the hands of the Eskimo himself. We cannot force him and we do not intend to force him. The control lies in the hands of the Eskimo. But if we can introduce sports hunting of polar bear--and remember that this is on a quota system so that no overkill would occur--it would mean that we would be encouraging a great many tourists to come into the Arctic. It could mean that we could encourage a great deal more money to come into Arctic settlements, and I would just like to give you an example of one little settlement with a polar bear quota of 18. Sachs Harbour in the Western Arctic is a small community, a community of only about 10 or 12 families. They are proud people, good people, able hunters, good trappers, people with quite a good standard of living.

Now, under the present system, the Sachs Harbour people with a quota of 18--if each polar bear got the top price at the trading post--would obtain $200 a pelt, and that would give a total of $3,600 for 18 polar bears, and I remind members of Council that polar bear is a fur like any other fur. Polar Bear furs are bought according to grade, and grade depends upon size and upon quality, and a small polar bear or a polar bear with a weak pelt may be worth anything from $200 downwards right to nothing. A polar bear may be worth only $10 or $15, whereas that same bear, hunted under the sports hunting quota, would still give the Eskimo over $1,000 apiece.

Now, Sachs Harbour has a quota of 18 bears at $200 which gives you $3,600 for one year. If a sports hunting program were introduced into that settlement, as I wish to see done in all Arctic settlements, and a price of $1,200 were paid as a fee for the individual bear quota, the Eskimos of Sachs Harbour, instead of getting $3,600 would be getting $21,600. Dr. Lloyd Barber is a gentleman who knows a great deal about economy, and I am sure he would tell you that $21,000 is a great deal more than $3,000.

We must stress one other point. When the quota system was introduced into the Arctic, we told the Eskimos, through this Government and the Federal Government, that they would be getting more money for the polar bear. I remember after I came back from the Resolute Bay session, and after the Ottawa session, that Mr. Ken Hawkins, the Administrator of the Mackenzie, sent a detailed letter around to each game administrator asking them to find out the opinions of the Eskimos, and stressing the financial importance to them of the polar bear quota system. I have not heard one Eskimo, not one in the Western Arctic, my constituency, who did not wish to see sports hunting of polar bear, nor did I see one who objected to the quota system if the sports hunting element were also introduced. thereby giving him a great deal more money.

Therefore, in conclusion, I would just like to summarize by saying that we recognize that there may be an element in the South which will object to polar bear hunting, but the polar bears are going to be killed anyway. Does it matter who pulls the trigger? I say it matters very much. It might be $1,000 more if it is a white finger. I believe that we have shown our responsibility, I believe we have demonstrated that we are willing to conserve the polar bear, and I believe even more importantly that we are willing to go ahead and introduce this program to help the Eskimos in the North who have very, very few other means of obtaining a living.

THE COMMISSIONER: Motion No. 4.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of order, I would just like to point out how, although the Rules of Council have not yet been amended to permit introduction of new material in a member's reply, all the discussion that has taken place has been in fact new material. I have no objection in this particular case, but I just want to point out to yourself, sir, and members of Council, that no member has any

opportunity now to discuss this question, although a lot of material has been added, and I think this is a very dangerous precedent that we must keep in mind when we come to discuss a motion concerning this matter in the future.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is your problem: this could be under formal sessions of Council to assure everybody the same opportunity. I am lenient to the point sometimes of leaning over backwards so that when I do start to impose the rule I hurt people's feelings. This I try to avoid. I probably misled Mr. Pryde this morning that this motion would go through with no problems to committee of the whole. It didn't work that way and, when other people got up to speak, he couldn't speak; and consequently, he gave up his right to speak, and then everything he said in reply was new material--it makes no difference, I suppose--but in this instance it was my fault.

Motion is now before the assembly. Motion No. 4. All those in favour of the motion, and I read it again:

> I move that the Commissioner consider the feasibility of amending the Game Ordinance at the next session of Council to permit the holder of a valid General Hunting Licence who has obtained an individual bear quota from within the regional bear quota set for his area, to sell or dispose of said individual bear quota, if he so wishes, to any other holder or non-holder of a General Hunting Licence.

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against?

---Carried

Motion No. 6, and then we shall deal with motion No. 5.

Formal Motion No. 6: Sale of Caribou Meat to Local Institutions

MR. PRYDE:

WHEREAS the sale of caribou meat to a person other than the holder of a General Hunting Licence is not presently legal, and

WHEREAS indigenous people who are residing in various institutions in the Northwest Territories are legally allowed to purchase and consume caribou meat, and

WHEREAS the residents of such institutions welcome their accustomed meat as an item of daily diet, now

THEREFORE I move that section 16, subsection (3) of the Game Ordinance be amended to read:

"the holder of a General Hunting Licence may buy, sell, or barter caribou meat from or to a person who is entitled to hold a General Hunting Licence, or to a school, hostel or nursing station in the Northwest Territories for consumption on the premises."

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Williamson that section 16, subsection (3) be amended to read: "the holder of a General Hunting Licence may buy, sell or barter caribou meat from or to a person who is entitled to hold a General Hunting Licence, or to a school, hostel or nursing station in the Northwest Territories for consumption on the premises."

The motion is in order. Is there any possibility of--I will read motion No. 40: "THEREFORE, I move that the sale of caribou meat be permitted by holders of General Hunting Licences to residents and institutions in the Northwest Territories."

Would you mind if that was taken along with Motion No. 6? It is actually more embracing. I don't know whether you want to do that, but it seems to me it would be in order.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like an opportunity to think of this.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. Council stands recessed for 15 minutes for coffee.

---Short recess

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Motion No. 6.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, do you wish me to read the preamble again?

THE COMMISSIONER: No, I think I have read it--"that section 16, subsection (3) be amended to read: the holder of a General Hunting Licence may buy, sell, or barter caribou meat from or to a person who is entitled to hold a General Hunting Licence, or to a school, hostel or nursing station in the N.W.T. for consumption on the premises."

MR. PRYDE: That is correct, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is seconded by Mr. Williamson.

Now, you may speak or you may leave it to someone else to speak.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, we spoke of this yesterday, and I believe it is the general feeling of the Council that this is wanted and is desired, and therefore I see no further point in taking up any more time, and we should just have this motion put.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to move an amendment to the motion to replace part of the motion with, "permit the sale of caribou meat to anyone within the Territories, and that the impact of this provision on the caribou take be closely scrutinized with a view to determining the feasibility of maintaining or extending the provision."

THE COMMISSIONER: The amendment is to amend motion No. 6 to read:

THEREFORE I move that Section 16, subsection (3) be amended to read: "the holder of a General Hunting Licence may buy, sell or barter caribou meat", and you remove the words "from or" and leave the word "to" in and then delete all the rest of the words and add the following: "anyone within the Territories, and the impact of this provision on the caribou take be closely scrutinized with a view to determining the feasibility of maintaining or extending the provision." I will read that again. The motion is amended to read:

> THEREFORE I move that Section 16, subsection (3) be amended to read:
>
> > The holder of a General Hunting Licence may buy, sell or barter caribou meat to anyone within the Territories, and that the impact of this provision on the caribou take be closely scrutinized with a view to determining the feasibility of maintaining or extending the provision.

Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconder---

DR. BARBER: I will second that.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Dr. Barber. It is in order.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, as the mover of the motion has already said, I don't think it is necessary to go into detail on this. I merely want to say that although there are vast numbers of caribou in the Territories and the human population is barely utilizing the herds, and I don't think will be utilizing the herds even with this change, to the fullest extent, nevertheless in certain areas this might present problems; and it is therefore necessary that a close scrutiny of the herds

be maintained to see to it that this could have no detrimental effect on the herd in any particular location.

THE COMMISSIONER: Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the normal manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 5, Mr. Pryde.

Formal Motion No. 5: Religious Affiliation of Teachers

MR. PRYDE:

> WHEREAS it is the practice in the Northwest Territories to hire teachers for certain schools so that the teacher has the same religion as the majority of children in that school, and
>
> WHEREAS actual examples have shown that this practice creates a situation in which schools are deprived of the services of a teacher because the only available teacher did not belong to the religious affiliation of the majority of the children, and
>
> WHEREAS the knowledge and competency of the teacher in regard to the academic education of schoolchildren is more important than his or her private religious beliefs, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner recommend to the Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development that the religious affiliation of a teacher be not considered when placing a teacher in a public school of the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: That motion is moved by Mr. Pryde and seconded by Mr. Gibson, and is, "that the Commissioner recommend to the Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development that"--otherwise here they may think I am referring to our own Minister--what comes after "D.I.A. and N.D."?

MR. PRYDE: "That the religious affiliation..."

THE COMMISSIONER: "THEREFORE, I move that the Commissioner recommend to the Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development that the religious affiliation of the teacher be not considered when placing a teacher in a public school of the Northwest Territories." The motion is in order. Any discussion?

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I merely wish to speak very briefly on this subject. It has been considered controversial before, but I think in this one particular instance there should be no controversy. In the Northwest Territories we can give many examples of small schools with only one or two teachers. When a teacher leaves and a teaching vacancy is open, it has several times been found that a teacher was available, but that teacher could not obtain

a position in that particular school because of the particular practice which I refer to in this motion, the practice that the teacher must belong to the same religious affiliation as the majority of the school children.

At Spence Bay, as I pointed out several sessions ago, in my constituency, there is a small school, and a vacancy fell due, but the Education Department could not supply a teacher from the South, a teacher from outside for the school, because there was no teacher accommodation available. There was no house in that settlement for a teacher. However, in the settlement the wife of one of the men working in the settlement who was a highly-qualified teacher applied for that position, and she was turned down because of this practice of having the teacher follow the same religious affiliation as the majority of the pupils.

Mr. Commissioner, this is a ridiculous situation whereby we are depriving children of the right to have a teacher. That school could not obtain a teacher until the following year, and that lady who offered her services was in the settlement right there less than 200 yards from the school, but she couldn't obtain the job because she happened to be a Catholic and the majority of the school children happened to be Anglican. This should not occur in any small schools, because if we carry this practice to such a ridiculous extreme, we are not harming anyone but the children themselves. We are depriving them of a teacher, and surely in all common sense, in all humanity, teachers are employed for the academic education of the children, and surely the competency and knowledge of the teacher in this regard is more important than a private religious belief which does not normally intrude into the daily life of the school. Other members of the Council have spoken of similar instances in their constituencies. Mr. Trimble has spoken of it, Mr. Baker, the former Councillor for Mackenzie North, spoke of it in regard to Lac la Martre; and all we require is that these small schools obtain teachers, and surely if this stipulation that the teacher must have the same religious affiliation as the majority of the pupils is carried out to the very letter, it does not make sense.

I would say, sir, that religion could be considered as a factor. Quite possibly it might be better for a school in which the majority of the children are Anglican to have an Anglican teacher, but I personally don't think that it should matter, certainly it should not be carried to the extent that we deprive the children of a teacher totally, simply because a teacher does not belong to that same religious affiliation.

I don't wish to go into too much detail, sir. I could give you many other examples, but I think I will just leave it at that for the present.

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Mr. Commissioner, I think that this particular subject is something that should be approached with a good deal of thought, and a good deal of caution, because it has far-reaching results far beyond this Council, and beyond the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development inasmuch as we are going into the agreement between the Churches and the Federal Government. Now, as this motion reads, "the religious affiliation

of the teacher be not considered when placing a teacher in a public school in the Northwest Territories," now there are only about three public schools in the whole of the Northwest Territories, as I understand the meaning of "public school". I believe this school that Mr. Pryde is talking about is a federal school at the present time and will be taken over as a territorial school next year. Public schools are dealt with by municipalities. I believe this is the very subject of the communication we had from the Commissioner regarding the takeover of schools next year, responsibility for education in the North, and the resultant negotiations with the Churches to renegotiate the agreement between the Churches and the present Federal Government, which will devolve upon the Commissioner when the Territorial Government takes over the schools next year, and I don't believe that until that time anything can be done to change this situation.

I am not sure but that perhaps some of the religious leaders in many of the larger settlements would be averse to this change. It has caused complications, particularly in some of the schools, I believe, like Fort Simpson and Inuvik. When you deal with some of the smaller schools, 2 or 3 or 4 schools in the district or in the Northwest Territories--so many more of the children are being affected in some of the larger settlements, and there are at the present time hostels so that, if they can't arrange for a teacher in a small settlement where there are 10,12,14,20 children, then it would be no hardship to move them to the hostels at the present time. So, as I say, I think this should be approached with a great deal of caution and a great deal of thought before we go jumping into this as we have into some of the other matters that have been put before this Council in this session.

I think that is all I have to say on the matter.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of order I believe that by changing three of the words here it would clarify this better and make it easier for the Council members.

MR. SEARLE: On a point of order, an amendment is just about to be proposed.

THE COMMISSIONER: Your point of order is well taken, but I can't give you the floor.

MR. GIBSON: I want to say one thing. You have me marked down as the seconder of that motion. I did not second this motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: I guess you were swatting a mosquito. Who seconded the motion, then?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Nobody.

MR. TRIMBLE: I will second it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Trimble is the next speaker.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I can see problems developing out of this motion and yet I certainly sympathize with the intent of it, and I think all the

members of Council do. However, to accomplish our objective and to perhaps make this a little more palatable to those to whom we are directing it, I would move an amendment to the motion to the effect that the word "considered" be removed and in its place the words "an overriding consideration" and the word "public school" be removed and in its place the word "schools" be inserted, so that the motion would then read:

> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner recommend to the Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development that the religious affiliation of a teacher be not an overriding consideration when placing a teacher in the schools of the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: The amendment is, as I read it, "that the Commissioner recommend to the Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development that the religious affiliation of a teacher be not an overriding consideration when placing a teacher in the schools of the Northwest Territories."

Is there a seconder to the motion?

Seconded by Mr. Searle.

The motion is amended, Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I just wish to add to what I have said that I can see a certain reasonable consideration being given to the religious affiliation of the teacher insofar as it would undoubtedly in most instances result in a more harmonious school and community with less chance of problems developing over religion in the community if the teacher is of the same affiliation as the pupils. However, when this is an overriding consideration and creates problems as in the past, then I think it becomes a very bad thing. Therefore, I would feel that if there is a teacher in the community who is of a different faith than the majority of the people in the community as we have in Aklavik, for instance, and that teacher is qualified and there is no apparent reason why she should not be a teacher, that she should receive priority above a teacher from outside, regardless of the fact that she is or is not of the faith of the majority. I don't think religion should be an overriding consideration.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Now, may I say that motion No. 40 is covered by motion No. 6 as amended?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will run on now to game motions so that we won't run into the same problem that Mr. Williamson mentioned earlier and deal with motion No. 35.

Formal Motion No. 35: Purchase of Radio Equipment for Use of Trappers in Remote Areas

MR. TRIMBLE:

WHEREAS a motion was passed at the recent Inuvik Region Trappers Conference requesting that the Government of the N.W.T. purchase 2-way radios which could be loaned to trappers who are spending the winter with their families in isolated areas, and

WHEREAS experiments carried out in the Inuvik region by game officials have proven very successful using Humble P-12 radios, and

WHEREAS it is desirable to have such radios available to encourage trappers to move to more remote trapping areas where fur and game species are available and presently underharvested, and

WHEREAS there is a vital need to provide such radio communication facilities to trappers in remote areas in order that daily contact with civilization may be maintained in case of emergencies, et cetera, now

THEREFORE I move that the Government of the N.W.T. take the necessary steps to purchase at least 20 Humble P-12 transceivers as well as any base radio equipment that may be required, and make this equipment available to the Game Management Service for loan to trappers intending to harvest remote trapping areas.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that the Government of the N.W.T. take the necessary steps to purchase at least 20 Humble P-12 transceivers as well as any base radio equipment that may be required, and make this equipment available to the Game Management Service for loan to trappers intending to harvest remote trapping areas.

Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 36.

Formal Motion No. 36: Payment of Fur Advances by Cash or Cheque

MR. TRIMBLE:

WHEREAS a fur marketing service has been established by the Government of the Northwest Territories for the purpose of assisting trappers in obtaining a higher

price for their fur, and

WHEREAS many trappers would like to take advantage of this fur marketing service but are reluctant to do so because of the fact that advance payment warrants must be taken to the local fur trader to be cashed, now

THEREFORE I move that the Government of the Northwest Territories seek means of making payment of fur advances to trappers wishing to ship their fur to outside markets in the form of cash or cheque.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Chief Tetlichi, that the Government of the Northwest Territories seek means of making payment of fur advances to trappers wishing to ship their fur to outside markets in the form of cash or cheque.

The motion is in order.

All those in favour signify in the normal manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 37, Mr. Trimble.

Formal Motion No. 37: Regional Trappers Conference

MR. TRIMBLE:

> WHEREAS the recent Inuvik Regional Trappers Conference held in Aklavik from June 22-24th proved very beneficial to the delegates in discussing mutual game problems, and also provided an opportunity for the Game Management Service, Canadian Wildlife Service and others to advise the delegates on various matters and to learn from them, and
>
> WHEREAS these delegates requested unanimously by resolution that a similar conference be held next year at the same location at about the same time of the year, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Government of the Northwest Territories arrange for a Regional Trappers Conference to be held in Aklavik during the month of June, 1969.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Mr. Fairbrother, that the Government of the Northwest Territories arrange for a Regional Trappers Conference to be held in Aklavik during the month of June, 1969.

Ready to vote?

In favour?

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 38, Mr. Trimble.

Formal Motion No. 38: Studies to Establish Closing Date of White Fox Trapping Season

MR. TRIMBLE:

> WHEREAS it is felt by most trappers, and supported by the delegates of the recent Inuvik Regional Game Conference, that white fox and marten pelts are prime for a period of time longer than the existing open season, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories undertake to have carried out this coming winter any studies which may be necessary to establish a closing date which will ensure that the trapping of white fox and marten can continue in the spring until the fur is no longer prime.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories undertake to have carried out this coming winter any studies which may be necessary to

establish a closing date which will ensure that the trapping of white fox and marten can continue in the spring until the fur is no longer prime.

Any discussion? Ready to vote?

All those in fabour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 39, Mr. Trimble.

Formal Motion No. 39: Beaver Zones and Quotas

MR. TRIMBLE:

> WHEREAS the trappers in the Mackenzie Delta group area feel that the beaver zones and quotas in their group area are unrealistic and have requested they be abolished and new quotas be established, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the present zones and quotas be abolished and that the following quotas be established for bona fide members of the groups:
>
> (1) Head of a household - 10 beaver,
>
> (2) Single persons - 5 beaver.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Chief Tetlichi, that the present zones and quotas be abolished and that the following quotas be established for bona fide members of the groups:

(1) Head of a household - 10 beaver,

(2) Single persons - 5 beaver.

Mr. Trimble, was this the subject of a discussion at the Trappers Conference?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes, it was. The resolution was passed by the delegates.

THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder if perhaps you would like to speak on this motion and explain this, and then perhaps we would not have any trouble introducing new material.

MR. SEARLE: On a point of order, Mr. Commissioner, I would like to move that this motion go into committee of the whole so we can hear from Mr. Kwaterowski.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Trimble is the first speaker, and then you can move that motion. I don't think you can move a motion on a point of order. Mr. Trimble, you know what is coming. Perhaps you would like to wait, if you agree with this, and let it go into committee or whatever you prefer.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, this is a matter which was discussed at some length at the Conference, and there are two points of view: that of the Canadian Wildlife Service

and the game officials which favour the zone system, and the quotas as per the zones, and the unanimous feelings of the delegates who did not favour them and therefore I think it is best that this matter go into committee of the whole and be discussed with Mr. Kwaterowski to advise us. Therefore, I will say no more at this time at this stage of the motion.

DR. BARBER: Was the motion seconded?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, by Chief Tetlichi.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to move that this motion go into committee of the whole so we can hear from Mr. Kwaterowski.

MR. PRYDE: Second the motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that this motion be referred to the committee of the whole.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

I would therefore propose to stand down item No. 5 until later today with your agreement, and move on to item No. 7.

There are two groups of people here who are here only for today, and this must be dealt with or we face the same problem that we ran into in regard to education.

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, I gave notice yesterday that I would move a motion of confidence in the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. I believe that motion got mixed up in the clerical system and was not put into the book this morning. But I believe it is now available. I would like to have that motion treated prior to standing down, if possible.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

Formal Motion No. 47: Affirmation of Confidence in the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, motion No. 47:

> WHEREAS it has been reported by the press and radio that this Council at this session expressed a lack of confidence in the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and
>
> WHEREAS no such expression has been voiced or implied by this Council, and
>
> WHEREAS it is of utmost importance to the Northwest Territories, the Commissioner and the Council that mutual confidence between the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and this government be maintained and enhanced, and

WHEREAS circulation of unfounded reports can result in deterioration in the necessary attitude of mutual confidence, now

THEREFORE I move that this Council affirm its utmost confidence in the Minister of Indian Affiars and Northern Development.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Trimble, that this Council affirm its utmost confidence in the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Now, may we stand down item No. 5?

Agreed?

---Agreed

ITEM 6: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

Item No. 6, are there any documents to be tabled?

Tabling of a Brief Concerning Sports Hunting of Moose

MR. SEARLE: Yes, Mr. Commissioner, there are. A brief concerning an amendment to the Northwest Territories Game Act relative to sports hunting of moose. This is from the Northwest Territories Anglers and Hunters Association.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Any other items under item No. 6?

ITEM 7: COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE TO CONTINUE CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL AND SESSIONAL PAPERS

Item No. 7. Now, before proceeding to item No. 7, I just want to draw to your attention that there will be 40 members of the Alberta Legislature here either within the hour or this afternoon. They came here for the purpose of seeing parts of the Northwest Territories and seeing this Council in action. I am sure you will keep this in mind in your deliberations this afternoon.

Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of sessional paper No. 2, Remote Airstrips, Weather and Communication Facilities in the Northwest Territories.

Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Trimble that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of sessional paper No. 2.

All those in favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council is resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of sessional paper No. 2 with Air Marshal Campbell in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

Proceedings in Committee of the Whole to Consider Sessional Paper No. 2: Remote Airstrips, Weather and Communication Facilities in the Northwest Territories

Weather Reporting and Ground-to-Air Communication for Rankin Inlet

MR. CARTER (Director, Northern Administration Branch): The weather station referred to in the 5-year plan is not of major scope, but this aspect is being studied and will depend on the volume of traffic moving through this location.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I am not quite sure what was meant by the statement that this surface weather station is not of any great substance. I am concerned about the situation now. I realize that Chesterfield Inlet is only 60 air miles from Rankin Inlet and that it was established as a marine weather station before the war when Chesterfield Inlet was the most reasonable location. But all of the aviators in our area will tell you immediately that Chesterfield weather does not necessarily give any guide to Rankin Inlet weather. One is way out in the Baker foreland sticking into Hudson Bay, and in the wintertime affected

by the weather from the flow-ins, and in the summertime by all kinds of other weather. Rankin Inlet is in a long deep fiord affected more by land weather patterns than by sea weather patterns, and aviators could get themselves into very serious trouble by assuming that Rankin weather is the same as Chesterfield weather.

The next question is communication of the weather. There is a lot of local weather on the Hudson Bay coast and I have reported to Council in the last 2 years a number of very, very close situations where a pilot left Churchill in ceiling and visibility unlimited conditions...

THE CHAIRMAN: (Air Marshal Campbell): What is your question, please?

MR. WILLIAMSON: I am coming to it, wait--and arrived at Rankin finding a cross-wind and below limits cloud conditions. My question is: how can this be communicated to the aviator to save a disaster when there are no proper ground-to-air radio facilities in the community? In other words, I want to know if there is to be ground-to-air radio, if only a 5680 frequency, along with the weather-reporting facility. I have used these two examples that are fresh in our minds because we come very near to death in recent times.

MR. FITTON (Chief, Airways Division, D.O.T.): This aspect also, Mr. Chairman, is being looked at at the present time to again examine the statistics on the volume of traffic at Rankin Inlet and to determine what facilities specifically are required. It is a matter that is currently under review.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Do you have any other questions, Mr. Williamson?

MR. WILLIAMSON: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Carry on please.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I don't have very many more questions. I can carry on. When we are told a matter is "under review," is it fair to ask, Mr. Chairman, when there might be some action on this?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think so.

MR. FITTON: The study that is being conducted is being done by two other branches within the Department, and I am not too sure exactly what stage they have reached, but I will certainly undertake, as a result of the meeting today, to ensure that the studies are brought to as rapid a conclusion as possible.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would you be agreeable to letting the Commissioner know after you return to Ottawa?

MR. FITTON: Certainly.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I gather that you will note that this request has been made. For your information, so far this year there have been some 250 landings at Rankin Inlet by the beginning of June, by comparison with about 115 at Baker Lake, where they have a full-scale airport with radio, radio-sonde and all of the other navigation facilities,

and something like 24 at Coral Harbour, where there is also a full-scale airport, whereas Rankin Inlet is the major location and the major transportation center with many more landings and takeoffs, and no weather reporting or ground-to-air communications there at all!

MR. FITTON: Mr. Chairman, this point is certainly recognized, but unfortunately, facilities that have been built in the past at such places as Coral and Chesterfield just can't be moved too rapidly; but if indeed the trend continues at Rankin, I am rather certain that this will be the point at which the facilities will be concentrated.

MR. WILLIAMSON: We are also rather certain that Rankin will become the administrative headquarters of the Central Arctic.

THE COMMISSIONER: I wouldn't want that remark to be taken as gospel. It has to be decided.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I said that we in Rankin Inlet are fairly certain. We have faith in you, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: We are looking very hard at Baker Lake.

MR. WILLIAMSON: By all means.

Services at Chesterfield Inlet and Coral Harbour

On page 4, Mr. Chairman, there is a statement at the bottom under "CHESTERFIELD, CORAL HARBOUR":

> Decommissioning of ship-shore communications services at Chesterfield and the establishment on a permanent basis of a full-time ship-shore communications service from Coral Harbour.

With the movement to Coral Harbour of the maritime service which was based at Chesterfield, I would like to enquire how the existing facilities at Chesterfield Inlet are justified.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would you state that again, please, Mr. Williamson?

MR. WILLIAMSON: Chesterfield Inlet was a marine services station and the marine services have now been moved to Coral Harbour. What is now the justification for the existing operation of Chesterfield Inlet as a D.O.T. Station?

MR. FITTON: Mr. Chairman, I find this one a very difficult question to answer. I am here from the air services side or branch of the Department, and the question relates to the marine side. The best I could do here, if it would be satisfactory, is to take note and again notify the Commissioner.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Thank you, Mr. Fitton. Perhaps we can apply that principle to any other questions on which you do not have a ready answer.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I think it is reasonable to expect answers from other branches as soon as they could be communicated.

MR. FITTON: Mr. Chairman, if I may, just on this point, to facilitate our reply and to ensure that we are indeed covering this point--will this question be contained in a paper?

THE COMMISSIONER: We are now making a transcript and will give you a copy.

Provision of Additional Facilities

MR. WILLIAMSON: I was pleased to note, Mr. Chairman, the statement concerning record traffic originating from locations in the Keewatin area.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Page what?

MR. WILLIAMSON: Page 6. I hope that this will be taken into consideration in providing facilities. I want also to point out the need of places like Whale Cove, although the non-directional beacon has finally got in, at Chesterfield Inlet and Repulse Bay where there are no landing facilities, and where great danger exists between freeze-up and break-up, and at times of illness when aircraft cannot get in to bring in medical help.

- Rankin Inlet

On page 6 we are told also:

> There are no additional plans for the improvement of community facilities in northern settlements, including Rankin Inlet. However, the Department of Transport is now studying all facets of the Rankin operation.

This seems to be somewhat in conflict with what was stated earlier: "There are no additional plans." Now, I gather there are some plans, and I am a little confused. Just how do we stand here? Are there additional plans or not? It may be my confusion, Mr. Chairman.

MR. FITTON: Mr. Chairman, there are no plans for the Department of Transport to do anything specifically at Rankin Inlet, but the requirements of civil aviation are being studied to determine what, if anything, should be done.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Any other questions, Mr. Williamson?

MR. WILLIAMSON: Yes, a couple, Mr. Chairman, please. I gather that one of the matters being reviewed is the need for and possibility of establishing a formal weather reporting program at Rankin Inlet, and it says:

> Because of the proximity to Chesterfield and the apparent need for a limited program, the minimum instrumentation required is being reviewed.

Well, as this is on the record, I feel that we should again make clear that the two settlements cannot be closely related in terms of aviation weather. Even though they are close in distance, Rankin does require a separate weather reporting, observing facility.

- Lateral Air Route

On the bottom of the page, Mr. Chairman, there is the statement:

> Priorities for installation are established by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the Department of Transport endeavours to meet these targets, subject to regional workloads. Neither the Department of Transport nor the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has made plans for the installation of an NDB mid-way between Yellowknife or Reliance and Baker Lake.

Well, Mr. Chairman, we in the Central Arctic are very concerned indeed that the lateral air route across the Territories from Yellowknife to Frobisher Bay takes in the major settlements of the Central Arctic. We also realize that to provide a scheduled route, safety facilities over and above those which are required for charter transportation are necessary. We also realize that there is a very large gap of empty country between Fort Reliance and Baker Lake, some 600 miles, a point of no return about midway, and at that point often radio conditions are very poor, communications between either Yellowknife or Baker Lake being difficult, and also at that point the weather is questionable. All of Council has agreed upon the desirability of this lateral route and that the establishment of at least an NDB halfway across would be of great value to the aviators. I would think it is going to be basic to our having a lateral route through our arm of the country at all, that we have a full-scale weather reporting station at that mid-way point. I wonder what was the reasoning behind this statement at the bottom of page 6.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would you care to elaborate on that?

MR. FITTON: Mr. Chairman, this question poses a number of others, I believe, and certainly creates some questions in my mind as to what is meant by the route across this section of the country and for what purpose is this route required. Mr. Williamson mentioned charter operators and also I presume he was referring to a scheduled service or a regular service across this section of the country. To the best of my knowledge, yet, there is no operator licensed to conduct such a route or to conduct such an operation.

THE CHAIRMAN: (Air Marshal Campbell): That is correct. I think Mr. Williamson's question was premature considering the hearings being held next week.

MR. WILLIAMSON: It is a chicken-and-egg problem here right now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): It may be a chicken-and-egg problem, but the procedure, as I understand it, is that the Transport Committee will hold hearings next week and if they establish a requirement and subsequently issue a licence to an operator to establish an airway system across the N.W.T., then I believe

that D.O.T. will support it with the necessary aids. Is that correct?

MR. FITTON: Again, Mr. Chairman, these matters are not just as black and white as they might appear or sound. They should be. In the past when a single operator has applied for a new route in an undeveloped part of the country, more or less as a pioneer, the Department has required the operator to provide his own navigational aids. This is certainly not perhaps a very acceptable arrangement, but at the present time that is just about the way the matter stands. I could not say that the Department would--upon approval of a route through here by the Air Transport Committee--I could not say that the Department would then put in an NDB.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Well, I understand that there are a number of operators at the moment planning submissions to the Canadian Transportation Commission, and their routes cross the Arctic, their lateral routes, are based on existing facilities. This is what I understand, Mr. Chairman, that they say, "Well, there is a good lateral line of transportation across the Northwest Territories from Yellowknife by way of Coppermine, Cambridge Bay and the DEW Line over to Hall Beach, but there is a big empty gap which makes it impossible for us to operate through the Central Arctic." It is quite likely then that one of these operators, or more, will be given a franchise to operate across the country, but on a lateral route overleaping the Central Arctic communities. They will establish themselves, they will set up local agents, they will make a regular line across there and then there will be no justification for the D.O.T. putting in a facility halfway between Yellowknife and Baker Lake, because these other routes will already have been established. This will perpetuate the neglect, the overleaping of the Central Arctic communities. We have noticed that Mr. Pickersgill in his recent tour of the North was in the western part of the Northwest Territories, was in the Western Arctic at Cambridge Bay, he was in Baffin Island, but he missed the Central Arctic. We cannot have the Central Arctic missed out, sir. Now, this is a serious problem. If the D.O.T. cannot put in these facilities, the air operators will go around it and the neglect is going to be perpetuated.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): With all due respect, I believe that the Commissioner is placing a paper before the Transport Committee next week of which this probably will be a part. It is a question for the Transport Committee.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just a comment on this, if it is of any help. We will present as a government to the hearings, a paper outlining the requirements as we see them, and this will be an introductory submission to the hearings of the Canadian Transport Commission; but, as I told you all, this does not preclude Council members from putting in a submission themselves and I would suggest that **perhaps** rather than going into all of the ramifications that you may want to present to the hearing here today, you may want to work on your own submissions for this purpose. This is the reason Mr. Pickersgill came and set his hearing at the time he did, so that he would be able to take advantage of the presence of all the Council members here, and he wishes to afford each and every one

of them time to put in a submission from his own constituents or, for that matter, from the Northwest Territories; but this does not preclude, if they wish, their representing a particular service or something of this kind. How he wishes to handle it, is entirely up to the Councillor, but we will, as I pointed out, be putting in an overriding submission on our requirements as we see them from the government point of view, and each member then should feel free to speak to it or to introduce a submission of his own.

MR. FITTON: Mr. Chairman, then perhaps it would be helpful if I mentioned briefly the procedure that is followed in establishing a service. The Air Transport Committee will attend the hearings or will conduct the hearings to determine the economic feasibility and justification for such a service. Once this is completed, and if they find in favour of the application, the service cannot start just on the basis of the Air Transport Committee Licence. The operator then requires from the Department of Transport, from the Civil Aviation Branch within the Department, an operating certificate and before this certificate would be issued all aspects of the operation--the aircraft side of the operation as well as the route side, and the navigational aids, the weather reporting facilities, airports--everything that is required to support the service, these are examined and it is determined whether or not they are satisfactory.

Now, this examination would be the time when the need for a beacon, and where this beacon should be located, would be looked at. If there was one operator involved, as I mentioned earlier, it might be that the operator would be required to provide the facilities. This would be then known as a company route. But if there were several operators involved, this would become a route where the Department would provide the facilities, and the next step in upgrading this service is to designate the route as an airway on which there is full air traffic control and complete navigation coverage.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Is it, therefore, not likely, Mr. Chairman, that looking at that unserved area between Yellowknife and the Central Arctic, no scheduled operator is ever going to plan a route that way unless there are facilities?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I cannot answer that, Mr. Williamson, and I do not know whether Mr. Fitton wishes to take a crack at it.

MR. FITTON: I think that an operator would want to plan it if it is economically sound, and that the rest will fall into place once the Air Transport Committee has ruled on the application.

Construction of Remote Airstrips

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, there are some questions I would like to ask concerning airports. First of all, I would like to know whether or not the Department negotiates along the lines of this policy, which Mr. Fitton laid out before, with provincial governments in the same respect that you are now working with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for construction in the Northwest Territories.

MR. FITTON: The policy is a Department of Transport policy and provincial governments, municipalities and other public bodies are eligible to participate under the policy, but we don't initiate negotiations with anyone.

MR. TRIMBLE: My next question, then, Mr. Chairman, is: Is it possible and will the Department consider an agreement with the Territorial Government for the purpose of establishing remote airstrips?

MR. FITTON: Yes.

MR. TRIMBLE: And might I ask, what are the terms of reference? What would be the responsibility of the Department of Transport, and what would be the responsibility of this Government?

MR. FITTON: I would assume that in both cases the requirement would be for an airport that comes under what we call a "remote airport" primarily designed to relieve isolation, to provide a service in the event of sickness; and our policy here is that we provide up to $100,000 towards the construction of the airport proper--the runways, specifically--with the applicant being responsible for the continued operation and maintenance and the provision of the land in the first place.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, this sounds very good. I can't understand why we haven't taken advantage of it before, because the airstrips that I am thinking of would probably cost less than $10,000, and I am wondering what are the physical requirements of the airstrips for the Department of Transport to become involved. How big, for instance, would they have to be and what would the physical requirements of these strips be?

MR. FITTON: Mr. Chairman, this will depend entirely on the type of service or the type of activity that is expected to use the facilities. If it was, say, a single-engine Cessna or a Twin Otter-type operation, this could go down to 2,500 feet. I am sure that the costs will rapidly indicate that we can't go much larger than that without running into very, very high costs, but there is no specific dimension as long as it meets the requirements.

MR. CARTER: I think that it is important to look at the Department of Transport policy in light of the first page of this paper where it points out that this is a policy under which the Department

of Transport may help in airports of this small nature, but there is only a fund of $1 million available each year for the whole of Canada; in other words, the Treasury Board of the Federal Government has placed an overall limit on the kind of money that is to be available. Naturally, there are priorities, and demands all across the country in the northern parts of the provinces and from the Northwest Territories, and this policy by itself, shall we say, has really not been sufficient from the point of view of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to meet the need in the north of Canada. To get a program going to meet what we have felt would be the needs, would more than use up everything that is here, so that it has required close cooperation between the two Departments to try to work up a scheduling and a priority system, and also to persuade the Treasury Board which, incidentally, has not been done, with the exception of the cost. But certainly our Department hopes, and D.O.T. shares with us the hope, that we could have that existing policy expanded dollar-wise to provide for this continuing program over, say, the next 10 years, to try to get reasonably good strips into the majority of the northern locations.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, would it be possible for a program to be laid out whereby this Government could construct remote strips and receive some sort of financial assistance from the Department of Transport, a percentage of the cost? I am thinking of small strips well under the $100,000 bracket.

MR. McDOWELL (Regional Director of Air Services, D.O.T.): Mr. Chairman, in answer to that question, there are two points I think we should make. First of all, these strips with which the Department of Transport will assist financially have to meet D.O.T. engineering requirements; and, secondly--which has not been mentioned so far--in each instance in which up to $100,000 is granted, there must be a favourable economic study conducted. The Treasury Board insists upon this. It was not mentioned earlier, and sometimes this is a stumbling block.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, we have discussed in the Council at pretty well every session, not only the desirability but the very great need for remote strips, and I don't think any of us representing constituencies in the Territories are thinking in terms of anything near $100,000. We are concerned with a person who, for some reason, has to get out of a settlement or else he is going to die, and some way to get him out at certain times of the year, particularly at break-up period. Now, it is possible to build such strips in some places for next to nothing. I don't know how much money the Department of Transport put into the airport at Inuvik--it is to be paved this year--but the Aviation Council for that region convinced the Village Council to give approval for a town airstrip and they have spent, I think, in the neighbourhood of considerably less than $500. There have been aircraft using that strip already. I am sure that for the grand total of a couple of thousand dollars they will

have a very good airstrip for the needs of Inuvik. We have an airstrip in Aklavik that the people built themselves before the Government ever thought about it, and there has been practically no government money put into that at all, except for a few things like run-way lights under the Community Development Fund. I am quite sure that a similar type of strip could be built at Fort McPherson for a couple of thousand dollars. This is the sort of thing that I am concerned about for the immediate needs of these communities. Certainly better airstrips which could handle, say, up to a DC-3 and so forth are desirable and something that should be planned and developed as funds permit, but we need something for the immediate present, and this is what I am concerned with. Now, we can talk about the dangers to the people in these communities and it is only a small period of time, but it is not just the danger to the people involved: I can tell you as a pilot who has risked his life and equipment several times because there was someone who needed to get out of a certain place into which I didn't want to go because I knew I was taking a great risk doing so, but I went anyway. I know there are pilots in my area who every year are forced into this position and they have to do things that their common sense tells them not to do, simply because someone may die if they don't, and they are prepared to take this chance; but I don't think they should be expected or required to take this chance, and I think it rests with us to see to it that something is done for the immediate present, especially when this this can be done for just a very few thousand dollars in most cases. This is what I am concerned with.

Now, if we can receive some Department of Transport financial assistance on this, so much the better. If we cannot--and many of these may not meet the requirements of the D.O.T.--then I think we have to find some way of doing it ourselves, but certainly there has to be something done for the immediate present.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): As a result of the discussion this morning and the policy outlined by the Department of Indian Affairs, as I understand, the strip that you are talking about is the responsibility of either the Department of Transport, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the responsibility of the Territorial Government. So to meet your requirement, Mr. Trimble, I think we should revive and revise the list of strips required in this N.W.T.--this was prepared about 2 years ago--and again ask the Commissioner to put funds in next year's budget or additionally carry out as much of it as he can with any funds presently available. Is that right?

MR. TRIMBLE: This is right--although I would like to see, if possible, some way in which we can use the facilities and maybe some of the money of the D.O.T., but we must assume responsibility ourselves as the Territorial Government in addition to what the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is doing.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Perhaps arising out of this committee we can initiate action along that line. Have you any more questions, Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: I have, but perhaps some other member would care to speak first.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Searle, one of the penalties a member suffers for being absent is that he loses his turn. The next speaker is Chief John Tetlichi.

CHIEF JOHN TETLICHI: Looking at the picture of a 5-year plan, I checked through the whole of the 5 or 6 pages. As Mr. Trimble mentioned, McPherson is in great need of an airstrip or whatever they can get, but it is not in there. I think it was 2 years back that the D.O.T. looked into the matter and hired a bunch of boys and got them a few miles south of Fort McPherson, and they were cutting lanes. I just wondered when or what is going to become of it.

MR. CARTER: I suppose either one of us could answer this, Mr. Chairman, because we both have responsibility. As a result of the study which was done by the Department of Transport on this whole area of small airstrips, in conjunction with the Department and working with the Territorial Government, we did establish a list of priorities. In that list of priorities Fort McPherson was one of the higher priorities. At the present time in the 5-year program which is not shown--in fact, it is a 10-year program and it is not shown in that 6-page document--but this document,breaks down the airstrips into three general areas of the North. One group, and the first group, contains Coppermine, Fort McPherson, Aklavik and Old Crow; the second group contains Eskimo Point, Chesterfield Inlet, Whale Cove and Igloolik; and the third group, moving into the Baffin region, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet and Cape Dorset. Those are kept in this sort of order because the construction equipment, for instance, which is used for the construction at Coppermine can then move on after the work is done there, to work on the next strip.

Coppermine, as you know, is scheduled No. 1, and it is shown as commencing in the current fiscal year 1968-69. It would take some three years to finish this, and on schedule as it now stands within that group or that part of the North that is Coppermine, McPherson, Aklavik and Old Crow, McPherson is the No. 2 priority, and the work on it should commence in 1971-72. So that within that part of the North McPherson retains its No. 2 priority behind Coppermine.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): That leaves 4 years to go. Did I understand you to say that Coppermine will take 3 years to build a 3,000-foot strip?

MR. CARTER: If you count the year 1968-69, which includes the year in which the equipment moves in and very little work will be done, it will take 3

years.

MR. PRYDE: Why won't the work be done in that first year?

MR. CARTER: Well, I suppose you can say that it could be done if there is sufficient money available and if you were to take in enough equipment to do the whole thing in one year. This, of course, is very likely physically possible, but there are limitations in terms of the money which the D.O.T. has available and which the Department has available, and this schedule which is spread out far more than either D.O.T. or ourselves would like to see, is limited simply by the cash we have available.

MR. PRYDE: I didn't want to speak ahead of my turn--

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You are speaking out of your turn.

- Fort McPherson

CHIEF JOHN TETLICHI: Two or three years ago there was one guide hunting in the bush and he had an accident with a .22, shot himself in the leg. He was all by himself. There was no way to make any emergency call, but the only thing that he could signal to was a helicopter that was passing by. He made a fire and the helicopter came down and picked him up and took him into McPherson. This pilot took him down to the nursing station, and then he went back to the police to report that he had picked this man up, so the nurse there who checked on him and found that the bullet was in his leg, went and phoned the police and told them to send the helicopter back, and got the helicopter to take that man down to Inuvik. This was during break-up. After they brought him up, they sent a bill in and it was almost $200 they had to pay for it.

This previous spring there was a woman who had a miscarriage and the airport down there is no good, so it had to be an emergency flight, so they got a plane from Inuvik and they circled all around and there was a lake just behind McPherson and there was water right around the shore, and he took a chance and he landed there, and they rushed this woman put her in the plane and took off. Now, to wait that long--how long is McPherson going to put up with that? I know money is the biggest problem, but there are lots of other places where they only have to be reconditioned and McPherson got next to nothing. This is one reason I wanted to ask about it and put in a little speech about it. This is what the McPherson people are facing.

MR. CARTER: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could comment? There are two separate programs and I think we do have to keep this in mind. The program which we are speaking of here is for the construction of airstrips which will be to Department of Transport specifications, and which, while they are remote strips, will be good all-weather strips certainly capable of handling planes of the size of Twin Otters, Beechcraft and so on, DC-3's under certain conditions. These are certainly a much higher quality strip than that Mr. Trimble was speaking about a while ago. Now, the Department of Transport, because of its responsibilities in Canada, is limited to contributing towards that sort of strip all across the country and not just in the North--municipalities, local governments are building all sorts of local strips, flying clubs and so on. This is the area where the Department of Indian Affairs, where the Territorial Government comes into the picture. This is the area where during the past few years the Territorial Government has with its funds constructed smaller airstrips under the guise, I suppose is the right word, of firebreaks. The reason this has been done in that rather peculiar manner was that being a government department, there was the problem of liability, and our own department, up until very recently, has been precluded for those same years of liability of moving into the construction of what can only be regarded as very, very substandard airstrips. We have, however, you might say, gone ahead within this past year on our side, and as of a few years ago on the territorial side, to do just this. When there is a need in McPherson right now, and if, as Mr. Trimble has said, for a few thousand dollars an airstrip can be constructed which would be of a

temporary nature but perhaps good enough for the smaller planes to land on, then this is the sort of thing which can be considered by the Council in connection with its own budget, knowing that 4 years from now a much better strip will be coming through this other program for McPherson. On the eastern Arctic side, we have included a total, if I remember rightly, of something like $150,000 in the current fiscal year and would hope to have more than that in the next year to do something along this line.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Chief John Tetlichi, any more questions?

CHIEF JOHN TETLICHI: No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): We will adjourn now for lunch.

---Luncheon adjournment

2.30 p.m.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): When the committee adjourned for lunch, I think Mr. Pryde had the floor.

- Determination of Priorities

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Chairman, I wish to address to our witnesses here some questions that concern the construction of remote airstrips. In particular I wish to address policy questions. As you stated this policy of the Department to set a number of priorities for airstrip construction in remote communities, I wonder if one of our witnesses could advise us on what basis are priorities determined and by whom?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Are you referring to remote airstrips?

MR. PRYDE: That is correct.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Which is the responsibility of the Department of Indian Affairs, Department of Transport, and the Territorial Government.

MR. CARTER: This is correct, Mr. Chairman. We have prepared a list of priorities in consultation with the Territorial Government, and of course, also in consultation with the Department of Transport who are our technical advisers.

MR. PRYDE: I don't think this actually answers my question. Could we be advised on what basis priorities are established? I am here referring to the ones which were established before this Council spoke of the matter at the last session or the session prior to the last one. Is the priority of a remote airstrip based on population, remoteness, or what conditions are taken into consideration?

MR. CARTER: Generally speaking, those are the principal factors; the size of the community is obviously a factor, how far it is from any other form of service is another factor. In putting together the list, of course, we were able to eliminate certain communities because they are already served in one way or another, either by quite good airports or by ones which were reasonably tolerable, and we also had to take into consideration to some extent, at any rate, the pressure for growth in a given community; in other words, if you had two places with a population of 300 but one was likely to go to 500 within the next year or 2, then probably priority would have to be given to the one that was likely to grow, but these were factors which led us to the establishment of a list which again resulted from consultation with the Commissioner and so on.

MR. PRYDE: Like Mr. Trimble, I am particularly interested in the very small airstrips, the airstrips necessary for emergency measures in those tiny settlements in the Arctic and sub-Arctic which have no other access during certain times of the year such as break-up and freeze-up. I agree 100 per cent with what Mr. Trimble has already said today. I would go further and say that we require a crash program of constructing emergency airstrips into every settlement which does not have any airstrip at the present time. This is not something which can be spread over on a long-term basis: this is a matter of life and death in many cases, and the time to do it is now. I would, therefore, suggest that the Department, both Departments, re-examine their policies, re-examine their presentation to the Treasury Board, and submit to them a plan to provide small airstrips for emergency measures for every community in the Northwest Territories which does not now have an airstrip. We realize that this may be a temporary measure, but a temporary measure is better than none at all. These settlements require them now, not 10 years from now.

MR. CARTER: I think this is really for Indian Affairs to answer, Mr. Chairman, because, of course, the D.O.T. policy does not apply to quite a number of these locations and to the type of strip of which the Honourable Member is speaking. As I mentioned earlier, on the western side there has been a policy of putting money into small airstrips through the Territorial Government for quite some time. On the eastern side, up until this year, there has not been such a policy. Our own branch within the Department have felt quite strongly that we would have liked to have been able to spend money on this sort of thing, but there were the legal complications which I mentioned earlier; but where a private group can take chances, there is always the problem of government getting involved through the question of liability and so on. At any rate, in certain of the Arctic communities some of our administrators have gone ahead in the past few years--Igloolik is a case in point--and have constructed some sort of strip using available equipment and material and so forth. In no case have the administrators had their knuckles rapped for what they have done. On the other hand, up until this year we have not been able, for the reasons mentioned, to give them open public encouragement to do it. However, as of this point in time, in fact as of the preparation of the current year's estimates which date back to last August, we deliberately put into our estimates money to get started on it just so that this sort of program could be carried out, and in the current fiscal year, if I am not mistaken, we have something in the order of $150,000 towards this, and my hope would be that in the following year we would have something approaching a quarter of a million dollars. This, of course, will depend upon the outcome of the budget for that particular year, which has not yet been considered in detail within the Department or by Treasury Board. At that rate, if we can go ahead with the construction as we now picture it, and if we can obtain money in the order of magnitude that I have mentioned for the following fiscal year, our best estimate would be that within three to four years we would have such strips in every location, let us say, with a population of a couple of hundred people, and there are some still smaller places which might not have them.

MR. PRYDE: There again you have it in a nutshell. You

have places with a population of 200, but what about other settlements such as Bathurst Inlet with a population of 96 or other remote places in the sub-Arctic? People die just as readily in those places as elsewhere. I would suggest that both Departments could approach it possibly in another way. It could be possible to hold a discussion with the Department of National Defence and see whether the Department of National Defence is interested in providing sub-standard airstrips constructed in the remote areas of the North by military engineers. The construction would take the form of a mobility exercise in which soldiers could be flown in or engineers flown in to establish the airstrips in a crash program. I think this form of approach is feasible and should certainly be examined, because this would give us the following benefits:

(1) It would get the airstrips built;

(2) It might take advantage of whatever funds the Defence Department has available for the purpose of holding such mobility exercises;

(3) The strips could be installed on an emergency basis: in other words, on a very rapid basis. We need them now, not 10 years from now, for those small, tiny remote settlements; and

(4) This approach could take the advantage of a military airlift capacity for bringing in men and materials and, by having this approach, the National Defence Board would know of these strips, would have experience of them, and could utilize them some day for the benefit of Canada if the need ever arose.

Certainly we must stress the point that we need the program as soon as possible, and this is just to save human lives. We are not asking for anything other than a small strip which may only cost $2,000 or $3,000.

I noted there that when you spoke, you spoke of the studies being carried out so far for 25 airstrips, and I note further that the total airport contribution voted for these purposes is limited by the Treasury Board to $1 million per annum throughout Canada. I just wondered how much of this annual allotment is allotted to the Northwest Territories. Does it go by zone, does it go by province? Can we be advised how much of this is allotted to the Northwest Territories?

MR. CARTER: There are several questions there. On the last question by the Honourable Member: Once this program is in operation this coming year--it is just starting with Coppermine and, of course, the following year will be extended to other locations as well--there will be something in the order of one-third of that million dollars going into the Northwest Territories alone.

On the question of the $2,000 airstrips, I would like to suggest to Council that it is a very rare location where you can buy anything for $2,000. The Government of the Northwest Territories has had experience recently with the Colville Lake strip which cost very considerably over $2,000, where it was hoped to get the equipment in and to do it as cheaply as possible; and if I remember rightly,

it came out at very, very many times $2,000. I think if we talk in terms of the average location, of something in the order of $25,000 to $30,000, we are probably being realistic, so that the sort of program I have been talking about, $150,000 this year, means about 6 strips per year.

MR. PRYDE: Could you say again the approximate figure for the individual strips?

MR. CARTER: I would think $25,000 to $30,000 is an average. You might get one place where you could do it for $10,000 and another place where it is $75,000.

MR. PRYDE: This might be, Mr. Carter, because I know south of Coppermine in the Hope Lake region, Murray Watt's P.C.E. company there built a good airstrip capable of handling quite large planes for $5,000.

MR. CARTER: Might I ask, did they include in that the entire cost of the move-in and move-out of the equipment?

MR. PRYDE: I couldn't tell you.

MR. CARTER: It is easy to say it is $5,000. I am not sure, but it was a good cheap strip and it was put into a location where it was easy to build.

MR. PRYDE: I was advised that the Pelly Bay airstrip was also something in the nature of $5,000.

MR. CARTER: That is an ideal location, one of the best.

- Feasibility of Approaching Department of National Defence

MR. PRYDE: I wonder if we could have some comments from our witnesses on the proposal to approach the National Defence Board.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Would you repeat your question, please?

MR. PRYDE: I believe the witnesses have heard it. I am asking the witnesses if they wish to comment on the proposal to approach the National Defence Board.

MR. CARTER: For what?

MR. PRYDE: I spoke on it for approximately five minutes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): What was your question, please?

MR. PRYDE: I requested airstrips on a crash program basis, a crash program to establish air bases working with the Department of National Defence.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Fitton?

MR. FITTON: This was not my intention really.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell: Since these remote airstrips are small and are within the purview of the Territorial Government and the Department of Indian Affairs, Mr. Carter, can you speak on the question of whether the Department of National Defence would consider using their engineering corps to build airstrips in remote areas?

MR. CARTER: I don't mind sticking my neck out on this. Obviously, I can't speak for the Department of National Defence, but I can perhaps give some idea of what is a pretty well-known national policy of the defence forces. Generally speaking, and so far as I know, completely speaking, national defence forces are never used to fill a civilian need unless there is an emergency which gives rise to it; that is, they fly into a fire or something like that, and as much as I would like to say, the danger of loss of life in a place like that--if it would come under such an emergency I can't say, because the judgment of what is a national emergency where the military forces have come in--this just doesn't fill the bill. We have ourselves over the years discussed the possibility of help of this kind with National Defence in a number of cases in the hopes that something like this might be raised, but as I think everyone knows, National Defence just does not go into this kind of operation. We can't use military aircraft, except in very stringent circumstances. I think it is better to go ahead with our own program on the basis of the monies as we can see them now. If we receive no further cutting under austerity, we will go still further. For the next couple of years, as far as we can see--we would hope that we will be able to do 5 or 6 locations this year, next year perhaps 7 or 8; and then at that rate we will be down to some quite small places within 3 or 4 years. But I can't honestly see, in the light of all the other demands for nursing stations, for power plants to meet the housing program for new school building, and so

forth, that we can really give it a higher priority than that.

MR. PRYDE: The only point on that, Mr. Carter, is that there is no point in having a nursing station if you can't get your patients out. We referred earlier this morning to the construction of the airstrip at Coppermine. You stated, Mr. Carter, that the equipment would go in in 1968-69. It should have been in this summer. Maybe the equipment would lie there mainly because of lack of funds; is that correct?

- Provision of Training and Employment

MR. CARTER: There is one point there. I think my colleagues from the D.O.T. will want to cover some aspects of this. Perhaps I could leave it to them to explain the one aspect, which is the system that we have to use these airstrips as a means of training Eskimos on the site. New strips could be built in one year, there is no question about this. On the other hand, we could not, if we built them in one year, take full advantage of the training capability that is there.

MR. PRYDE: On the other hand, Mr. Carter, there are 150 employable Eskimos in the settlement of Coppermine alone. There are Eskimos in the Holman Islands who need employment and need it now, and these Eskimos, many of them, already have training in driving and operating heavy equipment. There are quite a number in that settlement already and there are others down at Fort Smith right now. As far as lack of funds goes, let me tell you that the relief bill, the money spent on welfare in Coppermine last month was $4,200 for one month. The month before, $3,900 was issued on relief. I am sure if these men were employed the money expended in hiring people and paying people a wage would be balanced by the drop in the monies expended on relief.

MR. CARTER: I am very sorry, but this is not quite true, because the cost of operating this equipment in a full summer of construction runs well over $100,000, so that even the relief over a period of, say, the 3 months of construction would only be quite a small portion. It would contribute a little towards it, but if we were able to employ all of those that are now on relief, many of whom are unemployable, and even if we could center the employment on just thosepeople, it would still only keep the project going for, you might say, a quarter or a third or less of the construction season.

MR. PRYDE: Better to have that than have nothing at all, Mr. Carter; better to get the airport started and employ these people rather than have them on relief.

I want to find out some more about this Copppermine airstrip. I might add, Mr. Carter, that we are all extremely pleased about the Coppermine airstrip, but I am not particularly pleased to find the equipment going in in 1968-69 and lying there unused for a year.

MR. CARTER: Well, it won't get in there until right towards the very end of the construction season. Once it is in, it will be used.

MR. McDOWELL: Mr. Chairman, may I say a word on this? The equipment has been purchased, today it is at Hay River awaiting trans-shipment to the barges. It is on its way down the Mackenzie to the site. As soon as it gets there, we hope this year it will be used to construct the access road to the airport. As I think you are well aware, part of this project consists in training lead hands, heavy equipment operators among the Eskimo population to be used in later stages of the program at other sites, and these men, we hope, will be trained this year and ready to do the job next year and then move on to the other airports as the whole program gets underway.

MR. PRYDE: Will you have enough money then to ensure a full summer's work next summer?

MR. McDOWELL: Yes.

MR. PRYDE: This is all I have right now, Mr. Chairman. I may come back with some more later.

Provision of Slash Lines on Runway Approaches

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Chairman, since we have the Department of Transport here at the time, I would like to bring something to their attention. Gentlemen, I came in here the other night, and I have done a lot of flying in my life, and the same night one of the PWA planes was trying to get in. There was a 100-foot ceiling, there was not more than 200 feet of thick weather and beautifully clear skies above. Not only that, Mr. Chairman, it was on a very small mile and a half wide that there was any fog at all, just merely settling in from the water here past the airport. We knew it was in that condition when we left Hay River, and started across, but we thought we would get in under it. I was very surprised to find out that a very modern 2-engine plane, and the PWA plane--that this very small bit of visibility and the very small part of the territory that was covered caused such a hazard. I have been all my life on float planes, and it would have been easy with a float plane, because you get down and follow the water. I was never so nervous in my life, but the pilot for some reason thought--I just wish I had been a much less important person and had much less important people meeting me because when I spoke to him later he said, "I thought it was necessary that you get there at night, Mr. Gibson." We were almost under the telegraph wires. The thing that confused me was that we were talking to that radio station all the time, we couldn't pinpoint it. I am not an expert on that sort of thing, but I know that you can put out a beam of some kind and come in on the beam, but I am afraid that many small airplanes won't even have that. A thing that would have fixed us completely would have cost you very little money and, Mr. Chairman, I hope you will let me bring this to their attention: we were looking for any one mark that would designate where we were, anything to show us where we were in relation to the airport.

We circled where that airport was and we were never more than 2 miles from it, just going around, and we couldn't get in. We knew there were no mountains in the country, but we didn't know if there was not something, maybe just 100 feet higher than we were, even a smokestack. At the end of each runway, if a trail was brushed out, if a

bulldozer just went in and cleared those trees, not necessarily just to get that 50-feet down off the tree, but to show us that by following that line we would hit the airport. What I am talking about is 2 miles at each end of the airstrip--we would have readily picked up and come in on it. We had to try and find the airport each time. Now, that would cost you very little money. It is merely a suggestion, take it any way you want, but even if they put in this equipment, may I ask Mr. Trimble, on your airplane would you have navigating equipment--if they put in a direction finder, could you follow it with your plane?

MR. TRIMBLE: Yes.

MR. GIBSON: Do all planes have it?

MR. TRIMBLE: Most of them.

MR. GIBSON: Anyway, my only suggestion is that you give some thought to clearing that trail so that you can say, "This leads me right to the end of the runway." We would have been safer that night.

MR. CARTER: Mr. Chairman, we are entering into an area here which presents many difficulties. I certainly couldn't agree with the Honourable Member that all they need is a trail to follow into the airport. If there were these clouds over the airport that obscured the view of the airport, sooner or later the pilot would have encountered this cloud situation, and he needs guidance in the cockpit, not something he can look at on the ground and track through the trees.

With reference to the 100-foot minimum you spoke of, the lowest minimum in use in Canada today at the airports that are well equipped with instrumental landing systems is 200 feet.

MR. GIBSON: Sometimes they take chances beyond that.

THE CHAIRMAN: (Air Marshal Campbell): You should get more competent crews, Mr. Gibson.

MR. FITTON: Sir, we have a lot of statistics on some of the people I think he is referring to.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Searle.

- Federal and Territorial Responsibilities

MR. SEARLE: First of all, let me thank the chairman. From listening to the discussion, Mr. Chairman, it seems that really everything that has been said can be broken down into three points. First of all, that the type of airstrip we are interested in basically for the small settlements throughout the North, is just not within the capability of the D.O.T. We are really not talking about a D.O.T. responsibility.

Then, point 2 is that due to the tree-line policy it is obvious that it is the complete responsibility of the Federal Government, particularly of the Department of Indian Affairs, to put these small emergency airstrips in the constituencies (I will use the constituencies of the Western Arctic, Central Arctic and Eastern Arctic). In other words, we as a Territorial Government, we are not exercising any function in these areas yet, what we are doing here is asking Mr. Carter to get the Department to do this in these three areas.

The 3rd point is that in the Mackenzie the remote airstrip responsibility is joint, partly territorial and partly federal, and what we could do then is simply ask that for the Mackenzie at least, the Commissioner, in consultation with the federal Department, put in our estimates funds of a limited nature to permit the building of these small, remote emergency airstrips in the settlements in the Mackenzie.

I think those are the three points that are important for us to bear in mind, because there is no use in our talking about what we are going to do here, with this tree-line policy and with the responsibility for the Eastern and Central Arctic still being squarely and solely on the shoulders of the Department of Indian Affairs.

Those are just three comments I wanted to make, and there is one specific question, Mr. Chairman, if I could ask it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think that is a very good summary.

DEW Line Facilities

MR. SEARLE: The DEW Line is one area that concerns me. As you know if you have flown across it, it is probably the safest air route in all Canada, going right across the top with sites every 100 miles and with complete radar coverage and instant weather all the way. There are various applications, as we know. They are coming before the Air Transport Committee dealing with the services, and invariably every one of those applications--and not dealing with any specific one--will touch at the DEW Line from time to time? What I am wondering is whether the Department of Transport and the Department of Indian Affairs have given consideration at this point to approaching the American authorities in Paramus, New Jersey, Federal Electric, and working

out a policy of what will be done with those very good strips, equipment, very good communication and radar facilities, once this DEW Line is phased out, because I feel that unless we start thinking along this line now, we are going to get to the place where the Americans want to close them down and drive the bulldozers into the Arctic Ocean and we, on the other hand, would be saying, "Why can't we use these facilities?" So, I say, why can't we use these terms in our talks about the future of this marvelous airline route right across the top of Canada, and the question is: Are we doing anything in that line yet?

MR. FITTON: Mr. Chairman, I do believe that when some of the DEW Line strips were closed, which has already taken place--advance notification was given to the Department and consideration was given to the need for retaining some of the strips, but there was no need to retain them and, therefore, they were allowed to be closed.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Which department were you referring to?

MR. FITTON: Transport.

MR. SEARLE: I am not thinking about that, sir. I am thinking about when we get to the stage where we close that DEW Line site down completely--not the question of updating equipment--and, as a result, closing down some intermediate sites.

MR. FITTON: Mr. Chairman, I was referring merely to the principle that has been used in the past, and I am sure the same principle would be followed when the other sites come up for consideration. To my knowledge--I have no information as to when these major sites are likely to be closed--but I certainly agree with the comments made that we would be ready to consider the use of these sites.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, I understand that it may be as soon as 4 to 5 years, that these sites might be closed down. If that is so, I really would encourage some movement soon.

MR. FITTON: Mr. Chairman, as soon as the information comes to our attention that they are likely to be closed, by all means it would be considered very carefully.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Gentlemen, I notice our gallery is filling up. I wonder if I might report progress so our Commissioner might welcome our guests.

---Agreed

---Council resumed formal session.

Commissioner's Welcome to Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta

THE COMMISSIONER: Members of Council, I wish to draw your attention and, to recognize the very distinguished visitors who are in the Commissioner's Gallery today, who are from the Legislative Assembly of one of our sister provinces to the South, the Province of Alberta.

The visitors are made up of Ministers of the Crown from the Province of Alberta and members of the Alberta Legislative Assembly. On behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Council of the Northwest Territories, I want to extend to you a very sincere welcome to Yellowknife, the capital, and to the Northwest Territories.

---Applause

A setting such as this, I would think, is not unfamiliar to you gentlemen. I gather that you have had experience, some of it longranging, in the field of legislative assemblies, so I might point out that perhaps our legislative council here is somewhat different from that of Alberta, inasmuch as we are made up of a body consisting of 7 elected members covering the Northwest Territories and 5 who are appointed by the Governor in Council in accordance with the Northwest Territories Act and who are given the responsibility of joining with the 7 elected members, making up the Council of the Northwest Territories.

I would like to introduce to you the members of the Council. My name, first of all, is Stuart Hodgson, I am the Commissioner. To my left is Mr. Donald Stewart, the representative for the constituency of Mackenzie South. Beside him is Mr. Duncan Pryde, the elected representative for the constituency of the Western Arctic. Next is Air Marshal Hugh Campbell, from Ottawa, and one of the senior members of Council. Mark Fairbrother is next and he is the elected member for the Mackenzie River. This is the area over in Fort Simpson along the Mackenzie and stretching to the east to Fort Providence. Chief John Tetlichi is a member from Fort McPherson and is the first Indian member from the Northwest Territories to sit as an appointed member on Council, and at the far end is John Parker, the Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, a member of Council and a former Mayor of Yellowknife. On the other side from the bottom is Professor Robert Williamson who is the member from the Central Arctic, perhaps better known to you as the Keewatin, with his headquarters at Rankin Inlet. Next is Mr. Simonie Michael from the Eastern Arctic, the first elected Eskimo to the Council of the Northwest Territories. Next is Mr. David Searle, from our capital area here, although his constituency is also a large one, and is called Mackenzie North. Mr. Lyle Trimble is from the Mackenzie Delta area and is the Dean of the Council. Dr. Lloyd Barber is from Saskatchewan and is an appointed member of Council, and Gordon Gibson is from Vancouver and an appointed member, a man with some 12 years experience in the British Columbia Legislature.

This Council, although it is made up of appointed and elected members, does not arrive on any issue with appointed on one side and elected on the other. Rather, they have

as their responsibility, not only the putting through of government administration, legislation and budgetary matters; but also the responsibility of acting as critics. I recognize this is not something you find in too many legislatures, but up here it works quite well, providing the administration is on its toes and is able to keep ahead of the Council, and that takes some doing. We find that each issue is approached on its merits.

You see, our Council does not appear before the electorate or run on the basis of any political party. They run as individuals and, consequently, they come here based on their ability, on their merit, and they stay on this Council as long as their constituents believe that they are representing them as they would like to be represented. This, of course, we feel as an embryonic government, is the true strength of the Council of the Northwest Territories inasmuch as we have the best men that we can possibly get to represent the people in our legislative assembly. We look to you as legislators from the Alberta Legislature and, as I say, the province just to the south of us, just as we look to the province of Saskatchewan which is just south of the eastern part of our territory and to the Legislature in Manitoba which is just south of the Keewatin area, to Ontario which is south of our Islands in the Hudson Bay and James Bay, to Quebec which is just south of our area in the Eastern Arctic and, of course, to Labrador and Newfoundland which is just south of our eastern area. This gives you some idea of the vast area and the multitude of problems that we deal with at each session of Council and which the Government and the public service of the Northwest Territories must concern themselves with over the course of the year.

I want you to know that we are most intrigued by this epic trip of the Alberta Legislature. It certainly marks the first time you have come up along the Mackenzie Highway to the Northwest Territories. I am not too sure, when we pay you a return visit, whether we will have as much courage as you. I think perhaps we might fly. I went over that route earlier this spring and I must say it is quite an education. We want to do what we can to improve our side of the Mackenzie Highway and I am sure that all Council members will join me when I say that we hope that you too will do what you can for your side of the Mackenzie Highway. I know that yours is paved from Edmonton up to Manning. We don't have any of ours paved, but you have been in business a lot longer than we have. We only got here as a legislative assembly to our home capital as of last September, so we have got quite a bit of catching up to do, but I think that by working together with our objectives in the same direction, we will be able to do many things.

We welcome you here this afternoon to listen to our deliberations. We are looking forward to this evening when you will join us as our guests at a dinner that we are giving in your honour. If you see any good things in our Council that you might like to take back to your Legislative Assembly, please be our guests. I am sure that many of the things that we have looked towards as examples that have been put into the Northwest Territories, have come from legislatures to the south. I welcome you here,

I think this is a very wonderful venture that you have started out on, and we hope that you enjoy yourselves in the Northwest Territories and particularly in our capital.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Returning to the Orders of the Day, Council will resolve into committee of the whole for continuing consideration of sessional paper No. 2 with Air Marshal Campbell in the Chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

Proceedings in Committee of the Whole to Continue Consideration of Sessional Paper No. 2: Remote Airstrips, Weather and Communication Facilities in the Northwest Territories

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Searle, I believe you still have the floor.

MR. SEARLE: Believe it or not, Mr. Chairman, I am finished!

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Simonie.

DEW Line Facilities

MR. SIMONIE: The question I had was, does anyone know how many sites there are in the DEW Line at the moment?

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Do you have the information, Mr. Fitton?

MR. FITTON: Just a moment, Mr. Chairman, I am just seeing if it might be in here. I doubt very much if I have this.

MR. SEARLE: Classified information, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Simonie, if it is all right, we will supply you with the information later.

MR. SIMONIE: It doesn't matter how many sites there are in the Northwest Territories, but DEW Line sites have been built in past years. Each one of them has an airstrip. Mr. Carter explained to us some time this afternoon, the policy of putting in airstrips in these sites. Now, there are something like 25 DEW Line sites. The airstrips have been built for not more than 2 years. Those settlements need airstrips, and he explained to us that it will take another 10 years before the airstrips are completed. Now, I don't believe in this 10-year period for building the airstrips in the settlements, because I notice that these DEW Lines have been built, and it didn't take 10 years to build the airstrips, and my constituents still need airstrips very badly. There is one settlement of people there with a population around 700. If anyone is sick in that settlement, there is no way to get them out in the break-up and freeze-up. I think that some men have been trained last winter down in Vancouver; they were learning about operating heavy equipment. All we need now is to start this thing going and in places like Port Burwell, Clyde River, Belcher Island. Those settlements have still not been touched as far as an airstrip is concerned.

MR. CARTER: Mr. Chairman, there is no question but that physically we could construct a small airstrip at every community in the North, at every Eskimo camp in the North in one year, given the money to do it. The DEW Line certainly was constructed witin a period of about 2 years, as the Honourable Member has said, but at the cost of, I believe, hundreds of millions of dollars and the justification there at the time, was that this was a vital element of national defence to protect the lives of something like 200 million people on the North American continent. This was a military justification. I am afraid the two things that we are talking about are quite different. That was a military justification for the whole of North America, and that did justify the very heavy expense which was put out for building it. We are now trying within the much more limited civilian budget which we have had for the North, to spread the money out over all the different things that are needed--Eskimo housing, education, nursing stations and a whole line of things. We have, I think, in the past 10 years, made quite remarkable progress, but in light of the demands we still see before us for all the young children who are coming along who need additional school classrooms, for all the dozens of things that are required that I can see within the budget, we should be able, within a period of 3 to 4, perhaps 5, years, to complete the construction of these small emergency strips at just about every little settlement in the North. In the meantime, we also have this more important program in terms of larger airstrips coming along which will give good communication, good year-round airstrips at something like 8 or 10 more major communities.

All I can say, Mr. Chairman, is that in the light of the amount of money which we have available today, in the light of what we can see available for the next 2 or 3 years, I honestly believe that this is the best move.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Mr. Simonie, do you have any more questions?

MR. SIMONIE: No, not now, Mr. Chairman.

Diversion of Part of Highway Grant to Construction of Airstrips

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Chairman, I think this discussion has clarified some knotty problems for the Central Arctic very clearly. The ball has been bounced backwards and forwards in correspondence and discussion between the D.O.T. and the Department of Indian Affairs about the responsibility for remote airstrips for some time. The Minister of Transport has said that he will consult his opposite number in Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and vice-versa. The tree-line policy is quite clear, and the clarification this afternoon now completely shows that the responsibility for these remote airstrips is firmly with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

I have noted in Council before, and I wish to note again, that this Department has apportioned $100 million over the next 10 years for the construction of roads for the

Northwest Territories. I pointed out that aviation is still the major form of transportation opening up in the North, and that in the Arctic the roads are the airways, rather than on the surface, and of course, airstrips are vital to all forms of communication including, as has been pointed out, the saving of life.

I would like to come out of this committee, Mr. Chairman, a recommendation that some of this highway money be expended to make up for the lack in bringing forward the airstrip program in the East and the West and the Central Arctic. I point out that there are places like Whale Cove which do not even have a nursing station, and Repulse Bay and Chesterfield Inlet where a simple 1,500-foot airway for short takeoff and landing type aircraft could be built at even lower cost than the figure that has been mentioned this afternoon.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): I think we all agree with that, Mr. Williamson, and the place to raise this is under the budget which sets out the money available.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I think, Mr. Chairman, that I will be told once again that there is nothing in the budget for expenditure by the Government on the other side of the tree line. This is a very sore point at home, Mr. Chairman, and I don't see anything in these estimates which will help us.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): This falls in the other side of the tree line; would you address your remarks to Mr. Carter.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I was just doing that, Mr. Chairman. It seems to me that because aviation is of such vital concern for economic development, for ordinary communications, for life and death, that the criteria which the Department of Transport are using for establishing priorities are probably derived from their experience in the South, and a new set of criteria specifically geared to the needs of the North which are quite different and, therefore, a new set of priorities, should be established. This is all that I would like to recommend, and I would like to hear some encouraging response from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of Transport on this.

MR. CARTER: Insofar as Indian Affairs is concerned, Mr. Chairman, we, of course, do have in our estimates provisions for road construction in the North which is a continuing federal responsibility. The Territorial Government does not pay towards the capital cost, although they do share, to a minor extent, in the maintenance cost. The judgment as to whether a portion of this $10 million a year should be devoted to airstrips rather than to roads is a judgment which I believe can only be made by our Minister and by the Government of Canada, and I am sure that any views the Council might wish to put forward as a Council on this would certainly be given attention.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Well, Mr. Chairman, I have presented this recommendation in several previous sessions of Council and have asked for some response on this, and I would like you to report out of this committee again this same request for some answer.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Do you have any further questions, Mr. Williamson?

MR. WILLIAMSON: No, thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): Anybody else?

Motion: Construction of Remote Airstrips

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might propose a motion which could perhaps accomplish our objective, and that is that the Commissioner take immediate steps to arrange construction of remote airstrips where possible and with what funds are or can be made available, and that the Commissioner prepare a list of all communities in the Northwest Territories which require airstrips and determine priorities for these airstrips in consultation with members of Council, and that the Commissioner request funds from the Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and I suggest possibly $100,000 for next year's appropriations for this purpose.

THE CHAIRMAN (Air Marshal Campbell): You all heard the motion. Anybody wish to speak to it? Question?

Agreed?

---Agreed

Does anybody else have any questions they would like to pose to the representatives of the Department of Transport?

With that motion, may I report this paper out of committee?

---Agreed

Mr. Fitton and Mr. McDowell, may I say how much we, the members of this Council, appreciate you taking time out to visit us and tell us of the policy of the Department of Transport vis-a-vis airstrips, and say thank you very much for having spent some time with us.

---Council resumed formal session.

THE COMMISSIONER: The Council will come to order. Air Marshal Campbell?

Progress Report of the Committee of the Whole

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has been considering sessional paper No. 2, Remote Airstrips, Weather and Communication Facilities in the Northwest Territories, and I beg to report progress.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Recommendation to Council No. 1, Mr. Williamson. Are you ready to report?

MR. WILLIAMSON: No, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Sessional paper No. 1, Council to resolve into committee of the whole for continued consideration of sessional paper No. 1 with Mr. Searle in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will now come to order. Mr. Searle?

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Sessional Paper No. 1: Feasibility of a Floor Price on Wild Fur

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met to consider sessional paper No. 1 regarding the feasibility of a floor price on wild fur. I wish to report the paper accepted, subject to three motions which I will read now:

Motion No. 1:

It was moved that the Commissioner in consultation with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and with the Game Branch, consider the feasibility of introducing organized trapping whereby a person or group would be employed at a set salary by a private organization, e.g., a tannery or, if necessary, by the Government, and this report be tabled with the Council as soon as completed.

Motion No. 2:

That the feasibility of establishing a floor price on wild fur taken within the N.W.T. along the lines of the following suggestions be considered:

(a) floor price on wild fur according to grade;

(b) minimum of floor price be paid to trappers by traders and other fur buyers;

(c) when furs sold at sales, if certain percentage of profit is not realized, the difference be paid by the Government to the fur dealer, and that a paper be prepared by the administration for a future session of Council outlining their findings.

And, finally, the third motion:

That the paper be accepted subject to motions 1 and 2, but that urgent attention be given to the promotion of the fur industry in the North through emphasis on trapping, tanning and fur manufacture, and that the Commissioner be instructed accordingly.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Searle.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, on a question of privilege, it was my understanding that when we discontinued the verbatim recording of the debates during committees that a brief report of the deliberations of the committee would be presented by the chairman, and I wish to have recorded the objection I raised at the commencement of the study on this paper the other day, the fact that the paper as presented, sessional paper No. 1, did not fulfill the request in my motion presented at the 34th session of Council, two sessions ago, insofar as that motion asked that a paper outlining the reasons for and against the ideas, and also outlining ways and means of establishing such a floor price, be prepared for the next session of Council.

I wish this objection to be recorded.

THE COMMISSIONER: It shall be recorded.

We will stand down sessional papers 4 and 5, and recommendation to Council 6 at the moment, and move on to item 8.

ITEM 8: REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE

Are the following sponsors ready to report? Bill 12, are you ready to conclude your report on this? What I am trying to do here is clean these items off the Order Paper.

MR. PRYDE: Is that bill No. 12, sir?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, bill No. 12.

MR. PRYDE: Yes, sir, ready to report.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 12: An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance

Mr. Commissioner, your committee met and considered bill No. 12, an Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance, and it accepted the paper as read with the following condition: Dr. Barber questioned the ability of an assessor from Alberta to determine the assessments of municipalities in the Arctic such as Frobisher Bay.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Bill No. 18, Mr. Williamson.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 18: An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, your committee met to discuss bill No. 18, an Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, and recommended the following: that a study be made of the following aspects of the vehicle licensing system and the trucking business in the Northwest Territories:

(a) the need for and feasibility of regulatory changes to make distinction between the drivers and chauffeurs licences;

(b) the need and form of a special examination for chauffeur's licence;

(c) the need for immediate negotiation devoted to establishing full reciprocity between the licensing practices in the Northwest Territories and the Province of Alberta;

(d) the need or otherwise for a trucker licensing board;

and with these recommendations your bill is ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Recommendations to Council Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, I am afraid I am not prepared.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, if there is any time at all available, I wonder if we might spend even five minutes in committee on recommendation to Council No. 1, while Mr. Kwaterowski is still with us.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right.

Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of recommendation to Council No. 1, Extension of Otter Season. Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of recommendation to Council No. 1.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council is resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of sessional paper No. 1, with Mr. Williamson in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Williamson?

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Recommendation to Council No. 1: Extension of Otter Season

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has considered recommendation to Council No. 1 concerning an extension of the otter season, and has accepted the recommendation as read.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Are there any announcements?

Announcement in "Tapwe" Respecting Tenders

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Mr. Commissioner, this announcement is in the Hay River paper Tapwe dated June 26th, which I have just received a little while ago, and I think this is particularly important in view of some of the harsh statements that have been made in this House regarding the Indian Affairs administration and their failure to accede to any of our requests.

This particular thing I am referring to is a notice to contractors:

> Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked as to the contents will be received up to 3.00 p.m. Mountain Standard Time on the 5th day of July, 1968, for milling of logs, sawing, planing and decking 1,200,000 board feet of lumber in pre-arranged dimensions. Logs will be

available at the Arctic Red River, Northwest Territories, mill site, equipment on site may be used. Work to commence within one week of notification of contract award and to be completed within 240 calendar days.

I have before me the specifications attached to this tender and section 3 of it reads:

At least 70 per cent of the labour employed throughout the life of this contract will be local native labour. The contractor will provide monthly payroll...

et cetera.

THE COMMISSIONER: Deputy Commissioner Parker?

Reading of the Orders of the Day, July 5, 1968

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, Orders of the Day, July 5th, 1968, 10.00 o'clock a.m.

1. Questions and Returns

2. Oral Questions

3. Presenting Petitions

4. Notices of Motions

5. Motions

6. Tabling of Documents

7. Introduction of Bills for First Reading: Bill 20

8. Continuing Consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bills: Bill 10 and Bill 17

9. Committee of the Whole to Continue Consideration of Recommendations to Council and Sessional Papers:

   Sessional Paper No. 1

   Sessional Paper No. 4

   Sessional Paper No. 5

   Recommendation to Council No. 6

   Sessional Paper No. 3

10. Reports of Committees of the Whole:

   Sessional Paper No. 2

   Recommendation to Council No. 3

   Recommendation to Council No. 4

   Recommendation to Council No. 5

THE COMMISSIONER: The hour is 5.30. Council stands adjourned until 10.00 o'clock a.m., Friday, July 5th, 1968.

---Adjournment

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DEBATES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Friday, July 5, 1968

Published under the authority of the
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1968

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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1968

The Council of the Northwest Territories was convened in Yellowknife at 10.00 o'clock a.m. on Friday, July 5, 1968, for the second session, 1968, this being the 37th session.

---Prayers

ITEM 1: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

THE COMMISSIONER: Turning to the Orders of the Day, item No. 1, questions and returns. I have several returns to questions that were asked earlier in the session.

Return: High School "Dropout" Rates

There was a question asked by Mr. Pryde on July the 2nd, 1968 regarding the Northwest Territories:

> What is the dropout rate for each high school in the Northwest Territories?
>
> What proportion of high school pupils in Northwest Territories schools obtain:
>
> (a) high school diplomas,
>
> (b) matriculation standard.
>
> Please list proportion school by school, naming each school, and which universities are the matriculants attending, if any, from each high school?

The answer to the question is: The figures for 1967-68 are not yet available. The figures for 1966-67 are as follows:

(1) Dropout rates, high schools:

Fort Smith: 99 students enrolled grades 10, 11, 12,

7 students dropped out;

Hay River Federal: 45 students enrolled, 8 students dropped out;

Inuvik: 102 students enrolled, 11 dropped out;

Yellowknife Federal: 207 students enrolled, 28 dropped out;

Yellowknife Separate: 25 students enrolled, 2 dropped out;

(2) School by school proportion of achievement:

Fort Smith: 15 entrants completing grade XII: senior matriculation, 7; high school diploma, 8;

Hay River Federal: 2 entrants completing grade XII: senior matriculation, 0; high school diploma, 2;

Inuvik: 11 entrants completing grade XII: senior matriculation, 6; high school diploma, 5;

Yellowknife Federal: 28 entrants completing grade XII: senior matriculation, 16; high school diploma, 12;

Yellowknife Separate: 4 entrants completing grade XII: senior matriculation, 1; high school diploma, 3;

(3) Matriculants attending university:

Fort Smith: 5, all attending University of Alberta;

Hay River Federal: none;

Inuvik: 3 attending University of Alberta; 1 attending Simon Fraser, British Columbia; 1 attending Junior College, Lethbridge, Alberta;

Yellowknife Federal: 15 attending University of Alberta; 1 attending University of Toronto;

Yellowknife Separate: none.

Figures for previous years available later if required.

This answer is in some detail and a copy of this will be given to Mr. Pryde and members of the Council.

Regional Fire Inspectors

In reply to an oral question from Mr. Williamson in regard to the position of regional fire inspectors for the Keewatin and Baffin Island regions indicated in the 1968-69 staff estimates: the one in Baffin Island is being held in abeyance due to the establishment of a priority list for filling of vacancies in staff positions. The position for the Keewatin district was deleted.

Medical Services

A question was raised at the last Council session with reference to the health services in the Northwest Territories, I reported to Council in a private

letter and subsequently announced a visit to Ottawa on this question. It is now being confirmed with reference to a letter that I sent to Ottawa:

> With reference to correspondance with the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, the Commissioner has now visited Ottawa and it should be possible to provide assurance to the Council of the Northwest Territories and to the Commissioner that residents of the Northwest Territories will receive public health services this year as in the past.
>
> This general statement must not be construed as precluding local adjustments up or down to meet special circumstances. There must be a considerable cushion in many areas which can absorb the impact of an increased workload.
>
> (Signed) H. A. Proctor, Ph.D., M.D.

Destruction by Fire of Hay River Arena

I regret to announce to Council this morning that the arena and center core complex at Hay River burned to the ground this morning and is a total loss. We are enquiring to discover the reason for this. No. 1, it seems that there was a fire last night in the furnace room. The arena has been used this summer as a swimming pool with a portable swimming pool complex similar to that, I believe which Fort Simpson had last year, and certainly the same as the one in Inuvik. The fire was extinguished, and apparently something must then have happened. This morning at around 3 or 4 o'clock, the fire broke out again, and the building is a total loss. Fortunately, there was a drizzle and this, I think, is, the people inform me in Hay River, what contributed to the fact that the fire didn't spread and there was no further damage. It is a real setback for Hay River and certainly for the Territorial Government inasmuch as we worked with the town fathers of Hay River in building up the arena and center core complex at Hay River. The other point that we are hoping to find answers for this afternoon is whether or not the building is insured. Federal buildings are not insured. The Federal Government does not carry insurance and normally just replaces anything that is destroyed. The Territorial Government does carry insurance on a number of its buildings. We encourage the municipalities to carry insurance. However, I am not in a position at this moment to say whether the building is insured and what the coverage is.

Other matters under item 1? Are there any written questions?

Question: Utilidor System for Co-op Area at Inuvik

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, what progress has been made towards the installation of the utilidor system for the co-op area at Inuvik? Is construction

presently underway, and when will this system be completed?

THE COMMISSIONER: I will take your question under advisement, provide an answer, give you a copy and file it with Council.

Question: Salary and Academic Upgrading of Teaching Assistants

MR. WILLIAMSON: Two written questions, Mr. Commissioner. One: would the Commissioner please ask the education administration if they would prepare before Council's next session a plan for the improvement of salary and academic upgrading of teaching assistants?

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that a question? Is that not a request?

MR. WILLIAMSON: It is put in an interrogative form.

THE COMMISSIONER: What if I came back and said no?

MR. WILLIAMSON: Then I would have to move a motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am just thinking of this. Your question is really in the form of a request. However, I will take it under advisement as a question, if that is the way you wish to have it done. Proceed.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I could put it in the form of a motion, if it would assist you and Council, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: I will take it as a question and see what happens.

MR. WILLIAMSON: This will avoid adding to the number of motions.

Question: Removal of Electoral Regulations Resulting in Disenfranchisement of Some Arctic Citizens

The second question is: would the Commissioner please make representations--this may be the same kind of problem--would the Commissioner please make representations at some time convenient to him to the Chief Electoral Officer on behalf of the people of the Central Arctic asking for the removal of regulations based on southern conditions which disenfranchised some citizens in the Northwest Territories, i.e., (a) no advanced poll in the Central Arctic, (b) no formal procedure whereby a person registered at one polling station within the constituency can be legally permitted, because of the exigencies of northern travel, to vote at another polling station in the same constituency.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I will attempt to find an answer for you on this.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

Amendment of Dog Ordinance Respecting Inoculation Against Rabies

MR. PRYDE: This is an oral question, sir. At the last session of Council I introduced a motion asking that the Dog Ordinance be amended making it mandatory that all dogs in the Northwest Territories be inoculated against rabies annually, and that this amendment be presented at this session of Council. May I ask whether this has been done and whether we will at this session receive this amendment to be made to the Dog Ordinance?

THE COMMISSIONER: Do you recall the motion number, Mr. Pryde?

MR. PRYDE: No, sir, not offhand. I recall--

THE COMMISSIONER; I recall the subject, but I don't recall the exact body of the motion: I do know that we do not have a bill or an amendment to a bill prepared at this time for presentation to Council, and it seems to me we probably encountered administrative problems, and this is what has been holding it up. So the very best I can do for you is to answer, no, we do not have it ready for this session, but we do feel quite confident that we will have it ready for the next session.

MR. PRYDE: Thank you, sir.

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, I must express regret at the fire in Hay River. For Council's information, the arena complex is insured to maximum coverage, I believe.

Question: Salaries and Benefits of Territorial Liquor Store Employees

My question, sir: what is the present situation in regard to the liquor store employees respecting (1) the revision of their wages in keeping with general wage scales for other Territorial Government employees, (2) housing for liquor employees as provided for other Territorial employees?

THE COMMISSIONER: I would hope that an answer to this could be forthcoming in August. We have submitted a number of recommendations to the Minister on this, the problem being, of course, that the liquor employees in 1965 were encouraged to seek their own housing and move out of government housing, and most of them went into homes of their own. At that time a salary adjustment was made compensating them for this. However, it seems that there is a dichotomy in this, with the establishment and enlargement of the territorial public service and the fact that we were never able to bring to fulfillment the desires or objectives, or aims or statements of the former Commissioner with regard to the establishment of a policy to encourage homeownership. We have since prepared a recommendation on this, but as yet nothing has been finalized. I would hope that we do have something (and, as you confined your question to the liquor staff, I will confine mine to the liquor staff) by late summer.

MR. STEWART: Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further written questions?

Question: Financial Assistance to Co-operative in Fort McPherson

CHIEF TETLICHI: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to ask a question on behalf of the people of Fort McPherson. Since the time they opened the hostel, the families of McPherson stop in the village to stay there with the children going to day school; they had been moving around in the country trapping and hunting. They even sometimes made a trip over to Dawson which is, we will say, pretty well over 400 miles cross-country. It is not too long since some of them have settled down.

I think it was 2 years ago that I had an opportunity to go to Ottawa, and at that time I went to one of the museum buildings and I saw all sorts of handicrafts from different parts of the country gathered there. Since last November, the first sitting here on the 35th session, I have been visiting around different places and communities and in every settlement, not only in the Mackenzie district, but all around in the east--some have co-op stores, some have co-op handicrafts. In Tuk, Inuvik, Aklavik, they have fur garment shops, co-ops of some sort, and this is pretty well done with guidance, and it is going very well.

After visiting quite a few settlements and seeing handicrafts in settlements, I sit back and think to myself, if we had visitors in McPherson, where would we take them, and what would we show them? So, in one of our meetings just before I left, I was talking to my people and I told them, "We have got nothing here." I said, "Well, everybody else has got handicrafts and co-ops, something to show when they have visitors." I said, "Let us get down to business and try and do something," but the big problem they have is that they haven't got any money to start it with. The women there with handicrafts, I don't think they need loans, they might start off with a little to buy the material: they can start out with a little and they could come out pretty well. But with a co-op: they have formed a co-op and it is pretty well underway, but the money problem is what they are facing. I was asked to ask you here in this session if we could get a loan. I just wondered if it is possible or not.

THE COMMISSIONER: Your question, then, I take it, is the possibility and feasibility of the organization of a handicrafts project either under the Government--either under a co-operative or under a private concern? We have spent considerable time in the last 4 months attempting to establish an all-embracive handicrafts project for the Mackenzie Delta with its headquarters in Inuvik and utilizing the areas of Tuktoyaktuk, Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Arctic Red, Fort Good Hope, Norman Wells, Fort Norman, Fort Franklin and Colville Lake. I regret that we were unsuccessful for several reasons. I suppose the most inhibiting

one was that we had hoped to set this up as a private company, rather than as a government project or, specifically, along co-operative lines, although it would have included at least one co-operative in the complex. Unfortunately, the No. 1 inhibiting factor turned out to be that the Industrial Development Bank would not bring forth the money. However, in all fairness, I must say there seems to be a reluctance on the part of one of the proponents to proceed with the new project. We are, therefore, trying again to develop it along a little different line, and I would hope that before the next Council session, we will be able to report some success to Council, and I would think that with this would come the organization of a handicrafts project at Fort McPherson as one of the byproducts.

Further written questions?

MR. WILLIAMSON: Oral questions?

THE COMMISSIONER: Further written questions.

All right, no further written questions. No. 2, oral questions.

ITEM 2: ORAL QUESTIONS

Fire Inspector for the Central Arctic

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, can you find out please why, after the serious requests that have come from the Central Arctic concerning the need for a fire inspector, why this position has been deleted?

THE COMMISSIONER: We can perhaps go into this at some depth during the discussion of the supplementary estimates this morning, but in the meantime I refer you to information item No. 25 which deals with it from a federal point of view. The federal authority in this instance is the Department of Public Works of whom the Fire Marshal and the Deputy Fire Marshal are a part, and they, according to this information item, put up a request for this, but it was cut out of their estimates. We will put before you in the supplementary estimates this morning a request for an amount of money to pay fire chiefs or to assist in the payment of fire chiefs in various settlements. This is the way that we have approached this, but, unfortunately, as I say, for a man for the whole Keewatin--this was cut out of the Department of Public Works estimates.

Further oral questions?

Education Adviser for Discussion of Paper on Curriculum Development

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, as on the Order Paper we have sessional paper No. 5 concerning curriculum development for the educational system of the Northwest Territories, and as this is of vital concern to the future of the whole of the North, and as the Director of Education for the Northwest Territories has left the capital and will not, I gather, be available again during this session, can you assure Council of another education authority to be available to Council to speak to us on this sessional paper during this session?

THE COMMISSIONER: It is possible that we could bring the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Carney, over. I would think that Mr. Gillie would be the best man to speak to this paper, but, unfortunately, as I mentioned, it is not possible. Today we have a heavy agenda, and we have no hope of dealing with this today, and on Monday Mr. Gillie will be on his vacation.

I think--without casting any reflection on Mr. Carney, who is a first-class man--I would think with your interest in this, Mr. Williamson, that you would have preferred to deal with our Director and the Superintendent and the answer is, no, he can't be at this session of Council.

MR. WILLIAMSON: A supplementary question: would it be possible for one of the Education Division people from Ottawa to be available?

THE COMMISSIONER: I can't answer that. I can check.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I think I am not the only person on the Council interested in education and its implications.

I am making this request on behalf of almost certainly everybody.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, as I say, I can check.

MR. GIBSON: Education hasn't come under us yet, is that right?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

MR. GIBSON: When is it coming under us--next year?

THE COMMISSIONER: Education was not a part of the terms of reference of the second task force. Education will be looked at separately. We appointed Mr. Gillie as the Director of Education for the Territorial Government and immediately seconded him back to the Federal Government. He will begin working on the transfer this fall, and recruitment for teachers under the territorial public service will begin in April at which time the Federal Government intends to transfer over the responsibility, or the administrative responsibility for education, and the teachers will come on the staff of the territorial public service in September of 1969.

MR. GIBSON: Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further oral questions?

Returning to the Orders of the Day, item No. 3, presenting petitions.

Item No. 4, Notices of Motions.

ITEM 4: NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Notice of Motion: RCMP Divisional Headquarters

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to give notice of motion to be presented on Monday. The first is that this Council recommend an early start on the RCMP divisional headquarters at Fort Smith.

Notice of Motion: School at Rocher River

No. 2: That this Council recommend the provision of a school at Rocher River, and

Notice of Motion: Angling Licence

No. 3: That this Council go on record as opposing the angling licence being charged to residents of the Northwest Territories, and

Notice of Motion: Electric Power Rates

No. 4: That a change in policy be requested from NCPC in regard to power rates in the Northwest Territories, and

Notice of Motion: Water Rate Schedules for Fort Resolution

No. 5: That the Commissioner set reasonable water rate schedules for Fort Resolution.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further notices of motions?

MR. WILLIAMSON: I would like to give notice of motion of three motions, Mr. Commissioner. I will just read the executive part of the motion.

Notice of Motion: Government Collection of Northern Art

No. 1: That the Commissioner seek means to establish in the capital of the Northwest Territories a representative and high-quality collection of the artwork of the North to be part of our Northwest Territories Government capital complex which is soon to be on planning development.

Notice of Motion: Hostel for Students from Central Arctic

The second one: I move that until grade VII and grade VIII can be taught in all settlement schools in the Central Arctic, that the Commissioner seek means to enable the sending of Central Arctic children to Chesterfield Inlet Hostel School for grades VII and VIII, if parents so request.

Notice of Motion: Second Parliamentary Seat for the Northwest Territories

I would also like to propose a motion that:

> WHEREAS the vast size and extremely difficult and time and money-consuming travel conditions of the N.W.T. make it very difficult for one member of Parliament to fully represent all of the people of the Northwest Territories, and
>
> WHEREAS the present situation therefore works a hardship on both the one lone M.P. and the constituency despite all he can do, and
>
> WHEREAS because these conditions are much more significant than population number in consideration of representation, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner ask the appropriate body of Parliament to consider these very special circumstances in justifying the creation of a second Parliamentary seat for the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further notices of motions?

Notice of Motion: Hunting and Trapping Licences

CHIEF JOHN TETLICHI: Mr. Commissioner, for the first time in my third session, I would like to give notice that a motion dealing with the two licence systems be read Monday for the first time.

Notice of Motion: Amendment of Game Ordinance Respecting Group Areas

Second, Mr. Commissioner, I would like to give notice of

motion dealing with a group area in the Mackenzie Delta to be read Monday morning.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Please have your motions prepared and give a written copy to the Clerk today. He will have these prepared and circulated to all members for Monday.

Anything further under item 4?

Item No. 5, motions.

ITEM 5: MOTIONS

Motion No. 23, Dr. Barber.

Formal Motion No. 23: Amendment of Rules of Council Respecting Hours of Sitting

DR. BARBER:

WHEREAS the 37th session of the N.W.T. Council must prorogue on or before July 9th, and

WHEREAS there is a great deal of business before the Council, much of it of immediate interest and concern at the constituency level, and

WHEREAS there is a distinct possibility that much of this business could die on the Order Paper, now

THEREFORE I move that:

1) Council suspend the operation of rule No. 1, subsection 2 as it applies to rules No. 2, subsection 1 and 2, and rule No. 3 for the balance of the 37th session, and

2) That the Commissioner and/or Deputy Commissioner propose such extension of hours as may be considered necessary to complete the work and that the decision on this matter be covered by rule No. 58.

MR. PRYDE: Second the motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that:

1) Council suspend the operation of rule No. 1, subsection 2 as it applies to rules No. 2, subsection 1 and 2, and rule No. 3 for the balance of the 37th session, and

2) That the Commissioner and/or Deputy Commissioner propose such extension of hours as may be considered necessary to complete the work and that the decision on this matter be covered by rule No. 58.

The motion is in order. Discussion?

DR. BARBER: I think the intent and meaning of the motion is clear, and I don't have anything to add to this.

THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps, Mr. Deputy Commissioner, you could give Council some idea of the work that lies before us.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, the Clerk and I made a review this morning of the program yet to be completed by Council. Briefly, it is as follows:

> Recommendation to Council No. 6 on non-capital expenditures;
>
> Bill 10, the supplementary appropriations;
>
> Sessional paper on hostel management, and
>
> Sessional paper on ARDA and ADA;
>
> Recommendation to Council on the freshwater fish marketing board, and
>
> 2 bills in addition to bill 10, bill 16 on liquor amendments and bill 20 on loans;
>
> Sessional paper No. 5 on the curriculum in education.

Up to this morning we had 23 motions. I have lost count, but I think that we are in the neighbourhood of 35 right now.

Reviewing all of this, it was our opinion that to complete this, it is necessary for us to sit for part of Saturday. My own opinion, guesstimating how Council will treat these matters, is that quite possibly a half-day sitting or Saturday morning would be sufficient to complete the business by Tuesday night without being under undue pressure. Of course, this is in the hands of the members, depending upon the length of time that they wish to debate the motions put forward.

We think we can make a reasonable estimation of the time necessary to complete the recommendations to Council, the study of sessional papers and bills. With the exception of the supplementary appropriations, we could see about 12 hours of work, which is 2 sitting days on those other items. We don't think that the supplementary appropriations will occupy more than half a day, since we feel that they are housekeeping items. However, there again we are in the hands of Council, so my recommendation right now, Mr. Commissioner, is that we continue with motions until coffee time this morning and then ask the indulgence of Council in setting down whatever motions still remain at that time in order that we can go into the supplementary appropriations.

We would like to do this in particular while we have Mr. Carter with us. He won't be available after today, and I think that if we plan to sit for half of Saturday, we will probably be able to complete our business. If by the noon recess on Saturday, we find that we have not

made the sort of progress that we should have, then we may wish to sit the rest of the day.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, as I understand it, the policy which has developed over past sessions of this Council has been that there would be no predetermined date for prorogation, and then, as I recall, it was by general agreement that a predetermined date would be established for Council sessions on the understanding that if the business of that session could not be expediently taken care of during the session, there would be a third session of Council. Now, Mr. Commissioner, in the last session of Council and also in this one, this aspect of the understanding seems to have been completely ignored, and I am wondering, Mr. Commissioner, whether or not it is the intention to hold a third session of Council if the business of this session has not been taken care of before the prorogation date.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, this is a very good possibility. This has been a very difficult spring. I am sure all of you appreciate this. First of all, we had the Council in November, then we had the Council in February, and to plan for these Council sessions you really need 6 months. We have not had 6 months, so we have done the best we could. We planned, if you recall, for this session to start on the 10th of June and, unknown to us, an election was called. This is what really put us behind in our planning, because we had asked that none of our staff take holidays in June so that all would be available, and all are now going on holidays in July and August. We had looked forward to three weeks of Council session. Members of Council, without identifying them, petitioned me when the election was called, that they didn't think it was right for the Council to be in session while the election was on, and they wanted to participate in the election in their own constituencies, and asked that Council be postponed until after the election.

Well, this really put us in trouble and, frankly, we have been in trouble ever since, because we had to put it off then to the 27th--that was the earliest we could hold a meeting of Council after the June 25th election--and at the same time Mr. Pickersgill entered the scene and announced that he wanted his hearings, and he said that his hearings would start on the 10th, and he wanted Council to lead off the hearings with a presentation and he wanted to hear from each Council member. This became a very difficult situation because we know how often this Council has petitioned (1) the Department of Transport, (2) the Department of Public Works, and (3) the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on the question of airstrips, and they, all in one manner or another, under various programs, have a certain degree of responsibility. Secondly, we know how important and how interested Council are in the routes, particularly--forgive me if I mention the lateral route first, but this is very important to Council--and, finally, it is a real feather, I think, in the cap of the Northwest Territories (1) for the Canadian Transport Commission to hold its hearings in the Territories at Yellowknife, (2) for the Territorial Government to be asked

to present a brief to them, and (3) that each and every Council member was offered an invitation to make a submission and, finally, for the President himself, Mr. Pickersgill, to come and preside over this meeting. So this is the dilemma that we find ourselves in. We did not want to put a prorogation date on, but in these circumstances, this is what happened.

We can plan out the work of Council with a degree of accuracy until it comes to the question of motions. This is the thing that we have no control over; and we have no idea how many motions are going to come and how long it is going to take to discuss them. Under motions at the last session of Council, there were 58, and they took a considerable time. At the session before that, there were 58, and I have 47 in my book now. Mr. Parker says there were 9 more today. Well, already we have exceeded the amount of the last session, and with 2 days left, we are bound to exceed the first session. This is the problem, Mr. Trimble, and the only thing I can say is that if the business is not completed, I am certainly prepared to call a special session in the fall at the convenience of Council to clean up what business is left over. If there is anything I hate doing, it is extending hours or working on Saturdays. I spent 20 years defending the right of people to have the weekend off, and I haven't changed my opinion one bit. I am very grateful that you agreed to work last Saturday. That is why I asked Mr. Parker to give you some sort of report on the situation as we saw it at the moment. In fact--you get some feelings perhaps--perhaps on motions, 20 minutes is too long. Maybe Council should think of cutting down the speaking time to 10 minutes, but this is in Council's hands, not mine. This is the best I can do for you. You understand our position in it. We were very unlucky this spring because of circumstances. Now, would you like to carry on?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, the motion as presented has only one purpose, and that is to remove the protection of the individual member, because all that is asked for can be accomplished by unanimous consent. I can only, therefore, assume it was felt that unanimous consent would not be obtained. It seems to me, Mr. Commissioner, that there is little point in having rules of Council designed to protect the individuals and then take procedures like this to bypass the rules of Council. In my own mind I am quite convinced that we cannot properly execute the business we have before us in the time of this session. Whether or not we sit longer hours and sit Saturday, I don't think will help the situation all that much. The only way we will get through the business of Council is to rush through it and not do it properly which, in my opinion, is exactly what is going to happen, because I have seen it happen before.

I wish to express the opinion, and the strong feeling that I have on this, that I don't think this is the proper way for this Council to conduct its business. However, Mr. Commissioner, I am as busy as any man around here, particularly at the present time--I think I am perhaps more busy--busy enough that I had to fly back home during the last weekend to carry on business and it may be necessary this weekend too, and yet, Mr. Commissioner, when I assumed the responsibilities of an elected member

of this Council I did so with the intention of giving my full attention to the job when that attention was required, and when the day arrives that I cannot do this, Mr. Commissioner, I will resign from this Assembly. I would hope, Mr. Commissioner, that we can all approach our responsibilities here without trying to rush items through for expediency's sake.

I am not going to oppose this motion, mainly because I don't want to cause dissension on the Council. This has happened in the past, a situation which I personally regret, but I wish to make it clear that my feelings on the matter have not changed one iota.

THE COMMISSIONER: Ready to vote? Question called.

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Now we move on to Mr. Gibson and motion No. 24.

Formal Motion No. 24: Repeal of Subsection of Canada Mining Regulations Discouraging Foreign Investment

MR. GIBSON:

> WHEREAS the N.W.T. is in need of capital to properly develop its mineral resources, and
>
> WHEREAS section 45 (5) of the Canada Mining Regulations has the effect of discouraging investment from abroad in the Northwest Territories and its mineral resources, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner on behalf of this Council make a request of the relevant federal authorities to repeal subsection (5) of section 45 of the Canada Mining Regulations.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Chief Tetlichi, that the Commissioner, on behalf of this Council, make a request of the relevant federal authorities to repeal subsection (5) of section 45 of the Canada Mining Regulations.

The motion is in order. Mr. Gibson, you have the floor.

MR. GIBSON: I won't take up much time, Mr. Commissioner. It is my view that there should not be restrictions that might keep out developers of the mining business in the Northwest Territories. I think you all know the reason. We need capital, the people of the Northwest Territories certainly haven't the capital, and we are the ones who want the development here, and I think we should encourage all foreign capital we can without restriction because we have so many other ways of getting their money. I believe this is the right thing to do.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I just wish to rise in support of this motion.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, may I ask what subsection (5) of section 45 of the Canada Mining Regulations says?

DR. BARBER: I have it here. I will read it out, Mr. Commissioner. Section 45 (5):

> A lease shall not be granted under this section
>
> (a) to a person unless the Minister is satisfied that he is a Canadian citizen over 18 years of age and that he will be the beneficial owner of the interest to be granted,
>
> (b) to a corporation incorporated outside Canada, or
>
> (c) to a corporation unless the Minister is satisfied
> (1) that at least 50 per cent of the issued shares of the corporation are beneficially owned by persons who are Canadian citizens, or

(2) that the shares of the corporation are listed on a recognized Canadian stock exchange, and that Canadians will have an opportunity to participate in the financing and ownership of the corporation, or

(3) that the shares of the corporation are wholly owned by a corporation that meets the qualifications outlined in subparagraph (1) or (2) of this paragraph.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I wonder if there is anyone who would be available to explain to the committee the purpose for this being in the federal Act, and to give us some enlightenment on it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Maybe Mr. Parker can.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I don't claim to be an expert, but first of all, it is not a federal Act, it is a federal Regulation; and, secondly, we were advised when this was put in that it was placed there in an attempt to ensure that there was more Canadian participation and to prevent what was, in the eyes of some people, an American takeover of our resources. The main part is the 50 per cent ownership of companies. This was not supported by the mining fraternity either here or in the financial centers of Canada.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Ready to vote?

MR. GIBSON: Maybe I shouldn't speak, but I have had an awful lot of comments on it from people in the mining business, that we were very stupid to have it in, so that unless we are sure of it, I will withdraw the motion, but certainly it is something that I think should be passed.

THE COMMISSIONER: All those in favour of the motion signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 25, Mr. Simonie.

Formal Motion No. 25: Provision of Contact Lenses to Hunters and Trappers

MR. SIMONIE:

WHEREAS the Eye Services survey has shown the increasing need for corrective glasses amongst the Indian and Eskimo people of the Northwest Territories, and

WHEREAS many of these people are still hunters and trappers by occupation, and

WHEREAS conventional glasses are hazardous in extreme outdoor temperatures due to frost formation and breakage, and

WHEREAS contact lenses would give better correction in many cases, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories request the Department of National Health and Welfare through its Indian and Northern Health Services to make contact lenses available to those whose occupation or eye health would be better served by such lenses.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Simonie, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories Council request the Department of National Health and Welfare through its Indian and Northern Health Services to make contact lenses available to those whose occupation or eye health would be better served by such lenses.

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, in outdoor travelling it is quite difficult for the people who wear thick glasses in the Northwest Territories, especially in the wintertime. I notice that a number of people have been drowned in the wintertime because they get into the ice. Also, the other day, somebody went down a 40-foot cliff and died there. Idlout was the name of the guide who went down the cliff. For those people wearing the thick glasses, it is very difficult to travel, especially on skidoos.

Therefore, I would like to try to do something about this because the glasses have been breaking on the trail sometimes. I don't have experience of these contact lenses, but I think that they would give better protection for the hunters, and especially the Eskimos. Almost every year, hunters have been drowned by going through bad ice with skidoos in the wintertime.

THE COMMISSIONER: Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 26, Mr. Simonie.

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to withdraw this motion, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Motion No. 28. I believe we have answered that question this morning, Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Before we do No. 28, Mr. Commissioner, I wanted to tell you about Motion No. 27: that following discussions, very useful discussions, since I have arrived in Yellowknife, I think I should withdraw motion No. 27 because I have another approach in mind.

Regional Fire Marshal for Central Arctic

On motion No. 28, I don't know whether the matter can be closed or whether some other means of providing this fire protection can still be established. Do you think your answer will assure each community of the kind of

fire protection I was seeking through this motion?

THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps, Mr. Parker, you might speak at this moment, if you would, on this, as far as our approach is concerned. I assure you that we have approached DPW and we have enquired about a fire inspector for the Central Arctic, and it is not possible.

MR. WILLIAMSON: What I had in mind was an existing Northern Affairs employee to be detached for part of his time to go around the settlements, rather than any DPW employee--but somebody already on staff. I was going to explain that in speaking to this motion. I don't want to take up any time, if it can be done without.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I can undertake to see if this can be worked out with the Fire Marshal and with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, whether they would not assign this responsibility to one of their people. I will try to do that for you, Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you.

I think you might also refer to a comment I made in my opening speech which will be of assistance to you in this matter, and with that undertaking, I don't think it is necessary for me to press on with this motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Motion No. 29, Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: On this one, No. 29, concerning the Kissarvik Co-operative Association, I have also had discussions since coming to Yellowknife and expect to go further with this matter, and therefore, I feel it is not necessary now to present this motion. I therefore withdraw it.

THE COMMISSIONER: You feel you have had very fertile discussions on this, do you?

MR. WILLIAMSON: I am quite confident that the administration can assist in this, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Motion No. 30.

Formal Motion No. 30: Weather Reporting Service for Trans-Territorial Air Route

MR. WILLIAMSON: This one stays in, sir.

WHEREAS it is vital that the trans-territorial lateral air route take in some major mainland settlements of the Central Arctic, and

WHEREAS safe schedule operation linking the Central Arctic with Yellowknife by way of Baker Lake is considered to be uncertain because of the 600-mile stretch of empty country between Fort Reliance and Baker Lake, in the middle of which is about two hours of flying wherein there is radio silence, uncertain weather and a point of no return for most of the aircraft likely to operate in the area, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner call upon the D.O.T. to reorganize its existing construction priorities so that it can establish as soon as possible a weather reporting and ground-to-air station in an area halfway between Fort Reliance and Baker Lake, in some area to the northwest of Dubawnt Lake.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that the Commissioner call upon the D.O.T. to reorganize its existing construction priorities so that it can establish as soon as possible a weather reporting and ground-to-air station in an area halfway between Fort Reliance and Baker Lake, in some area to the northwest of Dubawnt Lake.

The motion is in order.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I have already spoken on this, Mr. Commissioner, in my opening speech, since then it seems to me that this facility is vital if the Central Arctic is not to be overleaped and cut out entirely from the lateral route. The rest of the motion is self-explanatory, and with these thoughts that I have already expressed, I call upon Council to support the motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, this motion calls for a reorganization of existing construction priorities. I do not know just what this means, and what effect this would have upon the rest of the Territories, or what the present priorities are. I have no way of knowing the extent to which what is asked for is required. We have at this time no way of knowing what decisions will be arrived at by the hearings that are to take place in a week or so and, personally, I feel that this motion, as an expression of opinion by this Council, is a bit premature. I would prefer to see a decision by this Council as to what should be done left until after the hearings are held and some decisions are made as to just what routes will be developed, and to have a bit of information as to just what is involved here. I don't think anybody in here knows at the present time.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think we have given you all the information that we have, in sessional paper No. 2--on which I didn't say anything yesterday, but which I think was a very good paper--and in information items Nos. 22 and 14.

Any further discussion?

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to move an amendment to the motion simply to take out the words following "to" in the second line where we go along and say "THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner call upon the D.O.T. to ....", and then take out all the words following, namely, "reorganize its existing construction priorities so that it can establish"--take out those words so that the motion would read: "THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner call upon the D.O.T. to establish as soon as possible a weather reporting and ground-to-air station in an area halfway between Fort Reliance and Baker Lake, in some area to the northwest of Dubawnt Lake."

THE COMMISSIONER: Amendment moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Air Marshal Campbell. Further discussion?

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I am uncertain whether or not I should support this motion, even the amended motion, simply because of a lack of knowledge on my part, but I would think that surely if an airline is going to start an operation, a lateral operation across a territory, that the airline would know much more of what is required in the way of radio facilities, weather reporting and what-have-you, and these would be the people who would make the best recommendations to this Council or to the appropriate authorities. I think that we should wait until we find out, as Mr. Trimble suggested, the result of this Air Transport hearing and then from that find out who has been awarded the lateral route and find out just what is needed. It may be that the facilities which exist at present could be strenghened at Baker Lake and at Providence, rather than building another station somewhere in the middle of the barrens, because it is going to be very expensive to fly material in there and it may be much simpler merely to put a better transmitter in at either end. These are points on which other people know much more than I, and therefore, although I would wish to support this motion in principle, I don't know if I can support it in the way it is written or even the way it was amended.

THE COMMISSIONER: If I might just say this. Two points come to mind. First of all, there are no applications before the Air Transport Board for the lateral route. Mr. Parker has the map of the applications that are being submitted. They are in your information papers 14 and 22.

Secondly, it is highly dangerous, in my opinion, to fly from Yellowknife to the Central Arctic inasmuch as when you have left Yellowknife and passed over Fort Reliance, then you are on your own in no-man's land, and when I flew over there--and I am no expert flyer--when I flew over there, the only people we could get were Norman Wells and Cambridge Bay. We couldn't get anybody, and we went on a basis of hope

that we could land at Baker Lake, and with a ceiling of 400 feet, which I don't imagine is that good, because the pilot was quite concerned about it, and the only alternative that we had was Rankin, because Chesterfield was out. So I think that what Mr. Williamson is advocating here, in my opinion, makes sense. Of course, I stand to be corrected by Mr. Trimble, but the point Mr. Trimble really raised, I think Mr. Searle is attempting to meet by drawing this amendment. What he is doing, together with Mr. Williamson, is drawing to the attention of the Department of Transport that this is a very big problem.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, you have expressed the thought that I was going to express very well, and I could only support that. It is one of the most empty areas from an air services point of view in Canada, and one of the reasons, in my mind, that no one has made an application for this route which we feel is an important one, is that there are no facilities, and the applicants keep this in mind. Even though they would like to establish a route, they look upon it as taking too long to get the facilities put in, if the company is the only person interested. I think we should lend our support to this motion.

DR. BARBER: As I understand this, Mr. Commissioner, the problem is not only related to the possibility of a lateral route, but such a route exists now for people to charter over that area and as a result of the failure to have facilities in that area, we have a paucity of charter craft across that particular stretch, and I would like to support this motion and the amendment thereto.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Question? All those in favour signify in the usual manner on the amended motion, which is:

> I move that the Commissioner call upon the D.O.T. to establish as soon as possible a weather reporting and ground-to-air station in an area halfway between Fort Reliance and Baker Lake, in some area to the north-west of Dubawnt Lake.

In favour?

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 31, Mr. Stewart.

Formal Motion No. 31: Radiotelephone Communication with Kakisa Lake

MR. STEWART:

> WHEREAS the settlement of Kakisa Lake has no telephone or radio communication service, and
>
> WHEREAS some 60 to 70 treaty Indians make their permanent home at Kakisa Lake, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner take the necessary steps to have radiotelephone facilities set up at Kakisa Lake.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that the Commissioner take the necessary steps to have radiotelephone facilities set up at Kakisa Lake.

In favour?

Against?

---Carried

Formal Motion No. 32: Amendment of Rules of Council Regarding Motions

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Motion No. 32

WHEREAS Council at its 36th session adopted a motion that rule 15 of the Rules of Council be amended to permit a member to introduce new material in replying to points raised in debate by other members, now

THEREFORE I move that rule 15 be amended by deleting the words, "but then he shall not introduce any new matter," immediately following the words "misquoted or misunderstood".

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that rule 15 be amended by deleting the words, "but then he shall not introduce any new matter," immediately following the words "misquoted or misunderstood".

The motion is in order. Discussion?

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, I understand the reason this motion has been brought in and I understand what it is attempting to create, that is, the situation where a man can effectively answer a point raised in debate, and may require bringing in what is technically new material, but one of the other possible and undesirable side effects of this particular change in the Rules will be to prolong debate even further, or could be to prolong debate even further, and while I believe that it is desirable to have this kind of opportunity for a member to bring in what is technically new material, I think that we should give serious consideration to some further time concern if this is going to result in prolonging debate unnecessarily.

AIR MARSHAL CAMBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I am not really sure that when we delete these words as suggested for deletion, that this rule remains clear.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you satisfied, Mr. Pryde, that this motion carries out the point that you raised at the last session?

MR. PRYDE: I believe it does, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Fine.

AIR MARSHAL CAMBELL: Perhaps if we deleted the word "and" as well, then it would be more clear.

THE COMMISSIONER: You wish to add an amendment to also delete the word "and"? This would then read:

> "No member may speak twice to an item in the Orders of a material part of his speech which may have been misquoted or misunderstood. No debate shall be allowed upon such explanation."

MR. PRYDE: It doesn't sound grammatical, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, I think the words--all the word--after "misquoted or misunderstood" should all come out. Mr. Legal Adviser, what do you believe? What part do these words play in there: "No debate shall be allowed upon such explanation"? Does that deal with the words up further which say "No member may speak twice on an item in the Orders of the Day except in explanation"? If Mr. Trimble is in a debate and I am a member of Council, and I demand him to explain some part of it, he explains it, and I don't agree with what he says, I am going to debate it, and so is everybody else, no matter who is creating the question. Do you think those words are tied in with everything after "but"? Should it not have been deleted? Shouldn't it all be deleted after the word "misunderstood", if we want to put in Mr. Pryde's motion?

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, on re-reading this, sir, I believe that if these words are deleted as proposed in motion No. 32, this still would not give the member the opportunity to introduce new material, except if he thought he were misquoted or misunderstood. Now, it may be that a member--I can understand myself, for example, if I were making a motion or speaking to it perfectly--I may not be misquoted, but it still may be necessary to introduce new material just in order to answer a question put by one of the honourable members. I would suggest that we take more time and draw this motion up again, sir. It seems to me that it needs either to be rewritten or certainly to be clarified much more than proposed in this.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I would suggest that we stand the motion down temporarily and give the Legal Adviser an opportunity to come up with proper wording.

THE COMMISSIONER: Deputy Commissioner Parker, would this be all right with you?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, I regret to say it was not brought in in proper form.

THE COMMISSIONER: This could be a touchy situation. All right, Mr. Parker, we will stand it down.

Motion No. 33, Dr. Barber.

Formal Motion No. 33: Speed Limit on Highway System

DR. BARBER:

WHEREAS the maximum speed limit for highways in the N.W.T. is 50 miles per hour, and

WHEREAS some of the highways are suitable for much higher speeds, and

WHEREAS many people in recognition of the fact, now exceed the present speed limits while travelling on the N.W.T. highways, now

THEREFORE I move that the present speed limit of 50 miles per hour be revoked and that:

(1) the speed limit be established in relation to the suitability of the road in question,

(2) speed limits be fixed by the Commissioner by regulation, thus permitting maximum flexibility,

(3) the necessary amendments to the Vehicles Ordinance to accomplish the objectives be prepared for presentation to the next session of the Northwest Territories Council.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Fairbrother that the present speed limit of 50 miles per hour be revoked and that:

(1) the speed limit be established in relation to the suitability of the road in question,

(2) speed limits be fixed by the Commissioner by regulation thus permitting maximum flexibility,

(3) the necessary amendments to the Vehicles Ordinance to accomplish the objectives be prepared for presentation to the next session of the Northwest Territories Council.

MR. FAIRBROTHER: While Dr. Barber was preparing his motion we discussed this, and I think it was partly because of our trip to Fort Providence. We were travelling at speeds much in excess of the 50-mile-per-hour speed limit and yet we were not speeding in the true sense of the word. The type of cars that we were travelling in were capable of travelling at much higher speeds on that highway than the speed at which we were travelling. Fifty miles an hour is certainly a top speed limit on the highway from Fort Rae to Yellowknife, but not on the section of the highway from Fort Rae to Providence. The intention,

I think, of the engineers who are building highways is for speeds in excess of 70 miles an hour. If you get a highway with a long straight stretch with no traffic on it, nobody is going to travel at 50 miles an hour. We have come up against this before, that by setting these ridiculous limits we are forcing people to break them, and I think the intent of Dr. Barber's motion is very well taken inasmuch as now the speed limit can be set on any section of the highway to permit traffic to travel at a reasonable speed.

MR. GIBSON: Speaking of a different matter altogether, the total danger on that road is passing and dust, which I have found out. I had a very good drive over it, but I had a man of very good judgment driving with me, and it was still dangerous. It is the passing that is dangerous. If trucks can only go 50 miles an hour--and I believe that sign across the street says that--then everything is all right, but if we do anything to encourage people to pass a truck going at 50 miles an hour, it is very, very dangerous. I am not going to disagree at all with the mover of this motion, but I would like you to take this into consideration: a man who desires to pass a truck is going to take chances, and unless we do something to allow that man to pass in certain places--and the only way I see to do it, Mr. Commissioner, is that, even if it is a cost to the Northwest Territories, with a suitable place every 3 to 5 miles--say, every 5 miles--it could be oiled on a turn or some place where you can see ahead a proper place to pass; but put signs on the road: "Every 5 miles you have an opportunity to pass trucks," and I will guarantee that you will save lives, and it would cost very, very little money--half a mile stretch of oiled road kept that way--ask nobody else at all, but do it ourselves.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I think Mr. Gibson's remarks are very constructive, but I would like to make reference to one remark he made, and I quote: "I had complete confidence in the driver I was with." I wonder if this judgment would still apply if that driver had put him in the ditch.

MR. GIBSON: No, he had luck on his side.

THE COMMISSIONER: I have just been informed by the Legal Adviser that the motion is redundant. The permission is so granted within the Ordinance right now, that we can do this, so we have had a good discussion on the highway. I think some of the remarks were very good, in particular those comments about the driver, and I think that is a good idea, Mr. Gibson, about oiling on certain parts.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, on a question of privilege. Since the recommendation of oiling a section of the federal road as a federal responsibility has been brought up, I would like to emphasize first, sir, that before we start doing federal responsibilities namely, oiling these roads, we get to the business of oiling the roads in communities which are our responsibility, and where it is not being undertaken at a very appreciable speed.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will make a deal with you, Mr. Trimble. On September the 1st the highways will be our responsibility--that is, maintenance--and we will try to ensure the oil for the roads in your constituency. The motion is redundant, but if you wish to vote on it, it is all right with me.

All in favour?

Against, if any?

---Carried

Next is Motion No. 34, Dr. Barber.

Formal Motion No. 34; Amendment of N.W.T. Act

DR. BARBER:

> WHEREAS at this session and at previous sessions of the Northwest Territories Legislative Council, action requiring amendment to the Northwest Territories Act has been requested, and
>
> WHEREAS some of these requests, such as the request for amendment in members' indemnities and allowances are of immediate and pressing concern to members of Council and to residents of the Territories, and
>
> WHEREAS it appears that requests to implement the Carrothers Commission Report, even if accepted, may either fail to cover specific pressing requirements, or may fail to occur soon enough to provide the necessary immediate relief, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner establish a Northwest Territories Act Amendment Committee of three people with the Commissioner as chairman. It would be the duty of this Committee to examine into required changes in the Act and to make specific recommendations to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development regarding these changes.
>
> Specifically, the Committee would be charged with responsibility for examining into and making representations upon the following matters:
>
> (1) The question of an executive council for the Northwest Territories;
>
> (2) The question of a legislative assembly for the Northwest Territories including the problem of indemnity and allowances for the members of the

existing Legislative Council;

(3) Any other matters regarding the Northwest Territories Act which in the opinion of the Committee require examination and change at this time.

Further, that this Committee report to Council at its next session.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that the Commissioner establish a Northwest Territories Act Amendment Committee of three people with the Commissioner as chairman. It would be the duty of this Committee to examine into required changes in the Act and to make specific recommendations to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development regarding these changes.

Specifically, the Committee would be charged with responsibility for examining into and making representations upon the following matters:

(1) The question of an executive council for the Northwest Territories;

(2) The question of a legislative assembly for the Northwest Territories including the problem of indemnity and allowances for the members of the existing Legislative Council;

(3) Any other matters regarding the Northwest Territories Act which in the opinion of the Committee require examination and change at this time.

Further, that this Committee report to Council at its next session.

The motion is in order.

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, the reason I brought this motion forward is because we have had from time to time many requests for things like implementation of the Carrothers Report, for things like the Attorney General, and the problems surrounding an absentee Attorney General, and it appears to me that relatively little action on necessary amendments to the Act has taken place, and I have the feeling that one of the reasons why relatively little action has taken place is that we have been in the habit of making blanket kinds of recommendations without the necessary supporting mechanism for a full-scale representation on them.

I believe that a committee which would assist you in making representations might get the kind of action which I think members of this Council not only want but need. Some of the motions which have been passed in Council and some of the recommendations that have been made for changes in the Act do not cover some of the necessary changes that must take place, such as the question of indemnities and allowances for members of this Council, and it is for this reason

that I have suggested the mechanism of a committee to make these representations, to study the necessary changes and the representations to the Minister for necessary changes in the Northwest Territories Act now.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I fully support this motion. I believe it is the right approach and by taking the initiative we will have developed the amendments which we think necessary to the Territorial Act, and thereby be in the driver's seat, so to speak.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I agree with all that has been said thus far, and very much so. However, I am not that clear on the motion itself. Committees of the legislature, to my understanding, are formed primarily to study matters which appear before that legislature, and then make a report back to that legislature from which they are appointed. Now, the idea of a committee of Council headed by yourself, sir, to press further decisions which are made by this Council, I think is a very good thing, but I am wondering if the way the motion is written here would not provide for a committee of Council to study matters, make decisions and then act upon those decisions without first bringing those decisions before Council. This is something I want to be clear upon in my own mind before we go any further.

THE COMMISSIONER: My interpretation of it would be that the committee would do nothing other than prepare and place before Council their recommendations or their ideas on those things that they were instructed to look into by the resolution. They would not act without permission of Council.

MR. TRIMBLE: I am very much reassured.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, a thing that is not clear from the motion, of course, is exactly what kind of a committee we are talking about. I assume, as Mr. Trimble assumes, from the way he spoke, that the committee contemplated is a committee of this Council, but it doesn't say so. It says simply, "set up a committee" headed by yourself, and presumably it could, therefore, be either a committee of this Council or a committee headed by yourself and having two senior members of your staff on it. Therefore, before voting on this, I would like to know exactly what Dr. Barber had in mind, and that is specifically whether this is a committee of this Council or a committee to be appointed by yourself from outside the Council and within your government staff. If it is to be a committee of this Council, I think the motion needs a short amendment making it clear that that is what is intended.

THE COMMISSIONER: To answer, it would be my opinion that the members of the committee would come from Council. That is point 1. Point 2, I have accepted the motion and I would have to ask whether it is prudent for me to sit on this committee; be guided by that. If I found I shouldn't sit on it, then I would appoint a third member of Council.

MR. GIBSON: There may be people not on the Council who can give you far more information. We have other people who can make recommendations too, so why would they have to come from Council?

THE COMMISSIONER: The Council being politically oriented, would not want anyone other than a territorial man to sit on the committee. I know I wouldn't.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I agree with Mr. Gibson.

THE COMMISSIONER: Ready for the vote? Is there anyone else who has not spoken on this?

DR. BARBER: Further to Mr. Searle's question, I left it appropriately vague by saying "three people" in the event that there might be someone who could sit on here who might get action. Really what we are interested in is getting action, and I was looking for the best way of getting action.

THE COMMISSIONER: My interpretation of this committee would be from Council.

The motion is now before the House.

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Now, Mr. Parker made a suggestion that we go to motions until coffee time, I have been deliberately holding coffee off so we could deal with motions. Is that your wish? When we recess and come back after the recess, we would then deal with the bill containing the supplementary appropriations.

Is this agreeable?

---Agreed

Council will stand recessed for ten minutes for coffee.

---Short recess

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. I will stand down motions. Item No. 6, tabling of documents.

Item No. 7, introduction of bills for first reading. I will stand this down.

Item No. 8, motion to resolve into committee of the whole--perhaps we had better deal with item 7, introduction of bills for first reading. Bill No. 20, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

ITEM 7: INTRODUCTION OF BILLS FOR FIRST READING

First Reading of Bill 20: An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Make Loans to Persons in the Northwest Territories During the Fiscal Year 1968-69

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move first reading of bill No. 20, an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Make Loans to Persons in the Northwest Territories During the Fiscal Year 1968-69.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Mr. Gibson, that bill 20 be read for the first time.

All those in favour?

---Carried

May I now have unanimous consent to vary the rules to allow Deputy Commissioner Parker to read bill 20 for the second time? Any objections? Agreed?

---Agreed

Seconding Reading Of Bill 20: An Ordinance To Authorize the Commissioner to Make Loans to Persons in the Northwest Territories During the Fiscal Year 1968-69

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move second reading of bill 20, an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Make Loans to Persons in the Northwest Territories During the Fiscal Year 1968-69.

The purpose of this bill is to permit the Commissioner to authorize all loans which presently, under the Northwest Territories Act, require the approval of the Governor in Council.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Mr. Fairbrother, that bill 20 be read for the second time. Discussion?

All those in favour signify in the normal manner.

Against?

---Carried

ITEM 8: CONTINUING CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF BILLS

Item No. 8, motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 10, an Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st Day of March, 1969.

Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Dr. Barber that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 10.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 10 with Deputy Commissioner Parker in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

---Council resumed formal session.

Presentation to Mr. Fred Fraser

THE COMMISSIONER: Earlier in the week I recognized in the public gallery someone whom I would like you to recognize. This distinguished gentleman is back again today, and I would like to introduce you to Mr. Fred Fraser. Mr. Fraser was born and educated in British Columbia and prior to World War II lived in Flin Flon. During World War II he served in the Royal Canadian Air Force. After the war he came to Yellowknife as Administrator, Mining Recorder, Magistrate and Chairman of the Board of Trustees. This Board of Trustees was set up and charged with the administration of the Yellowknife District and this gave him the same powers, in those days, as that of a Mayor.

He was in Yellowknife from 1946 to 1950, and during this time was the official directly responsible to the Department of Mines and Resources which has now become Indian Affairs and Northern Development, for the move of Yellowknife from the old to the new town.

In 1951 and 1952 he was Commissioner of the Yukon, and until his retirement was Chief of the Territorial Division in the Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the Department.

Mr. Fraser was mentioned in the recent book on Yellowknife, and I am sure many of you who read the book know how hard he fought to establish the new townsite here in Yellowknife which we now enjoy as our capital. I had the privilege of meeting him back in Ottawa over a year ago. As I mentioned, he rose from a position that he held here in Yellowknife to go to Fort Smith and then on to the Yukon as Commissioner of the Yukon, and subsequently held the position of Chief of the Territorial Division which Mr. Davidson over here holds now.

Fred is working out on the West Coast. He is one of these young fellows who hate to retire, and he came up here to Yellowknife just to see how the old town and the new town that he started were making out.

Fred, I heard a lot about the arguments and the problems that you had in the early days, particularly the fight that you had with Jock McMeekin about establishing the new town, and you can take it from us, you were right. Congratulations!

---Applause

I would just like to present you with a set of cufflinks from the Northwest Territories Government and invite you to say a few words to Council.

MR. FRASER: Mr. Commissioner and gentlemen of the Council, it is a great deal of pleasure finally to be a prophet with honour in his own country. Sometimes you work very hard under extreme conditions and eventually after a period of 20 years with a company, you are rewarded. I follow what happens in the Northwest Territories, and it is interesting to me to hear some of the members of the Council espousing causes which I espoused myself to the hierarchy in Ottawa, and some of them prevailed. Please hold tight here to something I fought for for years--game and various matters like that, and I hope you will continue to fight amicably without bitterness and without rancour and without unfair criticism of the men of the federal civil service, because they can't defend themselves. They are dedicated. I can tell you they are dedicated federal servants. We used to have people come out here and spend 2 days and go back to Ottawa, and they were experts. We used to call them "3-day wonders". Don't let members of Council become that way, be elected to Council and immediately want to run the whole country. Leave that to the man who has experience.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Progress Report of Committee of the Whole

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met to study bill 10 and reports progress.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

ITEM 9: REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Item No. 9, sessional paper No. 1. Mr. Searle, are you ready to report this?

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I thought that I had done that. I read out the motions and reported it out yesterday.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Sessional Paper No. 2: Remote Airstrips, Weather and Communication Facilities in the Northwest Territories

THE COMMISSIONER: I am sorry, our apologies. On sessional

paper No. 2, Air Marshal Campbell, are you in a position to report this committee?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Yes, Mr. Commissioner. Mr. Commissioner, I beg to report that your committee discussed sessional paper No. 2, a paper dealing with remote airstrips, weather and communication facilities in the Northwest Territories. We had as guests before the committee Mr. Fitton, the Superintendent of Airways of Ottawa; Mr. McDowell, the Director of Air Services for the Region of Edmonton, who provided a background to the D.O.T. policy with regard to the construction of aerodromes, et cetera.

The action arising out of your committee is a motion to the effect that the Commissioner take immediate steps to arrange construction of remote airstrips where possible with funds that are or can be made available.

Secondly, that the Commissioner prepare a list of all the communities in the Northwest Territories which require airstrips, determine priorities for these airstrips in consultation with members of Council; and, thirdly, that the Commissioner request funds from the Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development of approximately $100,000 for next year's appropriation for this purpose.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Air Marshal Campbell.

Mr. Stewart, can you report on recommendations to Council 3, 4 and 5?

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Recommendation to Council No. 4: Issuance of Tags for Polar Bear

MR. STEWART: I can report on recommendation to Council No. 4. Your committee met and accepted the paper as presented with the following notes:

That the quota system is possibly based inaccurately on figures that have been gathered, and it was the consensus of opinion of our Arctic Members that many polar bear skins are being directly shipped south and not properly noted.

Two: request that the Game Department take action in closing up the bootlegging action shipping through the DEW Line to the United States.

Point No. 3: check the legality of the quota system authorizing taking of polar bear by tag rather than by licensing.

And the 4th request was that the Game Department undertake discussions with people of the settlements before regulations are made.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. You have no report yet on 3 and 5?

MR. STEWART: No.

MR. TRIMBLE: On a question of information, Mr. Commissioner, what time did we finalize the paper in committee?

THE COMMISSIONER: Recommendation to Council No. 4?

MR. TRIMBLE: The one concerning polar bear.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think it was on July the 3rd. Have you the date down there, Mr. Stewart?

MR. STEWART: I am sorry, I do not have the date down here.

THE COMMISSIONER: It was on July the 3rd. On page 320, Mr. Stewart said "Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met and studied recommendation to Council No. 4 and have agreed in principle in favour, and I will give you a summation of the changes to be made at a later time."

This was on July the 3rd, on page 320 of the transcript.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of order, it is possible, I suppose, that I might have been absent at that particular time, but my understanding of this was that progress was to be reported and that final discussion of the paper had not been completed, because I know at the time there were further matters that I wished to discuss under this, and I recall no opportunity since then to do so.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am sorry, Mr. Trimble. This is the report and I have to be guided by it.

MR. TRIMBLE: I appreciate your position.

THE COMMISSIONER: On bill No. 17, have you the amendment ready on this, Mr. Legal Adviser?

LEGAL ADVISER (Mr. Smith): Yes, it is in the books.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the wish of Council? We have two bills here. It is possible that bill 20 and bill 17 could be finished off in half an hour. I am just assuming. Frankly, I would like to avoid working tomorrow if I could.

Could we consider and deal with these two bills now, and then get them off the Order Paper. I see no reason, from my estimate of the business that is here and the number of motions that are left, why we would not be able to do it and complete our work by Tuesday night.

Before I ask for unanimous consent: is there anything anybody wants to say on it?

All right, could I ask for your unanimous consent to vary the rules to work for an additional half hour to deal with bill 17 and bill 20? Then we will recess for the evening and meet again on Monday morning at 10.00 o'clock. Do I have unanimous consent?

---Agreed

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for continuing consideration of bill 17 with Mr. Stewart in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will now come to order. Mr. Stewart?

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill 17: An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met and bill 17 is now ready for third and final reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill 20, an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Make Loans to Persons in the Northwest Territories During the Fiscal Year 1968-69.

MR. PRYDE: I so move.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Gibson, that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 20.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 20 with Mr. Parker in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Deputy Commissioner Parker?

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill 20: An ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Make Loans to Persons in the Northwest Territories During the Fiscal Year 1969-69

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, bill No. 20 has been studied in committee and is ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: If I might, so that we all understand where we are here, I will read the Orders of the Day for Monday.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of order, I don't think we have dealt with one matter on the Order Paper, namely, No. 6, tabling of documents. As I understand it, we got halfway through motions, and we skipped it.

THE COMMISSIONER: No, I called for it, but go ahead. Any objections?

---Agreed

ITEM 6: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

Tabling of a Report of Flag Committee and Tabling of a Housing Study

MR. SEARLE: I just wanted to table a report from your flag committee so that it could be circulated to members, and I wanted to table a housing study.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Anything else?

Orders of the Day.

Reading of the Orders of the Day, July 8, 1968

Orders of the Day for Monday, July 8, 1968.

1. Questions and Returns

2. Oral Questions

3. Presenting Petitions

4. Notices of Motions

Under notices of motions, I believe we now have fifteen motions to deal with.

5. Motions

6. Tabling of Documents

7. Continuing Consideration in Committees of the Whole of Bills

The only bill left to examine is bill No. 10. Is this correct?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: There are two bills that will have to go into committee: bill 10, which is a supplementary appropriations bill; and bill 16, which is the Liquor Ordinance.

8. Committees of the Whole to Continue Consideration of Recommendations to Council and Sessional Papers

Under committee of the whole we must deal with sessional paper No. 4, Hostel Management; sessional paper No. 5, Curriculum Development in the Public School System of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Williamson, this is something that you are keenly interested in. Do you wish it dealt with at this session, or can we hold it over to another session?

MR. WILLIAMSON: With respect, Mr. Commissioner, I believe that time is running out on us and, as this may be a very important policy recommendation, another half year must not pass, and we should discuss it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Very well. It is still on the agenda, so we will bring over Mr. Carney.

Recommendation to Council No. 6, Non-Capital Expenditures in Settlements; sessional Paper No. 3, Study of Business Assistance, ARDA and ADA Programs in the Northwest Territories; and recommendation to Council No. 2, which is the Freshwater Fish Marketing Board.

That means there are 5 papers to deal with, 2 bills

9. Reports of Committees

We need reports on recommendations to Council 3 and 5. Are you finished in committee with these, Mr. Stewart?

MR. STEWART: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: And it is merely a matter of reporting then?

MR. STEWART: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then we have third reading of bills.

Are there any other items here on the agenda that we have missed? If not, we must constitute the Orders of the Day for Monday.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, did you have recommendation to Council No. 6 on there?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, Mr. Parker, we put that down for consideration.

Thank you very much for bearing with us and extending the hours to conclude these other points. I see no reason why we cannot do this business within two days. If we run a little late, perhaps we can spend another half hour on Tuesday night finishing off.

The hour is 5.30, and Council stands recessed until 10.00 o'clock a.m. on Monday, July 8th, 1968.

---Adjournment

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DEBATES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Monday, July 8, 1968

Published under the authority of the
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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1968

The Council of the Northwest Territories was convened in Yellowknife at 10.00 o'clock a.m. on Monday, July 8, 1968, for the second session, 1968, this being the 37th session.

---Prayers

THE COMMISSIONER: Turning to the Orders of the Day, item No. 1, questions and returns.

ITEM 1: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

Question: New Townsite for the Settlement of Rae

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Commissioner, this is a written question. At a place formerly known as the new site of Rae Indian Village, now to be known as Gibson's Outrage, here are some quesions. What are government costs to date, what contracts are still committed, what responsibility has this Council for these expenditures, what percentage of the total amount spent went to wages for the Indians?

THE COMMISSIONER: I can answer a few, but not all, parts. Perhaps the best thing to do would be to take the question and prepare an answer on all the subjects that you have asked, and then we will file it with you and give a copy to every member of the Council.

MR. GIBSON: I don't think you can get it before next Council meeting.

THE COMMISSIONER: We just don't know.

MR. GIBSON: Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further questions?

Question: RCM Police Costs

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, could you please determine what percentage of our RCM Police costs are paid by the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia?

THE COMMISSIONER: I will take your question under advisement.

Any further questions?

Question: Commercial Pilot Training under Vocational Training Program

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, what are the requirements for a person to qualify for training to become a commercial aviation pilot under the vocational training program?

THE COMMISSIONER: I will take your question under advisement, Mr. Trimble.

Any further questions?

Questions: Plans of Industrial Division Regarding Kissarvik Lake Co-operative

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, would you be able to let the Kissarvik Lake Co-operative of Rankin Inlet know some time during this summer, the nature of the plans of the Industrial Division of the Department of Northern Affairs to gradually hand over on a consignment basis to the co-operative, the sale of ceramic art, soapstone carvings, sewing goods and meat goods?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, we will attempt to get this information from the Department. I imagine that your request is so worded that we would send an answer to you, and to other members of the Council. Is that correct?

MR. WILLIAMSON: That is correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further questions?

Question: Motor Vehicle Insurance

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, what are the minimum entitlements for insurance of motor vehicles and motor bicycles in the Northwest Territories, the minimum payment?

THE COMMISSIONER: We will take your question under advisement, Mr. Simonie.

Question: Percentage of Stewardesses on Northern Commercial Airlines of Indian or Eskimo Descent

MR. GIBSON: What percentage of stewardesses on commercial airlines flying into the North are Indian or Eskimo? I just want that checked into. Are we making any attempt to have Indians and Eskimos act as stewardesses on these planes that come in here? I think that it would be very, very attractive for the tourists and people travelling, as well as giving work to the Indians and Eskimos.

THE COMMISSIONER: There is only one that I know of, and that is with TransAir and she flies from Churchill north. That is the only one that I know of.

MR. GIBSON: I understand that, but I would be very happy to find out.

THE COMMISSIONER: I will find out.

Question: Procedure Respecting Matters Raised in Previous Sessions

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, I have a question regarding procedure. When answers to motions put at previous sessions come to Council in the form of information to Council, what procedure is required to follow up on these particular matters?

THE COMMISSIONER: By motion, either a motion of instruction or direction, or if it is of a nature that would require some formal discussion of Council, then a motion with a suggestion that we resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of it. As

you know, we have sent out some 20 information items, and these were in response to questions that Council members raised for information. This would be the procedure we would take.

Any further questions?

Question: Utilidor at Inuvik

MR. TRIMBLE: I have a question I would like to ask concerning Inuvik. Why was the water line not installed alongside the sewer line for the ulilidor which was laid last year, or possibly this year, running from the new government section to the main utilidor and passing through the unserviced area?

THE COMMISSIONER: We will take your question under advisement, Mr. Trimble, and file a reply.

Further questions?

Question: Budget for Purchase of Arts and Crafts

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, could you find out and inform Council if the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development intends to continue cutting down its budget for the purchase of arts and crafts while necessarily increasing expenditure for the issuance of relief proportionately?

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further questions? If not, we have answers here that have been given, I understand, to Mr. Fairbrother on one item, and any other items of Mr. Williamson.

Return: Licence Applications for Fort Simpson Airstrip

The first one is the status of licence applications for Fort Simpson local airstrip. I believe I should read this one into the record:

> Re status of licence application for Fort Simpson local airstrip. Admac's application May 29/67 sent to Legal Division June 2 who advised Aug. 2 that responsibility for licensing lies exclusively with DOT. Responsibilities of Commissioner as licensee are outlined in Aeronautics Act. No apparent reason why Commissioner could not obtain licence provided regulations are met. However Northern Airports Advisory Group requested further information from Admac Aug. 15 on wishes of Fort Simpson Local Advisory Council re airstrip. No reply received as yet. If Commissioner now wishes to proceed with application we suggest he negotiate direct with DOT regional office, Edmonton. Original application documents sent here will be returned for this purpose. Land agent here is looking into acquiring necessary lands from R.C. Church. Presumably NWT will pay for purchase. Please keep us advised.

The second question by Mr. Williamson:

Return: Construction of Airstrip at Eskimo Point

> Re airstrip Eskimo Point. Existing strip usable in winter only. Too soft for year-round operation and not capable of improvement to

acceptable standard. Site to the west of the community may prove practical and branch engineers will be surveying this summer. If site is capable of development, equipment on site will be utilized after completion of reservoir late this summer to commence grading and improvement. Exact amount of work required and consequent probable completion date cannot be estimated until survey complete.

Item No. 2, oral questions.

ITEM 2: ORAL QUESTIONS

Implementation of the Standard Eskimo Orthography

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, will you be able in this session to answer my question of July 4th concerning the current plans for the fuller implementation of the standard Eskimo orthography?

THE COMMISSIONER: I am not in a position to answer definitely whether we will or not. We have got the machinery in motion to obtain the necessary answers, but I must confess that, unfortunately, as yet we have not received a reply to this.

Anything further under item No. 2?

Salary and Academic Upgrading of Teaching Assistants

MR. WILLIAMSON: At the beginning of the session, Mr. Commissioner, I asked, can the Commissioner provide Council with a schedule of pay scales for teaching assistants in the Northwest Territories, and can he tell us of any existing plans for the academic and financial upgrading of teaching assistants in the Northwest Territories? As there is one day of our sitting left after this one, will you be able to provide this answer during this session?

THE COMMISSIONER: I have no idea. I have received no reply as yet.

Any other items under No. 2?

Item No. 3, presenting petitions.

ITEM 3: PRESENTING PETITIONS

Tabling of a Petition Respecting Establishment of a School at Rocher River

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, I have a petition submitted by the people at Rocher River and Fort Resolution relative to the establishment of a school at Rocher River.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Anything further under item No. 3?

Item No. 4, Notices of Motions.

ITEM 4: NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Notice of Motion: Tabling of Agreements between Religious Organizations and Federal and Territorial Governments

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to give notice of a motion that I will move tomorrow morning, July 9th, to the effect that (a) all existing agreements, and (b) the substance of all existing agreements between all religious organizations and the Federal and Territorial Governments that relate to teachers and education and housing of pupils in the Northwest Territories, be tabled with the members at the next session or before the next session. This motion I will move tomorrow morning.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice of four motions.

Notice of Motion: Employment and Conditions of Employment of Eskimos

Motion No. 1 concerns employment and conditions of employment of Eskimos by exploration and mining companies south of the Coppermine region.

Notice of Motion: Contract for Delivery of Water and Disposal of Sewage and Garbage at Holman Island

Motion No. 2 concerns the service contract for delivery of water and disposal of sewage and garbage at Holman Island. This motion intends to ask that the local Eskimo people be given the opportunity to obtain this contract.

Notice of Motion: Contract for Construction of Eskimo Housing at Holman Island

Motion No. 3 concerns the same co-op at Holman, and my motion will ask that the co-op there receive the contract to build the Eskimo housing which will come in this year.

Notice of Motion: Contract for Water Delivery and Garbage Disposal at Coppermine

Motion No. 4 concerns the transfer of the present contract for water delivery and garbage disposal at Coppermine from the local Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to the local Eskimo co-op.

Procedure Respecting Notices of Motions

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of order: motion No. 1, I suggest, is not notice at all, because the Honourable Member simply said, "I give notice of a motion concerning the employment by mining companies of Eskimos." That doesn't tell me anything. I would like to know more about what this motion specifically means.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is something that has been concerning me for some time, whether or not, when you are reading a motion out in giving notice of motion, you should have the motion written, or do you just write on a piece of paper and then read off anything that comes to your mind? I doubt very much if very

few of you have ever done this. I am speaking now in the sense of having a written motion, written out completely. Some of you do, but some of you don't. This is something that you give some consideration to. I have been very lenient in this, so that everybody does have a chance to give notice of his intention and then the following day or before that day ends, he writes it out, files it with the Clerk and then we have it before our members of Council.

We will let it go today, Mr. Searle, but as of today we will make a ruling that in future people must have their full motion written when they give notice of motion and file them with the Clerk right at the end of item No. 4, notices of motions; the Clerk can then have these typed out and they can be back on the member's desk before the session concludes that day so that you have the chance to study them over that night.

I know this is my trouble that if I come in here to Council in the morning somewhere between 8.00 or 8.30--Mr. Parker is the same--we have a lot of meetings on before 10.00, and I never see the motion until I arrive here. I don't think this is right. I don't think it is right for Council either, but in view of the fact that we have not used this policy before, I am going to accept Mr. Pryde's notice the way he gave it, but I think we should evoke the rules from now on, and everybody has his motions written out and the moment item 4 is concluded, he calls a page and sends the motions up, and if anybody hasn't got his motion here, in front of the Council members written out--then there is a possibility of it's not being accepted for that date. Is this agreeable?

MR. SEARLE: I think it is agreeable, sir, but could we still hear from Mr. Pryde what his motion is?

THE COMMISSIONER: Is this agreeable, this procedure as I have outlined it?

---Agreed

No objection? That will be the procedure from now on.

Now, Mr. Pryde, could you explain a little more, what kind of notice of motion you have in mind on this item?

MR. PRYDE: Yes, sir. I intend to ask for an investigation into the employment conditions of the Eskimos at the Hope Lake region. I intend to ask that conditions be bettered.

THE COMMISSIONER: I take it that your notice of motion then is that you want the administration to look into the employment pattern in mines south of Coppermine, as to how many of the employees are indigenous people. Is this correct?

MR. PRYDE: Roughly so, sir. As I said, I intend to ask that the employment of the local Eskimos in these exploration companies at the present time be ascertained. There is a certain amount of discrimination in pay, sir, and I will ask for an investigation of this.

THE COMMISSIONER: Item No. 4, Mr. Trimble. I thought

at first it was Mr. Fairbrother and Mr. Pryde, and then Mr. Trimble and then Dr. Barber.

Notice of Motion: Extension of Employment of Dr. Elizabeth Cass

MR. TRIMBLE: I wish to give notice that I will move the following motion tomorrow: That the Commissioner petition the Minister of the Department of National Health and Welfare to grant to Dr. Elizabeth Cass an extension of her employment in order that she might continue to carry on her work in the North. The purpose of this is that Dr. Cass has now reached retirement age.

Notice of Motion: Family Planning

DR. BARBER: I wish to give notice of motion regarding information item No. 23, Family Planning, and the motion that I introduced at the Council last session concerning an educational campaign.

THE COMMISSIONER: Hope you could get it.

Anything further under item 4?

Notice of Motion: Standardization of Eskimo Naming

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to give notice of one motion to the effect that the Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories set in motion procedures whereby the naming of the Eskimo people be standardized according to the proper language usages and standard orthography.

THE COMMISSIONER: Anything further under item 4?

Item No. 5, motions.

ITEM 5: MOTIONS

We have a number of advisers here whom I would like to put on this morning. How many motions have we now before the assembly, Mr. Clerk?

MR. REMNANT (Clerk of the Council): Sixteen.

THE COMMISSIONER: We have 16 motions in the book. How many were moved this morning? That is 22 motions to deal with. What is your advice? Would you prefer to deal with motions until coffee break, or would you prefer to deal with all these motions before you, or would you prefer to put all motions over until tomorrow morning and get on with the Order of Business?

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, I would suggest that we proceed and see how expeditiously the motions are dealt with this morning and, if there is still any larger accumulation of motions at the mid-morning recess, then we can decide then as to whether we should proceed, or whether to finish tomorrow, or to meet with the witnesses in committee. It may go more expeditiously than we suspect. I think we should try.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Searle?

MR. SEARLE; I was just going to suggest we do some this morning because, otherwise, it will be an impossible task tomorrow.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I would recommend that we agree unanimously to stop handling motions at the coffee break, and then we can have some assurance that the people whom we have invited to talk to us can be heard. I think it is a good thing to do some of the motions this morning.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I would suggest that we do as the Deputy Commissioner has suggested, do motions until coffee break, but I would then recommend that we go back to the motions again when the matters concerning which the witnesses are here are concluded.

THE COMMISSIONER: Would it be agreeable if only the "THEREFORE" or "RESOLVED" are read? This might cut down an awful lot of work here.

Item No. 5, motions.

Motion No. 41, Mr. Searle.

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, before you start on your suggestion that only the "THEREFORE" be read, are we assured that the "WHEREAS" portion will be in the official transcript?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

Formal Motion No. 41: Establishment of Office of Attorney General in the Northwest Territories

MR. SEARLE:

> WHEREAS a motion, being motion No. 13, was passed at the 35th session asking that the Commissioner make representations on behalf of the Council to the appropriate federal authorities to amend the Criminal Code and, if necessary, the Northwest Territories Act to name the Commissioner the Attorney General in respect to the Northwest Territories, thereby bringing the enforcement of the Criminal Code, Territorial Ordinances and Bylaws and legislative drafting for this Council under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner; and
>
> WHEREAS the Honourable Territorial Justice W.G. Morrow, Royal Commissioner on the inquiry respecting: the administration of Justice in the Hay River Area, recommended (contrary to motion No. 13, 35th session) "That immediate consideration be given to the desirability of setting up a new office in the Department of Justice at Ottawa to be designated: Assistant Deputy Attorney General of the Northwest Territories"; and
>
> WHEREAS it is desirable to transfer basic provincial-type functions to the Territorial Government to be administered from within the Northwest Territories; and
>
> WHEREAS the function of Territorial Attorney General is a basic provincial-type service which should be transferred to the Territorial

Government to be administered from within the Northwest Territories; now

THEREFORE I move that this Council confirm motion No. 13 passed at the 35th session of Council and express this Council's desire that an office of the Attorney General be established, not at Ottawa, but within the Northwest Territories at the capital.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Simonie that this Council confirm motion No. 13 passed at the 35th session of Council and express this Council's desire that any office of the Attorney General be established, not at Ottawa, as recommended by the Royal Commissioner, but within the Northwest Territories at the capital.

Any discussion? Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner?

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 42, Mr. Williamson.

Formal Motion No. 42: Discussion with Arctic Staff of Territorial Government Personnel Policies

MR. WILLIAMSON; Mr. Commissioner, with your permission, I will read the "WHEREAS", and then say nothing afterwards, the "WHEREAS" being sufficiently explanatory.

WHEREAS anxiety, confusion, musunderstanding and lowering of morale are presently attendent upon the pending transfer of government responsibility in the Central Arctic; and

WHEREAS we may lose to the Northern Service some excellent potential employees who have done good work in the North and could continue to do so; and

WHEREAS these people need and deserve to know as soon as possible where they stand; now

THEREFORE I move that the Deputy Commissioner visit all of the Central Arctic settlements as soon as possible this summer, for detailed discussion and explanation with all staff members of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, concerning the most up-to-date plans and decisions regarding N.W.T. Government personnel and working conditions and policies.

THE COMMISSIONER: I don't think you need put your motion, Mr. Williamson. I will be in Repulse and Baker and I will make a point of coming to Rankin within two weeks' time and I will see that someone, either myself of Mr. Parker, comes into the other Arctic settlements as quickly as we possibly can for this purpose.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. I know you were coming to part of Keewatin. I know you will be greatly welcomed, as will anyone else from this Government who comes to any of the other settlements this summer. With that assurance, I withdraw my motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Motion No. 43, Mr. Williamson.

Formal Motion No. 43: Autonomy of Local Government in Repulse Bay

MR. WILLIAMSON:

> WHEREAS it was agreed by support of motion No. 32 in the 35th session of Council, that the people of Repulse Bay would be permitted, encouraged and enabled to develop their own community self-sufficiency; now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Northern Administration Branch honour its promises and uphold the motion of this Council that the people and internal organizations of Repulse Bay be permitted to handle their own economic, social and community growth and that government funds, but not necessarily any non-educational federal official, be sent and established in that settlement for the sake of their development.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Simonie that the Northern Administration Branch honour its promises and uphold the motion of this Council that the people and internal organizations of Repulse Bay be permitted to handle their own economic, social and community growth and that government funds, but not necessarily any non-educational federal official, be sent and established in that settlement for the sake of their development.

The motion is in order.

A letter has gone on this, incidentally, Mr. Williamson, in line with your motion within the last two months, in response to your letter to me on this subject.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. I received your response to my letter; as this matter had been the subject of a Council motion at the previous session, I felt it was necessary to reinforce your very brisk action on that, and I thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 44, Mr. Williamson.

Formal Motion No. 44: Arctic School Year

MR. WILLIAMSON:

WHEREAS the people of Coral Harbour asked for the inception of the Arctic school year last year and have been very pleased with the results; and

WHEREAS the people of other settlements with comparable situations have shown a desire for a similar arrangement; now

THEREFORE I move that in addition to Coral Harbour, the settlements of Whale Cove, Chesterfield Inlet and Repulse Bay be confirmed in the Arctic school year, ending at the beginning of May and recommencing in August.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Chief Tetlichi, that in addition to Coral Harbour, the settlements of Whale Cove, Chesterfield Inlet, and Repulse Bay be confirmed in the Arctic school year, ending at the beginning of May and recommencing in August.

The motion is in order. Ready to vote?

Those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 45, Mr. Williamson.

Formal Motion No. 45: Reinstatement of Arts and Crafts Budgets

MR. WILLIAMSON:

WHEREAS there has been a widespread series of cuts in the arts and crafts budgets for the settlements of the Central Arctic; and

WHEREAS as a result people who were otherwise completely, or to some degree, self-sufficient are now either going hungry or receiving social assistance--funds for which come from the same Department but which are never limited; now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner call upon the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to reorganize financial priorities so that the arts and crafts budgets in the North can be fully reinstated and gradually increased according to local productivity demand.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Simonie, that the Commissioner call upon the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to reorganize financial priorities so that the arts and crafts budgets in the North can be fully reinstated and gradually increased according to local productivity demand.

Question? Mr. Trimble?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, there is an aspect of this motion that troubles me a little, and that is the suggestion that social assistance funds are never limited. I rather read in here by the term "financial priorities" the suggestion that money should be funnelled into crafts production, which I agree with, but this implies, to my way of thinking, some way or another, that there be restrictions on the amount of money for social assistance.

Now, this is something I don't think can be restricted. It is never known from year to year just what the requirement for social assistance is going to be, and I don't think you can set "X" number of dollars for social assistance, and then if you run out not have more funds to draw upon. However, I do agree with the fact that more money should be put into developing arts and crafts and any other industry in the North, but I want to make it clear that I do not feel there should be any predetermined limit on the amount of social assistance funds that are available, because this is something that can never be known ahead of time.

- Old Age Assistance in the Eastern Arctic

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, on the question of social assistance, I understand that they should get an old age pension--$100 for an aged person--from the Government. If they are short of $100, they should give them $35 extra. Most of the old age assistance people--even the old age fund--this winter have been cut down to $75 a month from $100. This is what is happening in the Eastern Arctic.

MR. SEARLE: The thing that I don't like about this motion is the request that the Department reorganize its financial priorities. I don't know what the Department's financial priorities are. I assumed that the priorities stress, first of all, protection of life and health and, secondly, the stimulus of things such as arts and crafts. I would not be very pleased to think that we were asking the Department to take the emphasis off life and health and these important survival aspects.

MR. GIBSON: You know that is not correct.

MR. SEARLE: Well, I don't know what the priorities are, and I don't know what it means. Therefore, I am not so sure that I am prepared to support the motion.

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Commissioner, I am very surprised because Mr. Searle--we aren't all of us trained for 40 years as lawyers. The intent of this is very, very clear to anybody in the world, and I consider that that was just wasting our time, because I don't want to have to sit down and call legal counsel before I write out each one of my motions. That is as clear to the Honourable Member as it is to all the rest of us, and anybody who can read it can tell.

THE COMMISSIONER: My interpretation of the motion is that it carries with it 3 parts: No. 1, it points out that there is a--and I think it alludes to something that has been discussed around here a lot--and that is that there is a limited amount of money for welfare; there is a

limited amount of money for instituting programs that are beneficial to the community, and as has been said by several persons, this robs the people of their initiative.

Secondly, it points out the difficulties that are encountered by the field staff, who are not able to have an adequate program of arts and crafts--"crafts" in this sense meaning handicrafts, as well as carvings, things of this kind--to the extent that it is of no value to the people in the settlements, to go all out in this field, because there has not been enough money to pay for it.

So, you will understand, the Federal Government does not have a revolving fund, to my knowledge, in any of the field projects within the North. The Department of Indian Affairs has for years been trying to develop some system that they could get approved by the Treasury Board and by the Cabinet that would provide for a revolving fund. I could be wrong in this next statement, but I think the lowest amount of money that is allowable in a revolving fund is $150,000. As I say, I could be wrong in this, but I have heard that somewhere. It means simply this: That under a crafts program, each settlement is allocated in the budget so much money, and that budget may be $2,000, $3,000 or as much as $10,000 in any one given month. The person does his craft work and brings it in to be paid or evaluated, and the money is paid out to him and as soon as that month's budget is gone, then there can be no more program until the next month; and this, consequently, means bringing about a situation whereby the funds are all gone and as the goods are sold the money goes back to the Receiver General of Canada--it goes to Ottawa. Now don't attack Ottawa on this. You can designate the source anywhere you like--Vancouver, Winnipeg, Nova Scotia, if you desire, but it goes back to the Receiver General of Canada, this is the point. This is a handicrafts business handicap that the Department has been under, and no one will be more sympathetic if this could be solved than the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

I saw a situation this year where I got up and spoke at the community and encouraged them to go out and make parkas and things of this kind, and when I finished, the Area Administrator said, "You have really got me in trouble now. I have only got $200. Two parkas, and that money is gone." I had spoken in terms of thousands of things.

This is the second part of Mr. Williamson's motion.

The third part of his motion is that he believes the priorities of the Department until this can be brought about, what I just explained to you--there still has to be some solution by the proper authority, which I assume would be Treasury Board--he suggests that the Department read just its financial priorities and perhaps more that is now being given to welfare could be given to arts and arts and crafts programs. I only spoke on this or, rather, entered this discussion with an explanation because it is really the success of the cottage industry which, in the handicraft program, depends so much on this. You can't run a successful cottage industry when the amount of money that is paid for that month equals what a person could get on welfare. I think we have to name a spade a spade. I think Mr. Williamson's motion is a good motion, and, as

I see it--my interpretation of the motion--I think he has hit right at the kernel of the problem.

Further Discussion? Mr. Williamson, you have the right to sum up.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Well, Mr. Commissioner, I very much appreciate your most lucid exegesis of this little chapter here.

Actually I didn't intend to speak at all, Mr. Commissioner, until one Honourable Member attempted to read into this very simple and straightforward motion something that was not intended to be there at all. I find that I have to make it even clearer.

This is a motion intended to get money for people for what they do, instead of giving them handouts. It is too bad when there is money to be earned from working with your own hands, that this money is cut off--but there is still lots of money to give to the people for the relief.

It seems there is no end to the money for relief. Some people have been cut off from earning money by crafts and have had to go on relief. I think that is too bad, and I think if the Government looked at all the money it has got, and moved some of the money out of one pot for relief and put a bit more of it into the pot for craft work, leaving enough for those who really have to have relief, then it would be much more sensible.

THE COMMISSIONER: All those in favour of the motion?

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 46, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, this one has already been completed.

THE COMMISSIONER: Now Motion No. 47, Dr. Barber.

That is already done.

Motion No. 48, Mr. Stewart.

Formal Motion No. 48: Construction of R.C.M.P. Divisional and Subdivisional Headquarters

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner:

> WHEREAS the construction of the RCMP divisional headquarters is not proceeding as scheduled, and
>
> WHEREAS this delay is causing uncertainty as to the economic growth of Fort Smith, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that this Council recommend an early start on this program at Fort Smith.

Possibly the "THEREFORE" doesn't really cover it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that this Council recommend an early start on this program at Fort Smith.

The motion is in order.

MR. STEWART: Basically there are 2 sections here. The people at Fort Smith are feeling a certain uncertainty as to whether or not the RCMP divisional headquarters is indeed going to be built at Fort Smith; and, secondly, they would like an early start on this program, and with this motion I hope to clarify the situation.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I agree with the intent of this motion. I know that there is uncertainty at Fort Smith. I was speaking to several Fort Smith residents a few days ago, and as the Commissioner himself has moved that we move the divisional headquarters to Yellowknife or Fort Smith, it seems clear to me that they should also retain the RCMP headquarters in Fort Smith. That is something for the Commissioner to decide, but what is good for the goose should be good for the gander, although I see strong arguments in favour of centralizing the RCMP right here in Yellowknife, the capital. However, I would like to say that this motion of Mr. Stewart's merely makes a recommendation for an early start on this program, so I would therefore wish to strongly support this motion, sir.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I move an amendment to motion No. 48, that the second "WHEREAS" clause be struck, and that in the motion clause the words "at Fort Smith" be struck, the last 3 words, and instead the following be inserted: "at a settlement or town approved of by the RCM Police and relevant federal authorities."

The motion would, therefore read: "WHEREAS the construction of the RCMP divisional headquarters is not proceeding as scheduled, now THEREFORE I move that this Council recommend an early start on this program at a settlement or town approved of by the RCM Police and relevant federal authorities."

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Searle, seconded by Mr. Trimble, an amendment that would say as follows, and in this instance I will have to read the entire motion:

> WHEREAS the construction of the RCMP divisional headquarters is not proceeding as scheduled, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that this Council recommend an early start on this program at a settlement or town approved of by the RCM Police and relevant federal authorities.

MR. SEARLE: You will notice, Mr. Commissioner, that I am not saying that I do not approve of Fort Smith. I am not saying that we should not have it at Fort Smith. I am saying, however, that it should be left in the hands of the RCMP and the relevant federal authorities, namely, the Department of Justice and the Solicitor General. There are compelling reasons, as the Honourable Member from the Western Arctic pointed out, why it should be at

Yellowknife. I am sure I have said time and time again to members here that I have some experience in the area, having been Crown Attorney for the Northwest Territories for four and a half years. In that capacity I found it necessary, of course, to communicate with the subdivision headquarters at Fort Smith where the Inspector lives, and did so on a daily basis, and that is because the bulk of the work in the courts and of the police is as yet in the area of most population which is basically Mackenzie South, Mackenzie North, around Great Slave Lake. I found, therefore, that I was in constant long-distance telephone communication with the Inspector, and it was very difficult--his work was difficult, and my work was difficult as Crown Attorney--because we weren't right together where we could communicate. I believe this situation still exists. I believe that if the subdivision Inspector's own personal opinions were known--he has never stated that he might prefer to be here where he could be more effective in coordinating the work of the RCMP and the courts better, and particularly when he has to work so very closely with the Crown Prosecutor. These are compelling reasons why the question should be left open at least for the authorities who are most concerned to make the decision. There are the other, and let us be honest about calling them "political reasons". That is all they are, political reasons, why maybe Fort Smith should retain the RCMP subdivision and maybe divisional headquarters, if the division moves here. The question of whether these political considerations are more important than the practical considerations of efficiency is something which I feel that we don't know enough about, and we should leave that to the people who are in fact going to work with the arrangement, namely, the RCMP, the Department of Justice, and the Solicitor General. I think that we would be doing a very bad thing to attempt to make that decision for them.

MR. FAIRBROTHER: I would like to ask, where is the commitment for its schedule? Was there a schedule made, that it was going to be last year or this year, and are we talking about the Fort Smith subdivision, or are we talking about "G" Division headquarters when we are talking on this motion?

THE COMMISSIONER: At the last session of Council, the motion was moved by this Council that the "G" Division headquarters be moved here to the Territories. This motion, of course, was presented to the appropriate authorities by me on behalf of the Council. I did also at that time say that I recognized the difficulties that are encountered in such a move; but it did seem to me that regardless of how you approach the question, there should be a senior office in the Northwest Territories or a senior office in the North for the RCMP, and I strongly recommended this to the Force, and I understand that the matter is now under study, very serious study. Whether this study will supersede any previous intentions, I am not in any position to know, but it would seem to me that if you are consistent with that original motion, then you must realize that this is possibly--I again repeat that this is possibly--the reason why nothing has been done regarding moving the divisional headquarters or enlarging the divisional headquarters at Fort Smith. You can't pass one motion at one time and then when the appropriate authority is giving serious consideration to your motion, go after them and say, "Why didn't you

finish your construction program?" It is quite obvious to me that the reason they have not, must be that they are giving serious consideration to our request for the RCMP to establish either "G" Division or a stronger, larger force here in the North, and I say this not to cast any reflections on Fort Smith or cause any concern for Fort Smith with regard to the amount of people who will be affected because of the move. Fort Smith's future is good. Fort Smith, as I have already publicly pointed out, as a result of the transfer of responsibilities from Fort Smith to Yellowknife, loses a total of 18 people. That is how many people are involved as a result of this change. Now, this is on paper. Whether or not we are--it may be one more or less or a few more or a few less--but basically in our figuring there are only 18 people who will be displaced. We have put a real effort on, working in Fort Smith, and I think Fort Smith appreciates it.

I just point that out. Mr. Stewart, remember under the amendment, as mover of the original motion, you still have the chance to wind up.

MR. STEWART: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. Relative to some of the questions that have been asked, this divisional headquarters was set out to be built in Fort Smith this summer. The divisional headquarters that we are referring to was not the headquarters, as referred to in the motion passed at the last session. These are two distinct and different things. The capital is at Yellowknife, and the other regional offices are at Fort Smith. There is no reason why the headquarters of "G" Division could not be at Fort Smith and the divisional offices of the RCMP be at Smith, and the headquarters be here in Yellowknife. We are dealing basically with the same type of thing.

The suggestion was made that this is a political move, and I believe the people at Fort Smith are fully aware of the fact that there has been considerable work done on behalf of a certain element in Yellowknife to have the divisional headquarters and the headquarters moved to this point. This is their concern. So it is the duty of this Council, as I see it now, to make up our minds whether or not we are going to allow another element to be moved into Yellowknife or if we are going to have it based at Fort Smith which has had these services all these years and has had the headquarters of the RCMP. They, indeed, are not asking for the full headquarters as far as "G" Division is concerned. The headquarters is what we have come to think of as divisional headquarters.

With regard to the suggestion that one of the "WHEREASES" be removed from this particular motion, I think that is the whole essence of this motion. It is these delays and the uncertainty of what the Government is planning that affects these municipalities very, very harshly because everything stops. They say, "Well, now, we don't know whether the RCMP are going to go to Smith or not." Private enterprise backs away, and everything comes to a complete halt. This particular "WHEREAS" is actually a very important section of the motion. The amendment, of course, in effect--although no names are being named--certainly to my mind, would indicate that this Council is putting a vote as far as Yellowknife is concerned.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of order, Mr. Stewart's intention, as indicated there, is that he is dealing with the office at Fort Smith, and being familiar with the RCMP terminology--I am not arguing on the motion--I think he whould have Fort Smith sub-division. You see, there are four subdivisions of which Fort Smith is one, and then divisional headquarters is a different thing, and he is speaking, as I understand it, about the subdivision headquarters that are presently in Fort Smith. That is a subdivision: it is not a divisional headquarters. The division is the North as a whole, and I think we should have: "WHEREAS the construction of the RCMP Fort Smith subdivision or headquarters," because right now the divisional headquarters is in Ottawa. "G" Division headquarters is in Ottawa, not Fort Smith. What is in Fort Smith at present is the Fort Smith subdivision headquarters, so in view of the fact that the RCMP would be looking at this motion, and in view of the fact of what Mr. Stewart says, it should read "subdivisional headquarters". Do you agree, Mr. Stewart?

MR. STEWART: I believe the terminology is a little improper. It is to proceed with the plan that is underway for a new subdivisional headquarters.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am sure that both the mover of the motion and the amender are in agreement to add the word "sub"; is this not correct?

MR. SEARLE: Specifically, there are 4 subdivisions, so it should be "Fort Smith subdivision".

THE COMMISSIONER: However, my information is that the word "sub" in this motion, would not detract one bit from the construction, not one bit.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I agree with the changes to be made here, but I don't agree with members' being permitted to speak more than once to the motion and make changes in this fashion. In my opinion what was just done was not a point of order at all, nor can the amendment to this motion be made, except by another motion, in my opinion, and if you wish, sir, I will make a supplementary motion to amend the motion to read: "subdivision". I think this is very important because, as the Member for Mackenzie North has said, the division stands for the whole of "G" Division, which includes the Northwest Territories and the Yukon and possibly parts of Arctic Quebec--I don't know--but certainly the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. I agree with what you said, and with the motion as passed at the last Council, which was that "G" Division headquarters be moved to the Northwest Territories, but in my opinion the only logical place for the divisional headquarters to move would be to Yellowknife, the capital of the Northwest Territories, for reasons which the Member from Mackenzie North has given.

As to whether or not divisional headquarters should stay at Fort Smith, I am no one to say. I don't know if anyone around this Council is in a position to say. I think Fort Smith should accept the fact that is is not going to survive as a government center. If Fort Smith is to survive, it is to survive on its own merits, and if all the things are going for Fort Smith which Fort Smith **said** were going for it when it was endeavouring to

obtain the capital, and I think those things are going for Fort Smith--I think Fort Smith has many advantages which most of the Territories do not have--then I think it is going to survive on those merits and not on anything that the Government is going to put in, and I would just like to say that I do not feel that we should for the sake of trying to assist Fort Smith in surviving, aim at putting government institutions there just for that purpose, which purpose has been referred to as political, as perhaps it is.

I think Fort Smith has a future, and I think it will make its own future on its own merits, and I think that the sooner that Fort Smith takes this outlook, if they haven't done so already, the better, because I don't think they can ever count on a future as far as government activities are concerned.

Therefore, Mr. Commissioner, I wish to support the amendment that the decision be made as soon as possible on the construction, not only of the divisional headquarters, certainly, but also of the subdivisional headquarters, but that the RCMP and the other federal authorities involved be left to make the decision as to where these institutions should go among themselves on the basis of the merits rather than on political persuasion.

THE COMMISSIONER: On this then you are officially moving an amendment to the amendment that would then say: "WHEREAS construction of the RCMP subdivisional headquarters and divisional headquarters," or just "subdivisional"?

MR. TRIMBLE: I would say "Fort Smith subdivisional and divisional headquarters."

THE COMMISSIONER: "WHEREAS the construction of the Fort Smith RCMP subdivisional and divisional headquarters is not proceeding as scheduled." Maybe we should put that "or divisional".

MR. TRIMBLE: They are quite separate.

THE COMMISSIONER: "Is not proceeding as scheduled, now THEREFORE I move that this Council recommend an early start on this program at a settlement or town approved by the RCMP and the relevant federal authorities." Is there a seconder to the amendment to the amendment?

Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Mr. Searle. This means simply that this does not change the resolve, it just changes the "WHEREAS" to explain in more detail where and what is being talked about. Any further discussion? No further discussion on the amendment to the amendment? Any further discussion on the amendment? Any discussion on the motion? Mr. Stewart, do you want to sum up, or are you satisfied?

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, I...

THE COMMISSIONER: I will advise you ahead of time that I intend to put each one separately. The amendment to the amendment will not carry the motion. I intend to put each one separately.

MR. STEWART: I am not just sure how that is going to work out.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I know how it is going to work out, although I have no idea how the motion itself is going to come out.

MR. STEWART: The document which was received from Fort Smith was tabled some days ago, so this is a motion based upon the people of Fort Smith. As their representative, I believe the request was reasonable, and it is not anything that is being changed or asked for that was not already promised to them. Again, it is a case of promise being made to a town that a certain piece of work was going to be done and then all of a sudden everything comes to a stop. It is on the fact that the people in Smith were promised that the subdivision would be rebuilt at Fort Smith that I based my motion, and I further state that with this business not being proceeded with on any type of a schedule, the economic growth of Fort Smith is being slowed down.

It is interesting to note the comments and I believe I fully realize now why the Fort Smith Chamber of Commerce has taken the stand it has. It appears quite obvious to me now that there certainly is action being taken to have this subdivision changed to Yellowknife.

I believe this is actually what the whole problem is at the moment. I had not realized this and thought that the delay was just something of a matter of the economic approach in the Federal Government on their slowing down of building in the Territories. However, it seems to go much beyond this. I say that this Council should protect municipalities in seeing that work that has been promised to them is going to be proceeded with at that particular point. It is a matter of record that the subdivision was to be reconstructed, or a new subdivision set of buildings was to be constructed, at Fort Smith. I think it is only fair that this Council should go on record as seeing that this work is being done at this time. Of course, both of the amendments completely change the whole intent of the motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just for the record, this letter was received from Ottawa recently, addressed to myself:

> I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 13, 1968, asking that consideration be given to transferring our "G" Division headquarters to Yellowknife. This topic will be given thorough study. To meet your request would, of course, involve a total rearrangement of our command structure, the reorganization of "G" Division. Many practical aspects would have to be studied. I am asking the commanding officer of "G" Division to consider this question and let me have a full report. I would hope to be able to give you a reply before your Council reconvenes at Yellowknife.

I regret we have not received any reply. The point that I made here--this is signed by Mr. Lindsay, Commissioner--M.F.A. Lindsay, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The point that I made here is contained in his letter: "To meet your request would, of course, involve a total rearrangement of our command structure," and I believe this is what has brought about any delay.

The amendment to the amendment which is changing the first "WHEREAS" of motion 48 which states: "WHEREAS the construction of the RCMP divisional headquarters is not proceeding as scheduled." The amendment puts in the words "RCMP Fort Smith subdivisional and divisional headquarters." That is the only change. It would then read:

> WHEREAS the construction of the RCMP Fort Smith subdivisional and divisional headquarters is not proceeding as scheduled...

Now, on the amendment to the amendment, all those in favour signify in the normal manner.

Against?

---Carried

Now, on the amendment: the amendment advocates the deletion of the second "WHEREAS", and that is: "WHEREAS this delay is causing uncertainty as to the economic growth of Fort Smith," and deletes the words "at Fort Smith" from the resolved section and adds the words "at a settlement or town approved by the RCMP and the relevant federal authorities."

The motion as amended, if this passes, would be the deletion, as I have said, of that "WHEREAS" and of the words "at Fort Smith", and those words are added after the word "program": "I move that this Council recommend an early start on this program at a settlement or town approved by the RCMP and the relevant federal authorities."

On the amendment, all those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Now, on the motion as amended. It is as follows:

> WHEREAS the construction of the RCMP Fort Smith subdivisional and divisional headquarters is not proceeding as scheduled, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that this Council recommend an early start on this program at a settlement or town approved by the RCMP and the relevant federal authorities.

All those in favour of the motion signify in the normal manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 49, Mr. Stewart.

Formal Motion No. 49: Replacement of School at Rocher River

MR. STEWART:

WHEREAS the school that burned at Rocher River has not been replaced, and

WHEREAS a petition requesting that this school be replaced is being circulated and indications are that 25 children at least will be registered when the school is replaced, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner undertakes the replacement of this school this year.

THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder if you would consider putting in a "THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner recommend the replacement of this school this year," the problem being that we do not control education, and we have no funds for building a school in Rocher River, the Territorial Government does not. Whether the federal authorities would--we will place the matter before them and see what they say. I will ask Mr. Stewart first if he would consider this.

MR. STEWART: I will accept the change recommended, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: "Moved that the Commissioner recommend." Really, the word should be "Council recommends". However, I will just put in "recommend" instead of "undertake".

Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that the Commissioner recommend the replacement of this school this year. Any discussion?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I am quite disappointed that nothing has been done about this school before this, because I know that a motion has been moved to this effect at least once, almost as far back as 3 years ago, by the Member for Mackenzie South. It has been explained that this is a very good resort area for wildlife that can support quite a number of people, that the people have moved from there because they wanted to put their children in school and to be with them, and that they would move back again if the school was replaced there. I personally feel that this is one community that should have received a very high priority as far as the school is concerned. I realize that it is not desirable on the part of the school officials to construct small classrooms, but I think the feelings of this Council have been well expressed in the past in this regard so far as we do favour small schools, at least 2-classroom schools, and therefore I wish to go on record as strongly supporting this motion, and I would like to see some concrete action taken and not just delay, delay, delay. I would like to see them proceed with this school at Arctic Red River and a few others.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, last year you were good enough to arrange for some members to visit Great Slave Lake settlements and some of us saw Rocher River and talked to some of the local people there. It is quite obviously a very rich place in terms of resources, both from the natural resources and from what could be grown there. It is also clear that quite a number of people who have to go to Resolution to live or send their children to a hostel somewhere, could do very well there, whereas where they are now, they are not doing so well. I remember this Rocher River school subject coming up every session since the 33rd session, as the previous Member from Mackenzie South also used to raise it quite regularly. I sometimes feel unhappy about using terminology like "recommending" or "look into" or "have a survey on", "review the question of"--things like this--because here is an economic situation, basically, which has not been fully exploited. Not too many of these people are living on relief because they want to be, but because the school is not where they want to be. I think it would be a good investment of government funds, in other words, to put the school into Rocher River so the people can go back there and be self-sufficient.

THE COMMISSIONER: On this point I just can't stay still, I have to say something. This motion was first introduced in Ottawa by Mr. Porritt at the March session of Council. Later that year, Mr. Parker went to Rocher River and discussed it with the people there, but the puzzling thing that Mr. Parker found was that there were only 3 people who could discuss it with him. There were a number of names submitted to him, but it was all supposition, largely because of the uncertainty of the trader in that area. Subsequently, the matter was raised again and I went to Rocher River and carried out a very extensive discussion with Mr. Ed DeMelt, and I too found myself in the same position of having only 3 people I could talk to. There seemed to be very much apprehension, but at the same time grave doubt, depending upon which one of the 3 people you talked to, as to the future of Rocher River. The fur trader said, "No, no trouble at all, 17 families will move back here." Frankly, if 17 families did move back there, I am not sure where they would be housed. Secondly, the Indian man there said he didn't know. There was real uncertainty, and on the basis of this, when you are facing the problems of austerity and every nickel is being watched and there is no money available, the Department could not justify any money to put a school into Rocher River. You have to go to Rocher River and you have got to go up and look at that school. It is about a quarter of a mile out of the settlement, there is a big complex there. The whole thing has to be put back in. Houses must go in there too. You just can't put in a school without facing a housing situation and you have got to put services with it, you have got to put some form of accommodation for the people you are putting in there.

In my opinion, there has not been the justification

for it because you could get nothing to base it on. There is nothing to base it on other than the fact that it is a good hunting area. However, recently there has been something new added in the sense that there is now a person prepared to move, as I understand it, into Rocher River, and institute a fishing area for commercial fishing as well as for this resort. This puts a different light on it, and I think now for the first time we are in some kind of a position where we can go and reasonably plan, but I want to assure you that on the previous situation neither Mr. Parker nor I could find any justification, nor could we find anyone that we could rely on. Mr. DeMelt has sold his business, but at that time he didn't know what was going on, whether he would sell it or what, and certainly now I think we are in a position in which we can certainly look at the question and we would be the first to say that if there is a way of setting up a business, then we are prepared to look at it. Let no one be under any misunderstanding: this is not just a matter of putting in $25,000. This is a big expenditure.

Any further discussion?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, just to add one or two points to your remarks: there is a real and honest difficulty in obtaining teachers for one-room schools in relatively isolated areas. I am convinced of this. I don't say whether this is good, bad or indifferent, but this a fact, that in all of the recruiting area there is a very, very strong preference by the teachers who are interviewed to work in situations involving 2, 3 or more classrooms. There is a real problem here in getting a teacher for such a school as this. We have had this problem in Arctic Red River, we have had it at Lac la Martre, and we would have the same problem at Rocher River and, of course, in addition to this, there would have to be some sort of housing provided for any teacher who is moved there.

MR. TRIMBLE: On a question of privilege, Mr. Commissioner, on a point concerning Arctic Red River which you have just mentioned, I wish to put it on record, since this has been on record, that there has been a teacher at Arctic Red River resident there during the 2 or 3 years that the school has now been open.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I must say we used a bad example. I was at Arctic Red, and I realize you are right, there was a teacher there who could have been taken on. However, I think Mr. Parker is right, that he did have a very difficult time getting a teacher for this place, and he was successful with Mr. Gillie, although he was quite worried for a while that our commitment to you was in jeopardy because we couldn't find anybody for it.

Further discussion?

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, in regard to this Rocher River school, I have just returned from Hay River over the weekend and had a discussion with the new owner of the business at Rocher River. He has

assured me that if a school is built in Rocher River and the plans to establish a commercial fishery that will employ 15 or 20 families at this point will be proceeded with. I realize the difficulty of the administration and that to date there are no people at Rocher River, or very few, and hardly any children, but we have arrived at the state of which comes first, the chicken or the egg? The people will not go back to Rocher River without a school. I agree too with the administration's point of view, that up to this stage it has been very difficult to come up and be able to recommend that a school be put into Rocher River. There are so many things that are needed at the same time.

However, this situation has settled down to a great extent at this time. This petition that I tabled this morning reads as follows:

> The undersigned solicit the assistance of the Commissioner and the Council of the Northwest Territories in replacing school facilities at Rocher River which were destroyed by fire several years ago. It is our intention to take up permanent residence at Rocher River as soon as the school is replaced. We believe we can maintain ourselves in Rocher River by commercial fishing, trapping, logging and hunting which we are at present unable to do successfully at Fort Resolution. Your immediate attention to this matter will be appreciated.

This particular petition indicates that there are 17 children that will be available for school facilities if they are replaced at Rocher River. There is an attached addendum to this list which indicates that there are probably 19 other children who will be returned.

MR. SEARLE: How many people signed it?

THE COMMISSIONER: The motion before the assembly is motion No. 49.

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 50, Mr. Stewart.

Formal Motion No. 50: Angling Licence

MR. STEWART:

> WHEREAS the Department of Fisheries requires a resident of the Northwest Territories to purchase a licence for angling, and

WHEREAS this licence is not returning any justifiable revenue, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner request that the Department of Fisheries remove this licence requirement and permit the residents of the Territories to sports fish free of charge.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Trimble, that the Commissioner request that the Department of Fisheries remove this licence requirement and permit the residents of the Territories to sports fish free of charge.

Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 51, Mr. Stewart.

Formal Motion No. 51: Electric Power Rates

MR. STEWART:

WHEREAS the power costs at Fort Resolution are out of reach of the average citizen, and

WHEREAS policy of the NCPC is designed to ensure that each power plant in the system breaks even financially, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner request NCPC to review this policy and suggest that a rate-averaging policy replace the present system.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that the Commissioner request NCPC to review this policy and suggest that a rate-averaging policy replace the present system.

The motion, as I see it, is in order for the following reason: it is asking the NCPC to review their policy. Now, as I understand the present policy of NCPC, it is to the effect that it operates in each settlement without a loss. In other words, there be no loss on the system. This apparently is the crux of the trouble.

Point 2: after the Council tour in 1964, NCPC rates were more or less stabilized, we understood, at 12 cents a kilowatt being the total amount, and in Point three, this Council has passed a recommendation to the authorities asking that power be subsidized in the Northwest Territories up to five cents a kilowatt. This was some time ago.

Well, gentlemen, we are at motion No. 51. This is a question that you might want to think about. We have not done badly on motions. We have only 6 left. How about having coffee and then coming back and finishing this motion here. Then we can go on with the new business. Is that agreeable to everybody?

---Agreed

---Short recess

THE COMMISSIONER; Council will come to order. Motion No. 51: discussion?

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Mr. Commissioner, I am in full sympathy with this motion, but just at coffee break I discussed the situation here with Mr. Smith, our Legal Adviser, and according to the way the NCPC Act, a federal statute, is set up, NCPC really have no control in this circumstance.

According to the way the NCPC Act reads, each plant must be self-sufficient, they must set their rates, they must set all the expenses of the operation of the plant, their long-term paying for the units must come from that village. We were just discussing it, and I don't think, according to the way that Act reads, that you can even subsidize power. This is the conclusion we came to. I think before this motion could be given any serious consideration, you would have to have a motion to have the NCPC Act looked into and changed before you could change anything regarding rates or even subsidy.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, the thing that disturbs me about this motion is that it naturally implies that in, say, towns like Yellowknife, the rates would go up here across the board and the people of Yellowknife would be subsidizing the people out in the settlements. That applies to Inuvik, Fort Smith, Hay River; in the larger settlements the rates would go up all over, and they would, in effect, subsidize lower rates in the settlements.

I was just thinking of some of the power bills I know of. Take the Yellowknife Hospital; the power bill is already $2,500 a month. A slight increase in the kilowatthour rate might reflect another $500 a month. You might say, "Well, that is all right because it subsidizes people out in the settlements." However, I think this thing needs a lot of study and I would rather prefer thinking along the line that because this is a Crown Corporation, maybe the subsidy should come directly from the Crown through the corporation--rather than having the rest of the people, by a higher overall average rate, doing the subsidizing. Certainly for my part, on that basis, I would not support this motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further discussion? I would wonder, in view of the reservations on the part of two members--perhaps even more might have reservations--whether you would want to reconsider this motion and consider putting together a different type of motion, Mr. Stewart. It might not be a good idea if we defeated the motion; people would misunderstand what we were trying to do.

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, I agree with the member from Mackenzie North. However, I would point out that Hay River and Yellowknife do not come under the NCPC rate as far as I know. The basic power on this is the power grid type of policy.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of order here, is the member summing up in reply?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

MR. TRIMBLE: I would like to speak briefly to this motion before he does so.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am sorry. Proceed, Mr. Trimble.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, we have as a Council gone to quite some length in deciding on and recommending a subsidy for all electrical power in the Northwest Territories, and have been waiting for quite some decision on the part of the Federal Government on this. I have had some reason to hope that a decision would not be too far away. Also, I think at least 2 years ago, this Council recommended to the Federal Government that consideration be given to the feasibility or the possibility of the Territorial Government's taking over all government power generating facilities in the Northwest Territories--excluding private generating facilities--but all government generating facilities and responsibilities for providing power in all communities in the Northwest Territories, and forming a territorial Crown Corporation for this purpose. As I understand it, both this aspect and the aspect of subsidization of electrical energy are awaiting some decision on the part of the Federal Government. It seems to me that we are perhaps complicating the issue by bringing in this motion at this time. I sympathize with the feelings behind this motion. Before taking a definite stand on it, I would want to give it a good deal of thought, because we are going away from the idea of the government subsidizing electrical energy and bringing in a different concept that of people in the larger areas, where the cost, because of the consumption of power, is relatively low, subsidizing the smaller areas where the consumption is considerably less and therefore the cost more. Considering the fact that the cost of living is so high already in the Territories, I don't know if we should really put an additional burden on the people in the larger centers. I would want to give this a good deal of thought, although I can sympathize with the idea that is expressed here, namely, to try and bring down the cost of the remote areas.

However, in view of the fact that we are awaiting some decision on the part of the Federal Government on the other 2 aspects that I spoke of, this is where I think we should focus our attention at this time and renew our requests to the Federal Government to come forth with some decisions on our recommendations, so that we can either proceed to implement them or, if they come forth with negative decisions, then try to adopt some other procedures such as is outlined here. But I don't think we should follow this up at this time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is there anyone else?

MR. GIBSON: There is one thing I would like to say: if we take an overall average of all over the Northwest Territories, we will never be able to find out whether it is fair or whether it is not. It takes too much bookkeeping and too much everything. A town like Yellowknife, here, to bring in a little

industry that they may want, should not have to pay more than the reasonable cost of producing and distributing, in this town and in every other town throughout the Territories; and I think it is reasonable in little villages where it is not economical, that that should not be a cost to the people at all, and in the city as well.

That is the way I see it.

MR. COMMISSIONER: Any further discussion?

MR. STEWART: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. I must agree with the speakers who are opposing this motion inasmuch as their feeling is that the "THEREFORE" section of this motion is not too clear. We have a situation in Mackenzie South in which NCPC is responsible for power for Fort Smith, Pine Point and Fort Resolution. The Taltson River Project producing electricity by hydro was installed on the Taltson River and has been highlined to Fort Smith and Pine Point. Now, when we think of power costs, I think, relatively speaking, we are speaking of a good system, and I would think that Fort Resolution would be a part of this particular system inasmuch as they are close together mileage-wise, and this is the only point of operation NCPC has on the southern shore of the lake. It is the people's wishes at Fort Resolution that the power costs of Fort Smith, Pine Point and their own be equalized, and they feel then that their rates would be down sufficiently that the people there could make use of the power because the power rates at Smith, and particularly at Pine Point which is a major user--the actual rate to Pine Point would be negligible--and would bring down the cost of power to the native people at Fort Resolution. This is the intent of the motion. I agree, it is not very well presented and does not give this view point, possibly, but this is the intent and inasmuch as power rates generally are organized on a grid system, it certainly has no intention of affecting the rates in Yellowknife or Hay River because neither of these places is actually being supplied power by NCPC: there are private companies supplying power to both of these points.

I appreciate that this Council has gone on record and has done a great deal to try and bring down the power rates by subsidy, but if my memory serves me right, the Council has been working on this for 5 years at least, and to my knowledge the cost of power has not come down at any point. Possibly this particular motion could be rearranged, but I think we have got to take some definite stand to see that power is going to be available to people this winter. Fort Resolution at the present rate is 16.6 cents per kilowatt, and they just cannot possibly afford to use the power. What is the related cost of the system they have there which is capable of producing sufficient power for the whole town, and yet people can't use it because they can't afford it? What is the relationship between the cost of operating that plant under full maximum load and the way it is now serving the Government and the Hudson's Bay Company? Some sort of equitable solution must be found and must be found soon. We can't wait forever for these things to happen.

With the explanation of the intent of this motion, I would hope, that if you cannot support the motion itself the way it is written, we can possibly develop another one for presentation tomorrow.

THE COMMISSIONER: All those in favour of the motion signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Defeated

Now, this was a perfect example of introducing new material on summing up a motion. I say this not to detract anything from Mr. Stewart, but obviously during the course of the discussion Mr. Stewart thought of something that he had not brought to Council. He introduced at least eight minutes of new materials, which may, had other members of Council had a chance to discuss it, have altered the vote. Now think of this when you are discussing rule 15, because this is the best example I have seen of it in this session. This is to your credit, not to detract at all from what you have said, but this is something you have to think about when you change that rule, because there was not a single one of you here who could have given any indication of what your thinking was or whether it would change your thinking, or who could have got up to try to indicate to Council that your position had now changed because of the additional new material.

We will now stand down motions until later.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of privilege, earlier in the day one of our more eloquent members used the word, I believe, called "exegesis". I took it upon myself--he was maligned at that time for bringing undesirable epithets into Council. I took it upon myself to look up this word and I thought I would rise on this point of privilege because it is a very interesting definition which I found in the Concise Oxford Dictionary, and I think all members of Council will be pleased to know that the remarks of the eloquent member and the Commissioner are apparently of the order of Scripture, because the term "exegesis" means "Exposition, especially of Scripture".

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Air Marshal Campbell.

All right, we will stand down motions for the moment.

MR. WILLIAMSON: It means my words are Gospel.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will move on to--Mr. Deputy Commissioner, what would you wish to go on with now?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I would suggest that we go to No. 6, which will be very brief, and then proceed to 8.

ITEM 6: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

THE COMMISSIONER: Item No. 6, Tabling of Documents.

<u>Tabling of a Wire From the Inuvik Village Council</u>

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to table before Council a wire received from the Inuvik Village Council signed by their Secretary-Treasurer.

THE COMMISSIONER: Anything further under item No. 6?

Tabling of a Wire to Mr. Simonie from Frobisher Bay

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to table a telegram which I just received from Frobisher Bay. I will read it to you:

> Simonie Michael, Esq.
> Councillor, Yellowknife, N.W.T.
>
> Concerning Uvanga Stores Stop The idea is that Inook Limited and Ikaluit Eskimo Co-op establish a shopping center in the base area Stop Each customer should be a member with dlrs 10 hr annum Stop Dividends 4-1/2 per cent of each customers yearly account Stop Recommend that each company invest 33-1/3 per cent of the total capital Stop The two Eskimo companies with loans and grants from the Federal and Territorial Governments and the N.W.T. Council Fullstop Concerning vehicle and motorbike insurance Stop ask the Commissioner for a licence to Inook Limited and same premium rates as in Yellowknife to be used all over the Northwest Territories Stop Please inform your lawyer and Bud Orange of the above Stop Regards.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, could I suggest that this be received as a tabled document?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, this will be a tabled document. Anything further under item 6?

Tabling of a Brief from Belcher Islands

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, I want to table a brief I received this morning from Belcher Islands for the next session of Council.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Anything further under item 6?

ITEM 8: COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL AND SESSIONAL PAPERS

We will stand down item 7 for the moment and pass on to item 8, recommendation to council No. 2, Inclusion of the Northwest Territories in the Operation of a Joint Federal-Provincial Freshwater Fish Marketing Board. Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of recommendation to Council No. 2.

Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Parker, that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of recommendation to Council No. 2.

In favour?

Opposed?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of recommendation to Council No. 2 with Dr. Barber in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Dr. Barber?

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Recommendation to Council No. 2: Inclusion of the Northwest Territories in the Operation of a Joint Federal-Provincial Freshwater Fish Marketing Board

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met to consider recommendation to Council No. 2, Inclusion of the Northwest Territories in the Operation of a Joing Federal-Provincial Freshwater Fish Marketing Board, and has had a very interesting and informative discussion aided by the presence of Mr. Harvey and Mr. Posthumous from the Department of Trade and Commerce. The committee has accepted the paper as presented. Mr. Stewart, the member for Mackenzie South, would like his opposition vote to the motion to accept the paper recorded.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Turning to item No. 7, are we prepared to deal with bill No. 16?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, we have the advisers for one other paper standing by, if you would care to consider it.

THE COMMISSIONER: The only thing is that I wanted to get as many bills as possible ready for third reading tomorrow. Immediately after this one is through, we will move on to sessional paper No. 5. This is curriculum development in the public school system of the Northwest Territories.

Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 16. Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Pryde that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 16.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 16 with Mr. Fairbrother in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Fairbrother?

Progress Report of Committee of the Whole

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met to consider bill No. 16, an Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, and begs to report progress.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Now, we have two bills that are practically dealt with, 10 and 16. We have dealt with recommendation to Council No. 2. We have sessional paper No. 4, sessional paper No. 5, recommendation to Council No. 6, sessional paper No. 3.

ITEM 9: REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Item 9, reports of committees. Mr. Stewart, are you ready to report?

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Recommendation to Council No. 3: Complimentary Hunting Licence

MR. STEWART: Yes, Mr. Commissioner. Your committee studied recommendation to Council No. 3 and accepted the paper as presented with the following note: that the complimentary licence be of a restricted nature allowing the same privileges as laid out in a non-resident licence.

THE COMMISSIONER: Recommendation to Council No. 5.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Recommendation to Council No. 5: Extension of Right to Hunt Caribou to Resident Holders of Big Game Licences

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, your committee accepted recommendation to Council No. 5 with the following note: change the figure "3" to "5", which would read "take 5 caribou per year". It was also recommended that the sale of caribou meat to hostels, institutions and similar places be promoted with a view to supplying food which is more acceptable to the native population who may be in residence and also to improve the economics of the hunter. They further recommended that the holder of a General Hunting Licence be allowed the right to sell caribou meat to anyone.

It was further recommended that the study of woodland caribou be completed as soon as possible so that this species could be properly harvested.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Stewart.

Now, I said earlier to Council that we would return to motions, but at the request of Mr. Williamson we

have brought over Mr. Bob Carney, the Assistant Superintendent of Education for the Mackenzie District, who is prepared to assist Council in dealing with sessional paper No. 5. Could we have your agreement to deal with this paper now?

---Agreed

A motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of sessional paper No. 5.

Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Searle, that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of sessional paper No. 5.

In favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Before resolving into committee of the whole, I am of the opinion that with the material that is in front of us--3 items for tomorrow, plus the motions, the third reading of bills, the prorogation, the setting of time and place of next session--this can be completed tomorrow without any additional sitting tonight.

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of sessional paper No. 5, with Mr. Trimble in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Trimble?

Progress Report of Committee of the Whole

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met to consider sessional paper No. 5 and wishes to report progress.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Are there any announcements?

Reading of the Orders of the Day, July 9, 1968

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, Orders of the Day for July 9th, 1968, 10.00 o'clock a.m.

1. Questions and Returns
2. Oral Questions
3. Presenting Petitions
4. Notices of Motions
5. Motions
6. Tabling of Documents
7. Continuing Consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bills: Bill 10--

Pardon me, Mr. Commissioner, bill 16 was reported out, but merely requires the report to be given.

THE COMMISSIONER: On this point it was reported out. It is merely a matter now of putting it together. There is a new clause to be added. It will be reported tomorrow, but it does not have to go back into committee for any extensive study.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Thank you. I had it under the wrong category here.

THE COMMISSIONER: This was my error. It has been reported out and all that has to be reported is that particular clause. Is this correct, Mr. Fairbrother?

MR. FAIRBROTHER: That is correct.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER: Under item 7 there only remains bill No. 10.

8. Committees of the Whole to Continue Consideration of Recommendations to Council and Sessional Papers: Sessional Paper 4, Recommendation to Council No. 6, Sessional Paper No. 3

9. Reports of Committees: Bill 16

10. Third Reading of Bills: Bills 1, 2 and 6, Inclusive; Bills 7 to 20, Inclusive

11. Assent to Bills: All of the Above-noted Bills

12. Time and Place of Next Session

13. Prorogation

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, may I ask if there is going to be any discussion concerning a brief to be presented to the Air Transport Committee?

THE COMMISSIONER: We could vary the rules and put it on. Is there any other item you want on the Order Paper at the moment?

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, will we have an opportunity to have the progress report on musk-oxen tabled?

THE COMMISSIONER: I believe that will be tabled tomorrow.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER: Correct.

COMMISSIONER: The hour is 6.30. Council stands recessed until 10.00 a.m., Tuesday, July 9th, 1968.

---Adjournment

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DEBATES

THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Tuesday, July 9, 1968

Published under the authority of the
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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1968

The Council of the Northwest Territories was convened in Yellowknife at 10.00 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, July 9, 1968, for the second session, 1968, this being the 37th session.

---Prayers

THE COMMISSIONER: Turning to the Orders of the Day, No. 1, questions and returns.

ITEM 1: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

Return: Fort Providence Ferry

A return to a question, No. 6, asked by Mr. Fairbrother on July the 4th.

> Re: Your telex N.W.T. 2723 concerning ferry operation at Fort Providence:
>
> 1. Ferry haulout ways developed on south shore as this area was best and was accessible year round for maintenance and repair from Enterprise, our main repair depot.
>
> 2. Quarters for crew developed at haul-out ways to facilitate operation, especially at haulout and launching periods when access to Providence impractical except by air. Adequate.
>
> 3. Equipment and personnel required for maintenance, launching and haulout of ferry. Available only from Enterprise and main maintenance camp. Further when this equipment required, there is no access to Fort Providence as neither ferry nor ice bridge in operation.

Return: Completion Date of Airport Terminal Building in Fort Simpson

Return to question No. 12, asked by Mr. Fairbrother on July 4th. The question concerned a tender call for the terminal building in Fort Simpson: In the News of the North dated July 4th, 1968, tender calls for the extension of the terminal building at Fort Simpson were to close July 23, 1968. Would the Commissioner please find out the completion date on this project?

Return:

> July 5, Fort Simpson air terminal building extension. Tenders this job closed July 23, 1968. Given favourable circumstances expect construction sufficiently advanced permit occupancy of building November 30, 1968. Final cleanup of job spring 1969.

Return: Implementation of Standard Eskimo Orthography

Mr. Williamson, Question No. 14: Will the Commissioner inform Council of the current plans for the fuller

implementation of the standard Eskimo orthography?

Return:

> Department's plans for implementation of standard Eskimo orthography were set forth in sessional paper No. 1, presented at second session 1967, N.W.T. Council. Plan outlined continues to be Department's position but implementation has been delayed because of financial restrictions and inability to recruit competent staff. Recent loss of key staff member will cause further delay. Program now being reviewed with view to partial implementation under present limitation and possible inclusion of some support for syllabics education as interim measure.

Return: Utilidor System for Co-op Area at Inuvik

Question No. 15 asked by Mr. Trimble: What progress has been made towards the installation of the utilidor system for the co-op area of Inuvik? Is construction presently underway? When will this sytem be completed?

Return:

> Re: Your N.W.T. 2729, reply to your queries as follows:
>
> A. Design finalized, bulk of material on site. Utilidor metal has been prefabricated; rest of material in transit.
>
> B. Construction is now underway.
>
> C. Work to be completed by October 15, 1968.

Return: Motor Vehicles Insurance

An answer to a question by Mr. Simonie: What are the minimum entitlements for insurance of motor vehicle and motor bicycles in the Northwest Territories, the minimum payment?

Answer: Minimum public liability and property damage insurance coverage required by the N.W.T. Vehicles Ordinance, $35,000.

Minimum premium for this coverage on basis of accident-free driving record and operator over 25 years of age, $40.

If any further returns come in a bit later on today, I will see that these are reported to Council by returning to item No. 1 for this purpose.

Anything further under item 1?

Question: N.W.T. Participation in Interprovincial Conferences

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, I have a question regarding the meeting of provincial premiers scheduled for later on

this summer in Saskatchewan. I wondered if you or this Government had been invited to attend, either as a participant or as an observer; and, 2, whether or not this Government or you had been invited to the activities of the Prairie Economic Council which is a meeting of Prairie premiers held at infrequent intervals to discuss matters of common concern to the provinces?

THE COMMISSIONER: The first part of the question is, when is this being held?

DR. BARBER: No, if you had been invited to attend the meeting.

THE COMMISSIONER: When is it being held?

DR. BARBER: Later on this summer in Saskatchewan.

THE COMMISSIONER: Not that I know of. I don't recall it. And the second question.

DR. BARBER: Whether or not you or this Government had ever been invited to participate in the activities of the Prairie Economic Council.

THE COMMISSIONER: No.

DR BARBER: May I have a supplementary question? Do you think it would be wise for this Government to participate in either of these provincial organizations?

THE COMMISSIONER: I would suggest that we discuss this under sessional paper No. 3. That will give you a chance to put forward your views as a member of Council.

Any other written questions, Item 1?

Item No. 2, oral questions.

Motor Vehicle Insurance

MR. SIMONIE: Item 1, Mr. Commissioner, Mr. Commissioner, this $35,000 minimum coverage for the motor vehicle insurance, I would like to know how much money you put down for insurance for motorbike drivers and vehicle drivers, to cover for $35,000.

THE COMMISSIONER: I would suggest to you, Mr. Simonie, that I have the proper authority meet with you on this, because in answering a question there is to be no discussion on it. We cannot discuss the return of a question. The return is merely filed for your information and you do what you like with it, and I think we must stick to this rule; but in this instance I will speak to the Deputy Commissioner and ask him if he can arrange for a meeting with a proper authority who could advise you on this particular question.

MR. SIMONIE: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: No. 2, oral questions.

No. 3, presenting petitions.

Item No. 4, notices of motion.

Item No. 5, Motions.

Excuse me just a moment, Mr. Trimble. We had an answer to one of your questions. I will ask the Clerk to bring it down to you so that you can see it.

ITEM 5: MOTIONS

Item No. 5, motions. I believe we were at motion No. 52 yesterday. Is this correct?

DR. BARBER: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Stewart.

Formal Motion No. 52: Water Rate Schedules at Fort Resolution

MR. STEWART: Mr. Commissioner, motion No. 52:

> WHEREAS the water rates at Fort Resolution are causing a hardship on the average resident, and
>
> WHEREAS water is essential to good health and even to life itself, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner take steps to have a reasonable monthly rate established for delivery of water at this settlement.

Mr. Commissioner, I believe that with the statement that was part of the reply to the Opening Address, and the document which has been filed on this, I do not wish any action at this time.

THE COMMISSIONER: You will withdraw it at this time?

MR. STEWART: No, I don't think I need to take the trouble to say anything about it at this time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Dr. Barber that the Commissioner take steps to have a reasonable monthly rate established for delivery of water at this settlement.

Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 53, Mr. Williamson.

Formal Motion No. 53: Public Collection of Northern Art

MR. WILLIAMSON:

> WHEREAS the art work of the North has created worldwide enthusiasm and interest, and
>
> WHEREAS visitors to the capital of the N.W.T.

can be expected to look for some of the best examples of such work at this center, and

WHEREAS such work will have great educational and cultural pride value for present and future generations of young northerners, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner seek means to establish in the capital of the N.W.T. a representative and high-quality collection of the art work of the North, to be part of our N.W.T. Government capital complex which is soon to be under planning development.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Searle, that the Commissioner seek means to establish in the capital of the N.W.T. a representative and high-quality collection of the art work of the North, to be part of our N.W.T. Government capital complex which is soon to be under planning development.

Any discussion? Question being called.

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Contrary, if any?

---Carried

I might mention on this, that I assume that what Mr. Williamson is driving at is the establishment either in the entrance, the foyer or somewhere in the new capital building of a suitable display of some of the finest work in the North, and the property of the Northwest Territories Government. We have already made many purchases, and we will be adding to these. We will see that this is done, Mr. Williamson. I think it is a marvellous suggestion.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to think that some of this work can be seen before the legislative building is actually erected, that in the interim there may be some other exhibition area, available to us.

THE COMMISSIONER: Might I make a suggestion to Council members, that if you see high-quality work in your area, you reserve it or make arrangements for a representative of the Government to come and look at it and make the purchase.

Motion No. 54, Mr. Williamson.

Formal Motion No. 54: Choice of Hostel for Students from Central Arctic

MR. WILLIAMSON:

WHEREAS many Central Arctic parents worry about their past grade VI children having to go to Churchill for further education because of their immaturity and the social difficulties of that setting, and

WHEREAS the hostel at Chesterfield Inlet is now under-utilized, and will be increasingly,

because of classroom extension at such places as Igloolik, now

THEREFORE I moye that until grades VII and VIII can be taught in all settlement schools in the Central Arctic, the Commissioner seek means to enable the sending of Central Arctic children to Chesterfield Inlet Hostel School for grades VII and VIII, if parents so request.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Simonie, that until grades VII and VIII can be taught in all settlement schools in the Central Arctic, the Commissioner seek means to enable the sending of Central Arctic children to Chesterfield Inlet Hostel School for grades VII and VIII, if parents so request.

Any discussion? Questions?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 55, Mr. Williamson.

Formal Motion No. 55: Second Parliamentary Seat for the Northwest Territories

MR. WILLIAMSON:

WHEREAS the vast size and extremely difficult and time and money-consuming travel conditions of the N.W.T. make it very difficult for one member of Parliament to fully represent all of the people of the N.W.T. as he would wish, and

WHEREAS the present situation therefore works a hardship on both the one lone M.P. and the constituency, despite all he can do, and

WHEREAS these conditions are much more significant than population number in consideration of representation, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner ask the appropriate body of Parliament to consider these very special circumstances in justifying the creation of a second Parliamentary seat for the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that the Commissioner ask the appropriate body of Parliament to consider these very special circumstances in justifying the creation of a second Parliamentary seat for the Northwest Territories.

The motion is in order. Discussion?

MR. FAIRBROTHER: Mr. Commissioner, I have myself very serious reservations about this. I don't know whether it is a good thing or not, not knowing that much about politics. The present M.P.--I have talked to him--doesn't

seem to be overworked. I don't think there are that many problems brought by the people to his attention. Perhaps this is the fault of the people far more than of the M.P., and I think if we have another M.P. for the Arctic or the Eastern section we are in effect putting back into effect the tree-line policy. This is to me what it would seem to be representing. If you have one for the East and one for the West, when the major portion of the people are in the West, it would seem that it is just going to split the Territories again. I would be inclined to think that right at the moment one M.P., travelling about from both the East to the West and the West to the East, can better plan or better see the conditions in trying to join them together, which is what we are apparently trying to do, than two M.P.'s whose total outlooks on the Territories are completely different. This is my feeling on the matter.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I rise in support of this motion. I believe any person who knows the immensity of the Territories will realize the distance involved and how extremely difficult it is for one man to cover this immense land of ours. The function of an M.P. is to represent the Northwest Territories, not to represent the Mackenzie District alone. The present M.P., Mr. Orange, cannot possibly go into every settlement and talk to his constituents to the extent that he could if his constituency were cut down. I, therefore, believe that it would be advantageous to the people of the North to have two M.P.'s, and this is merely on a size basis alone. On a population basis, there is no justification whatsoever in having two M.P.'s, but certainly an M.P. should be able to go around to his constituents and have at least one and probably two visits to every settlement in his constituency every year. There are many, many problems in the North. This is a problem area, and an area which is changing all the time, and close contact between the people in the North and their M.P. is vitally necessary.

The very fact that most of our Indians and Eskimos don't speak English is one reason why the M.P. should go to the settlements and hold meetings with the people. Any active member of this Council can tell you that from the more primitive settlements--and I am here using the word "primitive" not perhaps in its best sense--but from the settlements where most of the Indians and Eskimos don't speak English, we receive very few letters, except in the Eskimo language, and it is completely necessary for us, elected members of the N.W.T. Council, to go in and speak with the people, hold meetings and learn their problems. If it is difficult for us to go around our constituencies, how much more difficult is it for Mr. Orange?

Not here speaking of the financial problem--because the present M.P. has no financial problem getting around the Territories--but he does have a time problem, and a distance problem, and I therefore wish to support this motion very strongly. The present situation should not be tolerated. The member of Parliament at the present time could not possibly represent this entire immense vast country of ours. I believe all members of this Council should support this motion because the benefit

which would come from it would be that the people of the North would be better represented.

Now, Mr. Fairbrother has mentioned that there may be two men with opposing views. This is all very fine. Just take a look around this Council Chamber. We have many men with different backgrounds and ways of looking at different problems, but the end result is for the betterment of the people of the North. This would be the same if the Northwest Territories were split into two federal constituencies and this is not a division along the tree line or the old bills C81 and C82, and so on the recommended division of the Territories: this is merely a means whereby two M.P.'s could serve where one M.P. cannot possibly carry out a good job.

Also, the problems which face the Arctic regions differ, to a certain extent, from those which face the Mackenzie area. I believe that most of the problems of the North can be brought down to their human terms, and certainly they are only differences in degree, but certainly it would be of advantage to the North to have an M.P. who could confine himself to the Eskimo region of the North and have another M.P. over in the West here who could look after the interests of the Indians and white people of this part of the country who are, relatively speaking, more advanced than we in the Arctic regions.

I, therefore, most strongly wish to support this most excellent motion of Mr. Williamson.

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, is not the future of the Northwest Territories to be cut in two? I feel that we are satisfied with one man as an M.P. at the moment, but you know how we are in the Council: there are some elected members and some appointed members. That is how we have set up the Council. The M.P. should have an assistant who could be appointed until the next federal election. I think an assistant should be appointed by the Territorial Government to assist Bud Orange, M.P. for the Northwest Territories. This is the way we are set up at the moment. In the near future I see that the Territories are not going to be cut in two parts. Therefore, I feel that at the moment we have two Bishops in the Northwest Territories: one for the Eastern Arctic and one for the Western Arctic. At the moment we are satisfied in the Council with some appointed and some elected members. There are two Bishops in this Northwest Territories. One man, one M.P., seems to me, is all alone. I think there should be one appointed before the next election as an assistant to the member from the Northwest Territories in the House of Commons.

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to speak against this particular motion. I think that it would be a retrograde step at this particular point in time as this Council attempts to have more of the responsibility for governing this Territory transferred from federal to territorial jurisdiction, to emphasize the federal aspect of the operation of this Territory.

I believe that by asking for an additional M.P., this would be the impression that we will create; that it would not, I think, foster the objective of this government to move to greater self-governing status

for the Territories and to increase the degree of responsibility for territorial activities handled by this Government.

The second matter already raised by Mr. Fairbrother is the question of the implied division of the Northwest Territories which a second M.P. would create. I think this implication would be very dangerous at this particular point in time when we are trying to develop some kind of a single territorial integrity for the administration in the North.

The third thing I think is quite important, and that is the question of the impression that this Council creates by the things it asks for, and I think that it would be creating an irresponsible impression for us, representing 30,000 people, to ask for a second M.P., despite the vastness of the Territories and the complexity of the problem. As you know, in recent redistribution of the federal Parliament we have developed some constituencies which have very large numbers of people and which also have very diverse and complex problems. In Saskatchewan, for example, the City of Saskatoon is split down the middle. One half is combined with a rural constituency and the other half combined with a rural constituency so that each member of Parliament representing the two Saskatoon seats not only has to deal with urban problems, but has to deal with rural problems and rural problems include rural industrialization. I think that the complexity of the problems which these people have to deal with are as great or greater in many respects than the kind of problems that the northern M.P. has to deal with.

I think, quite frankly, Mr. Commissioner, that we would look irresponsible and foolish as representatives of 30,000 people, regardless of the vastness of our territory, to ask for a second M.P.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I can see the practical end attempted to be achieved by the mover and seconder of the motion, and I certainly am in sympathy with the position and in some small way agree with it. However, bearing in mind that the principle in representing people is and always has been the principle of representation by population, I don't see how, from a practical point of view, we can ever hope to have two members of Parliament where you have 30,000 people, or 15,000 people per federal constituency, when you bear in mind that there are some very, very large constituencies with 150,000, 200,000 people in them. I think we have a very good argument in, "Well, look at the size," but rather than attack the problem in this way, surely what we need to do is encourage that a Senate seat be considered for the Northwest Territories.

MR. GIBSON: You are not that old yet!

MR. SEARLE: I was thinking of you, Mr. Gibson. Someone who could assist, in the Upper House and throughout the riding, the member of Parliament. In addition to that, of course, cooperation between the Minister

of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and our member of Parliament through information and travelling assistance, permitting the M.P. to travel with government charters when they are in the constituency, regardless of whether that member happens to be of the Government or of the Opposition. I held this view with Gene Rheaume when he was member of Parliament, that he should have been assisted by the Government and permitted to go on more charters if they happened to have a seat and happened to be going at a time that suited his schedule, that the charter should not be rescheduled only to suit the M.P., but this assistance should be available to him.

In addition to that, of course, I should hope that responsible elected members--and I am speaking here for seven elected members--that our federal M.P., regardless of what party he represents, would have in effect seven assistants in the North--seven people who, regardless of their partisan beliefs, would pass on to him the problems that they receive dealing in the federal sphere, and get answers back.

By doing these other things, I believe that we could achieve what we want without appearing, as Dr. Barber put it, slightly irresponsible and requesting a second seat and avoiding the implication which I am personally very, very sensitive about, that this territory is too big to govern and we should be splitting it up.

I appreciate that you can argue that this does not necessarily mean that, but personally I am so sensitive on the issue that I would avoid at all costs ever giving anybody any ammunition to suggest that this Territory should be divided.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion? Mr. Williamson?

MR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. I think I should make it clear at the outset that I would not have presented this motion, had it not been at the expressed wish of people in my part of the country, in the Central Arctic, for one point; and two, had I not checked it out with those people most directly concerned, including the member of Parliament. It is interesting to notice that the opposition to this motion tends to come from those parts of the country where people are already quite substantially and adequately represented.

Now, I want to make it very clear--and I think if anyone wished to look at the election returns in the Central Arctic in the general election just recently, you would see quite clearly that the present Member is thoroughly approved of, very highly regarded; I want to make it clear that this is not in any way a vote of non-confidence in the present Member. What I am asking for is that he be given more assistance to get a more extensive job done in a very extensive country. This is not in any way to imply support, as you must know, for the division of the Northwest Territories in any way, and I don't think this implies it.

The tree-line policy is an administrative device

introduced during the transfer of responsibility from one government to the other. It has no relationship with this proposal, which is strictly a representational proposal. In my opening speech, Mr. Commissioner, I pointed out how the member of Parliament must be most active on behalf of that part of his constituency which is numerically most populous, so that here in the Mackenzie, where are the most people, there is the most pressure upon him, and so he has to work very hard with these people. This means that the Central and Eastern Arctic parts of the Northwest Territories--and the Western Arctic to some degree--simply cannot in all conscience receive as much attention from the M.P., and it is interesting to notice that it is from these areas that support for this motion has come.

Just think how this one lone M.P.'s time must be apportioned, Mr. Commissioner. He has to travel over an area which is a third of Canada: it is the largest constituency in the world, and the travel difficulties are the greatest. In order to give decent representation as far as he can, he has to travel around the country often. It is easiest to get into the Mackenzie; it is hardest to get into the Central and Western Arctic; it is impossible to get across easily. Any time you do have travel facilities, including, say, government assistance, you still have to sit around for weather a great deal.

Well, now, how can a person cover the whole of the Territories waiting for weather, making very difficult transport connections and still be in the House on the job all the time? One or the other has to suffer. It is an impossible job.

I have tried this idea out, Mr. Commissioner, on a number of M.P.'s and Ministers, and they had nothing to gain or lose by their response. I think they were quite frank and straightforward about it. They didn't seem to regard it as being irresponsible at all. They just simply looked at the map, heard something about travel conditions and said, "In this specific case, it does make some sense." Certainly we are always influenced by numbers in this society, and on the basis of our present population figures, obviously we can't ask for another M.P., but I don't think, when one tries to be a little more flexible and a little more imaginative about the criteria for providing us with one more representative in the House of Commons, the size and distance and travel difficulties criteria can be thrown out as not significant. I think they are very significant indeed. I am constantly worried about our tendency to evaluate everything in terms of population numbers. Sometimes the numbers are not all that significant. I think in fact it is foolish in the Northwest Territories to base all of our reasoning on population numbers.

I certainly agree with the Honourable Member for Mackenzie North about a Senate seat for the Northwest Territories. We have raised this in Council before, as we have raised our wishes for representation at other federal-provincial meetings, but we also need another voice, just to split up the work in the House

of Commons, and I don't think we would be diminishing the impetus of our pressure for provincial status. In fact, one more voice in the House of Commons could help add to the pressure for this. Many of us are told that so many things cannot be handled provincially or territorially, but one man with his enormous job can only handle so much, and I think it is a reasonable request to consider adding to our representation by one seat.

I think that I am equally sensitive to the size of the Northwest Territories as the Member for Mackenzie North, but equally sensitive, as we have worked before together, to the feeling that we must stay one whole political unit. But we need to have some muscles to make it work.

As you know, I am more sensitive than to anything else in the Northwest Territories, to the basic human needs of people who are still living in very bad conditions in some parts of the North, and they need as much support, as much strong representation as they can possibly get; and if we can get one more voice into the House of Commons to help strengthen the hand of all citizens in whatever context you want to parcel them, territorial or federal, to add to the impetus of improving conditions in the Northwest Territories, it is worth trying for; and this is all we are doing right now in response to the pressures from our part of the country, to get some more action by stronger representation in the House of Commons.

I think at least I should respond to the request of the people in under-represented areas to try, and I think we should try too.

THE COMMISSIONER: The motion before you is, I move that the Commissioner ask the appropriate body of Parliament to consider these very special circumstances in justifying the creation of a second Parliamentary seat for the Northwest Territories.

All those in favour of the motion signify by raising your right hand.

---Defeated

Could I at this time again direct your attention--I didn't want to say this while the debate was on--to the lack of use of the M.P. by this Council. I make no reference to Council members outside of the Council. I am sure they write letters to the M.P. as they do to other people. But in this Council I made a statement the other day, that in the last three sessions we had only directed three motions towards the M.P. I apologize, I was wrong, we didn't direct any. I have them all here. I went back looking over some of the other motions and I can only recall two since I joined the Council in 1964. This is not Council's fault; don't misunderstand me. The point that I am trying to make is that we as a Coucnil should use the M.P. We should direct the questions to the M.P., so that he would be able to have things to present to Parliament, rather than seek to find solutions

through our own devices. I only offer this again as a suggestion and please do not take this in any way, shape or form as criticism of this Council, but I think it is there, that you are not using the M.P. enough.

Motion No. 56. Chief Tetlichi isn't here. I, therefore, will have to withdraw his motion or not allow it because no one can move a motion for someone who is not here, but I would say this--that this subject will be raised very soon in the paper that is being put before Council on hunting and trapping. It all came before us some time ago and we had asked that it be held back in order to give everyone a chance to reconsider it. Finally, there was some reference to it in the paper on the floor price of white fox, and I would think that the paper will be laid before Council, and at that time the very thing that Chief Tetlichi is asking the Council to consider will be laid before you.

Motion No. 57. I believe I am in the same position with this one too.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, perhaps we could consider these two at the other end of the sequence if the Chief arrives in time.

Formal Motion No. 58: Tabling of Agreements between Religious Organizations and Federal and Territorial Governments

MR. FAIRBROTHER:

WHEREAS there seems to exist between the Churches and the Government, an agreement regarding education and hostels, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner be requested to table at the next session of Council or distribute to members before then:

(a) all existing agreements, and

(b) the substance of all existing agreements between all religious organizations and the Federal and Territorial Governments that relate to teachers, education and the housing of pupils in the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Fairbrother, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that the Commissioner be requested to table at the next session of Council or distribute to members before then: (a) all existing agreements, and (b) the substance of all existing agreements between all religious organizations and the Federal and Territorial Governments that relate to teachers, education and the housing of pupils in the Northwest Territories. The motion is in order.

The question has been called.

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 59, Mr. Pryde.

Formal Motion No. 59: Employment and Employment Conditions of Eskimos in Hope Lake--Coppermine Region

MR. PRYDE:

WHEREAS numerous exploration companies are presently operating in the Hope Lake--Coppermine region of the Northwest Territories, and

WHEREAS such companies could employ many more men from the settlement of Coppermine instead of importing men from the South, and

WHEREAS reports have been received that the Eskimos working for these companies receive less money for their labour than white men doing the same job, and

WHEREAS this may affect the number of Eskimos who would otherwise wish to work for these companies, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner:

(a) carry out an immediate investigation of the working conditions and wages paid to Eskimos, as compared to white men doing the same work, for these companies;

(b) strongly recommend that exploration companies in the Hope Lake--Coppermine region make every effort to employ the local people of Coppermine in preference to outside help, all other skills being equal;

(c) present a full report at the next session of Council.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that the Commissioner:

(a) carry out an immediate investigation of the working conditions and wages paid to Eskimos, as compared to white men doing the same work, for these companies;

(b) strongly recommend that exploration companies in the Hope Lake--Coppermine region make every effort to employ the local people of Coppermine in preference to outside help, all other skills being equal;

(c) present a full report at the next session of Council.

The motion is in order.

The motion, you see, says, "carry out an immediate investigation of the working conditions and wages paid to Eskimos, as compared to white men doing the same work, for these companies." I would assume that Mr. Pryde is doing this under section 3 of the Fair Practices Ordinance which states:

No employer shall refuse to employ, or to continue to employ, a person or adversely discriminate in any term or condition of employment of any person because of the race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin of that person.

(2) No person shall:

(a) use or circulate any form of application for employment;

(b) publish any advertisement in connection with employment;

or

(c) make any written or oral inquiry that expresses either directly or indirectly any limitation, specification or preference as to the race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin of any

person or that requires an applicant to furnish any information concerning race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry or place of origin.

I take it that this is what this motion is referring to. I want you to know that as of August the 2nd, we will have on staff a labour standards officer who will be given the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the Labour Standards Ordinance, and I would think that this would be the man who would do this. Then, the second section, of course, "make every effort to employ the local people of Coppermine in preference to outside help, all other skills being equal," and then a report come back---

Mr. Pryde, I thought I had better make that clear before you spoke.

MR. PRYDE: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner, that did clarify one or two items. I had intended to raise this under the Labour Standards Ordinance, or at least to quote it.

I would just like to give some background to this motion. As the members of the Council know, there has been a temendous staking rush in the Coppermine region. The claim staking in that area, especially around the Hope Lake, now surpasses anything this country has seen. Estimates put the current number of claims staked at very close to 45,000, which is over twice the total for the whole Pine Point area at the time when the Pine Point rush was on.

Now, in the Coppermine--Hope Lake region, there are over 75 companies that hold land or are staking there or are otherwise exploring and examining that part of the Territory. One very important company is the Coppermine River Limited with Murray Watts, the prospector-geologist-cum-millionaire who was the man initially responsible for the staking rush. Even though we have 75 companies working in that region, and even though there are dozens upon dozens of men employed, and even though that entire region lies less than 40 miles from the settlement of Coppermine, there are only a total of 9 Eskimos from Coppermine employed there.

I believe this is a disgraceful situation. I believe it is a disgrace both to the mining companies and to the Territorial Government for not doing something about it. I believe that many more men could be employed in that region, and it is high time that this Government and the Federal Government did something about it.

First of all, before going any further, I would like to read into the record an item which was in the News of the North dated May 16th,1968. This was a report, I believe, by Mr. Colin Alexander himself, the Editor of the News of the North, who had been to the Hope Lake region and had visited the one major mining camp or exploration camp there. I would like to quote this item. It is headed "Coppermine Spring Lift"

The Coppermine Spring Airlift has just been completed for Coppermine River Ltd., the

> chief participant in developing the area's copper deposits. Around fifteen hundred tons have been flown in this year in sixty Hercules loads and thirty DC4 loads. With development of Coppermine River claims proceeding at full speed, there is some hope that regular mining may start this fall. While there remains some doubt whether the company will proceed with a mine in the foreseeable future, there is no doubt that it will be a very large operation indeed as and when it gets going. The company has been employing two Eskimos on a full and regular basis, but has been highly disappointed and dissatisfied with the unreliability of many other employees from the settlement. If the people were trained and ready to work, there could at the present time be jobs for another ten or fifteen Eskimos, with the prospect of many more jobs opening up as development proceeds. The company, however, still finds it essential to bring in people from Yellowknife because it cannot rely on local labour. At any given time the company may have five Eskimos employed around the camp. They are a valuable aid and treated equally with men from the South, according to their qualifications and ability.

With all due respect, Mr. Commissioner, to the author of this article, there are two misstatements or two statements which are believed by the people of Coppermine to be untrue, and those are that the company have been disappointed and dissatisfied with the reliability of the Eskimo whom they have already employed, and the second is that the Eskimos are treated equally with men from the South according to their qualifications and ability.

I would just like to tell you, sir, that a Coppermine Eskimo was employed by this company--the company referred to in this article--and that this man was hired as a dishwasher and served as such in the company, and his wages at the time were $300 per month. This gentleman was a Coppermine Eskimo named Mr. Charlie Nigaktalik. Mr. Nigaktalik worked there for some time and was ultimately fired. I am not here to question this man's firing at all. I believe it was legitimate. Apparently Mr. Nigaktalik left for a caribou hunt one afternoon when he should have been there at his job. I am therefore not questioning the reason or the right of the company to fire this man. However, when Mr. Nigaktalik was replaced by a dishwasher, the person doing exactly the same function as this Eskimo--he was replaced by a white man from Yellowknife or from Edmonton--and the white man was paid $500 a month.

Now, if we can pay a white man $500 a month to wash dishes, surely we can pay an Eskimo the same amount. Does it take a great deal of skill to wash dishes? Was it necessary for this company to go to Yellowknife to hire another dishwasher? I say it was not, and I say that that company did not accept full responsibility

towards the North and towards the region, the very part of the country where Eskimos are living, by not employing another Eskimo from the settlement of Coppermine for this unskilled task, and I believe that this Government should strongly state so, because I certainly intend to do so if the Government won't.

Again, the other Eskimos employed there have told me not themselves, but through other individuals, that they are working very long hours, and in this I believe they are doing the same as the white men--- it is not confined to Eskimos---but they are not being paid at the same rates. So, I would like this investigated, Mr. Commissioner--I wouldlike a very close investigation of it.

I might add that the one man there at the present time is employed or was hired as a labourer at a labourer's wage, but spends most of his time driving a cat or driving a truck, and if he spends most of his time operating a bulldozer or a truck, his wages should certainly mot be on a par with those of a labourer. He should not be getting very close to the minimum salary: he should be getting the same rate as any cat operator.

The one report which we in the settlement of Coppermine had was that cat operators and truck operators were receiving in the region of $800 per month plus their room and board. I believe that Eskimos being employed in the same type of work should also receive the same type of pay, certainly very close to it.

This is the main company. At the present time it only employs 2 Eskimos, but as it says in this article, another 10 or 15 could be employed if they were trained, and what are we doing about it? What is the government doing about it? I know that the Eskimos are still a Federal responsibility, but I believe that this Government has more responsibility. We represent these people, we talk for them, we should do our best.

It is my firm belief that as long as the Federal Government has the responsibility for the Indians and the Eskimos, that the Government of the Northwest Territories is not a government of the Northwest Territories; but merely a government of the white people of the Northwest Territories, and we should do our best to ensure that these Eskimos are trained and employed when a large mining complex develops 40 miles south of the settlement of Coppermine, and if we do not train these people for this type of work and many, many associated types of work in that region--- not merely in the future when a mine develops, but now for stacking and working and labour--then we will be letting down the Eskimos and the people of the settlement of Coppermine, and this Government will be a dismal failure. We will be a government in name and not in action.

The suggestion has been that the company tried out the people of Coppermine,they employed the Eskimos and found them unreliable and untrustworthy. This is a slander, Mr. Commissioner, on the Eskimos of

Coppermine. In Coppermine at the present time the total male adult population is 111. These are able-bodied men, capable of working, and there are 9 men employed. From what I have learned in the settlement of Coppermine---and I may add that the people there are most disturbed by the fact that so many men are coming into their country and passing through their settlement, and then many of these white men are students, not skilled miners or skilled drillers or skilled what-have-you, but students from the South--while the people of Coppermine languish on relief and, as I mentioned earlier,the relief bill for Coppermine was $4,200 last month and $3,900 the month before. The present system, Mr. Commissioner, is for a representative, or some person who comes into the mine, to stop the nearest Eskimo on the street of Coppermine or on the trail around Coppermine and say, "Do you want a job?" That is not good enough, sir, and I suggest that they are liable to get the odd unreliable person, but one cannot classify all the people of Coppermine, all the working part of the population on the basis of 1 or 2 people who have been tried and found wanting. Does this company classify all white men as unreliable simply because 1 or 2 white men have failed? I suggest that when you speak to this company, Mr. Commissioner, you recommend to them that they institute a hiring policy through the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in Coppermine. There is a man there, the present Acting Area Administrator, who has a very deep warmth and competency and feeling for the people of Coppermine. He knows them, he has been there for years. He knows those who can work and those who cannot, and he can choose and pick men who will be able to carry out a job, men who will be reliable, men who will do what is asked of them. I suggest further, Mr. Commissioner, that a few sessions ago this Council asked that a manpower survey be carried out for each settlement in the Northwest Territories, and at that time, under a trial program, the settlement of Coppermine was the one settlement chosen in the Western Arctic to be examined, and we have a list right now in Coppermine of the abilities of each man in that settlement. It is a simple matter to look it up and a simple matter for Mr. Bert MacKenzie, the most excellent Acting Area Administrator, to choose men and act as a funnel for the companies working in the Coppermine region.

I will just bring this to a close. I think you know the general idea, that the Coppermine people are reliable or could be reliable if the company is willing to take the proper steps and, secondly, we should recommend very strongly not only to Coppermine River Limited, but to every other company operating in that region, that they should employ Eskimos wherever possible. We can't order them to do this, we are not intending to so, but we should strongly recommend that, all other skills being equal, these men in their own interests employ the people of Coppermine. If they fail to do this, sir, if we fail to carry out a program of teaching, training and employing those Eskimos, then we are certainly not doing our job as a government. I might add just one further comment before closing. I mentioned this very excellent administrator at Coppermine. This man on his own initiative has started

a system of teaching the Eskimos how to stake claims. He is employed as a teacher, a well-known and very highly competent prospector, a man who has staked claims almost all his life. This is the type of program we need, but we didn't think of it: this one man did. That is what we need, that type of person is the man we should have in the North, a man with the interests of the Eskimos at heart, and with enough initiative and guts to go ahead, and I suggest that this Government could follow his example.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, the principles, of course, enunciated by Mr. Pryde of equal pay for equal work regardless of race, colour or creed, are well known, of course, by everyone. Certainly I support them. In Mr. Pryde's various statements he mentioned the names of certain bodies corporate, but, of course, none are named in the motion itself. He referred to a slander on the character of the Eskimos and, of course, I think we should be equally careful we don't slander the character of any company. There is little proof of abuses, but the Honourable Member certainly didn't tell us what he did to obtain this proof. Now, it seems to me that if you receive a complaint like this, you should go to the head of the bodies corporate -- the directors, I might add, are in town today (they came in last night), and they are in the area looking at the properties and they arrived back, I believe, in Yellowknife last night---directors from Vancouver, Winnipeg and Toronto. I know this is not because our company acts for these people, because we do not. I want to make it clear to all Honourable Members that I am not speaking for or defending in any way these companies because of any self-interest. We don't have any, but as we must be fair with the Eskimos, so, too, must we be fair with these companies. I should think the thing to do would be to approach these people---and this is what I do in this constituency when there are complaints about the miners, I approach the management and I say, "This has been reported. Will you look into it?" and they say, "Yes, we will." It is looked into and I get a report back. If there has been abuse, then action is taken: if there hasn't, then the explanation is given. I wonder if the Honourable Member has gone to the management, because if he hasn't I think it is a very dangerous thing to do, to raise a matter of this kind with the sensationalism attached, in this Council, and inflame the tempers of people and get them to take action against companies before they have had notice of any alleged abuses and an opportunity to correct them, and I would be very, very appreciative of hearing from Mr. Pryde when he sums up, what he has done, what notice he has given these people, what investigations he has made to determine these things, before raising them at Council.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I will not echo the statements that have been made by the previous speakers. I just want to make a brief remark on this question of reliability of the Eskimo people generally. This is something that is so often thrown up, Mr. Commissioner, that I think it has to be looked at, not in theory, but in action. I come from the place where the first mine, the first producing mine in the Arctic was ever

started. For 3 years, 3 different companies tried to get that mine going and could not, and finally brought in a very resourceful man who looked over the job--his job was simply to tell them why they weren't getting going--and after a month he said, "Your problem is the people you are bringing in from the South. They are not the best caliber of men, and they won't stay on the job and they won't work out of doors." He said, "Have you ever tried hiring the Eskimos?" and the company people there said, "Well, of course not. You can't rely on these people, these people in the igloos and the caribou clothing, you can't rely on them. They are unreliable," and the adviser said, "Have you tried?" and they said, "No". They were working on a stereotype. They might have hired 1 or 2 people and lost them and decided that they could dismiss the whole society of the Eskimos this way. I am talking about Rankin Inlet 14 years ago: I am not reflecting on this situation and the member from that area is the only person who should be relied upon to reflect on that situation. But I want to get it across to people who hire or should be hiring the indigenous population that they should move away from these stereotypic attitudes towards Eskimo and Indians and try a little more imaginativeness. What they did at Rankin Inlet was to get an Eskimo strawboss who spoke some English and they said, "We will start with 7 labourers, strict labourers, pick and shovel-lifting men," and they said, "Just keep some men on the job every day, it doesn't matter who they are, if they change around, we will keep track of their time and their names; and just keep 7 men on the job," and certainly after a few days some of these fellows who had only hunted and trapped wanted to go off and hunt, wanted to get food for their dogs, got too tired, because they weren't well enough fed, weary of the repetitive work, and went off the job; but there was always a man on the job because the strawboss found someone else, and the work got done. As the men got more and more accustomed to the wages, and as the wives got more accustomed to the wages--this was extremely fortunate--they stayed on the job longer and more regularly until they became known as "steady men" at which point they would be given more skilled work and higher wages. And this mine went up to almost 80 per cent of its payroll, Eskimos who were amongst the least touched by civilization, so-called, up to this point; and they were reliable men, and they were diamond drillers doing the blasting and working underground before that mine closed, working in the mill, heavy equipment and everything else. This was simply because one man had the imagination to go beyond this stereotype, try a rather different technique, and bring the people into the industry in the most positive way and imaginative way possible, adjusting to their own factors of life at the early stages of their entry into the industry. This is not unreliability: it is a different pattern of life and you can adjust to it and still get your job done as the North Rankin Nickel Mine did, and they were not a philanthropic institution: they were quite happy to say that they made their million dollars when they folded up only because they hired Eskimos. They couldn't get the shaft sunk or get on with the job of producing until they did hire Eskimos. I would like

the mining industry of the Northwest Territories to take that example into consideration. They only were able to make their million dollars because they hired Eskimos, and they can learn something from the example of the employment techniques and the money in the bank that that mine ended up with.

That is all--oh, and one more thing, Mr. Commissioner.

The man whom I spoke so highly of, the Area Administrator of Coppermine is, of course, naturally, a graduate of the Keewatin School of Administrative Fine Arts.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, Mr. Pryde's motion is relevant, I think. I would prefer that this Council think of this in the terms of asking for a study, rather than an investigation. I don't think that we should talk about the term "investigation" at this stage, because, as Mr. Searle pointed out, we are not dealing with specific instances or misuses. However, I think this Council and the Government of the Northwest Territories should accept this area of endeavour, this mining area, as a great opportunity and as a challenge. I don't think we need to go back over and argue about the reliability of people. We know that on the average, people are reliable. I think we have a wonderful opportunity here to really do something, perhaps to form a liaison between the mining industry, the exploration industry and the people of the Coppermine area. I think that we should take whatever steps we can to put a placement officer there who will try to smooth out the obivous difficulties that exist between hiring Eskimos and bringing in people from outside. Our intention and our desire is to see that the people of Coppermine get some real and honest benefit from the mining development that is going on in that area, and I think that we should support this motion, perhaps not for all the reasons that have been given, but accept it as a great opportunity to do something up there. I think that can be done, I think that we can work it out with various staff members and people already on the ground; perhaps the assistance of the person already named might be used. I think we have a real opportunity here.

MR. GIBSON: We are the biggest employers right here in this town. Two boys came to me who couldn't get a job this morning. We are in control of a building that is being built across the street, most of the companies come from down south. I will tell you this: that until we set the example, don't criticize any other company in this district. I know for a fact--I have asked a question and haven't got it back yet--but this money was spent down here, outside the village of Rae, to move that place, and I am willing to say that 95 per cent of the wages went to people outside this Territory, a thing over which Ottawa had 100 per cent control; and I am very much afraid that we in this Council have control over work being done right here and aren't doing anything about it, but going a long way to Coppermine to find where labour is not being properly used. And by the same token--as I have mentioned before--we can find very good positions for about 50 native girls, Eskimos or Indians, as stewardesses coming into this country, and we haven't done anything about that. Now let us, before we criticize any company or make suggestions

about anybody else, look after things over which we have complete control and must accept complete blame. Now, get that clear: don't bother about what they are doing wrong there, but do stand up and see that you as a Council member get that building built with as much native help, local help--I say local help, I like to use the word "local"--we have the control, and let us set an example over here before we criticize anybody else, or before we set up more departments and control of government expenditures on labour, let us handle those things for ourselves, and do them ourselves first.

CHIEF TETLICHI: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to excuse myself for this morning. I did not have the intention of coming this morning and I forgot about my motions. On the other motion 59, I was going to speak on the same thing, Dr. Cass. Thank you.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I didn't intend to speak to this motion, because we have spoken in times past--for quite some length--concerning the need for finding employment for our indigenous people in the Territories. We have this morning spent another hour of time that we really do not have discussing the same thing again. I don't want to add to what has been said: we need to find employment for our local people in the North. I don't necessarily think that this motion is the way to go about it. If I were the employer in the case before us, I think I would send out to Edmonton or somewhere and say, "I want a whole crew of men right away." This would be my responsibility. They are not working for the Government, they are not under government contract, they are completely their own employers, they can do as they choose, and I think the way to approach people in this respect is from an entirely different approach to what we have here, that is to go and try to create a labour force locally that they can hire, and try to encourage them to hire, rather than to say, "Hire or else" when we have got no "else" to confront them with.

The question of wages--whether or not the Eskimo people are receiving the same wages as the white people--I do not know, but I do not think that wages should necessarily be based on the type of work a man is doing. You can give a man a hammer and saw, but that doesn't make him a carpenter. You can give a man a paint brush, but that doesn't make him a painter either.

Mr. Commissioner, I think I have the support of the native people. That is the reason I am here. It is the native people who put me on this Council. I am also an employer of quite a number of people. I would say that during the last 4 years since I have been employing people, I must have employed about 3 dozen altogether. I have only fired one person in my life. Every person I hired, with one short exception, has been a native person, but the reason I haven't fired them is not their fault, it is my fault--because I tell you I should have fired about three-quarters of them--but I didn't because I have adopted the principle that I would like to see other employers adopt; but the reason I have been able to adopt those principles is that I have never been under pressure to get a job done by a specified time.

When I hire fellows, they are usually friends, and I tell them, "You come to work at the time you want to come to work, and you can work as long hours as you want, and go when you want to go." If they get drunk and don't show up, this is fine with me until the time when I came under pressure and had to meet a deadline. One man didn't show up for the third time. I warned him the second time--and I fired him the third time. That is because I was under pressure. This is the root of our problem. For every government building that goes up, every contract, there is a deadline set. The contractor has to meet it, and the ideas that the member for the Central Arctic expressed concerning the Rankin Inlet Mine cannot be employed in these cases because in the contractors have got to be able to count on the men they hire to be there, and if they can't, then they fire them and get somebody else. They do that 2 or 3 times and then they wind up bringing all their crews in from outside. The main fault rests with us, as Mr. Gibson said. I think we have got to do something about it, and not by threatening employers.

I don't know what the answer to this problem at Coppermine is, but I have said that I think this is an entirely wrong way of going about it. I think the employer should be approached on the matter, either by the member himself, or, he could have taken it up with yourself, sir, in private and asked you to look into it, but I think that by approaching things in this way on this Council, we can build up resentment on the part of the employers--and not only the one involved here, but many others--and work against the purpose that we have in mind, rather than for it. For that reason I am not going to support this motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

This closes the debate.

MR. PRYDE: If Mr. Trimble does not wish to support this motion, that is his prerogative. It is quite all right with me, sir. I will say that here we are not concerned with whether a motion is good or bad, but we are here concerned with a principle. Are we here to help the people of the North, or are we here to worry about procedural rules and regulations?

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Pryde, Council will recess for 15 minutes for coffee.

---Short recess

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, coffee does wonders for one. I would just like to conclude by saying that if one reads the main body of this motion again, especially the second part--we are not attempting to force these companies to employ Eskimos. We have no intention of forcing companies, but we would recommend that they obtain a labour force from Coppermine, all other skills being equal. I think this is the main reason we should look to the future. The past is finished, it is over with; but we have the opportunity here, as Mr. Parker says, to do something for the North and for the Eskimos. I don't believe there is very much more to say, sir. I will just conclude in that vein.

THE COMMISSIONER: The motion before the House has been read.

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against?

---Carried

We will now revert to motion No. 56, Chief Tetlichi. We want you to know that there is no need for you to put the motion in this instance. The matter is under consideration and we hope to be able to present the whole matter before you at the next session of Council.

CHIEF TETLICHI: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Now, motion No. 57, Chief Tetlichi.

CHIEF TETLICHI: Mr. Commissioner, with motion No. 57, I would like to withdraw it and put it under Mr. Lyle Trimble's attention. He is taking care of this for me. I will hold it until the next session.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, we are going to resolve into committee of the whole today to deal with motion No. 39. Moved by Mr. Searle and seconded by Mr. Pryde, that we go into committee of the whole, and we can probably deal with this at the same time. Would this be satisfactory to you, Mr. Trimble, to touch on this question?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, this motion has nothing to do with me. The subject has to do with my constituents, but the motion has nothing to do with me.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then he can withdraw it and we will see what happens when you are in committee, and then he can reintroduce it at the next session, if he wishes to.

Agreed?

CHIEF TETLICHI: Agreed.

THE COMMISSIONER: Motion No. 60, Mr. Pryde.

Formal Motion No. 60: Contract for Water Delivery and Garbage Disposal at Holman Island

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner:

WHEREAS the delivery of water and removal

of garbage is presently carried out by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at Holman Island, and

WHEREAS the local Eskimo Co-op has indicated its willingness to carry out these functions and provide equal service to all residents, now

THEREFORE I move that the Council of the Northwest Territories recommend to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development that the contract for providing these services be invested in the Holman Eskimo Co-op and that such help as is needed to initiate this program be provided.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that the Council of the Northwest Territories recommend to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development that the contract for providing these services be invested in the Holman Eskimo Co-op and that such help as is needed to initiate this program be provided.

The motion is in order.

MR. GIBSON: Don't you think that we ought to take away the word "contract"? I tend to feel that if we are going to instruct somebody to give a contract to somebody--take away the word "contract". "Contract", to me, always refers to somebody else's right to bid. I am all in favour of the Government saying the most economic thing is to do this, but--the rest of it might be, "We instruct the Government to give the contract to... "Just think of what this means: "Therefore I move that the Council of the Northwest Territories recommend to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development that the contract for providing these services be invested in a certain group." It would be a very dangerous thing, Mr. Commissioner, if we start saying who should get a contract. It is not up to us to say who should get a contract. Let us word this some other way so that we are not starting to say, "this contract must go to that Indian village." I wouldn't mind making it a general thing: "This must go to Indians," "This must go to somebody in this village," but for all I know, this might be a little clique in the village, so I think it is very dangerous to allow this. We have set up a precedent, we the Council, here--I think that this way we would lose the strength of our Council. It is just a thought, I am not against the thing at all.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Gibson, I interpret the intent of this motion to be identical to a motion that was moved in 1964 with reference to Rae, at which time the Department of Indian Affairs did water delivery and sewage and garbage disposal. A motion was moved to the effect that a contract should be drawn up and given to the co-op without tender calls--given directly to the co-op--but then the following year it went out to tender; and I interpret this motion of Mr. Pryde's to the effect that he recommends that we as a government--I am speaking now in my federal position--discontinue

doing this work and that we put together a contract and negotiate with the co-op and give them this contract without going to tender; and then after they have had a year's experience, we can then decide whether or not to renew it, based on the experience, or we can put it out to tender. This is my interpretation of Mr. Pryde's intention. Further discussion?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Opposed, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 61, Mr. Pryde.

Formal Motion No. 61: Contract for Construction of Eskimo Housing at Holman Island

MR. PRYDE:

> WHEREAS the Eskimo Housing Program will be initiated this year at Holman Island, and
>
> WHEREAS the Holman Eskimo Co-op wishes to obtain the contract for building these houses, and
>
> WHEREAS this will provide employment to the local people, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner recommend to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development that the Holman Island Co-op be awarded this contract.

This is on the same basis, sir, as the previous motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that the Commissioner recommend to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development that the Holman Island Co-op be awarded this contract.

Just in explanation--this is the policy, by the way, of the Federal Government, to encourage the local people to join together in a co-op or some other form, and where the people do this, they give them the opportunity for these construction programs. I refer you to such places as Spence Bay, Pelly Bay, and this year, I think, Gjoa Haven.

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 62, Mr. Pryde.

Formal Motion No. 62: Contract for Water Delivery and Garbage Disposal at Coppermine

MR. PRYDE:

> WHEREAS the delivery of water and removal of garbage and sewage is presently the responsibility of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at Coppermine, and

WHEREAS the Eskimo Co-op at Coppermine is now under competent management and could assume these responsibilities with a little help, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner take the necessary steps to help the Eskimo Co-op take over the service contract for the settlement of Coppermine.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that the Commissioner take the necessary steps to help the Eskimo Co-op take over the service contract for the settlement of Coppermine.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, in connection with this motion and the previous two--I support the principle behind the motion and I am going to support the motion, but only insofar as I interpret this as being that the Government should assist in helping the people--and I interpret the term "co-op" to represent people in the community, I don't know to what extent this does represent the people, but this is my interpretation of it--to take over services in the community rather than having the Government doing them itself. I don't think, in line with what Mr. Gibson has already said, that we should start recommending that contracts be taken over by co-operatives for any particular business, but I do agree very strongly that services and so forth, which I know in many places the government is doing itself, should be, wherever possible, let out to private people in the community and, if possible, a group of people or the people as a whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: In this regard, I want to make this crystal-clear to the press and to the general public, that the Government will, as a means of encouraging private enterprise amongst the peoples of the North, indigenous or not, in certain circumstances award a contract without tender to a group of people in one form or another, usually a co-op, because a co-op can get--and this is in an Eskimo community--can get a loan from the Eskimo Loan Fund to set themselves up in their business; but having done that, the Government always reserves the right to put it out for tender once that group has become established and has had the opportunity of functioning so that anyone else within that community may have the right to bid on it. The Government will not, over a period of time, operate on the basis of favouritism to anybody. This is a means of encouraging the development of the people of a community, to give them an opportunity to develop, to have a say and to do work such as this that we interpret as a means of educating themselves to take on more responsibility.

Further discussion? Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

I made that statement so that in a future session or at some future time, if something of this kind does go out

to tender and the local people do not get it, I want them to know right off the bat that this is not any reflection on this Council's changing policy in any way, shape or form.

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Commissioner, that only applies to Indian villages. In other words, there is never any intent of giving the contract to outside people without bids?

THE COMMISSIONER: No, sir, absolutely not. Under public funds--particularly in Canada, the Government of Canada--everything must go to tender, but with the urging of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, certain provisions have been worked out because of the nature of the problem. As far as the Government of the Northwest Territories is concerned, we intend to follow that procedure and no contracts to outside people will be awarded without tender calls.

Now, because of an emergency, a problem of extending our contract or enlarging it may come up in something like this.

Motion No. 63, Mr. Trimble.

Formal Motion No. 63: Extension of Employment of Dr. Elizabeth Cass

MR. TRIMBLE:

> WHEREAS Dr. Elizabeth Cass has in an excellent fashion, provided for the people of the Northwest Territories a much-needed and previously neglected service in the field of ophthalmology, and
>
> WHEREAS Dr. Cass, although physically and otherwise able to continue her most important work, has now reached the age of normal retirement, and
>
> WHEREAS Dr. Cass is prepared to continue for an extended term to provide ophthalmological services to the people of the Northwest Territories, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner petition the Minister of the Department of National Health and Welfare to grant to Dr. Elizabeth Cass an extension of her employment in order that she might continue to carry on her work in the North.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that the Commissioner petition the Minister of the Department of National Health and Welfare to grant to Dr. Elizabeth Cass an extension of her employment in order that she might continue to carry on her work in the North.

Ready to vote?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 64, Dr. Barber.

Formal Motion No. 64: Family Planning

DR. BARBER: In my medical capacity, Mr. Commissioner:

> WHEREAS the Council at the 36th session passed a motion requesting the administration to undertake, in conjunction with the appropriate federal authorities, a formal, universal and intensive scheme for the dissemination of information about birth control and family planning, and
>
> WHEREAS there is nothing contained in information item to Council No. 23, Family Planning, which would support a conclusion that we should not pursue the course of action recommended by our previous motion, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that this Council reaffirm its support for a formal, universal and intensive scheme for the dissemination of information about birth control and family planning in the N.W.T. and that the Commissioner proceed to establish such a program.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that this Council reaffirm its support for a formal, universal and intensive scheme for the dissemination of information about birth control and family planning in the N.W.T. and that the Commissioner proceed to establish such a program.

The motion is in order.

Mr. Smith and I are on both sides of the debate here. Mr. Smith advises me that this matter is covered in the Criminal Code and questions whether or not the Commissioner has the power to proceed to establish this program. I would suggest, therefore, that we could add the words "subject to the provisions of the Criminal Code," or if it is understood that the Commissioner has this latitude prior to proceeding with this program, that I check it out with competent authorities as to what my position is, or what this Council's position is on this subject.

Secondly, I intend, at the next Council session, to file with the Council a report on the minor population explosion that is taking place in the Northwest Territories. I put it that way, "minor". I think at that time it will give you some idea of what the situation is.

Now, having said it that way, this is not meant to make up your minds on how you vote on this motion one way or another. I can't refuse to accept this motion, not under any of the rules that I can see. All I did was ask for time to think it over, but in this instance we placed confidentially before you an information paper, of which every member of Council has a copy, which gave you some idea of the approaches to family planning.

We did not give you any statistics with reference to the population, but we are aware as a government that there is a rapid increase in the population in parts of the Northwest Territories, and this could create problems. I will repeat that to make sure that everyone understands. In accepting the motion, I accept it subject to checking with the proper competent authorities, if it passes, with reference to the Criminal Code and, secondly, at the next session of Council, a paper dealing with the statistics on the population will be presented to you.

Any discussion? Do you wish to speak on this, Dr. Barber?

DR. BARBER: No, I think my position is quite clear, Mr. Commissioner.

MR. GIBSON: I think it was so well spelled out that there is no doubt in our minds. I was wondering, when there was some doubt about the legality of how we would get around this--I would say almost everything else is talked about so freely in these magazines that we might have trouble controlling it. Maybe we could incorporate an ad or put out a newspaper along this kind of line. We could even call it maybe "Fun Without the Bun", or something like that, but you understand what I mean. I can understand how we could do this and still keep within the apparent laws of this country and make it a nice reasonable kind of a joke--how to prevent the effects of something. There you have my ideas on it. We will certainly spread it without any law.

THE COMMISSIONER: Ready for the question?

All those in favour of Motion No. 64?

Against, if any?

---Carried

Motion No. 65, Mr. Williamson.

Formal Motion No. 65: Standardization of Spelling of Eskimo Names

MR. WILLIAMSON:

WHEREAS there is much confusion, annoyance, embarrassment for all people in the North, loss of proper family and cultural identity by the Eskimo and difficulty for administrators because of the very widespread and enormous inaccuracy of the spelling of Eskimo names, now

THEREFORE I move that the Commissioner seeks means of improving this situation by something like the following procedure:

(a) appointment in each region of a bilingual person, trained in the standard orthography, preferably Eskimo, who will also be competent in understanding Eskimo family relationships;

(b) this person to go to each Eskimo settlement in the region, and in consultation with the individual Eskimo people concerned, or their parents, to prepare a final and definitive name list, having reference to proper and accurate language usage and family records and preference;

(c) all Eskimo name lists thereafter to be revised according to the improved spellings and accepted as official.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that the Commissioner seek means of improving this situation by something like the following procedure:

(a) appointment in each region of a bilingual person, trained in the standard orthography, preferably Eskimo, who will also be competent in understanding Eskimo family relationships.

(b) this person to go to each Eskimo settlement in the region, and in consultation with the individual Eskimo people concerned, or their parents, to prepare a final and definitive name list, having reference to proper and accurate language usage and family records and preference.

(c) all Eskimo name lists thereafter to

be revised according to the improved spelling and accepted as official.

The motion is in order. Ready to vote?

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, there is a big question mark in my mind on this paper. I wonder if we could have a bit of an address by the mover of the motion to outline his purpose here.

THE COMMISSIONER: Proceed, Mr. Williamson.

This does not mean in any way that this closes the debate.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I tried to make a very detailed motion so I could save time in Council by not having to speak to it. The situation in the Central and Eastern Arctic is such that there is always confusion between the Eskimo people and the white people who are working with them because of the way in which names are spelled. In may cases mail will go missing, cheques will be made out to the wrong people, even with the disc numbers being used all the time. One of the other effects here is that we would like to see the diminution of the use of disc numbers as sources of identity--but they have to use these numbers so often because spellings are so inaccurate.

People are actually losing their identities because their names are spelled so badly by the various white organizations that have to record their names. This matter was discussed in various parts of the Central Arctic. One of the strongest supporters of the idea is Father Ducharme, who is the missionary longest resident in the Central Arctic, and probably one of the longest resident in the North. He has been 42 years in the North. In one place, at Eskimo Point, he spent about 30 of those years. He certainly knows what he is talking about.

The importance of the Eskimo name is something I have spoken of before. It is very important for each individual to be properly identified. In the Eskimo tradition it had an even greater significance, and there is a persistence of the attitude derived from those traditional beliefs, whereby the name is the soul and the soul is the name. So if you misuse someone's name, you not only damage his own personal identity in the existing society, but you also damage his immortal soul.

What I want to talk about here, though, is the difficulty for administration purposes. That is enough, although I believe in the importance of this need from the Eskimo's own personal point of view too. I think we are all sensitive to having our names misspelled, or misprounced. Why otherwise do we correct people when we are misidentified? I am sure if I spoke about Mr. Fairholm or Mr. Prude, I would be corrected very rapidly.

DR. BARBER: By definition!

MR. WILLIAMSON: By definition. Now, sir, quite seriously, I want to put forward this plan as a way of giving the Eskimo people a proper source of identification, a proper individual identity, and to make the whole process of administration more efficient and more effective with the Eskimo people. This is the explanation for making this proposal and again, like all of the other motions, it has been generated amongst the people whom I represent.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I listened to my friend Mr. Williamson speak about the disc numbers and how there is need for one to keep one's identity. I agree that this is a need, but, you know, in this world of ours it seems to me that government agencies particularly are requiring all of us to have numbers, and I just took out my wallet and took out my social insurance card here that we must all carry and to everybody concerned with me in the bureaucracy of the administration, particularly the income tax people and the IBM machine that record all my data, I am 612-282-418, whether I like it or not.

DR. BARBER: What an unfortunate name!

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I support this motion, indeed I seconded it, although I have some slight reservations. One of the points is that with the spelling standardization we will have a much more accurate way of writing a name down. There is no doubt at all about it, but will the people themselves or the white people in the North accept it?

For those of you who don't know what is implied in this motion, a standard orthography is merely a scientific orthography, a scientific spelling system based on the principle that for one distinctive sound there is one distinctive symbol. This has been employed, and the Eskimo language has been studied enough that this can be readily done, indeed any language can be reduced to the phonemes or the distinctive sounds quite readily. It can be done with any language whatsoever in a matter of days or even hours. This has been done for Eskimos and I certainly support it. I myself in my own studies of Eskimos have for many, many years employed an accurate phonemic orthography when recording the various linguistic units of the Eskimo language, but there are one or two small details--and I don't with to get into the technicalities of the Eskimo language or Eskimo linguistics--but in the standard orthography proposed by Mr. Gagné and his helpers in Ottawa, one point which he makes, or one point which he stresses, which has so far not been accepted in the Western Arctic, is that two separate consonants will be written together; in other words, in any given word, if two consonants come together within the same word, only one of these consonants is accepted and that consonant is doubled. I would merely take a moment to give you an example: the Eskimo word for caribou is "tuktu", which in the Western Arctic we would spell tuktu, but under the standard orthography proposed by Mr. Gagné

it would be spelled not "tuktu", but "tuttu"; in other words, the consonant cluster "kt" is standardized to become "tt". This leads to difficulties in the Eskimo language, and the Eskimos in the Western Arctic who are very strongly in favour, I may add, of a standard orthography, do not wish to accept this one element. Now, will they accept it in their names if they won't accept it in their language?

That is merely a technical point. I repeat that it could be overcome, certainly in the Western Arctic, merely by having the phoneme recorded without the geminated consonant cluster, instead of having the cluster record two different consonants, or the same consonant doubled.

The second point, (and this is very important), is will the white people themseleves accept it? The Eskimos can: they have a feeling for their own language, they recognize, like all people, in mentally analyzing their own language, that there is a standard, a one-to-one relationship between sound and symbol.

To give you an example of English, English at one period had almost a one-to-one-relationship between the sound of the language and the written word, the symbolization of it, but the language has digressed so much over the last 1,000 or 1,200 years that there is almost no relationship whatsoever between spoken English and written English, that is, modern written English as compared to the modern spoken English, although other languages of the world do have a phonetic alphabet, a phonetic spelling system in which a person merely needs to hear the words, know the symbol, and he can write it down, and every person would write it in the same way. The advantage, of course, is enormous in that the person, as Mr. Williamson says, who has been trained in this orthography could go into an Eskimo settlement and record each individual Eskimo name, exactly as it sounds, and with 100 per cent accuracy. I know myself that in certain settlements, two Eskimos may have the same name, but under the present system, when an administrator or a policeman who has had no contact with the Eskimo language hears a name, these two people who have exactly the same name in Eskimo may have totally different names and spellings and appear to be totally different people. This does lead to complications. So as far as I am concerned, sir, there are good points to this motion and I will support it, but the technicalities, I hope, would be overcome before the person or persons go into each settlement, and it would be very easy to do. I myself would cover the entire Western Arctic, take 10 minutes in each settlement to cover the disc list and write it in standard orthography. It is as simple as that.

THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps you would like to spend some of your time in the evenings doing this work.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I have mixed feelings on this motion. I realize that names can be spelled many different ways. I realize that my own name can be spelled many different ways, both the first name and the last name, but I will tell you this: if someone came around and said they were going to devise a proper way of spelling these names in Canada and decided that my name should not be spelled Lyle, but should be spelled

Lyall, I would be most offended. I have become used to the name I have, whether I like it or not, and I intend to keep it and I don't want anyone else changing the spelling, and I am wondering whether we might be taking liberties with the Eskimo people which we would not stand for ourselves. I certainly agree with the remark that the Member for the Central Arctic made concerning disc numbers. The Eskimo people are the only people who have disc numbers or any number identifying them as a particular race of people, and I don't agree with this at all, I don't like it. I don't think the Eskimo people care much for it either, and I would like to see it discontinued. It is not a feature of this Government, and therefore, we cannot change it, but I think we could certainly recommend to the Federal Government that it be discontinued.

Another point is that many of the Eskimo people have become known and adopted themselves as their surname, the first name of their fathers. I don't know whether they would want to have their father's name as their surname or not. For instance, there are people in the Aklavik area whose father is Inglangasook but they have become accustomed to the name of "Joe", and they use the name "Joe", and as far as I am concerned, for the sake of cultural identity or something like this, that we could force them to use the name of Inglangasook which most people can't say and I perhaps can't say right, because I can see the Member from Western Arctic making funny faces. I don't think this is right. I think the people should have their own say as to what name they want to use, and there are many other people who fit into that same boat. I think we have to be pretty careful before we start deciding just how people's names are going to be spelled. I think that this is normally something that evolves and a certain spelling becomes accepted. I have heard many pros and cons about Mr. Gagné's work on the Eskimo language. I am sure there are a great many people who would not approve of his particular spelling in many instances. I know also of some people in my constituency who can write their own name, although they can neither read nor write, because they have learned to write their names in a particular fashion, and are we now going to decide that the way they write their name is not correct and we are going to establish something different?

I think we have to be very careful in what we are doing here, Mr. Commissioner, and I am not going to vote against the motion because there are so many good points in it, but I am not going to vote for the motion either, because I think there are some very dangerous points in it as well. I would like to recommend, sir, that if the motion is passed, you take notice of the words "by something like", which gives you a lot of leeway, and use your own discretion when you come to implement this motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Further discussion?

MR. SIMONIE: Mr. Commissioner, I support this motion because I don't like the way they spell my second name, and that is "E7551".

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further discussion? 345171, the floor will be given to 2618.

MR. SEARLE: Question.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I think, Mr. Commissioner, that old 612282418 here might be a little more patient for a moment, because of the arbitrariness with which the Eskimo people have been dealt with by so many people, including white people with tin ears, incompetent to say how an Eskimo's name shall be sounded. For years people have gone into the local registrar of vital statistics, and the officer has tried to write down his name, and maybe the official can't understand it, doesn't have the training to hear, but once that man's name is written down on a piece of white man's paper, it is arbitrarily decided that that is how it is going to be. But it is usually very inaccurate and people are annoyed about it. I want to be very brief about this.

I think we should look at this motion very carefully I have set forth an idea here, but not a rigid instruction. "I move that the Commissioner seek means of improving this situation by something like the following procedure," and then I have suggested some way in which this can be dealt with. This name-rendering in the Arctic is a genuine problem, it is causing distress, difficulty and confusion. I think it is our responsibility to try and seek means of improving the situation by something like this. I chose to avoid discussions on the technicalities involved here, Mr. Commissioner--technicalities of which I am quite conscious and trained to be so. However, I didn't want to be accused of lecturing here, and I think that these problems can be overcome and my seconder agrees upon this.

We will have a further discussion on the problems of the geminal consonant elsewhere, I think, but the recommendation that I made within this motion was that there be consultation with the individual involved, so there is no move here to force this system upon anyone, to arbitrarily tell people how their name is going to be spelled, but to assist them and the administration and everybody else in having a more accurate way of expressing their names. I should say once again that this idea was generated amongst the people in my part of the Arctic. There is no arbitrariness suggested in this motion, much less arbitrariness than exists at the moment. Consultation is very much a part of the proposal. I have not at any point suggested there be any interference with the traditional naming system; in other words, I would not think that if people wished to use their own traditional names, that they should be forced to use their surnames created by using their father's name. This is very important to the Eskimo society--people having their own names--so this surname usage is an importation from our society, and I quite agree with the Member from Mackenzie Delta that we should not in any way interfere with the naming system, however the person is named. All that this proposal is concerned with is the spelling of the names, to avoid confusion, the administrative difficulties and the loss of personal identity. This is occasioned by the spellings of the present system.

I think that explains it as far as we really have time to go into it now, Mr. Commissioner. There is a lot of detailed discussion that we could go into, but it is a serious problem. Both the white people in our part of the country and the Eskimos are concerned about it, and I think if we move along lines something like those suggested here, we may be able to ameliorate the problem.

THE COMMISSIONER: All those in favour of motion No. 65 signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Before any action can be taken on this motion we will have to bring before Council a bill with changes proposed to the Name Ordinance and the Vital Statistics Ordinance. I didn't want to interfere with the discussion beforehand to influence it one way or the other, but nothing can be done until those two Ordinances are changed.

Now, are there any other motions here that have not been dealt with, with the exception of the motion which I mentioned earlier today that we would put into committee of the whole, motion No. 39? Are there any other motions here that have not been covered by members of Council?

Reply to Oral Question: Composition of Game Committee

I have one thing here. This is an answer to an oral question asked by Mr. Trimble, on page 126 of the June 29th debates:

> Mr. Commissioner: can you advise the Council if this is a practice similar to that followed by the provinces? In other words, do the provinces set up committees in which the Canadian Wildlife Service is called upon to help make decisions?

The answer I have is:

> Re your letter July 5. Oral Question Game Committee. Our interim reply is that we think provinces have sufficient expertise in their lands and forests departments to provide suitable committee representation. Only in cases where international agreements in question is wildlife represented, i.e., Migratory Birds Convention Act, Anthrax Control.

As I mentioned, I will bring you these returns as quickly as they are received at any stage during the session today.

Formal Motion No. 32: Amendment of
Rules of Council Respecting Motions

Now, that takes us to motion No. 32 on which we are still trying to work out a suitable amendment.

Mr. Parker, have you a suitable amendment as yet, that you can present to Council?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, the Legal Adviser points out a variety of problems here. I think we are faced with two courses of action, either putting forward an amendment which would leave in only the first two lines, or laying this over and having us bring in an amendment at the next session. Now, Council may not like to leave it this long. However, Mr. Smith has raised two or three questions which we might set out in rather detailed form and circulate to members between sessions if they so desire. He has raised two or three things of importance, I think.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, speaking on the question, as this is the end of the session and we certainly don't need the amendment to the rules before the next session, I suggest we simply lay it over until the next session and deal with it early in the next session.

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, as the original mover of this motion, I am only too happy to have it left over until the next session.

THE COMMISSIONER: Does this suit you, Mr. Parker? You were the mover of the motion.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Yes, Mr. Commissioner. I am sorry it was not brought in in a more acceptable form. This was my fault, and we will probably be in touch with the members, during the intervening period, on this motion.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Motion No. 39, motion for Council to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of motion No. 39. Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Pryde, that Council resolve into committee of the whole.

All those in favour?

Contrary, if any?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of motion No. 39, Dr. Barber in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Formal Motion No. 39: Beaver Zones and Quotas

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will now come to order. Dr. Barber?

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met to consider motion No. 39, and I beg to report that motion No. 39 was carried as indicated in the motion as presented.

Would you like me to read the motion?

> WHEREAS the trappers in the Mackenzie Delta Group Area feel that the beaver zones and quotas in their group area are unrealistic and have requested they be abolished and new quotas be established, now
>
> THEREFORE I move that the present zones and quotas be abolished and that the following quotas be established for bona fide members of the groups:
>
> (1) Head of a household: 10 beaver,
>
> (2) Single persons: 5 beaver.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Just now that completes all of the motions. The other items that are left to be dealt with are continuing discussion of bill No. 10, sessional paper No. 4, recommendation to council No. 6, sessional paper No. 3.

Mr. Parker, is there any schedule you would like to suggest for dealing with the two sessional papers and the recommendation to Council as per advisers, or may we consider them in that order?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I think we could consider them in this order, Mr. Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Would you prefer us to deal with these first and then bill No. 10 at the end, or would you want to deal with bill No. 10 first?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I think it would be wise to clear bill No. 10 out of the way.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 10 with Deputy Commissioner Parker in the chair.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Upon a point of order, could we table documents? It is the next item.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, let us return to item No. 6, tabling of documents.

ITEM 6: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

Tabling of Reports to Council on Musk-Oxen and on Proposed Financial Arrangements with the Federal Government

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to table document No. 20, an Interim Report of the Council Committee on Musk-oxen; and, Mr. Commissioner, I would like to table document No. 21, Report to Council on Proposed Financial Arrangements with the Federal Government for 1969-70.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

ITEM 7: CONTINUING CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF BILLS

Item No. 7, Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of bill No. 10 with Deputy Commissioner Parker in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill No. 10: An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st Day of March, 1969.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Mr. Parker?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has studied bill No. 10, and has completed its study. It is now ready for third reading with the following notes:

1. It was pointed out that the administration should effect what economies it can in its printing operation. It was suggested that we print less and use both sides of the paper.

2. A request was placed that the Director of Education, Mr. B. C. Gillie, be asked to travel into the Central Arctic.

3. It was suggested that the administration make available to Arctic residents advice on the construction and operation of small hotels or stopping places for tourists, and further, that the regulations concerning such establishments be not too difficult.

4. The committee unanimously requested that commendation be passed along to Dr. Butler and his staff and to the Department of National Health and Welfare for their efforts in finding money to carry on their program and not a reduced program as was proposed at one time.

5. The value of permitting ownership of small

plots of land near various lakes in the Northwest Territories was stressed.

6. It was suggested that there be removed the ceiling price on local sales of art.

7. It was suggested that automatic fire extinguishing equipment be placed in homes if at all possible and that this type of equipment was most valuable.

8. Additional on-the-spot training of fire brigades was recommended for all northern communities.

9. It was recommended that the fire inspector should visit and inspect all communities in the Northwest Territories.

10. It was suggested that the administration draw up recommendations concerning the eligibility for membership in territorial fire brigades with a view to the brigades adopting such rules and thereby making it easy to appoint members and to retire members.

11. Information was requested to be supplied later about the cost and portability of portable swimming pools. The reason for this was that it was thought that it might be cheaper to install pools and leave them in place, rather than to move them from community to community.

12. The administration was asked to carry prisoners from the Eastern and Central Arctic to our own Territorial Correctional Institution wherever feasible.

13. The Commissioner agreed to do his very best to place all material in connection with the RCMP Air Division before the next session of Council.

14. The need for development of local roads in Coppermine was stressed, particularly due to the growth there.

15. A further request was made for clarification of the policy of extending municipal services, particularly water and sewer services, in all settlements, the capital cost of which to be handled by the Territorial Government.

16. Information on the contract between the Town of Fort McPherson and the contractor for the garbage and sewage collection was requested and will be supplied later.

17. A request for an investigation into the cost of crossing the borrow pit in Hay River with water and sewer lines was made; a request to study this and see if grant funds could be made available.

18. We were urged to continue to collect information on tourists coming into the Northwest Territories.

19. It was suggested that in the matter of community centers, grant money be made available in advance to those centers, particularly in the Central and Eastern Arctic and the Western as well, where money in advance was not readily available and where the labour content in any community center program was likely to be high.

20. Finally, in the matter of the Justice appropriation, it was recommended by the committee that the administration do all possible to secure an agreement and place this whole matter on a firmer basis.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

As I mentioned previously--

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, while this committee is still before you, I would just like to say that, all aside from the relative merits of the case which you have just taken up on behalf of an absent member in this committee, I think you should be commended on general principle for being willing to help members in this manner, and I trust you will not be deterred in future from assisting Council in this way, when you deem it desirable to act on behalf of the people represented by a member who is unavoidably absent.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much, Mr. Williamson. I will continue with the policy in this Government of taking everything on its merits.

Return: Commercial Pilot Training Under Vocational Training Program

Question No. 22, asked by Mr. Trimble: What are the requirements for a person to qualify for training to become a commercial aviation pilot under the vocational training program.

Mr. Trimble, I am advised that this is covered under two departments of government: one the Department of Manpower and Immigration, and this is the information:

> This will confirm our telephone conversation of this date.
>
> The Occupational Training for Adults Program of the Department of Manpower and Immigration will not purchase flying time but can purchase some ground school courses related to the development of flying schools. We can purchase basic educational upgrading for clients who have commerical or other licences but have not the required level of education to get employment with an airline company.
>
> There is no shortage of pilots holding

licences but there is an increasing shortage of pilots with the additional endorsements required by most airline companies.

The Department of Transport makes grants to individuals who earn a private pilot's licence.

And under the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vocational Education Program:

1. Applicants must hold valid private pilot licence;

2. A grade level of grade XI minimum is mandatory because of the courses taken during the training period, i.e., navigation, mathematics, et cetera;

3. Applicants must have a firm commitment from a company stating that they will be hired upon successful completion of the training program;

4. Applicants must be not more than 35 years of age and in good physical condition with good eyesight;

5. Vocational Education cannot train persons who fit the adult classification. These persons come under the Department of Manpower, Occupational Training of Adults Program.

   A native person who does not meet the required academic standard may be accepted and upgraded to an acceptable level.

MR. GIBSON: Any age limit?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, they must be not more than 35 years of age.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, there is one part I think I missed.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am sending the return down to you.

MR. TRIMBLE: Thank you.

Yes, Mr. Commissioner, there is nothing in the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development reply that suggests whether or not flying time can be paid for a person who meets the qualifications. Will they pay for this flying time for an approved course to get from private pilot's licence to a commercial licence, if he meets the requirements?

THE COMMISSIONER: This is a most unsatisfactory way, trying to get answers over the phone, and when they come in I don't even have a chance to check them over. I am trying to give you as much information as I can. I will see if I can get that additional information.

Return: Restrictions on Selling Game or Fish

There seems to be a series of questions that were asked by Mr. Trimble, Mr. Pryde and Mr. Gibson. The only answer that we have is to Mr. Gibson, and these were the questions that he asked: What persons in the Northwest Territories are permitted to hunt game and sell it?

The answer is, holders of General Hunting Licences.

Question No. 2: What restrictions, if any, are placed on the area in which they may hunt game for sale?

The answer is with reference to No. 1 above, no restriction as to area.

Question No. 3: What limitations, if any, are placed on the individuals, organizations or institutions to whom he may sell it?

Answer: Holders of General Hunting Licences may sell only caribou meat to persons entitled to hold a General Hunting Licence.

Question No. 4: What proportion of the total quantity of meat and fish consumed in government institutions during the year 1967-68 was obtained from the Northwest Territories?

Answer: Ordinance prohibits the use of game meat in an institution, except by permission. Private sales of fish have been made to institutions, but we have no indication of quantity.

Question No. 5: What is the cost of each type of hunting licence available?

Answer: General Hunting Licence is free to Indians and Eskimos. Others, $5.

Big game: To residents, $10; non-resident Canadians, $100; others, $150.

Game birds: Residents, $2.00; non-resident Canadians, $5, others, $10.

Buffalo: residents, $25.

Question: What is the total revenue derived during 1967-68 from the sale of these licences?

Answer: $30,570.

Question: What are the net proceeds from the sale of these licences?

Answer: About the same.

MR. GIBSON: May I ask these questions on hostel management?

THE COMMISSIONER: I am giving the answers to the individuals who asked them and I would ask them to

return the information to the Clerk of the Council here so that he may be able to record it, because none of this has been transcribed yet in the form for distribution to the rest of the Council members.

Return: Pay Scales and Upgrading Plans for Teaching Assistants

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Williamson--can the Commissioner provide Council with the pay scale for teaching assistants in the Northwest Territories? Can you tell us of any plan for academic and financial upgrading of teaching assistants in the Northwest Territories?

THE COMMISSIONER; Classroom assistants hired by service contract. Pay scales for Mackenzie District assistants are $100 per month for 1st year of employment, increasing to $150 per month for 2nd and succeeding years. Salary scale for Arctic District assistants is minimum $120 per month for 1st year of service, $130 per month for 2nd year, $140 per month for 3rd year, and $150 per month for 4th and succeeding years. For both districts, increases are granted on recommendation of the school principal and regional superintendent of schools. Existing plans for academic upgrading include correspondence courses and other instruction supervised by the principal and special academic upgrading courses. There are no immediate plans for revision of pay scales. Future plans call for an occupational analysis of the classroom assistant position and definition of training needs. When these are completed, we plan to establish apprentice positions for these persons with resulting improvement in conditions of employment and increased possibilities of advancement to qualified teacher status. It should be noted that present teacher assistant program does not stand in way of any student who should continue with regular school program.

Now, returning to the Orders of the Day, item No. 8. I suggest we now turn to recommendation to Council No. 6, Non-capital Expenditures in Settlements.

Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of recommendation to Council No. 6.

Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of recommendation to Council No. 6.

All those in favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of recommendation to Council No, 6, with Air Marshal Campbell in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

Proceedings In Committee of the Whole to Consider Sessional Paper No. 4: Hostel Management

Letter to the Commissioner from the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Regarding Responsibility for Administration of Indian and Eskimo Affairs

THE COMMISSIONER: "I have your letter of April 3, 1968, regarding services to Indians and Eskimos and motion 43 adopted by the 36th session of the Council of the Northwest Territories.

"You state that the objective of motion 43 is to 'obtain delegated responsibility to the Territorial Government for the administration of the needs and affairs of Eskimos and Indians.' I shall try to be as precise as possible as to what can and cannot be done in this regard to avoid confusion and in order to provide a solid basis for progress.

"First, I should make it clear that under the B.N.A. Act the legislative authority and associated responsibility for the determination of policy with respect to Indians and Eskimos and their lands is federal. This authority and responsibility cannot be delegated nor transferred without a constitutional amendment. This is not a matter for policy determination: it is a constitutional fact which is supported by a number of opinions by the law officers of the Crown and the Courts.

"Secondly, the Federal Government has a moral responsibility distinct from the precise constitutional definition, on behalf of Indians and Eskimos wherever they may reside in Canada. It is the definition of this responsibility which determines federal policy and the exercise of the exclusive federal legislative authority. This moral responsibility may not be abdicated.

"Third, at the present stage of territorial development, the Federal Government must carry the total fiscal responsibility for services to Indians and Eskimos in the N.W.T., who represent 57 per cent of the territorial population. Until the Territory is in a position to finance some significant proportion of these costs without reducing the very small proportion of its financial participation in other programs, the Federal Government retains a responsibility to the Canadian taxpayers generally and must be accountable for the disbursement of these funds and the purposes being served. This responsibility is inescapable.

"It is, however, consistent with these facts to seek, both in the provinces and in the Territories, arrangements whereby--as a matter of policy--Indians and Eskimos receive the services and assistance they require through provincial or territorial services and programs of general application. This will ensure that Indians and Eskimos receive the same services, through the same agencies as other Canadians in similar circumstances which is essential if they are to avoid being set apart from the rest of Canadian society. Also, with very few exceptions (which do not apply in the N.W.T.) Indians and Eskimos are liable for the

same taxes as other Canadians and from which provincial and municipal governments derive their revenues. Thus the Federal Government expects that the costs of generally applicable provincial services they receive will be borne by the provincial governments in a reasonable and gradually increasing proportion.

"In this process three developments are interrelated. First, the present wide gaps in Indian and Eskimo income, living standards and ability to compete on a basis of equality closes; second, as this process goes on, their capacity to contribute to provincial revenues and their demand for services should gradually conform to the norms in the various regions; and, third, the justification for a particular federal financial contribution diminishes. The eventual objective is to see Indian and Eskimo Canadians requiring and receiving the same services administered and financed by provincial governments on exactly the same basis as other provincial residents.

"In this process the Federal Government retains and may not delegate the legislative authority under the B.N.A. Act; the responsibility for policy formation (which includes the policy set out in the previous two paragraphs); its moral responsibility and, so long as particular financial arrangements are required, financial accountability. These responsibilities and obligations and policies mean that the Federal Government must, amongst other things:

(a) endeavour to ensure that Indians and Eskimos have access, equal to that of other citizens, to general provincial or territorial programs and services;

(b) be satisfied that such programs and services are adequate and are being administered in a manner which will be in their best interests;

(c) supply, wherever possible, in close cooperation with provincial or territorial governments, such additional services or assistance as may be needed to meet particular needs of Indians and Eskimos which are not available in generally applicable programs;

(d) enact such special legislation which may be required in accordance with the exclusive legislative authority assigned under the B.N.A. Act;

(e) discharge fully all obligations with respect to Indian lands, treaties, and as required by virtue of any special legislation or historic precedent.

"I have dealt with this background in some detail in an effort to make as clear as possible the policy, the obligations and responsibilities of the Federal Government as they govern the position of Indians and Eskimos with respect to provincial and territorial services.

"It is my intention to seek from my colleagues approval of arrangements with the Government of the N.W.T. under which all territorially administered programs of general application (welfare, education, community services, local government, co-operative development, economic development, etc.) shall be provided to Indians and Eskimos as soon as the Territorial Government is in a position to undertake these responsibilities. I am prepared, also, to recommend special financial agreements which will enable the Territory to provide such programs and services. This, I trust, will meet the intent of motion 43. I should, however, note certain conditions which will have to be stipulated. These would include:

(a) consultation with the Indians and Eskimos;

(b) provision for a regular review, at least annually, of the progress of programs and services for Indians and Eskimos and plans for the future, through a Federal-Territorial Committee, preferably to include a representative of the Indian and Eskimo communities;

(c) special arrangements, in line with those which you already plan, which will assist and encourage Indians and Eskimos to participate fully in the political, economic and social life of the Territory and the various communities;

(d) clear definition of respective duties and of relationships as between the territorial administration and the federal officers who will be charged with responsibility for the federal trust on behalf of Indians and Eskimos and the administration of special federal programs. These officials will be stationed at strategic field locations in the Territories and at the Yellowknife and Frobisher territorial headquarters.

"There are two unique factors in the N.W.T. The first is the inability of the Territory to defray any of the costs related to such an agreement--except, of course, by diverting funds from other programs which are already heavily subsidized. This means that the normal stipulation with respect to financial participation must be suspended and other means of control substituted. Secondly, since a majority of the territorial population is either Indian or Eskimo, the generally applicable territorial programs are likely to be more relevant and more directly related to Indian and Eskimo needs than in the average provincial situation where the numbers of Indians and Eskimos normally represent only 1 to 5 per cent of the population. Thus the number and scope of special federal programs and assistance required should be limited.

"The arrangement as outlined should provide a framework within which the federal and territorial responsibilities may be fully discharged. Our joint purpose is to provide programs which will

enable Indians and Eskimos to participate in the accelerating development of their own country on equal terms with Canadians moving in from the South. They need a great deal of help at this stage to achieve this objective, but in giving this assistance both governments must be sure that their qualities of independence and self-reliance are not eroded. Our joint programs must, therefore, much more than in the past, involve the Eskimos and Indians; provide for their active participation and depend upon their initiative and their leadership. The development of territorially administered services and programs; the availability of special federal programs, when and where required; and the active involvement of the Eskimo and Indian and their leaders at all levels offer excellent prospects for success.

Yours sincerely,

[Signed] Arthur Laing"

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, you have read into the record a long statement on the status of the Indians and Eskimos vis-a-vis the responsibilities of the Federal Government under the Constitution.

The purpose of the motion as you are aware, was that we request the Federal Government to delegate its responsibilities to the Territorial Government with the same safeguards as it has already delegated certain responsibilities or is in the process of delegating others to the provincial governments, and that this delegation should take place concurrent with the Territorial Government's capability to assume same. By so doing it would demonstrate the same confidence in the Territorial Government that it demonstrated in other provincial governments.

Mr. Commissioner, the substance of the objective of the motion, as the Council expressed it, was that a state or standard of government should be reached whereby all types of citizens of the Territories would be governed by the same ordinances and the same regulations at some time in the future whether they be White, Metis, Indian or Eskimo. This has not been the case in the past. It is not the case at the present time. But we hope that state can be achieved. Mr. Commissioner, that was the reasoning behind the Council's motion.

Local Boarding Homes

MR. TRIMBLE: It is a question of whether or not the program as outlined in the motion just passed can be implemented at this stage.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, I believe that what we are doing is purchasing the service of the Federal Government through other services, and I would think we could certainly request that we would like this done, and then follow it through and see what their reaction is. I would certainly be prepared to do that.

MR. TRIMBLE: I think, Mr. Chairman, that this will require a certain amount of advertisement, if you wish to call it that, in order to let people know that this opportunity is available, both to let the parents know as well as to let other people in the communities know, if they could be in a position to provide foster home care. After all, I don't think the Federal Government or anyone else could blame us if we want to find a way that is more acceptable, particularly when it is going to cost less, and that is what this would be.

MR. CARNEY (Assistant Superintendent): If I may make comments on this one, if the amount of money paid for children who are not Eskimo or Indian is greater, this would mean some difficulty; and I think the second point would be that based upon these residence enrolments, we have allocated so many teachers and arranged for classrooms in certain communities, and if there were a substantial number of children remaining in the settlements this fall who normally we would expect to attend the residences, this would cause construction problems and problems of housing and problems in the transfer of staff. I do think the idea of having children remain in the home communities is an excellent one and everything that could be done to facilitate this, I would favour.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Chairman, I can appreciate this, but at the same time I appreciate the fact that these problems which have been raised are problems of the Department's own manufacture and we have made our position known quite well, I think, over quite some few years.

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Barber): Are you satisfied, Mr. Trimble, that within the motion that we have passed, that the Commissioner's undertaking can take place, and that in view of the fact that we have passed this motion and have this undertaking, that I can report it in that manner?

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, the letter which was read by the Commissioner is very disturbing. It is very difficult to attack it point by point because it is one of those letters that say, "This will be so, but it won't quite be so," and it kind of goes three paces forward and then two paces backwards. Before one can really intelligently comment, he has to examine it, but the feeling I get from it, just listening to it and not really examining it in detail, is that we have a pretty clear statement to the effect that as at the date of writing that letter at least, "You people in the Northwest Territories, through your Territorial Government, can not really ever plan to have complete jurisdiction over education as it applies to Indians and Eskimos. We may transfer to you certain administrative

functions, but we are going to have a watchdog staff making sure that you discharge these functions responsibly in accordance with the duty imposed on us by the British North America Act."

THE CHAIRMAN (Dr. Barber): Mr. Searle, the subject under discussion is hostel management. The letter was read in answer to a particular point about the relationship between boarding out and boarding in hostels, and I think it would be an error at this point in time, under this particular subject to bring up the entire question of that particular letter. When the Commissioner read it, he indicated that he was in the process of preparing a document for presentation to us at the next session of Council when this whole subject would be open for discussion. I don't believe the general subject of that letter is part of this particular paper. It was read to us to partially answer a particular question that was raised about this particular paper, and to go into the whole question of the constitutional aspects or the relationships between the Territorial Government and the Federal Government for the responsibility of education for Indians and Eskimos is, I think, beyond the purview of this particular committee in considering this particular paper.

MR. SEARLE: I appreciate that you are trying to sidestep this particular debate and properly so, but I for one don't want to sit quietly and hear something like that read in and have my silence interpreted as some kind of agreement to policies like that, because it is just another one of those examples where, "Here you are, boys, play at it, think you are really administering education in the North as a whole, but you are not." That is what that says.

MR. GIBSON: That letter is dead now anyway, what does it matter?

MR. SEARLE: It is not dead.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I think the point made by Mr. Searle is a very good point. I think this will all be cleared up if we subscribe to the Commissioner's suggestion, i.e., it be circulated at a later date, and for the present the letter be stricken from the record. It can be circulated to members when the Commissioner is in a position to do so.

MR. SEARLE: With all due respect, Air Marshal Campbell, I think it is a good thing it is there. I think we all ought to know that, and I don't want to say much more, except that I want a copy of that and I am going to speak to that later.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: I think Mr. Searle has a good point. I too am loath to leave it high and dry. One way to avoid a lengthy discussion is to strike it off the record.

THE COMMISSIONER: This was my original intention. However, Mr. Williamson bored right in on me without any knowledge that I had this, and I felt I had to give you the answer. It is not right for me to sit here with information and not give it to you, but in all honesty I had thought of putting it out after, perhaps, the summer had gone by, and I had had a chance to put it into paper form, and then Council would have it in time to come to the next session, but it is a very valid letter; and it is policy, unless otherwise changed.

MR. SEARLE: This is something we have just got to be screaming from the rooftops on.

MR. WILLIAMSON: With all respect to the Air Marshal, Mr. Chairman, having heard this letter--and it is clearly a major manifesto of the Federal Government's position vis-a-vis the Northwest Territories constitutionally--I don't think we can now pretend that it has not been presented to Council. I do not think that we can take any very strong stand on it in this committee this afternoon until we have examined it in greater detail, however. But at the same time Mr. Searle's point, that by not saying anything about it we are appearing to give assent, has to be borne in mind. I, therefore, suggest that it must stay on the record, and that it be recorded that Council has not committed itself to acceptance or otherwise of this letter until it has had further study.

MR. SEARLE: I am going on record as otherwise. It is clear enough to me.

THE COMMISSIONER: I wonder really if we can ungenerate some of the steam, and perhaps the paper should be reported back to Council with the points noted, unless there is something else that somebody wishes to raise.

Council will now come to order. Dr. Barber?

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Sessional Paper No. 4: Hostel Management

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met to consider sessional paper No. 4, Hostel Management. Two motions arose out of the deliberations of the committee and a number of very interesting comments and suggestions. I will first give you the two motions which were passed in committee; and then, secondly, the comments.

The first motion: That the Commissioner on assuming the responsibility for education in the Territories enter into agreements with owners of private homes to board pupils as necessary and compensate them commensurate with the value received, and more in line with that being paid in official residence. I might add in reporting that motion that there was some question about an immediate increase in boarding fees for pupils who are now directly under our control, that is, non-indigenous, non-native people. Mr. Trimble, the

Member for Mackenzie Delta, was concerned that we should take the lead in providing a reasonably economic level of payment to people who did board children, and he had an undertaking from you to look into this matter within the meaning of the motion which was passed by the entire committee.

The second motion was: That the Commissioner be requested to carry out a study on the responsibility implications of the Territorial Government's taking over of the operation of all government-owned or leased pupil residences which are presently operated by the Churches and report back with the plan necessary to assume such responsibility together with his recommendation at the next session of Council.

During the course of the deliberations of the committee you read a document, a letter received from the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, regarding the responsibility of the Federal Government vis-a-vis the Territorial Government for the native population of the N.W.T. and the provinces, and the responsible relationship between the Federal Government and provincial jurisdiction in this same area. There was considerable discussion about the disposition of this document, whether or not it should be considered by this committee, and in light of the import of the document the suggestion was made that we could not give this full discussion until we had had an opportunity to examine it in detail. We were assured by your representation to us that this would be circulated for discussion at the next Council session, that we should at this point in time not take a position. However, the Member for Mackenzie North suggested on the basis of what he had heard that he was very disturbed about the contents of the document and felt that not only did he reserve judgment, but that at this point he tended to have negative judgment about what he had heard.

I think it is fair to suggest that the committee was very concerned about the import of this document and is looking forward to the opportunity to scrutinize it in detail.

Mr. Commissioner, I think that is a fair representation of the discussions which took place in this committee. However, because of the importance of some of the information which was before us, I would ask that you ask Council in formal session to agree that this is a reasonable report from this committee. I have a feeling that some member might not totally agree with the tone of the chairman's report from the committee.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Dr. Barber. The chairman of the committee has reported and asked that I ask Council if this is a factual report of what happened in the committee stage. Is there any disagreement?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, subject to editing the transcript, I would say yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is there anyone else who has any objection, or is this a factual account?

MR. SEARLE: Sir, regarding the comments made by the chairman on the feeling of the Member for Mackenzie North, I would like to state clearly on the record that I am opposed to what that letter says. I don't reserve judgment.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of order, I don't see how a member can be opposed to a factual statement and in the main that was a factual statement of the status under the federal Constitution.

MR. SEARLE: It was a statement of policy, and I am opposed to that policy.

THE COMMISSIONER: Gentlemen, we have got a bigger problem for you. The hour is getting close. I estimate that there is an hour and a half's business yet to be done. Now, it could be done in 15 minutes but, having said that, there are two items left to be handled: Non-capital Expenditures in Settlements--I understand that the adviser is standing by--and sessional paper No. 3. I have no adviser on this. The paper was put together from a letter that we received from the Department. I think it was prepared by the Resources Division and we have no one here from the Resources Division who is in a position to speak on this, so I have no idea how long that paper will last. The reports of committees and third reading of bills could probably be through in 10 or 15 minutes. The assent to bills can be done very quickly, time and place for the next session will be very quickly covered, and prorogation won't be long.

What do you wish to do? There has to be a decision by Council as to whether to vary the rules and continue or, the other alternative, to recess tonight and carry on tomorrow morning.

MR. SEARLE: Mr. Commissioner, I suggest we put sessional paper 3 over to the next session of Council, for one thing.

THE COMMISSIONER: We also must deal with recommendation to Council No. 6.

MR. SEARLE: Similarly, I would suggest we also put that over to the next session.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, sessional paper No. 3 appears on the Order Paper as a result of my request at a previous session, and it is a very detailed paper. The inferences therein are such that there is likely to be no immediate action and therefore I agree that it should possibly be put over to the next session.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, not that I would want to get into the chair on recommendation to Council No. 6, but I understand that the administration is in the process of developing an ordinance to be placed before us at the next session of Council, and are looking for some guidance under this recommendation to Council No. 6 in the meantime which might put it in a form which could be more expeditiously handled.

THE COMMISSIONER: I would like recommendation to Council No. 6 dealt with at this session, and we must have third reading of bills, and you must make a decision on whether you are going to continue. This is really all I am asking you for, but someone has to make a motion to this effect, or carry on tomorrow morning.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I will make a motion to the effect that we adjourn now and reconvene at 7.30.

THE COMMISSIONER: May I ask for the unanimous consent of Council to vary the rules?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: The motion before the House is under the umbrella of a master motion presented by Dr. Barber about 4 or 5 days ago.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: No. 23.

THE COMMISSIONER: Was No. 23 voted on and carried?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right, the motion before the Assembly then, is that we recess and reconvene at 7.30 to complete the business.

Moved by Air Marshal Campbell, seconded by Mr. Pryde. Is there any discussion?

MR. GIBSON: We have a motion in front of the House, but if I can speak to the motion, I would much prefer to carry on and finish while everybody is here.

THE COMMISSIONER: Any further discussion?

MR. SEARLE: Well, I support Mr. Gibson's position, but I think if we all exercise a little self-restraint on the papers that are coming forth, all that is necessary in giving third reading and finishing can be done in half an hour. Certainly I won't be here tonight in any case, regardless of what we do. I can't be.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I am afraid I am not as optimistic as Mr. Gibson and I am quite certain it is going to take us considerably longer than half an hour. I think we will be doing a very serious injustice to the communities in the Northwest Territories if we don't spend more than half an hour on this one paper, recommendation to Council No. 6, and therefore I am in favour of this motion that we come back after supper and then we are free to carry on as long as necessary.

THE COMMISSIONER: Does anyone further wish to speak?

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Question.

THE COMMISSIONER: The motion is that we recess now and reconvene at 7.30 and carry on until we conclude the business of the 37th session of the Council of the Northwest Territories.

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against?

---Carried

Council will recess until 7.30 this evening, and Mr. Hancock, would you stand by to help us deal with recommendation to Council No. 6?

---Dinner adjournment

7.30 p.m.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. There being a quorum of Council, we will continue. Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of recommendation to Council No. 6, with Air Marshal Campbell in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Air Marshal Campbell?

Report of the Committee of the Whole to consider Recommendation to Council No. 6: Non-capital Expenditures in Settlements

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has been considering recommendation to Council No. 6, a paper dealing with non-capital expenditures in settlements. They are not in agreement with the recommendations as set out and request that (a) a policy be developed to provide grants to municipalities on the basis of need--a record of the discussion was made by the Deputy Commissioner--and (b) that such a policy when developed either be tabled at the next session of Council as a part of the new Ordinance or, alternatively, as a sessional paper.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Air Marshal Campbell. I might mention in this instance that we are breaking new ground in our approach to the development of local government. This was a part of the recommendations of the Carrothers Commission, which pointed out the need to give more emphasis to developing local governments in communities. There are many aspects of this, one of which would mean very drastic changes to the structure of the establishment as we see it. We recognize as an administration that in breaking new ground we have in effect three different bodies that we must keep in mind all at the same time. One, of course, is the community--and perhaps one of the most important; secondly, the legislative or Territorial Council; thirdly, the federal authorities and the Treasury Board. Attempting to work out any policy is not necessarily the easiest thing in the world, particularly because of the fact that there are no two communities in the Northwest Territories that are the same. This is the real crux of the matter.

Now, I am sure you will forgive me if I say that the difficulties faced by a small, struggling community with no industry other than the government or by a community that depends entirely upon a trapping and hunting livelihood, is under and in a completely different category than one that has as part of the economy several industries, whether they be mines or service industries or what, and, consequently, this is where you face this problem.

The development of a community is no different from the development of a business. A business cannot stand still: it has to keep going ahead, and these are the problems that we face in a community with 2,000 or 3,000 people. We are continually presented with greater force and in written form briefs, presentations and recommendations as to what is needed if that community is to grow, if that community is to keep its people satisfied, and in fact part of the community. You will remember in the larger areas, there is what is now known as an independent organization called the Organization of Municipalities in which the respective municipalities have the capacity to get together to discuss and present a unified point of view. This is missing in the smaller communities. In this instance we are breaking new ground, and it seems to me that before bringing this back to Council, what we are going to have to do is take a sampling of about 2 or 3 places in each region. The Deputy Commissioner is right when he points out that in trying to arrive at groupings, this is what we have attempted to do. Perhaps we have not done it as skillfully as we should have, but it has not been with the intention of harming anyone. It has merely been our attempt to put into the communities a certain amount of decision-making, and the problem of presenting them with decision-making is to present them with finances to carry out those decisions.

We appreciate your discussing this paper and although you didn't give us any new ideas you certainly, I am sure, forewarned the administration that we had better do our homework a little better, and I assure you we will do that and take your advice and homework will be done a little better.

Motion to resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of sessional paper No. 3.

Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that Council resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of sessional paper No. 3.

All in favour?

Contrary?

---Carried

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for consideration of sessional paper No. 3 with Mr. Trimble in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will now come to order. Mr. Trimble?

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Sessional Paper No. 5: Curriculum Development in the Public School System of the Northwest Territories

MR TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, your committee has met to consider sessional paper No. 5, and it has been decided that this paper will be put over until the next session of Council.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

May I ask, Mr. Trimble, in your report on this sessional paper--would you think it wise that we update this paper when we bring it back and ask an appropriate adviser to come before Council to discuss it?

MR. TRIMBLE: I think that would be most desirable, Mr. Commissioner.

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Excuse me, Mr. Commissioner. I think your suggestion is a good one. Along the same line--if I remember correctly--the original purpose behind this request was that it would provide a basis upon which we might develop something comparable to an industrial development bank to assist the Territories. May I suggest we add this requirement to the suggestion you have already made.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, I notice that my request that ARDA also be involved in this discussion of development and federal development funds was recognized in the preparation of this paper, and as I read it I think that there must still be some way in which ARDA can be involved, if not ADA. So I certainly would like to see a witness from both of these agencies here, and I wonder if we could add further to the Air Marshal's recommendation, to the effect that within this context we revive the Carrothers Commission recommendation of a development board in the Northwest Territories.

THE COMMISSIONER: These were part of your views when you moved the motion originally, were they?

MR. WILLIAMSON: This is what I had in mind.

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Commissioner, have you any requests at the present time from people wanting to go into business and wanting assistance? Are there any requests before you now?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

MR. GIBSON: If you passed this, would this have speeded up the business at all?

THE COMMISSIONER: No.

MR. GIBSON: Therefore, do you think that if we brought up a bill like this next year, we could be presented with some of these requests just to see how we could deal with them at the time? I mean, an imaginary thing and an actuality might give us a great deal of experience.

If any come, we might be able to give advice on them while we are handling the bill next year.

THE COMMISSIONER: This motion, as I recall it, grew out of an appearance before Council by the then senior Deputy Minister, Mr. John MacDonald, who hinted that there was going to be a program for small businesses and he envisioned--I think--several programs. Unfortunately, nothing has ever come of that, and the problem has been that the Department has not been able to get a program across. To try in our own way--we have no program or facility for this, so we attempted to encourage the Industrial Development Bank and the Canadian Bank of Commerce to take an interest in it. Really the essence of this paper is, as I recall it, that the mover of the motion first presented it saying that there are a number of programs that are available in Canada south of '60 that are not available north of '60, and he wanted to know why, and he listed these out. This is the answer, here. I have subsequently received some additional information on it, and this is what I suggested to Mr. Trimble, that if we have someone in a position to speak to this paper and update it, then I think we would be in a far better position.

ITEM 9: REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE

Returning to the Orders of the Day, No. 9, reports of committees. Bill No. 16, Mr. Parker.

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Bill 16: An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I am reporting on behalf of Mr. Fairbrother. On bill No. 16, an Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, which was studied in committee. The committee made two motions to change the bill as presented. Under section 2, the committee has removed subsection (3) and substituted the following:

> A person under the age of 21 years who is a spouse of a person who is of the age of 21 years or over from entering and remaining in a licensed premise and consuming liquor therein when accompanied by his or her spouse,

and under section 4, subsection (1) (a) is now to read:

> For a first offence to a fine not exceeding $300 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

With these changes, Mr. Commissioner, bill 16 is ready for third reading.

THE COMMISSIONER: The Legal Adviser advises me that also the Ordinance has had a change in section 22, that---

MR. SMITH (Legal Adviser): Yes. In one case, Mr. Commissioner, a person under the age of 21 might consume in a licensed premises--the general prohibition against sale of liquor to people under the age of 21 had to be varied so that now the spouse of a person over the age of 21, liquor may be sold without that person committing an offence.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, on a point of order, do I interpret this to mean that there is going to be a change in the Liquor Ordinance, a change which has not been made by this Legislature?

MR. SMITH (Legal Adviser): This is merely consequential of general policy which will permit a person under the age of 21 to drink in a licensed premises, so there would have been an inconsistency in the Ordinance if you were to allow section 22 to read as it is.

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, it is very unfortunate that this has happened, but I don't see how it can legally be done, and I don't think we should allow any such precedent to be set, that an amendment to the Ordinance will be made without that clause being approved by Council in committee. I don't think this can, under the Constitution, be done anyway, and therefore I suggest that we hold over the bill to the next session of Council. In other words, what you are

saying is, this will bring the Act into line with the amendment.

MR. SMITH (Legal Adviser): Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Smith points out that there is a problem here, which will be an inconsistency if we don't amend the Ordinance. The only thing we can do is to call the committee back into session and explain this in committee and deal with it there.

Council will resolve into committee of the whole for continued consideration of bill No. 16 with Mr. Parker in the chair.

---Council resolved into committee of the whole.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Chairman, I don't think this committee should adjourn without a word of commendation for the vigilance of the Member from Mackenzie Delta.

---Agreed

THE COMMISSIONER: Council will come to order. Deputy Commissioner Parker?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, in addition to the report already given, an amendment has been approved as inserted in the members' books, and it simply is clause 1 of the amendment to the Liquor Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Further reports of committees?

Report of the Committee of the Whole to Consider Sessional Paper No. 5: Curriculum Development in the Public School System of the Northwest Territories

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to report that your committee has met to consider sessional paper No. 5, Curriculum Development in the Public School System of the Northwest Territories, and has accepted this paper as read. A motion was presented during the discussion of this paper by the Member for Western Arctic. The motion was:

> That the Education Department develop a program for schools in the N.W.T. whereby the primary education at least for the first two grades, be carried out wherever possible in the indigenous language of the pupils and that local teachers assistants be trained and employed for this purpose, and further, that a progress report be placed before this Council as soon as possible.

This motion, Mr. Commissioner, after considerable debate, was defeated.

The second motion was presented by the Member for Eastern Arctic, and the motion was:

> That the Commissioner call upon the education authorities to carry out the planned program of providing correspondence courses for the Northwest Territories residents who need them.

This motion was carried.

A third motion was presented by the Member for Mackenzie North, a motion displacing a previous motion by the Member for Central Arctic. The motion was:

> That more details of the present curriculum program be presented at a later date.

This motion was carried.

The Member for Central Arctic made several observations concerning the paper, a few of which I will mention. He expressed disappointment with the sessional paper and advised that he had expected a more detailed report illustrating background curriculum developments subject by subject. He also encouraged the early introduction of a northern-oriented basic reader in the first two grades.

The Member for Central Arctic requested details on the personnel, origins and experience, present work and location and type of training of the planned curriculum section of the Northwest Territories Education Department, and he felt there was a need to move positively and more quickly than suggested in the paper, and requested specific details on increased local cultural content in lower grade curricula.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Mr. Trimble.

That completes item No. 9, and brings us to item 10, third reading of bills.

ITEM 10: THIRD READING OF BILLS

I refer you to the members manual, item 10, for a presentation of all bills.

Third reading of Bills: Bill No. 1, an Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance, Air Marshal Campbell.

Third Reading of Bill 1: An Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I move that bill No. 1, an Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance, be read for the third time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Air Marshal Campbell, seconded by Deputy Commissioner Parker, that bill No. 1 be read for the third time.

Any discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 2, an Ordinance to Amend the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance, Air Marshal Campbell.

Third Reading of Bill 2: An Ordinance to Amend the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I move that bill No. 2, an Ordinance to Amend the Northwest Territories Housing Ordinance, be read for the third time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Air Marshal Campbell, seconded by Mr. Trimble that bill No. 2 be read for the third time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against?

---Carried

Bill No. 3, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Third Reading of Bill 3: An Ordinance to Amend the Jury Ordinance

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 3, an Ordinance to Amend the Jury Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Dr. Barber, that bill No. 3 be read for the third time. Discussion? Question?

All those in favour?

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 4, Mr. Trimble.

Third Reading of Bill 4: An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to Enter Into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 4, an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to Enter into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Mr. Williamson that bill No. 4 be read for the third time. Discussion? Question?

All those in favour?

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 5, Mr. Trimble.

Third Reading of Bill 5: An Ordinance to Amend the Child Welfare Ordinance

MR. TRIMBLE: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 5, an Ordinance to Amend the Child Welfare Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Trimble, seconded by Mr. Williamson that bill No. 5 be read for the third time. Discussion? Question?

All in favour?

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 7, Dr. Barber.

Third Reading of Bill 7: An Ordinance to Amend the Housing Development Ordinance

DR. BARBER: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 7, an Ordinance to Amend the Housing Development Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Dr. Barber, seconded by Mr. Pryde that bill No. 7 be read for the third time. Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 8, Mr. Gibson.

Third Reading of Bill 8: An Ordinance to Amend the Evidence Ordinance

MR. GIBSON: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 8, an Ordinance to Amend the Evidence Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Dr. Barber, that bill No. 8 be read for the third time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour?

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 9, Air Marshal Campbell.

Third Reading of Bill 9: An Ordinance to Amend the Intestate Succession Ordinance

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I move that bill No. 9, an Ordinance to Amend the Intestate Succession Ordinance, be read for the third time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Air Marshal Campbell, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that bill No. 9 be read for the third time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour?

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 10, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Third Reading of Bill 10: An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st Day of March, 1969

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 10, an Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditure for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st Day of March, 1969.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that bill No. 10 be read for the third time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 11, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Third Reading of Bill 11: An Ordinance to Amend the Travel and Outdoor Recreation Ordinance

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 11, an Ordinance to Amend the Travel and Outdoor Recreation Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Mr. Trimble that bill No. 11 be read for the third time. Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 12, Mr. Pryde.

Third Reading of Bill 12: An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 12, an Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Trimble, that bill No. 12 be read for the third time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 13, Air Marshal Campbell.

Third Reading of Bill 13: An Ordinance to Modify the Rule Against Perpetuities

AIR MARSHAL CAMPBELL: Mr. Commissioner, I move that bill No. 13, an Ordinance to Modify the Rule Against Perpetuities, be read for the third time.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Air Marshal Campbell, seconded by Dr. Barber, that bill No. 13 be read for the third time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 14, Mr. Pryde.

Third Reading of Bill 14: An Ordinance to Amend the Interpretation Ordinance

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 14, an Ordinance to Amend the Interpretation Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Mr. Trimble, that bill 14 be read for the third time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 15, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Third Reading of Bill 15: An Ordinance to Repeal the Chimneys Ordinance

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 15, an Ordinance to Repeal the Chimneys Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Mr. Trimble, that bill No. 15 be read for the third time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 16, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Third Reading of Bill 16: An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 16, an Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Air Marshal Campbell that bill 16 No. 16 be read for the third time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 17, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Third Reading of Bill 17: An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 17, an Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Air Marshal Campbell, that bill No. 17 be read for the third time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 18, Mr. Williamson.

Third Reading of Bill 18: An Ordinance to Amend the Vehicles Ordinance

MR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 18, an Ordinance to Amend the Vehicles Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Pryde that bill No. 18 be read for the third time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 19, Mr. Pryde.

Third Reading of Bill 19: An Ordinance to Amend the Companies Ordinance

MR. PRYDE: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 19, an Ordinance to Amend the Companies Ordinance.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Mr. Pryde, seconded by Deputy Commissioner Parker, that bill No. 19 be read for the third time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

Bill No. 20, Deputy Commissioner Parker.

Third Reading of Bill 20: An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Make Loans to Persons in the Northwest Territories During the Fiscal Year 1968-69

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of bill No. 20, an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Make Loans to Persons in the Northwest Territories During the Fiscal Year 1968-69.

THE COMMISSIONER: Moved by Deputy Commissioner Parker, seconded by Mr. Williamson, that bill No. 20 be read for the third time.

Discussion? Question?

All those in favour signify in the usual manner.

Against, if any?

---Carried

ITEM 11: ASSENT TO BILLS

THE COMMISSIONER: Item No. 11. As Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, I assent to:

Bill 1, Bill 2, Bill 3, Bill 4, Bill 5,
Bill 6, Bill 7, Bill 8, Bill 9, Bill 10,
Bill 11, Bill 12, Bill 13, Bill 14,
Bill 15, Bill 16, Bill 17, Bill 18,
Bill 19 and Bill 20.

ITEM 12: TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

We have item No 12, time and place of next sesstion. We have placed before you the Town of Yellowknife for the next session and recommend to you the 13th of January, 1969. Any discussion?

Agreed?

---Agreed

COMMISSIONER'S PROROGATION ADDRESS

Members of Council, this has been a very busy session inasmuch as we have handled 65 motions, 19 bills, 6 recommendations to Council and 5 sessional papers as well as numerous written questions and oral questions filed by members of Council.

I want to remind you that it was during the first week of November of last year that Council was finally constituted with the naming of the appointed members. Consequently, since that time some 34 weeks ago, this Council has held 3 sessions and has passed 180 motions, 37 bills, 16 recommendations to Council, 24 sessional papers and one reference for advice, as well as handling the main estimates, spending authorities, for 1968-69, and 2 supplementary estimates.

I think this indicates to you how busy you have been over these past 34 weeks, and it indicates to us the amount of work that we will be called upon and have been called upon and will continue to be called upon to carry out in attempting to deal with the matters that Council has raised and the directions that have been given to the administration.

With the next session of Council, the 38th session, scheduled for January 13th, 1969, you might think that this would be the time for us to take a breather and perhaps coast through the summer until we get our second breath ready for the larger task ahead, that of the increased responsibilities that will come our way as a result of the recent announcement of the Minister. However, I want to assure you that there will be no time for coasting. Those of us who have not caught our second breath by now have missed it, because the number of problems that you have brought to the administration requiring immediate attention are such that it will require the complete support of the entire administration if these are to be carried out.

Foremost, of course, is the final planning necessary for the transfer of responsibilities for the takeover of the Mackenzie District, as it has been known, and as of April the 1st, 1969, this will come under the complete realm of responsibility of the Government of the Northwest Territories. This will mean that a tremendous amount of work will have to be laid before Council as well as the planning that is so necessary in bringing this material before you for your consideration.

I would imagine that we will be placing before you a budget somewhere in excess of $40 million. It could conceivably be higher than $50 million. This gives you some idea of the tremendous amount of work that we will be having to turn our attention to over the next 6 months. At the same time, planning will have to start on the approach of the transfer which will begin on April the 1st, 1969, to be completed by the 31st of March, 1970, for the Central and Eastern Arctic. This, of course, means the working out of

all of the details that will be so necessary if this is to go according to plan and if this is to be done without any interruption of service to the people of that area.

It is sometimes good to review briefly some of the accomplishments of the past, if for no other reason than to establish the landmarks and lighthouses in order that we can properly chart our course for the future. It was March the 2nd of last year that Deputy Commissioner Parker assumed office as the Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and I, in turn, the office of Commissioner. This was the first time in history, since the decision was made back in 1905 to establish the office of Commissioner of the Northwest Territories as we know it today, that there were appointed to this office 2 people who were not trained in the federal civil service system. We have attempted not only to bring to the territorial administration a different look at problems that are facing the people of this area, but, at the same time, to learn and understand the workings of the federal civil service. I must admit that we did not have that much time to do much learning because we immediately had to plunge into the planning for the move to Yellowknife as well as for the Centennial celebrations that were already underway.

Since our arrival in Yellowknife on September the 18th, we have faced all sorts of difficulties with reference to the housing of our staff and the housing of our working quarters. At one time, you will recall, we were working in 2 or 3 houses scattered around town. We used the curling rink over here as a temporary office and part of St. Pat's School. It was not until December that we moved into our present headquarters next door to this building and it was not until a month ago that we were able to complete the renovation of the Keewatin Building that up to that time had been a bowling alley, for the use of the staff.

Many of our staff were required to live in the hotel and in the motel down the street up until January, and I bring this at this time to your attention, to point out to you the difficulties under which many of the staff and many of the public servants of the Government of the Northwest Territories have been working; and I believe this is an indication of the loyalty, and an indication of the approach and the sincerity by which these people who have joined us these last two years, the staff of the Government of the Northwest Territories, have worked. I want you to know how much I appreciate this, and I am sure that you too appreciate the work that the staff have been turning in for you.

---Applause

But despite all of this, we have been able to do on schedule as we planned all of the jobs that you have asked of us, particularly with reference to the carrying out of the transfer from federal to territorial which I think is the paramount issue that we must keep before us at all times. The transfer

from Ottawa to Yellowknife does at no time mean that the Government of the Northwest Territories would go into isolation or that there would be an ice or water curtain going up between us and southern or eastern Canada. To the contrary, we believe that if we are to accept our full responsibilities as truly the Government of the Northwest Territories, we will never --and I will assure you I will never--rest until this job has been completed and we can truly say that we have a territorial administration that serves all sections of the Northwest Territories, whether they be north, south, east or west, or on whatever side of the tree line they may happen to be.

There are some uncertainties that we have faced from time to time, but I will say this, that although we have had good relationships with the former Minister, I look forward to a good relationship with our new Minister. This is something that we might at this time note, that in the last 6 months, there have been replacements of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and the Director of the Northern Administration Branch. These are the 3 key people who have been more closely associated with this move from a federal point of view than anyone, and each of them has gone on to other positions, in all cases promotions, and we are now dealing with new people. This means, of course, that we have to spend more time in preparing our cases and our presentations in greater detail because there is not the same rapport that we may have developed with others who have gone before, because they have been a part of this transfer and a part of the development of the North for many years; but despite this fact, I think this is something that we will very quickly overcome, and I look forward to continued and great improvements in the working relationships with the people whom I have mentioned.

You have assigned to us many tasks, many of which come to mind, that will require a tremendous amount of work. The first is the tourist development program. While we have all of the details worked out for the first 2 years, it becomes a question of putting together the resources, the finances, to bring this program to fulfilment. It seems to me that this is something that we will have to go all out on if we are to be hopeful of achieving our objective. The Centennial planning will get underway immediately upon the conclusion of Council, and I hope to be able to place before you in January a full paper outlining many of the suggestions that members of Council have submitted during this sesstion and other sessions, as well as a number of others that have been developed by our centennial office. Our centennial office will be enlarged to plan properly and to see that the celebrations are a credit to the Northwest Territories and cover all sections of our responsibilities.

You have asked that a committee be set up to work on the constitutional changes with reference to the Carrothers Report. This is something that will take some thinking, to work out the names of the members of the committee, and I hope to be able to announce these within a month. Then there is the study of the paper and the putting together of our recommendations for consideration of Council or for forwarding on to

the Minister. There are a number of studies that we will be looking forward to: One, of course, is the liquor study, which is one of the most far-reaching, foresighted studies that this Council has ever undertaken; there is a study on musk-ox; we are to look into the problems of the introduction of the new orthography; we are to prepare information papers on birth control; on the direction of Council to turn over as many responsibilities of a local nature as we can that are now being done by the Department, i.e., the territorial public service, that can be properly handled by the local unit, whether it be an entrepreneur or a co-op. So you can see that we have a full 6 months ahead of us. The staff and I approach this 6 months with great enthusiasm, with great expectations, and with a determination to give it all we have got, and in carrying out the objectives of the Council, to put in that extra effort that is necessary to see that these things are done.

Presentation to Sergeants at Arms

I want now to pay my respects to those who have assisted us during this Council, in particular to the Seargeants at Arms who have assisted us, Constable Boggs and Constable Ford. Constable Boggs, we are instituting a novelty here for members of the Council, and I am sure that they would forgive me if I make an exception and ask you to come forward and be presented with this little wall plaque bearing the crest of the Northwest Territories.

Presentation to Pages

To our two pages--the rest of them have gone home, it is past their bedtime--but for those of you who have stuck it out, I want to give one of these to you as well.

---Applause

Now, in turn, I would ask the pages if you would give these to the members of the Council.

Expressions of Appreciation

I also want to pay special thanks to the members of the news media who have attended the session, and thank you very much for your articles. Some of them got us into hot water: others were such that the people of the Territories, I think, as well as we, are able to say that it is better to have a free press here, a press that is reporting things as they see them any day, than to attempt to close the door on the press, and I will say this: never has this Council in session ever been a closed session, and the day will never come that it will be.

I want also to thank the advisers and members of the staff who have given up their July 1st weekend to work with us, and all the rest who were here during the session and have served us well. Council members appreciate it, and we thank you very much for all your assistance.

Of the new business that I will have to turn my attention to over the next few months, one is the establishment of an historic sites board, and in this instance I would appreciate it if members of Council would send in any nominations they might have for consideration for appointment to this board. I hope to be able to work out between now and the next session something which we can place before you, some encouragement for the establishment of a Northwest Territories Museum. As I mentioned in my Opening Address, there are several areas that I want to visit. I am leaving on Friday morning for a tour of the Western Arctic to be followed in December by a tour of the easternmost section of the Arctic covering such areas as the Belchers, Port Burwell, Broughton Island, Padloping, Pangnirtung and some of those areas.

Finally, and probably most important of all, is the work that must be done on the negotiations for the next fiscal agreement. We laid before you an information paper and tabled a document today which gives you some idea of our thinking with reference to the Federal-Territorial Fiscal Agreement. There is a remote possibility that we may have to ask Council to come together for a one-day or two-day session to discuss this. If not, we will certainly have a full report put together and placed before you at the session on January the 13th.

It has been a pleasure on my own part to work with you again. I always look forward to seeing members of the Council come into town to discuss problems of their areas, and I want to thank you for your patience and perseverance during this session of Council. I think that it is true again that we have done a great deal of business, we have done it in true statesmanlike fashion, and I thank you all for the contributions that you have made.

I now officially prorogue the 37th session of the Council of the Northwest Territories.

---Prorogation