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THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

FIRST SESSION

Yellowknife, December 10-13, 1951

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

DEBATES

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OPENING CEREMONY

Monday, December 10, 1951.

2.15 p.m.

Mr. J.G. Wheeler: General Young, Ladies and Gentlemen:
As Chairman of the Local Trustee Board and on behalf of the residents of Yellowknife and all the people of the Northwest Territories, I extend a very hearty welcome to the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and his Council. This is an historic occasion. Not only is it the first meeting of the Council of the Northwest Territories to be held in the Territories but it is the first meeting in which members of the Council, elected by the people of the Territories, are participating.

I would like to give a brief history of the members of the Council. General Young began his job of developing the Territories long before most of us came here. It was in 1924 and 1925 that he built the first signal station at Aklavik and in doing so gave evidence of that independence of mind which we value so highly in the Territories. His instructions were to build the station at Herschel Island, but on looking over the scene he determined that Aklavik was the logical place and built it accordingly. His demonstrated ability to make sound decisions and accept responsibility resulted in rapid promotion in the Army. He had a distinguished career as a soldier; and later became Vice-President of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. From that post he was called to be Deputy Minister of the Department of Resources and Development and Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. I am sure that the next few years will show that the choice of a Commissioner was a particularly fortunate one for the people of the Northwest Territories.

Our old friend Col. Cunningham needs no introduction as he is known to most of us. He came to Yellowknife in 1946 and was Stipendiary Magistrate and Chairman of the Local Trustee Board. He was called to Ottawa two years later, and the Department has found his knowledge and experience in northern matters most useful in formulating policy.

I shall introduce the other members of the Council in alphabetical order. Commander Audette is a member of the Maritime Commission and is visiting Yellowknife for the fourth or fifth time. I don't want to make any comparison, but for years he has had the reputation of being the handsomest member of the Council. However, on looking over some of the members now elected and appointed, I think that he will have to go some to maintain that reputation.

Mr. Jim Brodie is from Fort Smith, and the overwhelming vote which he got in that settlement indicates the regard in which he is held there. He has been over 20 years in the North.

Mr. Frank Carmichael is from Aklavik. He is unique in all the British Commonwealth of Nations in that he is the first elected representative to be chosen from above the Arctic Circle. He has been over 30 years in the North.

Air Commodore Godwin was well known to me in England in the Air Force days of the last war. He has also been to Yellowknife before. Some of the boys in the Air Force thought he was a pretty tough apple, but I can assure you that he is a first class type.

Mr. Merv. Hardie needs no introduction to this audience. We had an election a few months ago, and he was chosen to be the Northwest Territories Council member by a large majority. Mr. Hardie and I have worked together on the Local Trustee Board, and I can assure you that he will do his utmost in the interests of the people in this constituency.

Major MacKay is Director of the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. We have many Indian people in the Territories, and the years of experience that Mr. MacKay has had in dealing with Indian problems will be of particular value to the other members of the Council.

Commissioner Nicholson is the head of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The affairs of the Mounted Police and the Northwest Territories are practically inseparable. Represented on this Council are distinguished members of the Canadian Navy, Army and Air Force, but the R.C.M.P. take second place to none. It is a privilege to welcome their chief officer.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is the Council of the Northwest Territories. This brief introduction must necessarily be impersonal and cannot do them justice. They are all men of ability, drawn from all parts of Canada, with varied backgrounds of knowledge, experience and training. The people of the Territories can feel confident that they will contribute much towards the solution of the problems facing the North today.

General Young: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Simmons, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is indeed a very happy event for me on this my first visit to Yellowknife to meet you all. I will not concede that it is my first visit to this area. As Mr. Wheeler indicated to you, during the 20's I spent some time in the North, and actually in August, 1929, while working with the Air Force, I had a forced landing in Yellowknife Bay. Coming in yesterday I tried to locate the place but everything looked a bit different now to what it did in 1929, and after all that's some 13 or 14 years ago. I appreciate very much the honour and privilege of being associated with the activities of the North country.

It may be interesting to you to know just how I first was sent into the Arctic. I went into the Army in 1924, and I was sent to Camp Borden where I was told by the Colonel that I would undergo a year's training to make an officer and a gentleman out of me. Well, after being ten days in Camp Borden, one of two things happened, either they decided that they could make an officer and gentleman out of me in 10 days, which I doubt, or they came to the conclusion they could never make one out of me, and I was told to report back to Ottawa and found myself on the way to the Arctic.

Now, you are going to hear more from me later, and I know you are looking forward very much to hearing from your member, Mr. Aubrey Simmons. There is no point in me introducing him to you.

You all know him equally as well as I, but there is one thing perhaps I can tell you about that you do not know; I have been on this job now over a year, and Mr. Simmons has worked untiringly to get things done for the Northwest Territories. Undoubtedly the credit for this event that we are going to have take place today can go to Mr. Simmons, because he has played an active part in that; not only in that but in everything that relates to the Northwest Territories. He made a profound impression in the House of Commons at the opening of the last session when he seconded the speech from the Throne. His address was very well received, and was publicized in the local papers.

It's a great pleasure and an honour for me to introduce to you your own member, Mr. Aubrey Simmons.

Mr. J.A. Simmons: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Commissioner, Members of the Northwest Territories Council, Ladies and Gentlemen: I do not need to tell any Yellowknife audience, nor for that matter any audience in the Mackenzie District, how much this day means to me. Ever since I first visited the Territories in 1949 I have been convinced that they were ready for representative government. I have never lost an opportunity to press that view.

The recent constitutional change which brought about the election of some of the members to the Northwest Territories Council is indeed an extension of true Canadian democracy to its territorial areas. As the elected representative of the Yukon-Mackenzie River Constituency, of which the Northwest Territories forms such a large and important part, I wish to voice my appreciation of the action of the Government, through the personal interests of the Honourable Robert H. Winters, Minister of Resources and Development, in recognizing to such a degree the rights of the residents of the Northwest Territories to assume a responsible part in their own government. The Federal Government has been watching developments with the greatest interest and has endeavoured to keep the machinery of government in step with the requirements of the Territories. When we look back over the comparatively short period in which organized industrial development has been in operation in the Territories, the form of government accorded is a remarkable tribute to its people.

When Mr. Winters became Minister of Resources and Development in February, 1950, he decided, as all wise men do, to see things for himself. As soon as he could he visited Yellowknife, Fort Smith, Hay River, Coppermine, Norman Wells, and many other points in the Territories. He talked to men and women of all occupations and he formed his own opinion of the future of the Territories and the capacity of the people to run their own affairs. As a result of what he saw, he apparently reached the conclusion that the time had come to give to the people of the Territories some representation on the Northwest Territories Council. At the next regular Session of Parliament in 1951 he introduced an amendment to the Northwest Territories Act, now well known to all of you, which provides for the election of three members to a Council consisting of a total of eight members. The people of the Territories can indeed consider themselves fortunate to have such an enthusiastic champion as the present Minister. He has held the portfolio of Resources and Development less than two years yet he has already visited the Territories twice. In his speeches in many different parts of Canada he has sung the praises and extolled the bright prospects of the Canadian North. In an address in Quebec City about two months ago

he said, and I quote:

"I believe that the potentialities north of the 60th parallel, from Hudson's Bay westward to the Alaskan Boundary, are great enough to support the most significant development of our nations's growth since the completion of the transcontinental railroad."

In moving the second reading of the amendment to the Northwest Territories Act Mr. Winters said that a fully elected Council, together with an administration located in the Territories, seemed to him the logical objective at which to aim, but that it would not be wise to achieve it all in one step. He pointed out that at the present time revenues received from the Territories cover only a small proportion of the governmental expenditures necessary in the Territories, and indicated that the Territories should reach a more self-supporting position before they could expect a fully elected Council.

Now, I have a letter from Mr. Winters. The Minister planned to be present himself at the opening of the first session north of the 60th parallel, but unfortunately circumstances arose which necessitated him remaining in Ottawa. He asked me to personally convey his regrets and to bring to your attention this message which I shall read:-

"I am delighted that you are able to be present at the first meeting in Yellowknife of the Northwest Territories Council. Your own election as federal representative of the people of the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories was a step toward the fulfilment of democratic government in the North. It is therefore fitting that you should bring greetings to the people of the Northwest Territories at a time when they are in a position to enjoy more of the fruits of representative government as well as to share in the responsibilities that go with it. In my opinion, this can be regarded as one of the most significant of all days in the history of the Northwest Territories, and I am pleased to have had the privilege of participating in the developments leading up to this event. I may say that my colleagues in the government share my optimism about Canada's North country and they join with me in asking you to extend to the people you represent every good wish for the future."

Now, Mr. Chairman, I must say that when I look at how the Territories have prospered in the past few years and the still more brilliant prospects that lie ahead, I cannot feel that it will be long before they have filled all the requirements for a fully elected council. The growth in the past decade has been phenomenal. In 1939 the total mineral production of the Territories, excluding radium and uranium, was only slightly over \$2,000,000. In 1948 it was just over \$3,500,000 and by 1950 it had reached \$7,640,000. Prior to 1945, there was no commercial fishing industry at all in the Territories, but today that industry in Slave Lake alone is producing a marketed value of over \$2,300,000 worth of fish each year.

Just look at the prospects that are now in the cards. First of all, I understand that the operating mines here in Yellowknife contemplate a substantial increase in production over the next few years, and if there should be any improvement in the labour supply and in the relationship between the price of gold and its cost of production several additional mines are likely to go into production: and some of these, I understand, are potentially very rich.

Then there are most interesting base metal prospects, prominent among them being Pine Point, as you all know. We may not know definitely for probably one or two years yet whether this project will develop into a mine, but there is no doubt that the outlook is very promising. If it does go ahead it will be a large-scale undertaking, particularly if it is decided to build a smelter and a railroad within the Territories, and this will bring a substantial increase in population. There are other interesting developments taking place both to the north and to the south of the east arm, and there are nickel explorations well under way in the Keewatin District, at Rankin Inlet and Ferguson Lake. In addition to these, there are numerous other prospects in the field of gold, pitchblende, and base metals, and the region is so richly mineralized that we can expect developments to occur almost anywhere between Hudson's Bay and the edge of the Shield.

Then, of course, there is oil. As you know, there has been drilling this summer near Fort Providence and we are hoping that it will continue next year. There has been a considerable amount of exploration close to the Alberta border, west of Hay River. The potential oil-bearing area, however, covers a far larger region than that. I believe it is true to say that oil might be found in the valley of the Mackenzie and many of its tributaries at almost any point from the 60th parallel to the Arctic Ocean. I think it is interesting to note ladies and gentlemen, that to date over six million acres have been staked in the Northwest Territories for petroleum and natural gas oil permits.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as I have said, if these hopes bear fruit it will not be long before the Territories will have reached the point where they deserve an increase in their elected representation on the Council. Right now it is my view that they already merit full federal representation in the House of Commons, a member to themselves rather than having to share a member with the Yukon as the case is now. It was indeed an important step forward when in 1947 the Federal Government Riding of the Yukon was extended to include the Mackenzie District up to the 109th meridian. However, I think there is no doubt that the time has now come when the riding should be divided. The Yukon should have a member of its own as also should the Territories, and the Northwest Territories Constituency should be extended to include the whole of the mainland portion.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I wish to do two things. First, I want to welcome the elected members of the Council. Each one of them has an enviable record of public service and close contact with the life and development of the Territories in his own region. They will be of the greatest assistance to the appointed members of the Council in devising wise policies for the development of the Territories. Secondly, I want to remind the audience that while today we are principally celebrating the achievement of a degree of representation in the Northwest Territories Council, we must not forget the loyal and conscientious work and solid achievements of the Northwest Territories Council as it has existed up to today. It has been composed of men of the highest calibre, who have served the Territories wisely and well, and who have done a very great deal to promote the most favourable climate for the development of this rich land by private enterprise.

We have been particularly fortunate in the men who during the past 20 years have served as Commissioner. First, there was Dr. Charles Camsell, a learned, wise and kindly man, who knew the country and its people well, having resided in the Territories for many years. He was followed by Dr. H.L. Keenleyside, a sincere and fearless fighter for what he believed to be right. He in turn was followed by Major-General Hugh A. Young, the present incumbent, renowned both as a soldier and as an administrator. As a soldier he is known for his courage and military skill, and as an administrator for his rare

balance of realism and an imaginative approach to the problems at hand. We in the Northwest Territories are following along the same road as that taken towards self-government by our sister province of the west and the Yukon Territory. Let us strive to emulate them in all our endeavours. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon Territory; five contacts which we have on our borders with this galaxy of freedom and democracy. Let us hope and pray that the Northwest Territories as at present constituted may be the rough stone from which we may carve the keystone of self-government in the Northwestern Canada of the days to come.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity of adding to yours my own words of welcome and of good wishes to the Council of the Northwest Territories on this great occasion.

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

FIRST SESSION

Yellowknife, December 10-13, 1951

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

FIRST SESSION

YELLOWKNIFE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1951.

3 o'clock p.m.

This being the day on which the Council of the Northwest Territories is convoked by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories for the despatch of business and the Members of the Council being assembled:-

PRAYERS.

The Commissioner addressed the Council outlining the legislation which he proposed to place before Council at the Session and the matters which he proposed to refer to Council for advice.

The Commissioner communicated to the Council congratulatory telegrams which he had received from Right Honourable L.S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister, and from Honourable Robert H. Winters, Minister of Resources and Development.

Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. MacKay, moved the adoption of the rules of the Council of the Northwest Territories as drafted and circulated to members. After debate thereon, the question being put on the motion, it was agreed to. The rules as adopted are set forth in Sessional Paper No.1.

Mr. Nicholson presented Bill No.1, an Ordinance to amend the Dog Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Brodie presented Bill No.2, an Ordinance to amend the Business Licence Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Hardie presented Bill No.3, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Audette presented Bill No.4, an Ordinance to amend the Local Administrative District Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Carmichael presented Bill No.5, an Ordinance to amend the Fur Export Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. MacKay presented Bill No.6, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Audette presented Bill No.7, an Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Godwin presented Bill No.8, an Ordinance respecting Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels, which was read the first time.

Mr. Cunningham presented Bill No.9, an Ordinance to provide for Territorial Expenditures for the balance of the present fiscal year, 1951-52, which was read the first time.

Mr. Hardie presented Bill No.10, an Ordinance to provide Old Age Assistance and Allowances for Blind Persons, which was read the first time.

Mr. Godwin presented Bill No.11, an Ordinance respecting the imposition and collection of tax on Motor Vehicle Fuel, which was read the first time.

Mr. Nicholson presented Bill No.12, an Ordinance respecting Poll Tax, which was read the first time.

Mr. Cunningham presented Bill No.13, an Ordinance to provide for Territorial Expenditures in the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1952, which was read the first time.

Mr. Audette presented Bill No.14, an Ordinance to amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, which was read the first time.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No.1, as to whether the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems, dated October 22, 1951, should be implemented. Council went into Committee of the Whole on the said Reference, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

Mr. Godwin presented the interim report of the Committee, which is as follows:

1. That with the exception of recommendations Nos. 21, 29 and 30, the Committee is in general agreement with the recommendations;
2. That the Committee is in agreement with recommendation No. 21 except that the expenses of the appointed members should be paid by the Territorial rather than the federal government;
3. That recommendations 29 and 30, which are to be presented as Bills, be discussed later.

Council accepted the Committee's interim report.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No.2, as to whether the report of the Departmental Committee on a pension plan for employees of the Northwest Territories liquor stores, dated October 25, 1951, should be implemented.

Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Brodie, moved that the proposed pension plan be approved. After debate thereon, the question being put on the motion, it was agreed to. The report of the Departmental Committee, dated October 25, 1951, is set forth in Sessional Paper No.2.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No.3, as to whether a grant should be made from Territorial appropriations to the Children's Aid Society of Yellowknife. Mr. Hardie moved, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that this Reference be considered by Council in Committee of the Whole. After debate thereon, the question being put, it was agreed to.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No.4, as to whether the changes relating to the sale of liquor, introduced by the appointed Council of the Northwest Territories on February 15, 1951, and May 29, 1951, for a trial period of six months, should be continued or modified. Mr. Nicholson moved, seconded by Mr. Hardie, that these changes be continued. After debate thereon, the question being put, it was agreed to.

The Commissioner asked the advice of Council on Reference No. 5, as to the desirability of permitting the sale of intoxicants to Indians for consumption in authorized public places. Mr. Audette moved, seconded by Mr. MacKay, that this Reference be further considered at the next Session of Council. After debate thereon, the question being put on the motion, it was agreed to.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No.6 A, as to the desirability of repealing the sections of the Northwest Territories Act containing provisions with regard to intoxicating liquors and absorbing the desirable parts of these provisions into the Territorial Liquor Ordinance; on Reference No.6 B, as to whether Parliament should be asked to amend the Northwest Territories Act to provide for women serving as jurors in criminal cases; on Reference No.6 C, as to whether Parliament should be asked to amend the Northwest Territories Act to provide for the abolition of the Stipendiary Magistrate Court, the reconstitution of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories and the appointment of a Police Magistrate; and on reference No. 6 D, as to whether Parliament should be asked to amend the Northwest Territories Act to give to the Governor in Council power to dissolve the Council of the Northwest Territories at any time during the third year of office, in order that the ensuing election may be held at a convenient date. Council went into Committee of the Whole on the said Reference, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

Mr. Godwin presented the report of the Committee, which is as follows:

1. As to Reference No.6 A, that it is desirable to so amend the Northwest Territories Act;
2. As to Reference No. 6 B, that jury service by women in criminal cases is not now desirable, but that the question should be considered again at some future date;
3. As to Reference No. 6 C, that it is desirable that the Northwest Territories Act be so amended;
4. As to Reference No. 6 D, that it is desirable that the Northwest Territories Act be so amended.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

The Commissioner stated the business to be placed before Council on Tuesday, December 11, 1951.

Council adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1951.

10.30 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Hardie asked the following question: What was the method used in arriving at the percentages in the zoned areas in Yellowknife as regards local taxation? The Commissioner ruled that this question be answered by Return.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on Bill No.1, an Ordinance to amend the Dog Ordinance, Bill No.2, an Ordinance to amend the Business Licence Ordinance, Bill No.3, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, Bill No.4, an Ordinance to amend the Local Administrative District Ordinance, Bill No. 5, an Ordinance to amend the Fur Export Ordinance, and Bill No.6, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

Council adjourned at 1 o'clock p.m.

3 o'clock p.m.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole on Bill No.6, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, Bill No.7, an Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, Bill No.8, an Ordinance respecting Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels, Bill No.9, an Ordinance to provide for Territorial Expenditures for the balance of the present Fiscal Year, 1951-52, Bill No.10, an Ordinance to provide Old Age Assistance and Allowances for Blind Persons, and Bill No.11, an Ordinance respecting the Imposition and Collection of Tax on Motor Vehicle Fuel, Mr. Audette in the Chair.

Mr. Godwin presented the report of the Committee on Bills Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, which is as follows:

1. That Bills Nos. 1,2, and 3 are recommended without amendment
2. That Bill No. 4 is recommended with amendments;
3. That Bill No.5 is recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Mr. Audette presented the report of the Committee on Bills Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9, which is as follows:

1. That Bill No.6 is recommended with amendments;
2. That Bill No.7 is recommended without amendment;
3. That Bill No.8 is recommended with amendment;
4. That Bill No.9 is recommended with amendments.

Council accepted the Committee's Report.

Council adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1951.

10 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Godwin, moved that the following resolution be adopted by Council:

"That Council desires to express its appreciation for the work of the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems, and for the comprehensive and useful Report that the Committee has presented, without which much of the work of Council at this Session would have been rendered most difficult."

The question being put on the motion, it was agreed to.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on Bill No.11, an Ordinance respecting the Imposition and Collection of Tax on Motor Vehicle Fuel, Bill No.12, an Ordinance respecting Poll Tax, and Bill No. 14, an Ordinance to amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, Mr. Audette in the Chair.

Mr. Audette presented the report of the Committee on Bills Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 14, which is as follows:

1. That Bill No.10 is recommended without amendment;
2. That Bill No.11 is recommended with amendments;
3. That Bill No.12 is not recommended;
4. That Bill No.14 is recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, Bills Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 were read the second time.

Mr. Hardie presented Bill No.15, an Ordinance to amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Carmichael presented Bill No.16, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Hardie presented Bill No.17, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, which was read the first time.

On motion by Mr. MacKay, seconded by Mr. Hardie, Bills Nos. 15, 16, and 17 were read for the second time.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on Bill No.15, an Ordinance to amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, Bill No.16, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, and Bill No.17, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, Mr. MacKay in the Chair.

Mr. MacKay presented the report of the Committee on Bills Nos. 15, 16 and 17, which is as follows:

1. That Bill No.15 is not recommended;
2. That Bill No.16 is recommended without amendment;
3. That Bill No.17 is not recommended.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on Reference No.3, as to whether a grant should be made from Territorial Appropriations to the Children's Aid Society of Yellowknife, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No.7, as to whether the maximum poll tax imposed within a Local Administrative District should be increased to ten dollars; and on Reference No.8, as to whether a joint system of workmen's compensation for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, as proposed by the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems, should be adopted. Council went into Committee of the Whole on Reference Nos. 7 and 8, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

Mr. Godwin presented the report of the Committee on Reference Nos. 3, 7 and 8, which is as follows:

1. As to Reference No.3, that Children's Aid should be dealt with as a Territory-wide responsibility, in co-ordination with and shared with local authorities, and that draft legislation should be submitted at the next Session;
2. As to Reference No.7, that this is already provided for in the Local Administrative District Ordinance;
3. As to Reference No.8, that action should be deferred until the next Session of Council.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Council adjourned at 12.40 p.m.

3 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Godwin presented Bill No.18, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, which was read the first time.

On motion by Mr. Andette, seconded by Mr. Godwin, Bill No. 18, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, was read the second time.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on Bill No.18, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, and Bill No.13, an Ordinance to provide for Territorial Expenditures, during the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1952, Mr. Andette in the Chair.

Council adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1951.

10 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Carmichael moved that the sufficiency of school accommodation at Aklavik be investigated. Council agreed that the Administration should present a plan to provide adequate accommodation at the next Session of Council, and the question was not put on the motion.

Mr. Godwin presented the report of the Committee on Bill No.18, which is as follows:

That Bill No.18 is recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole on Bill No.13, an Ordinance to provide for Territorial Expenditures during the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1952, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on workmen's compensation, as to whether the present minimum limitation on insurance policies of \$25,000 and \$250,000 should remain until the next Session of Council, at which time the subject of workmen's compensation will be further considered. Council agreed that the present minimum limitation should be maintained.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council as to the time and place of the next Session. Council went into Committee of the Whole on the reference, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

Mr. Godwin presented the report of the Committee on Bill No.13, which is as follows:

That Bill No.13 is recommended with amendments.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. MacKay, Bill No.13 was read the second time.

On motion by Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Audette, Bill No.1, an Ordinance to amend the Dog Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.1 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.3.

On motion by Mr. Brodie, seconded by Mr. MacKay, Bill No.2, an Ordinance to amend the Business Licence Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.2 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.4.

On motion by Mr. Hardie, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No.3, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.3 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.5.

On motion by Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. MacKay, Bill No.4, an Ordinance to amend the Local Administrative District Ordinance, as

reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.4 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.6.

On motion by Mr. Carmichael, seconded by Mr. Hardie, Bill No.5, an Ordinance to amend the Fur Export Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.5 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.7.

Mr. MacKay, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, moved that Bill No.6 be amended by changing the description in Parts III and IV of Schedule G of the Bill. After debate thereon, the question being put on the motion, it was agreed to. On motion by Mr. MacKay, seconded by Mr. Audette, Bill No.6, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, as reported by the Committee and as further amended, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.6 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.8.

On motion by Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. Hardie, Bill No.7, an Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.7 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.9.

On motion by Mr. Godwin, seconded by Mr. MacKay, Bill No. 8, an Ordinance respecting Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.8 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.10.

On motion by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, Bill No.9, an Ordinance to provide for Territorial Expenditures for the balance of the Fiscal Year 1951-52, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.9 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.11.

On motion by Mr. Hardie, seconded by Mr. MacKay, Bill No.10, an Ordinance to provide Old Age Assistance and Allowances to Blind Persons, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 10 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.12.

Mr. Godwin, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, moved that Bill No.11 be amended by a change in the wording of Section 9 of the Bill. After debate thereon, the question being put on the motion, it was agreed to. On motion by Mr. Godwin, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, Bill No.11, an Ordinance respecting the Imposition and Collection of Tax on Motor Vehicle Fuel, as reported by the Committee, and as further amended, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.11 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.13.

On motion by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. MacKay, Bill No.13, an Ordinance to provide for Territorial Expenditures for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1952, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.13 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.14.

On motion by Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No.14, an Ordinance to amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 14 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.15.

On motion by Mr. Carmichael, seconded by Mr. Brodie, Bill No. 16, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.16 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.16.

On motion by Mr. Godwin, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No. 18, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicle Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was further amended by a change in the wording of section

2 (p), and read the third time and passed. Bill No.18 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.17.

On Reference No.1, as to whether the Report of the Inter-departmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems, dated October 22, 1951, should be implemented, Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Hardie, moved that with the exception of Recommendations Nos. 21 and 30, Council is in general agreement with the recommendations; that Council is in agreement with Recommendation No.21, except that the expenses of the appointed members should be paid by the Territorial rather than the federal government; and that Recommendation 30, for the imposition of a Poll Tax in the Territories outside Local Administrative Districts, be not implemented. The question being put on the motion, it was agreed to. The Report of the Interdepartmental Committee is set forth in Sessional Paper No.18.

Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. MacKay, moved that Robert Bouchard be appointed Secretary of the Council and that William Nason be appointed Legal Adviser of the Council. The question being put on the motion, it was agreed to.

The Commissioner announced the resignation from Council of Air Commodore Godwin. Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. MacKay, moved that the following Resolution be adopted by Council:

That Council wishes to express its regret on the occasion of A/C Godwin's resignation as a member of the Council of the Northwest Territories, and also its appreciation and gratitude for the most valuable services of A/C Godwin while sitting on the Council. Council offers to A/C Godwin its best wishes for his future success.

The question being put on the motion, it was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Godwin presented the report of the Committee on the time and place of the next Session, which is as follows:

That Council meet at Ottawa on Wednesday, July 2, 1952. Council accepted the Committee's report.

Prorogation.

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

FIRST SESSION

Yellowknife, December 10-13, 1951

DEBATES

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

FIRST SESSION

Yellowknife, December 10-13, 1951

REPORT OF DEBATES

Monday, December 10, 1951.

The Council met at three o'clock.

PRAYERS

Almighty God, from whom cometh all wisdom and power, we the Council of the Northwest Territories, in session assembled, humbly beseech thy blessing on our deliberations, to the end that, inspired by thy divine wisdom and setting aside all prejudice, private interests, and partial affections, we may work to the benefit, welfare, and happiness of the people and to thy glory. Amen.

COMMISSIONER'S OPENING ADDRESS

General Young: Any event in development of government, however important it may be in itself, assumes its full significance only when viewed in conjunction with the events from which it has evolved. These events may have stretched over many years, for government, if it is to be good and is to avoid revolution, must be a process of evolution, continually adapting itself to the changing needs and desires of the people governed and to the manner in which their resources and abilities enable them to satisfy these needs and desires.

Yellowknife is therefore a peculiarly appropriate setting for this session of the Northwest Territories Council. The session is an event of considerable importance, for it is the first occasion since 1905 on which the legislative body of the Northwest Territories has contained elected members and the first occasion at any time when that body has sat north of the 60th parallel. Yellowknife provides an excellent historical microcosm against which to view the event. Not only is the Town now the largest centre of population and the greatest producer of wealth in the Territories, but also it has witnessed during the past dozen years the growth of representative and responsible local government. Further, the neighbourhood has a history of white settlement extending back for 160 years and is associated with two great voyages of discovery.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie records in his "Journal of Voyages to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans" that he spent from June 23 to June 25, 1789 at the mouth of Yellowknife Bay. He told the Indians, whom he called Red-Knives or Copper Indians, that his companion Monsieur Le Roux, a clerk in the North West Company, would remain there to collect furs from the other Indians who were reported to be coming in, and promised that if the business justified it the Company would build a trading post at that site. He then departed on his voyage down the river which he himself christened "The River of Disappointment" because it flowed north instead of southwest as he had hoped, but which afterwards came to bear his own name. Apparently

M. Le Roux's business with the Indians was up to expectations, for in the following year the North West Company constructed Fort Providence on the east side of the mouth of Yellowknife Bay.

Later this post was mentioned in Sir John Franklin's "Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Seas". Franklin stayed there from July 29 to August 2, 1819, on his way to the Coppermine River. He, too, had conversations - very helpful ones - with the Indians, and the first edition of his Narrative contains a most impressive coloured portrait of Chief Akaitcho with his son. On leaving he journeyed up the Yellowknife River.

Fort Providence remained at that site on Yellowknife Bay until 1850, when apparently the business had dropped to a level insufficient to warrant a trading post. It was moved to the North Arm and the name changed to Fort Rae, and in the same year the name Fort Providence was given to the settlement on the Mackenzie River which still carries it.

The history of Old Fort Providence reflects well the characteristics of the fur trade, which produced wealth and stimulated exploration, but apart from isolated trading posts did nothing to foster settlement - for settlement is the antithesis of trapping. Because of the sparse population there was no need for extensive machinery of government in the north, either when the land was under the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company or for many years after it became part of the Northwest Territories of Canada. All that was required was policing of a rather rudimentary type, which was undertaken first by the Hudson's Bay Company's factors and later by the North West Mounted Police.

Representative government came to the Northwest Territories in 1888, and responsible government in 1894, but their effects were limited to the populated areas. When the discovery of rich placer gold deposits brought thousands of people into one section of the north, that area was made into a separate administrative and legislative unit - the Yukon Territory.

In 1905, upon the creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the government of what remained of the Northwest Territories was placed in the hands of a Commissioner acting under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister of the Interior. Provision was made for the appointment of a Council of not more than four members to aid the Commissioner in the administration of the Territories, and legislative powers were given to the Commissioner in Council. In general, the Commissioner and the Commissioner in Council together had the same powers as those previously exercised collectively by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Executive Committee and the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories. In essence, they were the powers of a provincial government except that the Territories did not own their natural resources and had no power to borrow money.

For sixteen years, however, those powers remained largely on paper, for the sparse northern population still did not require their exercise. No members were appointed to the Council, no Ordinances were passed, and the Commissioner of the R.N.W.M.P. acted as Commissioner of the Territories. Then at the beginning of the nineteen twenties the discovery of oil at Norman Wells brought increasing interest in the region. In 1921 the Northwest Territories Act was amended to enlarge the Council to six members, appointments were made to the Council, the Deputy Minister of the Department of the Interior was named Commissioner of the

Territories, and the Northwest Territories administration was set up in his Department. The members of the Council, including one designated as Deputy Commissioner, were senior officials of the Department of the Interior and other government departments and bodies concerned with the north.

While interest in the Territories continued and prospectors were active, there was little substantial increase in population until mineral deposits with economic possibilities were discovered. Radium and uranium were found at Great Bear Lake in 1930, and gold at Yellowknife in 1935. Production started at these two places in 1935 and 1938 respectively. The effect of mineral development on settlement is seen in the population figures. Between 1911 and 1931 the population of the Territories increased by less than 3,000 - from 6,500 to 9,300 - but from 1931 to 1951 it increased by nearly 6,000 - from 9,300 to 15,000. Most of this increase was in the white population of the Mackenzie District.

The main centre of population grew here in Yellowknife. A full fledged town soon sprang up, calling for a system of local government. Because it was not clear how various areas in the Territories would eventually fit into the usual classifications of municipality, township and the like, a flexible concept known as the Local Administrative District was evolved. The Local Administrative District Ordinance was passed in 1939, and Yellowknife was created the first such District in the same year.

The Yellowknife Local Trustee Board originally consisted of five members, two elected by the residents of the District and three, including the chairman, appointed by the Commissioner. In 1947 the elected members were placed in a majority of five to four, but with the chairman still appointed. Finally, in 1949 the membership was reduced to eight, five elected and three appointed, and the Board was instructed to elect its chairman from among its members. The Yellowknife Financial Commission, which recommended this change, said of it: "This will constitute a body the dominating portion of which is elected by the district and gives only reasonable representation to the principal investor in the community, the federal government". At the same time, also following the recommendations of the Commission, the financial relations between the Territorial government and the Yellowknife Local Administrative District, the School District and the Red Cross Hospital were placed on a basis generally comparable with that of similar bodies in the provinces.

The population of Hay River expanded some years later than that of Yellowknife, following upon the establishment of a commercial fishing industry in Great Slave Lake and the completion of the Mackenzie Highway from Grimshaw. A Local Administrative District was created at Hay River in 1949.

This growth of responsible local government in the Territories has a close bearing on today's events. Those many people, be they private citizens or government officials, who have given their time, labour and patience to the affairs of Yellowknife and Hay River may feel rewarded; they have contributed much to building a firm base on which to erect representative territorial government.

Paralleling these developments in local government, two important changes in federal and territorial representation took place in 1947. The Redistribution Act extended the boundary of the Federal constituency of Yukon to include the Mackenzie District west of the 109th meridian. The first member for Yukon-Mackenzie River is Mr. J.A. Simmons, elected in 1949.

The second event was the appointment of a private resident of the

Territories, in the person of Mr. J.G. McNiven of Yellowknife, to a seat on the Northwest Territories Council. May I say on my own behalf, and I am sure also on behalf of all those who have served on the Council during Mr. McNiven's four and a half years of office, that we owe a great debt of gratitude to him for the integrity of his advice, the wisdom of his judgment and the tirelessness of his efforts. This debt extends throughout the Territories.

In 1951 it was considered that the time had come to give the population of the Territories elected representation in the Territorial Government. In June of that year Parliament amended the Northwest Territories Act to increase the membership of the Council from six to eight, five members to be appointed by the Governor in Council and three to be elected by the residents - white, Indian and Eskimo - of three electoral districts.

In moving the second reading of this amendment, the Honourable Robert H. Winters, Minister of Resources and Development, said that a fully elected Council and its logical corollary, an administration located within the Territories, seemed to him a proper objective at which to aim, but that for several reasons it would be unwise to achieve it in one step. He pointed out that the Territories are still greatly dependent upon the financial support of the Federal Government, and he thought that the people of Canada generally would expect the people of the Territories to be capable of bearing a larger share of their cost of government before they could reasonably expect to have a fully elected Council. This step can, however, be construed with satisfaction in that it is an important one in the desired direction.

Elected Members of the Council:

I welcome you to this session as the personification of this important step in the bringing of representative government to the Territories. A great tribute has been paid to you by your electors. At the same time, a great responsibility has been placed upon you, for the manner in which you perform your functions may be a factor in determining the speed at which progress towards a more fully elected Council is achieved. It is your duty to press, courageously and persuasively, for what you consider to be in the best interests of your constituents. If you think that any policies originated by the Commissioner are not in the best public interest, you must not hesitate to say so. You must preserve your independence of judgment, while at the same time paying attention to the responsible opinions of the people you represent.

Above all, you must remember that any government service to the people has its cost. These costs may be well justified and beneficial in their result, but they must be kept within the bounds of the capacity of the tax-payers. There is no surer road to distress than to adopt measures which will place too heavy a burden on the productive capacity of the community.

You have assumed wide responsibilities. While you have a special obligation towards your own constituencies, your duties go far beyond that. The Northwest Territories Council is the legislative body for the whole of the Northwest Territories. The problems of all parts of this vast region are now your problems.

Each of you comes to this Council with high prestige. We welcome you in the knowledge that you will add to the breadth of our deliberations and the wisdom of our actions.

Members of the Council:

Important matters will be placed before you. First there is a group of subjects which do not require legislative action by Council but on which your advice will be sought. Among these is the Report on the Northwest Territories by the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems. This Committee was appointed a few months ago by the Deputy Ministers of Finance and Resources and Development, with the Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories as chairman, to examine the allocation of governmental functions among, and the relative financial responsibilities of, the federal government, the government of the Northwest Territories and the municipal governments within the Territories. The Committee was asked to recommend desirable changes in the allocation of such functions and the financing of such responsibilities. Your advice will be sought as to whether this report should be implemented.

Another reference to you will concern Workmen's Compensation. The experience gained during the past three years in operating the present system under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance of 1948, has brought to light certain defects. A Committee consisting of officials of the Department of Resources and Development has considered several possible alternative methods of curing these defects; it has presented a report. If you approve this Committee's proposals, a new Ordinance will be placed before Council at its session in July, 1952.

Your advice will be requested as to whether the Parliament of Canada should be asked to amend the Northwest Territories Act with respect to intoxicating liquors; jury service by women in criminal cases; the creation of a Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories; and to give power to the Governor in Council to dissolve the Council of the Northwest Territories during the last year of the three year term of the elected members so as to facilitate the holding of new elections at a convenient time.

Other matters on which your advice will be sought include a pension plan for employees of the Northwest Territories liquor stores; a grant to the Children's Aid Society of Yellowknife; regulations concerning the sale of liquor; whether the Governor in Council should be asked to proclaim in force in the Northwest Territories those sections of the Indian Act respecting consumption of liquor by Indians and Eskimo; and the desirability of raising the maximum limit of the poll tax within Local Administrative Districts.

A number of proposed Ordinances will be placed before you. There will be an Ordinance to provide for old age assistance and for pensions to the blind. Legislation passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1951 provides for assistance to needy people between the ages of 65 and 70 and for pensions to blind persons. One-half of the cost of old age assistance and three-quarters of the cost of blind pensions will be assumed by the federal government if the territorial government concludes agreements to finance the remainder of the costs. The purpose of this Ordinance is to extend the benefits of the federal Old Age Assistance Act and the Blind Pensions Act to residents of the Northwest Territories.

Ordinances will be presented to you respecting first, the imposition of a tax on the purchase of gasoline for all motor vehicles using public roads, and second, the imposition of a poll tax on all males over 20 and under 65 years of age resident in the Mackenzie District outside the bounds of any Local Administrative District. These taxes are in accord with the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems. You will be asked to pass Appropriation Ordinances Numbers 3 and 4 providing respectively for the charges and expenses of the public service of the Territories for the remainder of the fiscal year ending

March 31, 1952 and for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953. You will be asked to pass an amendment to the Interpretation Ordinance to provide that revenues received under Ordinances of the Territories shall be paid to the Receiver General of Canada to be placed in the Northwest Territories Revenue Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and also an amendment to the Territorial Liquor Ordinance to achieve the same purpose in respect to revenues under this Ordinance.

Other Ordinances which will be presented to you will include amendments to the Dog Ordinance, the Business Licence Ordinance, the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, the Local Administrative District Ordinance, the Fur Export Ordinance and the Game Ordinance, and an Ordinance will be presented respecting Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels.

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION

General Young: We are highly honoured in having a telegram from the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent. I would like to read it to you.

"My colleagues join with me in extending through you best wishes of the Government of Canada to the Council and the Citizens of the Northwest Territories on the historic occasion of this first meeting of the Council in the Territories. We are confident the continued growth of our North country will make an increasing contribution to the development of Canada's resources."

I also have a telegram from our Minister, the Honourable Robert H. Winters:

"Please extend best wishes to members Northwest Territories Council and Citizens on this important occasion which should reaffirm faith of all Canadians in our democratic form of government. It also confirms confidence we all have in the future of Canada's North."

RULES OF COUNCIL

General Young: The next item on the agenda will be the adoption of the Rules of the Council.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Commissioner, I move the adoption of the rules as drafted and circulated to the members of Council.

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Commissioner, I second the motion.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Commissioner, we have been asked whether or not a tape recorder should be used to record debates. I think perhaps for the first meeting the tape recorder is alright, but I would object to having the tape recorder used in future sessions. In the House of Commons of Canada they have had a great deal of experience in parliamentary procedure, and on the question of the tape recorder being used in the House, up to this time they have not accepted it; I just wish to voice my opinion, on the adoption of the rules, in regard to the tape recorder.

General Young: The intention is to have the tape recorder today. We also have two qualified stenographers who will be on the job all the time to ensure that any omissions from the recorder can be added. Would that meet your objection? I will give assurance that there will be copies produced of the transactions of Council using both the recorder and the stenographers.

Mr. Hardie: Well, Mr. Commissioner, for this meeting I would agree with the use of the tape recorder since it is an historic event, but

in future meetings I would object to the use of the tape recorder. I move that from the proposed rules we delete the clause providing for the use of the tape recorder.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Commissioner, I suggest that we should deal with the first motion. Although the use of the tape recorder might bear some relation to this motion, it is not mentioned in the rules and consequently I think we should deal with the motion as made in the first place.

General Young: I think Mr. Hardie did say he agreed with the motion.

Mr. Hardie: That's right.

General Young: All in favour of the motion please signify in the usual manner. The motion is carried. Now we will deal with Mr. Hardie's motion.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Commissioner, may I make a suggestion. Mr. Hardie has suggested that in the House of Commons the use of the tape recorder had been set aside by the members. I wonder if there isn't a slight misapprehension there, and if the issue in the House of Commons wasn't more the question of a loud-speaker system of some kind than a tape recorder. I wonder if it would meet Mr. Hardie's point if we used the tape recorder for perhaps one or two meetings to see how it works in the long run. It's a novel experiment, and I think it would be rather a shame to cast it aside without having given it a trial. I hold no strong views either in favour or against the tape recorder, but I do think that it would be advisable to give it a trial.

General Young: I think you are quite correct, Commander Audette, in your explanation. It is not used in the House of Commons because it is a question of getting microphones around to each individual member. It is different here where we have a small table and where everybody can hear. Are you prepared to accept the suggestion, to use it for two or three meetings and then review it.

Mr. Hardie: I would agree to accept the suggestion that after two meetings we review it.

Mr. MacKay: I should like to ask what is the particular objection to the use of the tape recorder. My understanding of the arrangement is that this machine is really to confirm and verify the minutes. I do not think it was ever intended that it be used for publication. After all in the House of Commons you have a detailed Hansard of everything that is said, and Hansard is available to the public.

Mr. Hardie: I am not objecting to the use of the tape recorder for taking the statements of the members in Council, but, not being a legal man myself, and in the heat of an argument I may say to the tape recorder and to the members of Council something that could be misconstrued when it was read, as a publication.

General Young: I feel strongly that anything we say here should be made available to the people of the Northwest Territories, just as it is in Hansard. Whether it is done by recording or stenography, we must make available every word we say in this Council to the people of our Territories.

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Commissioner, I think that perhaps it would help us to appreciate this if we remember that the rule that the transcript, whether it comes from a tape recorder or a stenographer will be corrected according to the usual rules.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to refer to the question of cost. In your opening address you referred to the fact that expenditures all must have some proportion to the benefits received. The cost of a tape recorder is practically nil. If we have to provide stenographic services on the scale in which they are provided for Hansard it will cost us hundreds of dollars a day for the taking down and transcription of what is said. I personally regard that as an unnecessary burden on Territorial funds.

Mr. Hardie: Well, this isn't getting very far, Mr. Commissioner, and I will withdraw my motion; but I will make another motion that the elected members of this Council be supplied with 100 copies each of the detailed discussions, free of charge, for distribution to their constituents, and that other copies be available to the public at 25¢ each.

Mr. MacKay: But, Mr. Commissioner, why limit the issue of this information to the elected representatives. Perhaps I might, first of all, extend congratulations to the elected representatives and wish them a highly interesting and satisfactory term of office. I don't think that there should be any suggestion of a difference between the elected representatives and appointed representatives. We are all here, sworn to do our duty as we see it on behalf of the people of the Northwest Territories, and if there is to be a distribution of the minutes, surely we are all entitled to a copy of those minutes. I am not opposed at all to extra copies for distribution in the Northwest Territories; I am in agreement with that, but I shouldn't like to limit the issue of these copies to the elected representatives.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Commissioner, I am sorry that I have more or less limited this in my motion to the elected representatives, but I do feel that the elected representatives should have additional copies. I will, instead of the motion that elected members receive a hundred copies move that the minutes be distributed to the members of the Council, that the elected members have one hundred copies distributed free to each of them, and additional copies be on sale to the public at 25¢.

General Young: If we are all in agreement, I think that's reasonable.

FIRST READING OF BILL NO. 1:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE DOG ORDINANCE

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Commissioner, this bill is designed to provide authority for magistrates and justices of the peace to order the destruction of dogs in circumstances not already covered by the existing Ordinance.

There are two or three provisions already in the Ordinance that allow a magistrate to order the destruction of a dog on the conviction of the owner. There are other circumstances not covered. The purpose of this Bill is merely to fill that gap. I move first reading of the Bill.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

FIRST READING OF BILL NO. 2:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE BUSINESS LICENCE ORDINANCE

Mr. Brodie: Mr. Commissioner, this Bill to amend the Business Licence Ordinance is necessary because of leaving out of the previous Ordinance any provision that no one could operate a business without having first obtained a licence. I move first reading of the Bill to amend the Business Licence Ordinance.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

FIRST READING OF BILL NO. 3:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE
MOTOR VEHICLES ORDINANCE

Mr. Hardie: I move first reading of Bill No. 3, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

FIRST READING OF BILL NO. 4:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LOCAL
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT ORDINANCE

Mr. Audette: Mr. Commissioner, I move first reading of Bill No.4. The object of Bill No.4 is to provide certain amendments to the Local Administrative District Ordinance. It authorizes the Commissioner to appoint a person in the stead of a disqualified member or one who has resigned or died. It also allows the Commissioner to appoint a member of a Local Trustee Board where insufficient nominations have been received to complete the Board. Another section excludes certain classes from being qualified for election. A further amendment extends the period during which the Commissioner may disallow the bylaws of a Local Trustee Board from a period of three months to a period of one year.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

FIRST READING OF BILL NO. 5:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE FUR
EXPORT ORDINANCE

Mr. Carmichael: I move first reading Bill No.5, an Ordinance to amend the Fur Export Ordinance.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

FIRST READING OF BILL NO. 6:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE GAME ORDINANCE

Mr. MacKey: Mr. Commissioner, this Bill proposes some amendments to the Game Ordinance, all intended to improve the existing Ordinance. I move first reading of this Bill.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

FIRST READING OF BILL NO. 7:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE

Mr. Audette: Mr. Commissioner, I move first reading of Bill No.7. The object of Bill No.7 is to provide that certain duties, fines and other moneys received by the Commissioner or by the Administration, instead of being paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada be now paid into the Northwest Territories Revenue Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, in accordance with the new financial arrangements that will be put before Council.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

FIRST READING OF BILL NO. 8:
AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING STEAM BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS.

Mr. Godwin: I move first reading of Bill No.8. This Bill represents an Ordinance originating in 1941 and subsequently amended in 1943, regarding steam boilers and pressure vessels. The present Bill is really to tidy up the previous Ordinance placing it in concise form, and particularly spelling out the engineers as class one to class four and defining their responsibilities.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

FIRST READING OF BILL NO. 9:
 AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING EXPENDITURES FOR THE PUBLIC
 SERVICE OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FOR THE
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH, 1952.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Commissioner, I move the first reading of Bill No.9, an Ordinance to provide for territorial expenditures for the balance of the present fiscal year.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

FIRST READING OF BILL NO. 10:
 AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE
AND TO PROVIDE FOR ALLOWANCES FOR BLIND PERSONS.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Commissioner, I move first reading of Bill No. 10, an Ordinance to provide Old Age Assistance and Allowances for Blind Persons in the Northwest Territories.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

FIRST READING OF BILL NO. 11:
 AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE IMPOSITION AND
COLLECTION OF A TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL.

Mr. Godwin: I move first reading of Bill No. 11, an Ordinance respecting the Imposition and Collection of a Tax on Fuel Oils. There has been no tax on gasoline or other fuel oils used for propelling vehicles on highways, and with the great increase in roads and the amount of traffic thereon this question of collecting a tax on vehicles or rather on fuel oils used for vehicles employed on highways is now necessary.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

FIRST READING OF BILL NO. 12:
AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING POLL TAX.

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Commissioner, this Bill is intended to provide machinery for the collection of poll tax at the rate of \$5.00 per year in the District of Mackenzie, with certain exceptions. The Bill implements one of the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems. I move first reading of this Bill.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

**FIRST READING OF BILL NO.13:
AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING EXPENDITURES FOR THE
PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF
MARCH, 1953.**

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Commissioner, I move first reading of Bill No.13, an Ordinance to Provide for Territorial Expenditures for the Fiscal Year commencing on April 1st next.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

**FIRST READING OF BILL NO. 14:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE TERRITORIAL LIQUOR
ORDINANCE.**

Mr. Audette: Mr. Commissioner, I move first reading of Bill No.14. Like Bill No.7, which was an amendment to the Interpretation Ordinance, Bill No.14 provides for placing in the Northwest Territories Revenue Account funds made available as the result of forfeitures or fines, or as a result of credit balances in excess of operating requirements under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

**REFERENCE NO. 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REPORT
OF THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
TERRITORIAL FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.**

General Young: There are various points on which I would like to ask the advice of Council; the first one, Reference No.1, is that relating to Territorial Finance.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Commissioner, you made some reference to this matter in your opening address. The Northwest Territories Act of 1905 conferred upon the Commissioner in Council of the Northwest Territories powers similar to those of a province, but until 1939, when there was a rapid increase in the white population of the Mackenzie District of the Territories consequent upon the discovery of gold, few of the legislative powers of the Commissioner in Council were exercised and no territorial revenues were collected. All administrative functions of government, both federal and territorial, were carried out by federal civil servants under the Commissioner. Changed economic conditions since 1939 have vastly increased the quantity of legislation enacted by the Commissioner in Council, but the only territorial revenue has been the profits from the sale of liquor. All other revenues accruing to government under both federal acts and regulations and territorial ordinances have been paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada. The vast bulk of expenditures in the Territories for both federal and territorial purposes has been defrayed out of federal funds through appropriations of the Department of Resources and Development and its predecessor departments. An Interdepartmental Committee was appointed in June of this year to examine the allocation of governmental functions between, and the relative financial responsibilities of the Federal Government and the Government of the Territories. This Committee has made a number of recommendations which are contained in a rather lengthy report which has been circulated to the members, and of which the secretary has some 25 copies with him for distribution to such members of the public here as are interested in receiving it.

This Committee's recommendations are numerous, but there are three chief ones. First, that the territorial government assume financial responsibility for a number of expenditures which are its legal responsibility under the Northwest Territories Act, but for which it has not in the past had financial responsibility. If this is implemented it is estimated that the annual expenditures of the Territorial Government during each of the next five years will be somewhere around \$580,000.00. The second recommendation is that the Territorial Government receive a number of revenues which it is its legal right to receive but which have been previously paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund. If this is done it is estimated that the annual revenues of the Territorial Government during the next five years will be approximately \$390,000.00. The third major recommendation is that the foregoing revenues be supplemented by a federal grant to the Territorial Government in a sum not less than \$186,000 a year during each of the next five years, to be implemented by an agreement in the same general terms as the federal provincial tax rental agreements with a stated guaranteed minimum of \$186,000.

It is to be noted that responsibility for natural resources except fur and game would remain with the Federal Government and that the Federal Civil Service would continue to administer territorial affairs.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Commissioner, we have with us the Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee, who has been good enough to give us some observations on this. May I ask one question at this stage? I note on page 4, where the recommendations as to functions are dealt with, at the very bottom of the page, that the Territorial Government has enacted a Schools Ordinance which provides for the education of white children in public schools including separate schools. At the end of that paragraph, on page 6, when we come to the recommendation I observe that in the recommendation with reference to the assumption of financial responsibility the Committee recommends that the Territorial Government bear the cost of educating white children by means of an annual operating grant in respect of each such child educated in the Territories. This grant will be payable to the Local Administrative District where the child attends a public school. I presume that in this recommendation the word "public school" has the same meaning as in the previous text, where it includes a separate school.

General Young: That is correct. That's why "public school" was underlined as indicating any school, whether Protestant or Catholic. The grant will apply to separate schools.

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Commissioner, it might be helpful if opportunity was given to discuss the recommendations. They appear in the Summary of Recommendations, starting on page 29. I don't wish in any way, Sir, to hasten the consideration of this important document but it may be that the meat of it is in the recommendations, and if we took these in sequence it might be helpful to the Council.

General Young: Might it be the wish of Council that we go into Committee to consider the Report?

Various Members: Agreed.

General Young: I would like to ask Air Commodore Godwin to take the Chair.

Council went into Committee on the Reference, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, we have with us today, Mr. J.H. Perry, of

the Department of Finance, who is an expert in federal-provincial tax matters and was a member of the Interdepartmental committee. We have also Dr. McIvor, who was Secretary of the Committee, and we have also Col. Craig, who was technical adviser to the Committee for the Department of Resources and Development. We have also with us Dr. Gordon Stead who was a technical adviser to the Committee for the Department of Finance. These gentlemen are here to assist in detailed discussion of the Committee's Report and will answer any questions that may be brought up.

Mr. Godwin: Do we have to go through these paragraph by paragraph?

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, I think the wording of the first recommendation, which is that present administrative arrangements for the education of white children be continued, is an indication that Mr. Audette's interpretation of the previous page was quite correct.

General Young: Yes.

Mr. Cunningham: That previous page is a 30 or 40 line statement of the very complicated system of education in the Northwest Territories, and the Interdepartmental Committee does not recommend that we touch it at all in so far as administrative arrangements are concerned. It's a good system, providing for the education of children of all races and religions and of different and varying geographic areas in the Territories, and we concluded that it was working well and we shouldn't touch it.

Mr. Godwin: Are there any comments on No.1, under "Education"? As the Deputy Commissioner has pointed out this is a long and involved treatise in this report. It seems to be working well; I haven't heard any comment against it. Are we prepared to accept that one?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: No.2 reads "that the present federal responsibility for the cost of educating white children be transferred to the Territorial Government". Is there any discussion on that?

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, we had a somewhat anomalous position in the question of responsibility. Legally the responsibility for education is that of the Territorial Government. The Territorial Government passed a School Ordinance which has not been changed since 1905. That is legislation by the Territorial Government. Nevertheless the funds for the education of white children in the Territories have not been in the past provided out of territorial funds but out of federal funds. It's an anomalous situation of the sort which the Interdepartmental Committee sought to correct whenever it appeared, and this Recommendation simply transfers the responsibility for the expenditure on education to the Territorial Government, which has now the legal responsibility for legislating in respect of education.

Mr. Godwin: Thank you. The third one is "that the present territorial policy of grants and loans for the construction of public schools be continued". I don't think there is very much comment on that one.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Under the general heading of "Health", Recommendation 4 is "that the formula used for determining federal hospital construction grants in the provinces be followed in the Territories". Can you explain that?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes Mr. Chairman. This is one of the most important

recommendations in the whole Report. In the past, the grants payable to provincial governments under the National Health and Welfare Act, of various sorts, for hospital construction and so forth, have not been available to the Northwest Territories Government. The result of that has been roughly speaking that proponents of the hospital have had to find two thirds of the cost whereas in the provinces they have only had to find one third of the cost. This recommendation means that there will be twice the government aid in hospital construction grants in the future than there has been in the past. This has been agreed to in principle by the Federal Cabinet and we hope that at the Session of the Federal Parliament beginning next January the National Health and Welfare Act and Regulations will be amended in accordance with this Recommendation. This is a real step forward.

Mr. Godwin: I don't hear any nays.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That the present federal responsibility for grants in aid of the operation and maintenance of hospitals be transferred to the Territorial Government".

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, this is really only a bookkeeping item. It means that the financial responsibility will be transferred from the Federal to the Territorial Government. It will neither increase nor decrease the amounts that are being given, but just change the pocket out of which they come.

Mr. Godwin: Any comment? The next one: "that the present federal responsibility for the hospitalization of indigent whites be transferred to the Territorial Government".

Mr. Cunningham: That's in much the same category, having been defrayed in the past out of federal funds, although it is provincial and therefore a territorial responsibility rather than a federal one.

Mr. Godwin: "That the amount of the per diem payments for indigent whites be determined in the case of each hospital in a manner consistent with the policy of the Department of National Health and Welfare".

Mr. Cunningham: That involves no change from present practice.

Mr. Godwin: No disagreement? Carried. That "the present federal responsibility for treatment of tubercular indigent whites be transferred to the Territorial Government".

Mr. Cunningham: That is a change in the same manner as No.6 referring to hospitalization of indigent whites.

Mr. Godwin: "That the present federal responsibility for the treatment of mental illness be transferred to the Territorial Government."

Mr. Cunningham: That is in the same category - just changing the pocket out of which it comes.

Mr. Godwin: "That the Territorial Government assume responsibility for the provincial half of the cost of cancer diagnosis in the Alberta Provincial Clinic at Edmonton."

Mr. Cunningham: This does not involve very much money but there is rather an important point of principle involved. The federal government makes grants, of roughly one half of the cost of free cancer diagnosis at approved clinics in the provinces. There is no approved clinic in the

Northwest Territories. In the past patients desiring cancer diagnosis from the Territories have gone out to Edmonton and taken tests at the Edmonton Clinic. The Federal Government has kindly paid one half of the cost. The government of Alberta has been reluctant to pay the half of the cost which should have been borne by the Territorial Government of the Northwest Territories. The amount is very small but this regularizes it. Alberta has been kind enough to let us use her facilities for this purpose and we should quite gladly take this burden upon us.

Mr. Brodie: Is it definite that a patient from the Territories will get treatment in Alberta?

Mr. Cunningham: Not treatment but diagnosis. There is nothing in here about treatment.

Mr. Brodie: Just diagnosis.

Mr. Cunningham: Just diagnosis. This is just cleaning up one very small untidy spot in our finances.

Mr. Godwin: It is recommended "that the Territorial Government assume responsibility for all public health services except the salaries of Medical Health Officers and receive the health grants usually made to a province". Would you develop that one?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes. There isn't a great deal to say in so far as public health services are concerned. The public health officers in the Territories are in receipt of a small salary, usually \$250 a year, from federal funds. We don't propose to disturb that, because the various officials performing territorial civil service functions in the Territories now are federal civil servants, and as we don't propose to disturb that larger classification there is no reason for disturbing the smaller. However, in every public health aspect other than that, the performance of the service concerned is normally a provincial rather than a federal responsibility. The amount of money is small. As an example I might mention the cost of dealing with the para-typhoid epidemic which occurred at Gros Cap this year. That is properly a territorial cost, rather than a federal, and that sort of thing will now be budgeted for in territorial funds if this report is approved, instead of in federal funds.

Mr. Godwin: Are you agreed to take on this responsibility?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Under the general heading of "Welfare" it is recommended "that the responsibility for relief of indigent whites be assumed by the Territorial Government and conform to the general provincial practice."

Mr. Cunningham: The relief of indigent whites was never a problem in Canada until the 1930's. Prior to that the few people who had to have aid in order to survive, received such aid from charities; but in the 30's the practice grew up of the provinces and the municipalities sharing the cost of relief. That practice has now been sanctioned in pretty well all the provinces by statute. It has not so been sanctioned here; and this has been the cause of some small difficulties between the administrative officers and the Local Administrative Districts as to who is responsible for indigents. What we are suggesting here is that the matter be brought into line with the usual provincial practice. That means that if a person has been a bona fide resident of the Territories for twelve months he will receive relief if indigent. If he lives outside a Local Administrative District 100% of the cost will be borne

by the Territorial Government. If he lives within a Local Administrative District 80% of the cost will be borne by the Territorial Government. I might just add here that at the present time the Local Administrative District bears 100% of the cost. They are only going to bear 20% if this recommendation is accepted.

Mr. Hardie: In the case of people leaving Yellowknife, when the town or municipality that a person moves to finds he is indigent and they write to the Yellowknife Local Trustee Board for help after he has resided in the Northwest Territories, do you mean that under present legislation the Yellowknife Administrative District is responsible?

General Young: That is a matter of policy. We have interpreted that the onus did rest upon the Local Trustee Board, but it was very indefinite.

Mr. Hardie: With a transient population like in Yellowknife it has been quite a difficulty.

General Young: It will be simplified under this because, even if he has been in Yellowknife twelve months, they will only have to take on 20% of the cost of relief, and the Territories will take on 80%.

Mr. Godwin: That recommendation is agreed to.

"That the Territorial Government enter into an agreement with the Federal Government for the payment of Old Age Assistance". I don't think there is any comment on that.

"That the Territorial Government enter into an agreement with the Federal Government for the payment of pensions to the blind". I don't think that we need to discuss that one. It's in a Bill.

Roads: "That the Territorial Government assume the responsibility for the construction and maintenance of local roads and for the maintenance of trunk roads constructed on its own initiative; that the Federal Government retain responsibility for construction of all trunk roads and for the maintenance of trunk roads constructed on its initiative; and that the Federal Government retain responsibility for the construction and maintenance of resource roads, subject to a division of costs with interested companies."

Mr. Hardie: Could we have an explanation of this item by the Chairman of the Committee?

Mr. Cunningham: If you look at page 14 you will see that the Committee has divided roads in the Northwest Territories into three classifications: local, resource, and trunk. Roughly speaking, local roads are roads which lie within the bounds of a Local Administrative District or settlement. Resource roads are roads which are built for the development of a specific resource. Trunk roads are roads which are built to connect communities. We have tried to recommend a workable division of responsibility for these. It does not involve any particular change from past practice. We have had to bear in mind the general policy of the Federal Government with respect to resource development roads in the provinces, because we can expect to get as good treatment as the provinces do, and under this recommendation we will.

General Young: In effect, Mr. Hardie, there is no difference from what has happened in the past. It is more or less confirming and setting out what has been common practice in the Territories.

Mr. Hardie: Then the definition of trunk roads in Yellowknife remains the same as it has been?

Mr. Cunningham: Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Hardie is concerned about the two roads over which there was discussion, whether they were trunk or local: the north-south Negus to Akaitcho road, and the Franklin Road to the airport.

General Young: They are, I understand, generally conceded to be trunk roads.

Mr. Hardie: As a further clarification of that, may I ask, Mr. Chairman if the Federal Government retains that responsibility under this recommendation for trunk roads constructed at its initiative?

Mr. Cunningham: That really refers to future roads. As a matter of fact the only other actual trunk road in existence in the Territories now is the Mackenzie Highway. But what we are trying to do is set a yardstick for the future.

Mr. Godwin: No.16, "that the administration of natural resources remain with the Federal Government"; I don't believe there is any comment.

No.17, "that no territorial civil service be established and that the present arrangement be continued". Anybody want to discuss that one?

General Young: That's almost necessary with the work being carried out by federal employees.

Mr. Godwin: Any suggestion of creating a territorial civil service, of course, promptly raises a large problem with funds.

Mr. Audette: It costs a lot of money.

Mr. Cunningham: It would cost in excess of \$300,000 a year to supply a territorial civil service.

Mr. Audette: It would be considerable duplication of effort I would think.

General Young: Much better to let the Federal Government do it from our point of view.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police continue to be provided to the Territories on the present basis." It's agreed.

"That the cost of judicial functions should remain a Federal charge."

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That the present arrangements with the Federal Chief Electoral Officer for the conduct of territorial elections be continued."

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That the remuneration and the travelling expenses of the elected members of the Northwest Territories Council be paid from territorial revenues and that the expenses of the appointed members be paid by the Federal Government."

General Young: There is one point about the travelling expenses of the appointed members. The Committee's report recommends that they be paid out of federal funds, but since the duty being performed by them when they come here is a purely territorial function, the Federal Department thought that the principle is wrong that it should be paid out of territorial funds.

Mr. Godwin: This is referring to the expenses and not to the salaries and ordinary pay allowances of the appointed members?

General Young: No - I want to make it clear that this refers only to the actual expenses of the appointed members. The appointed members, of course, get no remuneration for their attendance at sessions of the Council.

Mr. Godwin: Well then, the amendment means that the expenses of the appointed members would be paid from territorial revenues?

General Young: That's right.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That Workmen's Compensation be reorganized along provincial lines." May this be developed.

General Young: If I may say a word on that subject: we have another item on the agenda regarding this. In general it was considered that the present arrangements regarding workmen's compensation were unsatisfactory; the insurance scheme has not worked and changes have to be made. I think that this might be perhaps accepted by the Committee, having regard to the fact that it is going to be discussed elsewhere.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That the Territorial Government consider the initiation of a limited programme of agricultural instruction."

Mr. Cunningham: There is in the Northwest Territories a small amount of agricultural land readily accessible to highways and upon which a certain amount of market produce could be grown for sale in settlements. The Committee simply wished to call that fact to the attention of the Council of the Northwest Territories, with a view to the possibility that Council might think it desirable to encourage agriculture. The pockets of land presently accessible are along the Mackenzie Highway. It is not a matter requiring immediate or urgent action.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That Local Administrative Districts apply for a federal grant under the Municipal Grants Act 1951 and that decision as to the continuation of the present grant to a District receiving such federal grant rest with the Territorial Government."

Mr. Cunningham: Under a new act of the Federal Parliament certain municipalities in which there is a sufficient proportion of tax-free property used by the Federal Government do receive a municipal grant. The Committee had some discussions with the Municipal Grants Administration and feel that there is a possibility that the Yellowknife Local Administrative District is entitled to these grants.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: No.25, "that liquor revenues remain at the disposal of the Territorial Government and be merged with other territorial revenues".

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That all revenue under the Fur Export Ordinance and the Game Ordinance accrue to the Territorial Government."

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That all other revenues from natural resources continue to accrue to the Federal Government."

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That certain licence revenues currently paid into the Federal Treasury but customarily regarded as sources of provincial funds be allocated to the Territorial Government."

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: The next item is the question of a gasoline tax, which is on our agenda, "that the Territorial Government levy a tax of 6¢ per gallon on the purchase of gasoline for all motor vehicles using public roads".

The question of a poll tax, No.30, "That the Territorial Government levy a poll tax of \$5 on all males over 20 and under 65 years of age resident in the Mackenzie District and outside the bounds of any Local Administrative District", is also on our agenda.

They will be discussed on the second reading of the Bills.

General Young: In other words, we might let that stand at the moment subject to discussion later on on the Bills on the principle involved here.

Mr. Godwin: We can either thresh this out now, and do it over again, or do it once only at second reading.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, I suggest we leave it, but I would like to make this remark. If this poll tax is levied the amount that it will realize is budgeted at a very small sum, \$5,000. Now the federal grant won't fall through if this Council does not choose to pass this poll tax Bill. It will simply mean that we must do without \$5,000 a year that we could have if we exercise this usual taxing power that the provinces usually exercise.

General Young: Now we can fight it out on the Bill.

Mr. Cunningham: Yes, but it does not mean that we can go to the Federal Government and get \$191,000 instead of \$186,000.

General Young: If Council decides to drop the poll tax then they had better drop something else, some expenditure.

Mr. Cunningham: However, what I've just said about the poll tax does not apply to the gasoline tax. That's in a different category. It deals with a substantial sum and is a part of the package deal that is offered by the Federal Government.

Mr. Audette: Both the question of gasoline tax and poll tax come up under two Bills that are to be discussed later on. Would it be possible for this Committee to report back favourably to Council on the report that we are now studying, leaving these two sections to be reported finally after the debate on the Bills has been held?

Mr. Godwin: Well, that's what I was trying to do. I was trying to point out that these were in Bills.

Mr. Audette: It would make our recommendation subject to further discussion on these two clauses, at the time the Bills come up; then we would avoid debate twice on the same issue.

Mr. Godwin: This is a report by the Committee: we are noting the report and advising the Commissioner how we like each paragraph.

Now there are two paragraphs here that we have bills on. As I see it, whatever report we make to the Commissioner at the moment excludes paragraphs 20 and 30.

We will leave number 31 as it also concerns poll tax.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, it's in a slightly different category. This is not a tax accruing to the Territorial Government; this is a tax accruing to the Local Trustee Boards of Local Administrative Districts. That tax has been at a maximum of \$5.00 a year since 1939; and \$5.00 in 1939 was worth \$10 in 1952. That's the whole point there; and this is only permissive. The Interdepartmental Committee is recommending that the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories permit Local Trustee Boards to levy poll tax up to \$10 a year.

Mr. Godwin: We are letting 30 and 29 stand because they are to be discussed in Bills, but that doesn't apply to 31.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That the Territorial Government resume its earlier practice, at present not exercised, of incorporating companies."

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That the advisability of levying a royalty on fish caught commercially in Great Slave Lake be considered by a special Committee." Has that gone further?

General Young: Well, no steps have been taken to form a Committee.

Mr. Godwin: Are we agreeable that it should be considered by a special Committee?

General Young: I would like the matter studied by a Committee; there are various aspects to the fishing problem in Great Slave Lake. One is: Are the supplies of fish being depleted? We have made informal studies, but I think in due course it would be very helpful to have a Committee properly constituted to study that problem.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That any action relating to a corporation income tax levy in the Territory follow the pattern that may subsequently develop with the provinces."

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That appropriate action be taken by the proper federal authority to collect a rental from the Northwest Territories Power Commission for water used for purposes of generating power."

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: "That an agreement be entered into between the Federal and the Territorial Governments on the general pattern of the Federal-Provincial Tax Rental Agreements for a five year period commencing April 1st, 1952, upon terms that will yield to the Territorial Government a guaranteed annual payment of not less than \$186,000, subject to increases on the usual federal provincial pattern on account of increases in the population of the Territories and the gross national product per capita."

Mr. Hardie: Is it right that if we agree to this the amount will be \$186,000?

Mr. Godwin: Not less than \$186,000. We are setting a minimum on our co-operation here, and that minimum is \$186,000.

General Young: Subject to increases, if the population of the Northwest Territories hasn't dropped, on the usual federal provincial pattern.

Mr. Hardie: I'd like to know what amount is paid to the Territorial Government of the Yukon, if the Department of Finance experts have the amount of that grant.

Mr. Perry: The figure that corresponds to this \$186,000 in the case of the Yukon is \$89,000.

Mr. Hardie: \$89,000.

Mr. Perry: \$89,000 is the guaranteed minimum payment under the Yukon agreement, but they are this year receiving almost double that amount.

General Young: Yes, the effect of the adjustment for population and gross national product is to increase it, as this payment will increase.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to report that your Committee has discussed the Interdepartmental Report on Territorial Financial Problems, and that with the exception of recommendations numbers 29 and 30 the Committee are in general agreement with the recommendations. Twenty-nine and thirty were not considered as they will be dealt with as Bills. It wasn't that we did not agree with those. It was that we are prepared to discuss them later. There was a further item, No. 21, on which the Committee felt that the expenses of the appointed members should be paid by the Territorial Government and not by the Federal Government as shown in recommendation 21 of the Report.

REFERENCE NO. 2:

PENSION PLAN FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES LIQUOR STORES

General Young: The next item relates to a pension plan for employees of the Northwest Territories liquor stores. Col. Cunningham, would you report to Council on that.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Commissioner, a Committee consisting of the legal adviser, the financial adviser and myself was appointed to consider and report on a suitable pension scheme for the employees of the Northwest Territories Liquor System. There is at present no pension or retirement scheme for these employees, and it appears to the Committee that it is advisable to introduce a pension plan, in order to provide them with a measure of security and to retain the services of suitable employees. It is not possible to absorb them into the Federal Government

pension plan for Civil Servants or into any other established pension scheme. The purchase of government annuities appears to be the most practical method. Tentative plans put forward by the Committee for consideration of Council would require employees in suitable age groups to contribute six percent of their salaries with a similar contribution to the pension plan from the profits of the Territorial Liquor System. These contributions are in the same percentages of salary as is common in the federal and I think most of the provincial civil services. If any further particulars as to how that would work out are required, I would suggest, Mr. Commissioner, that we go into Committee and the man with the detailed financial knowledge who did the spade work on this report, Col. Craig, our financial adviser, could answer specific questions.

General Young: Well, yes, Col. Cunningham, if Council so desires. I wonder if members of Council have any comments or criticism, or would they like to go into it in more detail; is Council prepared to recommend at this time that we adopt this procedure?

Mr. Cunningham: Well, to crystallize the matter, I move that Council approve the proposed pension plan.

Mr. Brodie: I second the motion.

General Young: Is there any wish on the part of Council to discuss this in further detail? There is a motion that it be adopted. All in favour?

Several Members: Agreed.

REFERENCE NO. 3:
THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
OF YELLOWKNIFE

General Young: Then we will proceed with the next item, the Children's Aid Society of Yellowknife. Col. Cunningham, would you like to say a word on that?

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Commissioner, the Children's Aid Society of Yellowknife was incorporated in November of 1950 under Section 21 of the Protection of Children Ordinance. Its purpose was to protect children from cruelty, to ameliorate family conditions that lead to the neglect of children and to care for children who were actually in need of protection. The Society has presented to the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories briefs regarding its operation and financing. It asks that the cost of its operation be met by annual grants from the Local Administrative District and from Territorial appropriations. A great deal of supporting material has been received from the Committee and has been distributed to the members of Council. I think it's likely that the member from Yellowknife would like to speak on this matter. It's a matter of direct concern to him.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to make a motion that a special Committee of the members of Council discuss this and perhaps call in witnesses from the Yellowknife Children's Aid Society.

Mr. Cunningham: I second the motion.

Mr. Hardie: The reason that I would like this to go to a special Committee is that the Yellowknife Children's Aid Society is the only Society of its type operated in the Northwest Territories; these people

have done a considerable amount of work and in all fairness I think that before Council decides anything on this measure we should call in these witnesses. They have done a great deal of work and I think that we would ourselves learn a great deal about Children's Aid in the Northwest Territories if we called them in.

General Young: I am not trying to detract from your suggestion, Mr. Hardie, but there is a lot of material in booklets on the subject, and we have reports from everybody concerned; they are very comprehensive; I just wish to point that out, because the members of Council have a lot of work to do. Another suggestion might be to defer this until tomorrow, if you haven't had enough opportunity of studying the briefs. I think the other members of Council who have come from Ottawa have all had an opportunity to do so. Perhaps another alternative might be to have Council go into Committee where it may be discussed more informally.

Mr. Hardie: Well, can we do that tomorrow rather than now?

General Young: Yes, that will be quite alright.

REFERENCE NO. 4:
SALE OF LIQUOR

General Young: The next reference is sale of liquor; you will recall at the meeting of the Northwest Territories Council held last February we arranged, for a trial period of six months, commencing the first of March, to extend the hours of sale at the cocktail lounge at Yellowknife from midnight until one A.M., and to change the closing hours of the adjacent beer parlour from 2 A.M. to 1 A.M. At the last meeting of the old Council additional changes with regard to the sale of liquor were agreed upon, and it was decided that this would also be reviewed in six months. You have tabulated the changes on which I would like your guidance today: (a) The hours of sale in the Yellowknife liquor store; (b) the sale of beer from hotels for off-premises consumption; (c) the lifting of restrictions on the quantity of liquor purchased; and (d) discretionary cancellation of liquor permits for minor offences. I would like the advice of Council as to these changes. I think that it can be said that they have proved very satisfactory, and I think that from standpoint of the Mounted Police have been helpful. Now if Commissioner Nicholson of the Mounted Police would like to say a word on this subject?

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Commissioner, certainly I can say that they haven't been harmful. I think that the changes made have perhaps not given all the results we had hoped for, but they haven't made the work any more difficult and they have helped in some instances. So I wouldn't suggest any alteration from the arrangements approved by Council at the last Session.

General Young: Would any other members like to make any comments?

Mr. Hardie: I think that the hours of sale today have proved satisfactory, and I think we should continue the opening of the liquor stores until 10 P.M.

General Young: I think that, if the Council concurs, we will continue.

Several Members: Agreed.

REFERENCE NO. 5:
SALE OF INTOXICANTS TO INDIANS AND
ESKIMO FOR CONSUMPTION IN AUTHORIZED
PUBLIC PLACES.

General Young: Reference Number Five; the consumption of intoxicants by Indians and Eskimo. The new section 95 of the Indian Act passed at the last session of Parliament authorizes the sale of intoxicants to Indians for consumption in public places such as cocktail bars and beer parlours. This section can only come into force if the Commissioner in Council agrees to request the Governor in Council to issue a proclamation. The question before us is as to the desirability of our making that request, applicable in the Northwest Territories. I think Major MacKay might like to say something?

Mr. MacKay: Well, Mr. Chairman, I was hoping that there would have been some delay in the consideration by Council of this particular item; but realizing we have quite a large agenda I don't propose to defer it so far as I'm concerned.

I think that consideration of this subject should be on the basis of what exists today with respect to effective enforcement of the law. Now no one can tell me, with my experience, that there has been any real effective enforcement of liquor legislation against the consumption of liquor by Indians. I am saying that without any suggestion of reflecting on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or any other body of police. The Indians today in the provinces, and I presume here, get intoxicating liquor. They pay a high price for it, and they are breaking the law; and if you haven't effective control then I think that Council should consider removing the distinction that exists between Indians and non-Indians. My own feeling after a number of years in Indian administration, Mr. Commissioner, is that there has been too much distinction drawn between Indians and non-Indians, and if we are going to accept these people into the family of this country we should consider at least reducing the number of restrictions and do away with the segregation that has stood in the way of the progress of the native people. We bring in to this land of ours people from central Europe and other parts of the world and in no time at all they are permitted to enjoy all the privileges of non-Indians. Why then should we continue this segregation and distinction with respect to the Indian population? I have a doubt in my mind on this subject.

I'm quite prepared to abide by the decision of Council. In Canada at the present time the Province of British Columbia has asked that the consumption of liquor in licensed premises be extended to Indians, and have asked that that be proclaimed on the 15th day of December. British Columbia was the first province in Canada to extend the provincial vote to the Indian people and that is now followed by another step and that is that that province is placing the Indian people on the same footing pretty well as non-Indians with respect to the consumption of liquor in licensed premises. I should like to hear from the elected representatives of the Territories, because they are more familiar with the situation here than I am. I am looking at the picture from a national standpoint; and I hope to see the day when there won't be any distinction with respect to the use of liquor by Indians, not only in British Columbia but right across this country of ours.

General Young: It is correct that most of the other provinces have the matter under study. Is it not also correct that possibly it's a bit simpler for British Columbia in that they have no cocktail bars? They just have beer parlours. I wonder whether Council might consider it desirable to review the matter after obtaining further information from the provinces. Do you think that there is any useful purpose served, Major MacKay, by that? I don't mean to imply that it is necessary for us to wait for the provinces or to follow them. Perhaps several of our elected members might say a word to us about it.

Mr. Brodie: Well, Mr. Commissioner, I think I would back Mr. MacKay on this. I have been in the country over 20 years dealing with natives and I have always known that they did drink. The only purpose which is served by not allowing them a permit is to make them pay three or four times the price, and I am all in favour of giving them a bit more freedom.

General Young: The new section of the Indian Act would just permit them to consume intoxicants in beer parlours and any other licensed premises, for example, a cocktail lounge; but it doesn't extend to their purchase of liquor from the liquor stores.

Mr. Brodie: Well, I think that as far as that goes there is not much point in putting that through unless you went all the way.

Mr. Carmichael: I agree with that, if you are willing to have them take the responsibilities along with the so called privilege.

Mr. MacKay: Well, of course, any one who has a privilege must be prepared to accept the responsibility. Now when this change in the Act was suggested it was felt that this would be a first step in the direction of giving them the same rights as others, and the reason for it was to see just how they would handle this to start with. Now under Section 42 of the Act the government could permit them to have the same services as others, because it says in 42 that the Governor in Council may by proclamation declare that this act or any portion thereof except Sections 37 to 47 shall not apply to any Indian or any group or band of Indians or on any reserve or any surrendered lands or any part thereof; but it isn't the wish of our Minister to invoke this section of the Act. I think that he is anxious to see just what will develop in the provinces. British Columbia is not so far away from here; perhaps we will be able to see just what happens there. I am not in any hurry to apply this. I should like that to be understood; but I do feel however that they should be given the same rights as others in the course of time.

Mr. Godwin: I would like to ask what happens in Newfoundland. We go a long way across Canada. We not only deal with B.C. on one of our boundaries but we come very close to Newfoundland on the other, and you have got a different situation there. Haven't they got far better privileges than the Indians we have in the Territories?

Mr. MacKay: Yes. The Indians of Newfoundland, there are not very many of them, but they pretty well have the same rights as others; certainly they have on the island, but in Labrador they are restricted with respect to the use of intoxicants.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Commissioner, if I may rise to this, and with some diffidence, I observe, from the information that has already been made available to us, that apparently British Columbia and Nova Scotia are going to apply to the Federal Government for an Order in Council allowing the sale of liquor by the glass, if I may use that expression, to the Indians. Apparently Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario do not wish to follow this procedure. Now the history of alcohol and the Indian in this country has been somewhat unfortunate. I realize the cogency of the argument suggested by Major MacKay, Mr. Carmichael and others, that if the law is not fully enforced it becomes a danger, and furthermore that simply allowing them liquor by the glass may not meet the full problem because we still have in our society those dregs that prefer to make their living out of the misfortune and unhappiness of others and who will mulch these unfortunate Indians by selling them liquor at double the price. I would suggest that for the moment we try to direct our efforts to putting these bootleggers who are dealing with the Indians out of business. I think the crime of the bootlegger who sells to the

Indian is twice as despicable as that of the bootlegger who sells to the white man. In selling to the white man he is only defrauding the Treasury, and he is not even always defrauding the Treasury. But the moment he sells to the Indian I think he becomes a menace to society at large. If we directed our efforts against him for the time being and postponed any consideration of this for say six months until our next session, until we have some chance to observe the results in those provinces, apparently there are only two, British Columbia and Nova Scotia; I feel that we of the Northwest Territories where our problem is perhaps slightly different from theirs should be more cautious in following this new line than the provinces themselves. I don't know whether Major MacKay would agree to amending his own suggestion slightly and to defer debate on this for, say, six months.

Mr. MacKay: Well, that will be quite satisfactory to me, Mr. Commissioner. As I said before, I am in no haste in this matter. I was very anxious to get some guidance from the elected representatives on the Council because they know the conditions here better than we do. I think that the provinces that have applied are British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia. New Brunswick has raised the question but I don't think they have any beer parlours in New Brunswick and Section 95 wouldn't apply there.

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to say a word on this. I would like to recommend putting the thing aside until our next meeting. I agree with many of the points Major MacKay has made. I realize perhaps as well as anyone how difficult the enforcement problem has been, and I think this legislation should be watched in those areas where quite a large percentage of the Indian population may take advantage of it, and where they are working closely with people of other races, and associated with them. Only a limited number in the Territories would be able to take advantage of it; that is, those within travel distance of Hay River and Yellowknife. Perhaps the answer we would get if we made a hurried recommendation would not be quite as conclusive as it will be if we watch progress elsewhere. I, therefore, think that our recommendation could be along the lines of delay and observation; and I say that thoroughly agreeing that certainly it is desirable to take advantage of this effort to bring Indians more closely into line with our own way of life.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Commissioner, this question of Indians and Liquor is rather a ticklish subject, and I feel that the majority of the members are in favour of liquor being allowed to the Indian either by the glass or through a permit. The present legislation calls for the sale of liquor to an Indian through a beer parlour or a cocktail bar; and as the Commissioner of the Mounted Police has just stated, the only cocktail bars or beer parlours are in the Administrative Districts of Hay River and Yellowknife. I think that for the time being I would go along with the suggestion of the honourable member that we leave this in abeyance for six months and at that time discuss it. At Yellowknife and Hay River I feel we have a very large influx of Indians who will drink their liquor and perhaps they have a right to; but when they are broke and have to go back to Rocher River, Resolution, Fort Rae, and Reliance, perhaps the federal government will aid them alright in relief, but we here feel that possibly with taking on all these responsibilities of Territorial Government we may be forced into a position of seeing that these people get back. I think that in time they should get it; but for the present let us leave it for six months.

General Young: I think that seems to be the unanimous view. The subject will be deferred and will be placed on the agenda for the next session. Perhaps we may have further information by that time.

REFERENCE NO. 6:
AMENDMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ACT.

Council went into Committee on the Reference, Mr. Godwin in the chair.

(a) INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

Mr. Godwin: The next item, number 6, is a reference to Council as to the desirability of repealing Part Three of the Northwest Territories Act, containing provisions with regard to intoxicating liquors, and absorbing the desirable parts of that into the Territorial Liquor Ordinance. I don't know whether there is any comment against it; I can't think that there would be any.

General Young: The essence of it is that there would be more flexibility; we would like to have the authority in the Ordinance, which can be changed every six months, and which does not require to go to Parliament. We are not seeking a change at the moment in the actual administration of our Liquor Ordinance; we are seeking the authority to make changes.

Mr. MacKay: Yes; and we are also to some extent seeking authority which is presently now vested in Parliament.

Mr. Godwin: We seem to agree on that.

Several Members: Agreed.

(b) JURY SERVICE BY WOMEN IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. Godwin: Would you like to develop this, Mr. Audette?

Mr. Audette: Well, Mr. Chairman, I perhaps more than some of the other members entertain some doubt about the advisability of providing for jury service by women in criminal cases. There are two reasons that govern my thinking on this. One is, many criminal cases involve offences of a rather sordid nature, and I am rather doubtful about the desire of the average woman to serve in jury trials where people accused of these crimes are being tried. Another phase of this that rather worries me is that if we made it permissible for women to serve, instead of making it obligatory, we might well find the accused in these cases in the rather difficult position of having women volunteer to serve only when they held rather strong views either against the accused himself or against the type of crime for which he is being tried. If we only had women with these views I am afraid that the accused might be somewhat prejudiced in his trial. So, on the grounds that the women themselves may not want to serve, I wouldn't like to make it compulsory; and if it weren't compulsory I think there would be serious danger of prejudicing the accused in many cases.

Mr. Godwin: But don't you get women criminals too? You are referring to "he" all the time. With women on the jury you might get a woman criminal; then it would be desirable to have women on the jury.

Mr. Audette: It might well, in certain cases; but if it were permissive the women who desire to serve at that time might well desire to serve only for the purpose of obtaining a conviction or of obtaining an acquittal. In other words, those who sought to serve might have preconceived views, and I don't care whether they are in favour of an acquittal or a conviction, I think the preconceived view in any criminal trial is rather dangerous. If it is compulsory my second argument

fails entirely, and in the case of compulsion the only grounds upon which I object is that women might be forced into taking part in many trials that would be extremely distasteful to them.

Mr. Godwin: That's part of the responsibility they took on when they get equality. Shouldn't they have that responsibility?

Mr. Audette: That's quite so; but I don't think it should be thrust upon them if they are not desirous of having it, and I would be even more against making it permissive. However, there may be other members of Council that hold very different views.

Mr. Godwin: We are the only two that have spoken.

General Young: Did Colonel Cunningham find out anything from the provinces?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes; there is a brief from the provinces in the material supplied to members of Council.

General Young: Well, I have no strong views on the urgency of this matter. It is a relic of my predecessor's day. It has been on the agenda I think for over a year; would you like to say a word, Colonel Cunningham, about the experience of the provinces? I understand that it was not too satisfactory.

Mr. Cunningham: It appears to have been satisfactory in some and not so satisfactory in others.

I came into this discussion with a completely open mind, but after listening to what has been said I feel that the time has not yet come in the Northwest Territories when we should use women for service on criminal juries. I say that for a reason not as ethically based as Commander Audette's remarks, but I am thinking of a very practical consideration. Our juries are only six-man juries. The number of them that are called in the entire Territories in any year is very small. There is no scarcity of male jurors; they are only called in the more serious criminal cases. In those cases which run over a number of days the jury has sometimes got to be kept together, and that is not too easy a thing to do with the limited accommodation which we have available. I cannot see any great advantages in having women serve on juries in criminal trials in the Northwest Territories at the present time, and I can see some disadvantages. I believe that the matter should be left in abeyance for some time.

Mr. Brodie: I don't quite agree with you on the point, that there are lots of male persons to serve in this country. In Fort Smith, for example, when anything comes up, prior to now, if a jury was requested, I was called for duty; and I brought that up at the time, that I didn't think it was fair that I should be called on like that, and it was pointed out that there was a limited amount of people that could be called on and that was the reason for it. And quite a few of the women in Fort Smith mentioned, "Why don't they ask us women to serve on the jury?"

Mr. Godwin: What do you think, Commissioner?

Mr. Nicholson: I hold no strong views on it; but I do recall a number of cases where it has been difficult to assemble a jury. At the same time, I appreciate the new difficulty that would arise if a jury with say two women members had to be held incommunicado for some period. That would present a special question. I say I hold no strong views

on it, but I am a little bit influenced by the report from Saskatchewan, where a woman is subject to jury duty but may claim exemption for a period of one year. I don't know how long she can claim that exemption, and I wonder if you could enlarge on that.

Mr. Cunningham: If it's an exemption that can be claimed, it looks as if it could go on and on.

Mr. Nicholson: Well, if she could claim it for one year, and then claim it for another, it would seem to be senseless; but that's not very conclusive and I don't feel very strongly about it.

Mr. Godwin: Well, I gather from the sense of the meeting that we are against women serving on juries in criminal cases. Is that correct? Have I sensed the feeling of this Committee correctly? I am probably more for it than anybody that I have heard talk, but I think the sense of the Committee, as I get it as Chairman of it, is that we as a Committee are against women serving on juries in criminal cases, at the present time.

(c) ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Godwin: The next item is another question I would like to ask Mr. Audette to speak on: the question of replacing the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court by a Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories. Perhaps the Deputy Commissioner might speak on this.

Mr. Cunningham: Well, Mr. Chairman, this question of the method of organization of our courts has caused us some concern on the administrative side for several years. We have had a sparse population in the Northwest Territories since 1905. In that year the old Supreme Court was replaced by a system of Stipendiary Magistrates, who have complete civil and criminal jurisdiction from the lowest to the highest types of case, that is, in cases of first instance, not including appeals to the Courts of Appeal of the provinces. Now we have had that in the past, and the system has had to serve a sparse population, where the Stipendiary Magistrates who exercised all these powers have usually been administrative officers of the government. For example, when I was here some years ago I was a Stipendiary Magistrate, I was Chairman of the Local Trustee Board and I was the local agent of the Northwest Territories Administration. As Chairman of the Local Trustee Board I was instrumental in passing bylaws; as Stipendiary Magistrate I was instrumental in prosecuting people for infringements of them; now that very thing contravenes a basic principle of British justice: the separation of the judicial and the administrative and the legislative functions. You see the conflict in any combination of those functions.

It is with that in mind that, now that the population has substantially increased, it is considered desirable to reconstitute the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories. At first sight that sounds as though it might get us into an elaborate organization and a lot of expense, but that is not the case. The Supreme Court of the Yukon Territory presently exists, and in it the judicial functions are performed by a single judge. That judge is also at the present time a Stipendiary Magistrate in the Northwest Territories and takes the serious criminal cases, such as murder. If we reconstitute the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories it is possible that that same judge would become the judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories and perform the same functions as he is performing now, as Stipendiary Magistrate, in the capacity of Judge of the Supreme Court. If that is done we consider it possible for us to disassociate the work of Stipendiary Magistrates entirely from the performance of administrative

functions, which we consider a desirable objective. We are thinking of having one magistrate to do what is equivalent in the provinces to county or district court work, both civil and criminal. He would be stationed in Yellowknife and would go on circuit through the principal settlements to handle these intermediate cases. Then the third and lowest level of justice would be performed by justices with the power of one or with the power of two J.P.'s. who would be reputable citizens living in the various settlements and would take pleas of guilty and hear small criminal cases and small debt civil actions.

We would, by doing this, do two things. We would completely disassociate the performance by any person of two of the three basic functions of government; no person would perform more than one. We would get a system of justice better suited to our increased population at very little additional expense.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question here. What is our present organization at the judicial level here, and when I say "here" I am not thinking of Yellowknife, I am thinking of the Territories? We have one Stipendiary Magistrate?

Mr. Cunningham: No; we have a lot of them, but most of them are not functioning. Mr. Nason, how many have we?

Mr. Nason: Three, I believe, that are functioning right now.

Mr. Cunningham: Those are functioning; and there are others. I am one in name, but I don't exercise the power. Mr. Bouchard is one, but functions only in the eastern Arctic.

Mr. Audette: I see. Now, have we a lower level of administration of justice; justices of the peace who are actually functioning?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes. There are a fair number of those.

Mr. Audette: I mean, I gather that this table is almost surrounded by people with the powers of two justices of the peace. (Laughter). I hope that we shall not be called upon to use them. But there is no lower level of administration of justice actually in practice at the moment in the Territories?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes, there is. There are justices of the peace.

Mr. Audette: Apart from those surrounding this table?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes.

Mr. Audette: And who in practice do hear cases?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes.

Mr. Audette: And quite extensively?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes, and we won't disturb those in so far as the lowest levels of jurisdiction are concerned. They will still take small cases and pleas of guilty; but on the more serious things the travelling magistrate located in Yellowknife will go around on circuit to hear the cases set by those J.P.'s. for trial on a certain day.

Mr. Audette: Will those still be entirely or chiefly paid by the federal government, or will this come out of territorial funds?

Mr. Cunningham: The remuneration of the judiciary will come entirely out of federal funds.

Mr. Godwin: Commissioner Nicholson, have you anything on this?

Mr. Nicholson: No. I'm attracted to it.

Mr. Godwin: Well, I think that we've got the sense of this one, that we are all in favour?

Several Members: Yes.

(a) DISSOLUTION OF COUNCIL.

Mr. Godwin: The other thing that we were asked by Council to go into is the dissolution of the Council of the Northwest Territories; it reads this way: "It appears desirable to give the Governor in Council power to dissolve the Council of the Northwest Territories any time during the third year of office in order that the ensuing election may be held at a convenient date with regard to local conditions in the Territories with respect to transportation and communication." I don't think that there is anything against that; I think that it is highly desirable that this power ...

General Young: The way it is now, when three years expires for each of the three elected members, the expiries may not coincide. We have to have a certain time before elections are called. In Parliament, when Parliament is dissolved there are no members of the House of Commons, and that opens it up for another election; but we do not have such a provision. Now we have to go back and correct it.

Mr. Godwin: Well, I presume it is in order for the Chairman of the Committee to report back to the Commissioner in Council.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Commissioner, I wish to report as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole that as regards reference number six (a) we advise that it is desirable that the Northwest Territories Act, Part Three, containing provisions with reference to illegal manufacture, importation, sale and possession of intoxicants should be stricken from the act, and that the Liquor Ordinance of the Northwest Territories Council could then be changed by Council to meet changing conditions and give us the proper flexibility by picking up those parts of the Act that we desire.

In respect of six (b), the question of jury service by women in criminal cases, the Committee felt that this was not now desirable for the Northwest Territories, that it should come up at some future date again, but that we should ask at the present time that this not be done.

With respect to six (c), the question of Stipendiary Magistrates being replaced by a Judge of the Supreme Court under the Northwest Territories Act, we find that this is a desirable procedure and we suggest that a Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, consisting of one judge assisted in the administration of justice by one travelling police magistrate and number of justices of the peace in various settlements, be the formula.

We also report favourably on the desirability of dissolving the Council at any time during the third year of office, in order that ensuing elections may be held at convenient dates.

General Young: Thank you, Mr. Chairman of the Committee.

BUSINESS OF COUNCIL.

General Young: I will now conclude our session for today. This evening some time you will receive the Orders of the Day for tomorrow, which will open with questions and returns, if you have any, then petitions and resolutions, and following that we will proceed with the two references which are outstanding, poll tax and workmen's compensation. Following which, or perhaps at the same time, we will proceed with the second reading of Bills. I now declare the day's session adjourned.

Tuesday, December 11, 1951

10 o'clock a.m.

QUESTION - MR. HARDIE - LOCAL TAXATION
IN YELLOWKNIFE.

General Young: The first item on the Orders of the Day: questions and returns.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Commissioner, on the matter of local taxation in Yellowknife: The Local Council here received a letter some time ago in regard to zones, to the effect that the zones would not be changed this year. Could you tell me, Sir, the method used in arriving at the percentages in the zoned areas in Yellowknife as regards local taxation?

General Young: As this question relates to something that took place a long time ago, I think it should be answered by a return.

We will proceed with second reading of the Bills shown on the Orders of the Day. Council will go into Committee, with Air Commodore Godwin in the chair.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

BILL NO. 1: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE DOG ORDINANCE.

Mr. Godwin: Under the Ordinance the presiding judge has the power to order the destruction of a dog only in the event of conviction under Section 10 - a dog running at large pursuing horses, cattle, sheep, pigs or poultry. He cannot order destruction of a dog after the owner of the dog has been convicted for any other offence, for example if the dog is running at large and attacks and injures a child. The proposed amendment would give power to the judge, upon conviction of an owner for any offence, to order the destruction of any dog of such owner that he

considers should be destroyed for humane reasons or for the safety of the general public.

Mr. Nicholson: A dog running at large, that cannot be caught, may be destroyed by a peace officer; whereas if a dog is running at large and is caught a magistrate before whom the case is brought hasn't the authority to order destruction. It seems certainly something that should be corrected, and the magistrate in those circumstances should have at least equal power as a peace officer.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Chairman, I certainly favour the idea of allowing the Magistrate discretion for the destruction of a dog which has been causing trouble in circumstances such as outlined here.

Mr. Hardie: I am definitely in favour of it as well.

Mr. Carmichael: I am in favour of it.

Mr. Audette: The amendment consists in adding a sub-paragraph to section 14 of the present Ordinance, as follows: "the presiding stipendiary magistrate or justice of the peace may upon conviction of an owner for an offence under this Ordinance order the destruction of any dog of such owner that he considers should be destroyed for humane reasons or for the safety of the general public".

Mr. Brodie: One point comes up in allowing the destruction of a dog in a settlement within the law. I believe that no fire arms can be used in a settlement.

Mr. Audette: Surely a peace officer at least is entitled to carry a gun. If our peace officers aren't entitled to carry arms I think that we had better do something about it, because there may be cases where it would be very difficult for them to carry out their duties if they are unarmed; especially if one of their duties is to shoot dogs.

(Laughter).

Mr. Godwin: I suggest the sense of the Committee is that we report to Council that this Ordinance to amend the Dog Ordinance be enacted.

Several Members: Agreed.

BILL NO. 2: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE BUSINESS LICENCE ORDINANCE

Mr. Godwin: The Business Licence Ordinance was enacted on the 23rd of February, 1950. The section forbidding the carrying on of business in the Territories without having first obtained a licence which appeared in the previous Ordinance was left out. Instead the Commissioner was given power to make regulations prohibiting the carrying on of a business without a licence. It is felt that the Ordinance should be clarified on this point by inserting a provision that no person shall carry on business in the Territories unless he has obtained a licence.

Mr. Brodie: I have nothing much to say on this; it is just a matter of wording and putting in that no person shall carry on business in the Territories unless he has obtained a licence. I think that is alright.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 2.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 3.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 4, substitutes for paragraph (b) of section 10, the following: "the Receiver General of Canada to be credited to the Northwest Territories Revenue Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, where the business that is registered or in respect of which the licence is issued is not carried on in a Local Administrative District".

Mr. Cunningham: The purpose of this is to bring the wording of the Ordinance into line with the new territorial fund to be established pursuant to the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems, which were approved in principle yesterday.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 5: "Section 4 of this Ordinance shall come into effect on the 1st day of April, 1952".

Mr. Cunningham: The reason for that, Mr. Chairman, is this. If this Council approves the new financial deal, it is proposed to bring it into effect as of the beginning of the next fiscal year. That is the earliest time at which it can be brought into effect because the present federal appropriations are for the period ending the 31st of March. The present federal draft appropriations of the various departments concerned for the period beginning the first of April have been tentatively drafted on the basis that this Council will accept the new deal; and the territorial appropriations also have been drafted tentatively on that basis. That is why this is all tied in to the 1st of April, 1952.

Several Members: Agreed.

BILL NO. 3: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE MOTOR VEHICLE ORDINANCE.

Mr. Godwin: Section 1 adds the following to Section 6: "The Commissioner may in his discretion order that motor vehicles which are operated only in an area described in his Order shall be exempt from the provisions of subsection 1".

Mr. Cunningham: The point of that is, that while we have had no trouble this year with our compulsory insurance, there almost has been in a few isolated areas. The idea is that, say at Aklavik or Fort Resolution, where it may not be possible to obtain this insurance, the compulsory insurance for that particular area might be dropped at the discretion of the Commissioner.

Mr. Brodie: I am in favour of dropping compulsory insurance.

General Young: It is something I do not like to see, because it is going to open the way for many areas to make representations; and administratively it therefore may make a few difficulties; but even having regard for that I thought that it would be desirable, and the Commissioner will simply have to bolster himself and say "no" many times.

Mr. Audette: Why is it impossible for these people to obtain insurance?

General Young: There has been no difficulty this year. The insurance association do not like compulsory insurance; they dislike it intensely. They dislike any form of compulsory insurance. We have been extremely fortunate this year in obtaining complete coverage. I don't think anybody anywhere has really had any trouble. Much of it has been carried by one company. Now the pressure on that one company particularly having regard to certain outlying areas may have some effect, and it may be possible that that one company may have to retract its coverage in certain areas.

Mr. Brodie: The company that you are referring to, I think they have already refused just recently to renew insurance to one operator in Fort Smith. He had insurance on a truck; he wanted to renew on a new truck and he wanted to transfer the insurance, and they would not; they wrote back and said that owing to a new policy they did not want to handle it.

Mr. Audette: I wonder if that was based on their experience with the driver of the truck, or whether it was based on the area.

Mr. Brodie: Well, the driver of the truck, as far as I know definitely, was not in any trouble.

Mr. Cunningham: I don't know who the driver is, but we do have some reason to think it is possible that refusals to insure may be made in some areas in the future.

Mr. Audette: Then it would apply to everyone in Fort Smith.

General Young: It might apply to everyone in Fort Smith. The sole purpose of this is to keep us from being placed in a ridiculous position. There is no use our having an Ordinance that requires compulsory insurance in an area if nobody can get insurance in that area. This is just a safeguard.

Mr. Brodie: I am willing to say that I thought compulsory insurance was an injustice to people in the small settlements. They have no roads. They have a car or something for a little bit of pleasure driving, and we are forcing them to pay money out of their own pocket and we are giving them nothing.

Mr. Cunningham: Of course, if a driver kills a wage earner who has seven children and a needy wife and she gets a judgment against that man for \$50,000 there is a useful purpose served, because it protects him from the consequences of a nasty judgment and it protects the woman against the consequences of his negligence. Even though the road area may be small there is still a good case to be made for compulsory insurance.

Mr. Brodie: Well, definitely, where you have roads and where you can travel. In some areas there are such short roads that you can't travel at any speed.

Mr. Cunningham: You can still kill a person on a short road.

Mr. Brodie: Oh yes, I can quite believe that; but has a case come up yet where it has happened in these places?

General Young: Mr. Brodie's point is that there shouldn't be any licences at all at Fort Smith. Is that it?

Mr. Brodie: No compulsory insurance. I am definitely against that.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Chairman, the case has also come up in Yellowknife, in the case of individuals who have been warned that the insurance now in effect will be carried until the expiry of the policy, but they may not reinsure. Some of these people have very good records with the insurance companies, and we have an agent here who has written to various brokers and he is having great difficulty in placing automobile insurance.

General Young: I anticipate, Mr. Chairman, considerable difficulty in implementing our compulsory insurance. The insurance companies are opposed to it. Perhaps our legislation is about 20 years ahead of its time. I think that in due course it is bound to come, but for the next few years I really feel that we may have difficulty, and I think that we should have an out. The idea of that section is to ensure that we won't be caught with an Ordinance that cannot be enforced.

Mr. Godwin: I agree that it is unfortunate, and I think that there should be compulsory insurance.

General Young: So do I.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Hardie points out that with a good driving record the insurance companies still won't cover them. I can't see why, but there must be a good reason.

General Young: One company out of 20 or 25 was quite prepared to push ahead, but I am afraid the pressure of the association is going to be such that that company may have to tactfully withdraw from the field.

Mr. Audette: I think the Committee is really in agreement to give to the Commissioner the authority for suspending this legislation in any given area, which will meet any of the problems that are raised by any of the members at the moment.

Mr. Hardie: I think that in places like Aklavik, Fort Smith and Yellowknife we have a similar condition, and we are going to have to face it, inside another six months.

Mr. Godwin: I think we are in complete agreement.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 2 adds paragraph (1A) to Section 7: 7 (1) reads: "Subject to subsection 1A an application for registration of a motor vehicle or trailer shall be accompanied by payment of the registration fee set out in the Schedule hereto". 7 (1A) reads: "Where an application for registration of a motor vehicle or trailer is made after the 31st day of October for the year ending the 31st day of March next following the date of the application, it shall be accompanied by payment of one-half the registration fee set out in said Schedule". I don't anticipate discussion on that. (Laughter).

Mr. Audette: I think that's a fair provision.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: By section 3, section 9 of the Ordinance has this substitution: "Where the Commissioner or a person authorized by him is satisfied that an applicant for the registration of a motor vehicle has complied with section six, unless exempted therefrom, and with

sections five and seven, or an applicant for the registration of a trailer has complied with sections five and seven, he shall register the motor vehicle or trailer in the Register referred to in section four and shall enter therein (a) the name and address of the owner (b) the number of the owner's permit (c) a description of the motor vehicle or trailer".

Mr. Audette: I take it the only purpose of this provision is to make allowances for the Commissioner's authority to suspend section six. Isn't it?

Mr. Godwin: Actually the only thing that is added to the section is "unless exempted therefrom".

Mr. Audette: It is simply a corollary of our first amendment; I would agree to this.

Several Members: Agreed.

BILL NO. 4: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
ORDINANCE.

Mr. Audette: Under the present section three of the Local Administrative District Ordinance there is a provision that when an elected member ceases to hold office the Commissioner may appoint a suitable person to be a member for the balance of his term. This provision would be amended to provide that where the elected member is disqualified the Commissioner may appoint someone in his stead, not only for the balance of his term but for the whole or balance of his term. Also it allows to the Commissioner authority to appoint members to a Local Trustee Board where insufficient nominations have been made for an election.

Mr. Hardie: I would like to see something added that it would be from the business people or the residents of the town.

Mr. Audette: I think Mr. Hardie's suggestion is met by section five, which sets out the qualifications of the member; one of which is that he must have been ordinarily a resident in the district for at least three months prior to the day of nomination. I don't think the Commissioner could appoint someone who is disqualified by a section of the Ordinance. It is beyond his powers even as conferred upon him here. He must remain within the four corners of the Ordinance, and I think that would cover your point.

Mr. Hardie: I hope you don't misinterpret this, Mr. Chairman, but it could be applicable in Yellowknife.

Mr. Godwin: Do you want to make a change in the wording?

Mr. Audette: I think it is wise to allow the Commissioner authority to bring the council up to its requisite number, if there are insufficient candidates who don't want to face the perils of election.

Mr. Godwin: You think its unlikely that this will occur?

Mr. Audette: I think it is highly unlikely. (Laughter).

Mr. Cunningham: Well, we saw it in different places this year. There was no election in either Hay River or Yellowknife.

Mr. Godwin: Is that agreed to?

Mr. Brodie: This is a matter where the Commissioner can appoint, but that doesn't mean to say you can get somebody to accept.

Mr. Audette: It's a bad day for democracy if ...

Mr. Godwin: I find it hard to understand that a thing like you mentioned should happen, that they have a trustee board and there is no competition for it.

Mr. Brodie: I think it is important that if a case should come up where if we didn't have enough, we should be able to take care of it.

Mr. Godwin: Section 2.

Mr. Audette: The second section of the amendment aims at disqualifying certain persons from election. These are the disqualifications ... Stop me if there is any rewording or suggested wording in any one of these: "(a) a Stipendiary Magistrate; (b) a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; (c) a person hired by the District and paid as its employee; (d) a person having by himself or through his partner an interest in or any contract with or on behalf of the District; (e) a person indebted other than in respect of the current year's taxes to the District; or (f) a person who is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act 1949, is not qualified to be nominated for election as a member or to be or remain a member of the Local Trustee Board".

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a short statement on this amendment, and to move in the Committee that a further subsection be added to section 7; that subsection to read: "(2) This section shall not extend to disqualify any person as a member of a Local Trustee Board by reason of his being a shareholder of any incorporated company having a contract or agreement with the District".

Mr. Godwin: That's a little different from (d).

Mr. Audette: It's an exception.

Mr. Cunningham: No, not quite, because (d) refers to "a person having by himself or through his partner"; this is simply to make it clear that a person who is a shareholder in a company which has a contract is not disqualified.

Mr. Audette: Although if he is a partner he is.

Mr. Cunningham: Yes. And I may say that the Legal Adviser tells me that the subsection which I am requesting be added to the amending section is a customary one, and is in the House of Commons Act. May I make a short statement as to why this amendment is brought up at this time at all?

Mr. Godwin: Please.

Mr. Cunningham: There were three persons nominated in Hay River for the 1952 Trustee Board and there were three to be elected. There was no election. Shortly after the nominations, we learned that one of them was the town foreman and that two of them wanted to take road building contracts with the Local Administrative District. We were quite properly asked by the Administrative Officer there, who is chairman of the Local Trustee Board, whether these were legal rights of theirs. On examining the Ordinance we found that they were, but at the same time we thought that it was not right. That is why these amendments are now being offered.

We must read along with section 2 of the amending Ordinance section 4, which says: "section 2 of this Ordinance shall come into force on the first day of January, 1953". That is necessary because we cannot disturb the existing setup at Hay River. Those men who want to take contracts and who want to work for the town were within their legal rights in standing for election and therefore we cannot legislate retroactively to affect them in any way. Therefore, these provisions will come into force only with the calendar year 1953.

Mr. Audette: I think that this section 7 merely enunciates a principle that is fundamental in all democratic process, that a man cannot be the trustee of the electors when he has a personal interest in it and there may be a conflict between his pocket and his honesty. It applies by statute to a member of Parliament, I believe, who is disqualified from having any interest in a Crown contract, and if we adopt this amendment it will apply by statute to our Local Administrative Districts. But the mere fact of holding a share or two in a company does not disqualify.

Mr. Hardie: In the small administrative districts here, with the small population you have to choose from, there may be cases where men who are quite capable of handling the job of local trustees and would be the choice of the people, have some type of business through which they derive income from the town or from the administrative district; and if we pass this we will limit the field of nominees. We are limiting our chance of having suitable persons nominated in small districts such as Yellowknife and Hay River where there are very few to choose from. I am not worried about (c), a person hired by the district; just (d), a person having by himself or through his partner an interest in any contract with or on behalf of the district.

Mr. Cunningham: You mean, Mr. Hardie, that you would approve of a man letting a contract either to himself or to his partner?

Mr. Hardie: No. I don't approve of it. All I'm trying to get across is that we are limiting the number of nominees. What I would like to get straight is, for instance the matter of insurance the administrative districts carry on their buildings. They have to give that to someone. If we pass this, would this prohibit a man who is dealing with the town as a broker sitting on the Board?

Mr. Cunningham: I don't think so.

Mr. Hardie: This is strictly just a contract. I see; that's fine. Well then, we will forget about that; we will skip to (e) a person indebted, other than in respect of the current year's taxes to the district. There are lots of people who would run for Council and have run for Council, because they have felt that they have been over taxed, and some of them have been put in a spot where they just about have to go on to the Council to correct the taxation setup. I feel that especially in the case of Yellowknife there are people who are capable of handling the job of trustees and are sincere about paying their indebtedness to the town, but under the conditions of today cannot pay their taxes; in other words they have two years unpaid taxes.

Mr. Audette: The argument raised by Mr. Hardie is a little difficult to accept, because if we have a man who is indebted for last year's taxes or the year before, and questions arise in Council concerning people in that position I can hardly believe he will not be prejudiced. I do not think anyone should be elected to any trustee board of any kind or to any position of trust where his own personal interest may conflict with that of the body or group he represents. There is a great possibility of conflict.

Mr. Hardie: Right here is Yellowknife - I mean they have got it right now. there is nothing we can do about it but I would be against that part of the ...

Mr. Audette: And with almost 3,000 people to choose from, I can hardly believe that Yellowknife can't find some public spirited citizens who have paid their taxes.

Mr. Hardie: I think there are lots of people who have paid their taxes, but in Yellowknife a great deal of our population is in the bunk houses, and these people don't take too much interest in local affairs. They are more or less transient. It is the business people in the town who take an interest in the council matters and ...

Mr. Audette: Well, I think that that is almost universal.

Mr. Brodie: You are not going to suggest that the business people in town have not paid up their taxes?

Mr. Hardie: That is suggested right now, because the thing is that they can't afford to. The townsmen, some of them, are in a position now where they can't pay them. They can't afford to pay them.

Mr. Godwin: Well, the question is whether such people should or should not be allowed on the trustee board.

Mr. Audette: I think as this is an almost universal provision, Mr. Chairman, that I ...

Mr. Godwin: How do you feel on this, Mr. Brodie?

Mr. Brodie: Oh, I definitely think that a person should pay his taxes if he is going to sit on a board where they are going to handle the funds of a district. I think that some, as Mr. Hardie says, have a hard time and cannot pay their taxes, but I still think that when they cannot pay it they should not be able to sit just the same until they are in a position to pay it. They can vote for people to represent them and go for a reduction through them.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Carmichael, how do you feel about it?

Mr. Carmichael: Well, I agree with Mr. Hardie in some respects; there could be a case where a man has had trouble or had sickness in his family, and he hasn't been able to pay his taxes, and still he might be just the man we want on a trustee board.

Mr. Godwin: This is over a two-year period; it is not just his last year's taxes.

Mr. Carmichael: I see. But on the other hand I know that we must not have that.

Mr. Godwin: I think we have unity now.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 3.

Mr. Audette: Section 39 as amended by section 3 would read as follows: "A copy of every bylaw made under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be despatched by mail to the Commissioner within ten days after the passing thereof and any such bylaw may be disallowed by the Commissioner in Council at any time within one year after its passage". The previous

section you will observe was within three months after its passing. This allows for transportation difficulties and for the delays between sessions of Council, because this is not an authority given to the Commissioner. It is an authority given to the Commissioner in Council.

General Young: It is intended to take into account the fact that we are switching to meetings every six months instead of meetings every two months.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 4. Section 2 of this Ordinance will come into effect on the first day of January, 1953.

Several Members: Agreed.

BILL NO. 5: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE
FUR EXPORT ORDINANCE.

Mr. Godwin: Section 1.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 2.

Mr. Cunningham: The purpose of this is to give greater flexibility. It has been found that from time to time certain forms used under this Ordinance require minor changes. If the form is actually set out in a schedule of the Ordinance it can only be changed by this Council. This amendment gives quicker action, greater flexibility, and means that we don't have to bother coming to Council if somebody wants to substitute a semi-colon for a comma.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 3.

Several Members: Agreed.

BILL NO. 6: AN ORDINANCE TO
AMEND THE GAME ORDINANCE.

Mr. Godwin: Section 1. Section 2 of the Game Ordinance, it is suggested, be amended by adding to it the following subsection: "The expressions 'trading post' and 'outpost' in this Ordinance shall be held to include the stores, warehouses, caches and living quarters of all persons operating or employed at such trading post or outpost but to exclude the sleeping quarters or messing accommodation used by the customers of the trading post or outpost".

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Chairman, this matter was discussed at one of the meetings of Council at Ottawa, and at that time the clarification of the meaning of "trading post" was considered necessary; and this section as I see it accomplishes that. Natives visiting the post and staying over night in quarters provided for that purpose will be permitted to have meat in their possession. This definition has I think been approved in principle by the Advisory Board on Wildlife Protection.

Mr. Godwin: Is there any comment on this?

Mr. Carmichael: I think that it is very good the way it is.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 2.

Mr. MacKay: The reason for this amendment, Mr. Chairman, is to make it clear that hunting of muskrats with a shot gun is illegal; and in this connection we might look at Section 20 (2) and Section 36 (a).

Mr. Hardie: That states that you can hunt certain muskrats for food purposes; well I don't know of anybody that shoots muskrats for food purposes. They would be shooting them for the fur as well, and there are one or two, say old widows, in the country, that could not use a .22 to shoot rats, and they can use the .410 gun and get a few.

Mr. Carmichael: I think it would be a hardship on some of the people down in my district if you didn't allow them to shoot muskrats with a .410 shotgun, because we have a few old widows and old men there that cannot see to shoot rats with a .22; and I don't think that they can use the shot gun to get fur, because when they bring the fur in it would be graded down and they wouldn't get very much for it, so what would be the point in doing that. .22 ammunition is much cheaper than .410 ammunition. There would be really no point in spoiling the pelt, and it's only, I am sure, that these old people, it would be definitely a hardship on them if they were not allowed to use it. They want that grub in the spring anyway, and very often they are out by themselves and during breakup they cannot get over to their neighbours to get help with carcasses for food purposes. Therefore, they are dependent on themselves, and on the .410 gun to get them something to eat. I think it would be very bad to take that privilege away from them.

Mr. Godwin: It is up to us whether we do it or not. This is a recommendation from the Advisory Board. We are here exactly for this reason, to decide whether or not this is a good thing.

Mr. MacKay: Well, Mr. Chairman, I support Mr. Carmichael on that. I have had representations along the very line he speaks of; we would perhaps gain very little, and at the same time we would take away from elderly and infirm hunters and natives an opportunity to get food that they are making sensible use of at the present time. I am therefore against the amendment.

Mr. Godwin: As I interpret the meeting then we will recommend to Council that we believe that Section 2 should not be enacted.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 3, Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of Section 13 is now suggested to read: "feed to a dog any part of a caribou within a four mile radius of the post office of any of the following settlements: namely, Aklavik, Arctic Red River, Fort Franklin, Fort Good Hope, Fort Liard, Fort McPherson, Fort Norman, Fort Providence, Fort Radium, Fort Rae, Fort Resolution, Fort Simpson, Fort Smith, Hay River, Norman Wells, Rat River, Rocher River (Talston River), Snowdrift, Wrigley, Yellowknife"; and then it continues the same as it is now.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, it speaks of "Fort" Radium; I think that should read "Port" Radium.

Mr. MacKay: I believe the Board suggested this because of the apparent decline in the number of barren ground caribou, that has been causing some concern not only in the Territories but in the northern sections of some of the provinces. Investigation, I believe, has shown that one of the major features of the utilization of caribou is for dog feed. It is recognized that while on the trap line the natives do need caribou for dog feed. It was the opinion of the Board that when located in the settlements, particularly during the fall and summer, the natives should provide other means of feeding their dogs. The previous section of the Ordinance prohibited the feeding of caribou where other dog feed was reasonably

available, and it was difficult to determine just what was meant by "reasonably available". It was found by experience that that term was subject to varying interpretations and was therefore incapable of enforcement.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Carmichael, how do you feel about this wording of the restriction?

Mr. Carmichael: I think that that is quite alright, except in one place here, Rat River, which is not a settlement. It is a place out in the bush with two people living there.

Mr. Brodie: Of, excuse me, Frank, I think the Rat River referred to here is the Rat River up from Rocher River.

Mr. Godwin: May I get a clarification on that. Mr. Bouchard, have you got that?

Mr. Bouchard: Yes, I have.

Mr. Hardie: In my experience, the Indians find that in the areas around Slave Lake, and particularly at Fort Rae since the opening of commercial fishing on the lake, they have to travel a great number of miles in order to get fish to feed the dogs, and I think that it would be reasonable to say that at Fort Rae the distance they have to travel is too far. They should allow caribou when there are caribou in the settlement. They should allow the trapper and the Indian at Fort Rae to feed their dogs caribou meat right in the camp.

Mr. Audette: Would the caribou remain under those conditions or would they be annihilated?

Mr. Carmichael: I don't think they will.

Mr. Hardie: The people at Fort Rae are now in the position where they have no dog food. They have to travel miles for it. For fish.

Mr. Godwin: Would you like to ...

Mr. MacKay: Well this is, as I said before, the recommendation of the Advisory Board, and it doesn't apply outside the four-mile limit. The new suggestion is that if the caribou are within the limits of Fort Rae the Indians and the trappers and others should be in a position to shoot them and use the food if necessary for dog food.

Mr. Hardie: That's right; I think that if it is necessary, yes.

Mr. Brodie: I think practically all the settlements have the same trouble in getting fish. They have to get out and work to get their fish.

Mr. Hardie: In the east arm of Slave Lake there are plenty of fish right now, because commercial fishing hasn't extended to the east arm of the lake. But in the north arm commercial fishing is going on. At Fort Rae the Indian can drop his nets, and where five years ago he would lift 200 or 300 fish, today he is lifting nothing. Yet that is his main source of feed for his dogs and for himself. If he is not allowed to use caribou, I mean if he has to move four miles out of the camp in order to have caribou meat in his house, you are going to have it anyhow; they are going to use it to feed the dogs. If caribou come through they will use it, and I don't see why the four mile radius ...

Mr. Godwin: I understand that is to allow him to use it on the trail.

Are these caribou right in around Fort Rae, where these people are living?

Mr. Hardie: In some years; it all depends.

Mr. Godwin: These people from Fort Rae, they are out in camps?

Mr. Hardie: That's right; there are some of them on the Marion River.

Mr. Godwin: Well then, this would not stop them from using caribou.

Mr. Hardie: But the people who are in Fort Rae, some of the older people in the camp settlement have dogs. You can go to Rae at any time of the year and there are people at Rae with their dogs. They have them there. The only time they travel is when they are able to.

Mr. Carmichael: Well, we have that of course at Aklavik too, and I still don't think it would be a good idea to let them feed caribou meat in there too. I am just speaking of my district, the people in there; I don't think it would be a good idea. There are people, I don't care where, probably in Fort Rae, too, that won't make any effort to get food for the dogs if they have caribou meat.

General Young: Mr. Hardie, the caribou population is on the decline.

Mr. Hardie: Oh, yes.

General Young: We have information from at least five sources, plus the Banfield report, which is very complete, and if you would like a copy we will send you one. It is a serious situation and anything that we can do to curtail the slaughter of caribou, we have got to do it. Otherwise in 20 or 25 years there are not going to be any caribou.

Mr. Godwin: There is not going to be any undue hardship if they cannot have caribou at Fort Rae settlement itself.

Mr. Brodie: I think, in fact, that it may be a good thing to get some of them out in the bush where they should be.

General Young: Get them out trapping.

Mr. Brodie: In fact, I think that a lot of them are around the settlement too much.

Mr. Hardie: At Fort Rae, an Indian who is in camp is 100 miles from a post office, and two or three times a year he has to come into Fort Rae for grub and he has to take his dogs with him. If he comes in to Fort Rae he may spend a day or two days there. Now the amount of caribou that he is allowed to feed his dogs in that four-mile area is not going to decrease if we put this in. They are still going to feed it to them even if it's inside this four-mile area.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Hardie, you would permit the people who are living in Fort Rae all the time to take caribou and feed them exclusively for dog meat?

Mr. Hardie: Well, there are very few people who live there.

Mr. Godwin: Well, if you open it up for Fort Rae, would you not have to open it up for them all?

Mr. Brodie: At Fort Smith they are 204 miles away from the lake, and the people there have to get out for dog food the same way, and I think they have more reason to be entitled to use caribou for dog food than

any native around the lake.

Mr. Hardie: Well, Fort Rae is a tough spot right now. The people there are very hard up.

Mr. Brodie: That applies pretty well all over the country, I think.

Mr. Hardie: Not only for dog food, but for their own food. They have not enough food to feed themselves, let alone the dogs.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Nicholson, would you like to say something about your experience at Rae.

Mr. Nicholson: I can add very little to what has been said, but I think that we must face up to some difficulties in giving effect to an Ordinance such as this. There are people in some settlements who will be affected, and perhaps will find it a bit difficult to feed their dogs; but I think it has to be looked at from a general point of view, and I think we should keep in mind the main objective and that is to try and do something to conserve caribou; and while what is said about Fort Rae may be correct I can't see how we can make exceptions for one settlement. I think there would be some difficulties in making adjustments if the suggested amendment goes through but I think in the general good and considering the need for conservation we have to face up to it. I support the amendment as it stands, knowing that it may cause a bit of trouble here and there.

Mr. Brodie: Well, just the same way, I think it would be swell if the natives could go ahead and just kill caribou to feed their dogs. It would help them out a lot, but the trouble is we can't afford to let the slaughter of caribou continue.

Mr. Godwin: There are a lot of people who are more closely aware of this situation than some of the rest of us. Speaking for myself, I am not too well aware of the conditions. I think that on balance the Committee feels that we should do the best for the most, and that this amendment should carry. I think we all appreciate the difficulties that Mr. Nicholson has spoken of.

Mr. Audette: Before going any further, Mr. Hardie says that there is no post office at Rat River. I wonder if the drafting of our legislation here may raise some difficulties if we make a four-mile radius from a non-existent post office.

Mr. Brodie: The post office could be cut out of that.

Mr. Audette: Yes. We could say within a four-mile radius of any of the following settlements.

Mr. Brodie: That's right.

Mr. Godwin: I think an engineer would find that very difficult. I want a place to start my radius at.

Mr. Audette: Well, we can start it from either of the four corners of the settlement.

General Young: It could be from the centre of the settlement.

Mr. Nicholson: The present phraseology could easily be altered: "within a four mile radius of the post office or in the case of Rat River the trading post".

Mr. Audette: I would like to go one step further; "or if there is no

post office from the centre of the settlement", instead of restricting it to Rat River.

Mr. Godwin: The main thing is to have legislation as accurate as we can get it, because the man who has to enforce it is going to have enough trouble anyway without having a loose paragraph in our Ordinance.

Mr. Audette: Well, I don't think a magistrate could convict when there is no post office under our present wording. At Rat River, is there a trading settlement?

Mr. Brodie: Well, the Rat River comes into the Talston, and there are a few Indian cabins there at the corner of the settlement. With the trading post about a mile up on the other side of the river, I think it's pretty hard to say where the centre is.

Mr. Audette: I wonder if there are other cases where we have no post office?

Mr. Brodie: I don't know.

Mr. Audette: Well, if Rat River is our only problem I'm quite happy to see it adjusted by saying four miles from the two rivers, or whatever it may be.

Mr. Godwin: May I suggest that we leave this to our Legal Adviser and that we get a rewording of this.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 4. It is proposed to repeal section 20.

Mr. Cunningham: These two, 4 and 5, are related to 2, that is section 6 (d), which was approved. These repeals will not go forward.

Mr. Godwin: The Committee does not approve the repeal of section 20.

Mr. Audette: I think that's clear enough. It is in line with our previous discussion.

Mr. Godwin: Section 5, to repeal section 36 (a).

Mr. Audette: Sections 4 and 5 are not recommended.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 6; a portion of section 49 of the Ordinance that precedes paragraph (a) thereof as enacted by Section 7 of Chapter 5 of the Ordinances of 1951 is repealed and the following substituted: this is paragraph 49, specifically, which is suggested to read as follows: "subject to section 48, no person shall, within a trapping area, hunt fur-bearing animals or set traps, snares or other trapping equipment or skin or prepare or assist in the skinning or preparation of pelts for sale unless..."

Mr. MacKay: The amendment, Mr. Chairman, is designed primarily for application in the Mackenzie delta where heretofore a trapper has been able to secure assistance in his trapping operations, such assistance generally taking the form of skinning and preparing pelts for a mere pittance while the registered owner of the trapping grounds was in receipt of a larger income from the area. I think the Board felt, indeed I believe the Board approved in principle, and it has been suggested that it would result in the breakdown of the larger areas into smaller

areas.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Carmichael, this particularly affects your district. Would you like to speak on this?

Mr. Carmichael: Yes. I think that it is alright; there's been a little of that done, but not a great deal, in the Mackenzie District; but I am in favour of that. I think that it is alright as it stands as amended, yes.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Brodie.

Mr. Brodie: Oh, I am quite in favour of it. I think that one or two of the people will have a little bit of trouble over it, who have lines and require assistance on the line, but I can see where that will really apply to Aklavik. They have quite a lot of fur. You see, in our area, the trapper who has got a trap line, he sure wants the fur for himself. He doesn't want to let any fellow go in and clean his line off. And now with registered lines there, I am sure that they will be in favour.

Mr. MacKay: It really will permit the accommodation of more trappers in the area. Isn't that one of the...

Mr. Hardie: Well, I wouldn't exactly say that it could lead to that; but the way it is at present there is a chance of someone holding more territory than he really should have. If a man or a family have to have outside help in order to harvest the crop out there, if he is healthy and nothing wrong with him he has got too much territory. That's the way I look at it. And there should be something done about it.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Hardie agrees with doing that.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 7: to amend Section 53 by adding subsection 6: "where a child who hunts in a trapping area for which one of his parents holds a certificate of registration attains the age of 16 years, he shall pay the fees, if any, imposed by this Ordinance and the trapping area shall be registered in the name of the parent as a group area under and subject to all the provisions of this section".

Mr. MacKay: The effect of this amendment, Mr. Chairman, is to enable the Administration to collect a registration fee starting at the age of 16. The interest of the Indian Affairs Branch is purely academic, in that Indians don't pay a registration fee.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Carmichael?

Mr. Carmichael: I think that it would be very unfair to put that over, because you only have a very few people that it may affect. It would affect maybe a dozen people down in my district. That's about all.

Mr. Godwin: You mean those that ...

Mr. Carmichael: That have to pay a licence. That have to pay a registration fee or anything. All the rest of the people down there, the Eskimos and Indians, it's all free to them. And there is only just a handful of white people down there and halfbreeds that would come under that. I don't see why anyone should have to register a trap line and pay three or four different registration fees for one trap line. I think that when I register my trap line and pay the fee, and, as it is now, my boys have to pay licences, I think that's fair enough. I don't think that they should be forced to have to register on that same trap line.

Mr. Audette: I am not sure that I understand this.

Mr. Carmichael: The way it is right now, a man, we will say, with two boys over 16 and a wife; well, a man takes out a registration for that trap line. That's the way it is at present and his boys buy a licence as well, which costs five dollars each. His wife has to buy a licence which costs five dollars, and he has to buy a licence. He is paying twenty dollars a year in licence fees. He has already paid ten dollars for a registration certificate for that area. Now this wants him, the boys and the wife, to buy registration certificates.

Mr. Audette: At twenty dollars each?

Mr. Carmichael: No, at ten dollars each.

Mr. Audette: Is that what they want to do?

Mr. Carmichael: That's what they want to do.

Mr. Audette: I think it is very unfair. I thought this was sort of trying to protect the people in a way.

Mr. Godwin: Perhaps Mr. MacKay would clarify it for us.

Mr. MacKay: Well, I said that the effect of the amendment is to enable the Administration to collect registration fees imposed by the Ordinance starting at the age of 16.

Mr. Godwin: So that if you have one trap line and there are three sons over 16, you would collect say four registration fees.

Mr. MacKay: That's my understanding of the ...

Mr. Carmichael: Yes, that's the way I understand it, too.

Mr. MacKay: ... of the recommendation.

Mr. Audette: Well, without this amendment, if the boys were over 21 they would then pay automatically.

Mr. Carmichael: No, no, no, no. It would still be the same. Sixteen is the age set, you see. So that 16 and 21 would be all the same thing. You can give them a trap line, sure; fine and dandy; but you can't give them a trap line because it is not there to give. If I have a trap line and I have three sons, they would be on my trap line, because we have no other trap lines to give them at the present time.

Mr. Audette: Would not the trap line be taking more animals out of the district, though?

Mr. Carmichael: Well, the trap line can only take so many animals; any way you have to watch your trap line and try to farm it today.

Mr. Godwin: Could we ask Mr. Sinclair to tell the Committee what is back of this?

Mr. Sinclair: Well, Mr. Chairman, the idea is to make a fee necessary with it.

Mr. Godwin: There won't be a registration fee, necessarily.

Mr. Carmichael: Mr. Sinclair, is he not protected when he pays a five dollar licence fee? He should be.

Mr. Sinclair: I doubt that very much.

Mr. Godwin: Just a moment, please; just a moment. What was your question, Mr. Carmichael?

Mr. Carmichael: Is he not protected when he pays his five dollar licence fee each year, and makes out his returns and all that? He should be. I contend that when that line is registered in my name and my boy pays a licence and has no other line, we have no other line to give him, that it should be fair enough.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Hunt?

Mr. Hunt: Well, the situation is that there are only so many registered trapping areas in the delta, and this amendment affects the delta only; under this amendment a white man with children who are over the age of 16 first of all has to register himself for the area, then he must register his wife for the area, that is an additional five dollars. If he has any male children over the age of 16 they must also be registered, again another five dollars for each child. In addition to that they must also get their ordinary hunting and trapping licence which is again another fee. So in other words, one registered trapping area with four people on it all over the age of 16, a man, a wife and two children, they will all be paying fees for the same area.

Mr. Godwin: Well, now, does this amendment change that, and how?

Mr. Hunt: To make them pay more fees.

Mr. Godwin: No; I am trying to see if perhaps they are paying less. I want this explained. Would you, Mr. Hunt?

Mr. Hunt: There is a registration fee for a registered trapping area. That is good for five years only. The husband registers his trap line, he pays his ten dollars. Then he registers his wife, that again is ten dollars, but again for the same area. He gets two children who reach the age of 16, they must be registered, they must pay ten dollars for a period of five years, but they still can't trap. Before they can trap on that area they must take out another licence, which is five dollars per annum in this case, and they all four of them take out another licence as trappers. So in effect for the one trapping area everybody is licensed twice.

Mr. Godwin: That is the present regulations.

Mr. Hunt: That's right.

Mr. Godwin: Well now, would you explain what this amendment does?

Mr. Hunt: Pardon me, that is what the amendment will provide.

Mr. Godwin: Oh, I thought that was the present rate.

Mr. Hunt: Oh, I am sorry.

Mr. Godwin: What is the present rate?

Mr. Hunt: At present the husband and the wife only are paying the fee. The children are not subject to this; only by this amendment the boys when they reach the age of 16 will be.

Mr. Nicholson: May I ask if it provides any additional protection for these boys? Does it give them any rights which they otherwise would not have?

Mr. Hunt: If the father has children, even if they are under the age of 16, they are going to go and help him out on the traps anyway. In effect, when they reach the age of sixteen we take another fee, and it does protect them in as much as it becomes a group family area, if you like to call it that.

Mr. Godwin: But under the present system, say if a father dies, that trap line, can it be re-registered automatically in the name of one of the sons?

Mr. Hunt: In the wife's name.

Mr. Godwin: If the wife dies too, do the sons automatically get it?

Mr. Hunt: Under the present regulations, yes.

Mr. Nicholson: Could I ask another question, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Godwin: Please.

Mr. Nicholson: If we have two trapping areas side by side in more or less the same scope and the same value, and we have say a single trapper living and trapping in one area and the family we are speaking of in the other. Am I right in saying that in the one case the single trapper would pay merely a ten dollar registration fee whereas in the adjoining area where the four family people are working together there would be a forty-dollar total?

Mr. Hunt: That's right.

Mr. Nicholson: That doesn't seem fair to me.

General Young: What has prompted this, Mr. Sinclair?

Mr. Sinclair: I would like, Mr. Chairman, to ...

Mr. Godwin: Anything that can be said to clarify why this is here, and the intent, is what I would be glad to hear.

Mr. Sinclair: Well, Mr. Chairman, the main reason for this recommendation is so that the children of the family will become registered on that area as a group area instead of as a registered area in the name of the parent. In other words you have four people with trapping rights on that registered area. It protects them in the event of the father or the mother passing on, and at the same time has a bearing on the size of the trap line to which they will be entitled. If there are four or six adults in the family then on allocation of trapping areas they would naturally get bigger consideration than where there is only one or two registered.

Mr. Godwin: In this wording where it says "shall pay the fees, if any". What was the intent behind that?

Mr. Sinclair: I think the intent was that they pay all the regular fees applicable to a registered trapping line.

Mr. Godwin: That's the point on which I think we disagree; I think it should be, not the question of protecting these people - we are all in favour - but it's the question of paying the full fees; so that if we go ahead with this we should look very closely at the statement that says that he "shall pay the fees, if any". My thought is this; that we set this aside and leave it to come up again, perhaps for further study on that aspect and some graduation of fees if the benefits

the boys or girls would get are sufficient, and perhaps some more elaboration on the present size of trapping areas. If there is a distinction between a family area on one hand and an individual on the other, that may be good, and I think we can understand how a difference in the fee might be desirable. But it seems to me we need clarification.

Mr. Audette: The Committee, in other words, in reporting back would report against this section, and the Administration could make further investigations.

Mr. Godwin: Yes; but as it stands now, I am very much against it.

Mr. Audette: So am I.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Section 8. We have a proposed rewording of subsection (5) of Section 66, to read: " a licence to take not more than five beaver may be issued to any person who holds a general hunting licence, is dependent on hunting for a livelihood and is (a) a male person over 18 years of age, (b) a spinster over 21 years of age or (c) a widow".

Mr. MacKay: The purpose of this amendment, Mr. Chairman, is to lower the age of eligibility for beaver trapping from 18 to 16 years and to extend the area on which beaver may be trapped to all of the Mackenzie District excepting the Mackenzie Delta Beaver Sanctuary.

Mr. Godwin: Oh, no. This changes it first of all, as I understand it, from 10 beaver to 5 beaver.

Mr. MacKay: The explanation that was given to me through the Board was as I have given you, Mr. Chairman, and apparently it doesn't apply if we take the amendment as suggested.

Mr. Godwin: Well, at present there is only a very small area open for 10; we now propose to increase the area and take 5 throughout the Territories.

Mr. Audette: I don't like the drafting of this whole section, actually the whole of section 66. I think our amendment would fit in perfectly if it were a sub-paragraph of section 1 or something. But as it is now, do you not entertain worries on that, Mr. Nason?

Mr. Nason: No.

Mr. Godwin: Let's ask Mr. Carmichael what he thinks of this.

Mr. Carmichael: Well, if most of the Mackenzie country is under registration, it would be alright, quite alright; but there are parts of the Mackenzie country that are not under registration, I understand, yet. So it would be unfair in that respect, where you might ten miles away from me have lots of beaver and I haven't got any. Therefore you are restricted; you can only have five beaver, and it doesn't affect me if I am living say 10 or 15 miles away, because I have no beaver over there so I can't trap them, but you have lots of beaver. Maybe they are too plentiful where you are but you still are only allowed five beaver.

Mr. Godwin: I wonder if perhaps the Committee might prefer to have section 66 completely looked at, and perhaps some adjusted wording made by Mr. Nason and our advisers, and get this back into Committee.

Mr. Audette: I am quite willing to accept that, and also I am willing to withdraw the objection I raised.

Mr. Brodie: I am all in favour of opening the season in other parts of the Mackenzie District. I certainly want to see something go through that will open the rest of the Mackenzie District.

Mr. MacKay: The amendment was intended to cover that.

Mr. Brodie: All we want to see is wording something like this; "a trapper on a registered line can take one beaver out of each lodge from his line up to a certain amount; a trapper in a registered group area is allowed to take 5 out".

Mr. Godwin: What are the Committee's wishes on this?

Mr. Brodie: Well, I want to get this through, that the rest of the Mackenzie District is open for beaver.

Mr. Godwin: I think that this was the intention of this, whether we should refer this to our legal advisers and others to have a rewording of this, or whether we should take some other action. I suggested that we should refer this to our advisers, and have a rewording of the main section 66. And I suggest that you might be able to do that by 3.00 o'clock this afternoon.

General Young: If not, we could go ahead with another section. Council is adjourned until three p.m.

3.00 o'clock p.m.

General Young: Members of Council, the session is now reopened. We will go into Committee to continue consideration of the Game Ordinance, and I would like to ask Commander Audette to act as chairman.

Mr. Audette: This morning when we adjourned we were discussing an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance. I see that we have a new draft before us. We have two different subjects. One is an explanation of the 5 versus 10 beaver, and the other is the rewording of the Rat River description. I would suggest that it would be wiser to go on to section 66 before considering the redraft to subsection (3) of Section 13, because we were discussing 66 when we adjourned this morning. Section 8 is completely rewritten to provide for the amendment to subsection (5) of Section 66.

Mr. Godwin: Well the advisers didn't really do what we asked them to do. We asked them to look at 66 in general and they have issued us an explanatory statement.

Mr. Audette: They have also redrafted the amendment to 66. Perhaps there aren't enough copies of the amendment to go around. I thought everybody had a copy. I wonder if the amendment meets Mr. Carmichael's objection.

Mr. Carmichael: Yes, it does.

Mr. Audette: Well then, may I take it that it's the sense of the Committee that subsection (5) of Section 66 as redrafted is acceptable and that we can report to Council accordingly?

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Chairman, why is it necessary for an unmarried woman to reach the age of 21 before she is permitted to trap?

Mr. Audette: Perhaps some of our advisers may be able to explain that.

I observe that for a male person it is only 18 years of age, but for a spinster it is over 21.

Mr. Sinclair: Mr. Chairman, 21 years is the eligible age limit for spinsters to obtain a licence to take beaver and marten. This limiting age has been continued with each revision of the regulations, doubtless due to the fact that we have no record of having received representations to the contrary. From the administrative standpoint, we have no objection to a change to 18 years.

Mr. MacKay: I don't think that that is a valid reason for continuing this. It could have been wrong in the beginning, and may still be wrong, and I should like an expression from the Council in this matter. I am asking that of you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Godwin: Well, is it not a fact that they already trap under that age, 21?

Several Members: Definitely.

Mr. Carmichael: As far as the native girls are concerned, at 16 they are trapping as much as they ever do trap. In our registered areas down in Mackenzie a bachelor has to have a licence and all that sort of thing when he is 16 years old, yet a girl must be 21 before she is allowed to trap, and it really doesn't make sense.

Mr. Godwin: I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, a change to make both ages the same.

Mr. Carmichael: I would agree with that.

Mr. Audette: Is that the general sense of the Committee? Then when we report back to Council we can add the specification that under paragraph (b) of subsection (5) we also recommend to Council an amendment to reduce the age for spinsters from 21 to 18.

Mr. Godwin: 18 is my suggestion.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Section 9. The next amendment for our consideration is subsection (2) of Section 67 of the Ordinance.

Mr. MacKay: This section provides for the opening of the marten season on a two quota per trapper basis. This amendment opens up further areas on a very restricted quota, subject to a biological investigation on which the continuance of an open season and the quota can be based. Support of this amendment, as well as the immediately preceding one, is quite important from the Indian viewpoint, since it will permit Indians to make the long trek to their hunting grounds and resume their previous means of earning their livelihood. Since the marten and beaver season have been closed, and with mink at the low period in their cycle, the only available fur-bearing animals for these trappers have been squirrel and weasel, which did not make the long trip to their trapping grounds worth while. And as a result not only have these grounds been neglected but in the Athabasca region we have had many applications for admission to the northern Saskatchewan districts.

Mr. Audette: Are there any special views from the Committee on this point?

Mr. Brodie: The only thing I have against that is the fact that they state "no more than two marten". Now two marten at current prices the marten

bring would not be much of an income to the natives. The marten is a shy animal that keeps away from civilization; as civilization gets larger they move out into the timber and I think myself that two marten actually is not sufficient.

Mr. MacKay: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would be quite happy to see the quota increased; but I think that the conservation angle enters the picture, and no doubt the Advisory Board considered the number quite carefully before they suggested this number of two.

Mr. Godwin: That's by registered trap line, is it not, those two marten?

Mr. Brodie: By registered trapping area. With a registered trapping area, a trapper will try to conserve his fur. He has an incentive to look after his trap lines. Before, it was a matter of taking what you can while it's there, before somebody else gets it. When the areas are registered, it is a different proposition. They are encouraged to build up the areas.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Carmichael, did you have any observations?

Mr. Carmichael: Well, I agree with Mr. Brodie, but I think that under the conditions down in my country, it is quite alright. If that trapper had to go just to get those two marten, well, of course, he wouldn't go but he has got to be on that line anyway. If he is on a registered line, well, he has got to be on there trapping anyway, so it is alright if he can take those additional two marten. So in that case I think it is alright, but I take exception to non-registered areas where they are only allowed 2 marten or whatever it is and they have to travel 70 days to get in there to trap, and to do that it just doesn't pay them and they can't afford to. And there is nothing else in that country, only marten.

Mr. MacKay: Well, this applies only to Schedule G. areas.

Mr. Audette: It applies only to part 4 of Schedule G, and I notice that parts 1, 2 and 3 seem to be clear. I find the description in part 4 rather confusing because it is the whole of the Mackenzie District excepting the areas described in parts 1, 2 and 3.

Mr. Godwin: In what area, Mr. Sloan, are the registered trap lines in this section of the Northwest Territories?

Mr. Sloan: They are around Fort Smith and around Fort Providence.

Mr. Hardie: Your reports then are that marten are only available in that area of the north for the natives of the Northwest Territories. My point is that this is only registered areas, and registered areas are in the southern part of that portion of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Sloan: That's true.

Mr. Hardie: And it is the opinion of your Department that that is the only part that should be open; that's the only part that marten are actually in abundance enough that they will be allowed to trap. You don't think that in the other portion where we have registered areas there are sufficient marten to open the season?

Mr. Sloan: I would say that we have insufficient information available as yet to justify either closing or opening ...

Mr. Hardie: But, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to know if the Department did have some information on the areas that weren't registered. According to Mr. Sloan they haven't the information; but I hope that the Department will get that information, and if it is possible to open up these areas I feel that it should be done, because the Indian in this area has nothing actually to trap. If we don't open

up marten or anything else, he has nothing to live on on the north shore of Great Slave Lake.

Mr. MacKay: Well, if I might make a suggestion, Mr. Chairman, that that suggestion be handed over to the Advisory Board on Wildlife for consideration, because I am not familiar with the picture. We have Mr. Sinclair and some of his colleagues here, and they might be able to give some information on the matter.

Mr. Sinclair: I think, Mr. Chairman, we concur in so far as the administration end of it goes. There is a limited biological staff available for the purpose, but you may be sure that these unlicensed areas are going to be examined as soon as possible.

Mr. Audette: Thank you. I don't know what the general sense of the Committee is after these explanations. Whether that clarifies any of the difficulties that may have existed.

Mr. MacKay: Of course, as you know, this is the recommendation made by the Board. I am just putting forward the explanation as given to me, why they wish to limit it to what we have here, that is two, and I understood that it is because marten hasn't come back sufficiently in quantity to raise the quota beyond two.

Mr. Sinclair: I think that if we went back to minutes of the meeting of the Wildlife Board.

Mr. Audette: We haven't got those minutes here, have we?

Mr. MacKay: I happen to have the minutes, Mr. Chairman, and with your permission ...

Mr. Audette: I think it would be most helpful, Major MacKay.

Mr. MacKay: Well, this is the explanation here. "Mr. Burton informed the Board that as a result of inquiries made by officers of the District Administrator's Staff at Fort Smith and by himself during the summer of 1951, it was deemed advisable to allow the trapping of marten on a basis of two marten per trapper within that part of the Mackenzie District where there has been a closed season on marten for many years. The area concerned is practically the entire east half of the Mackenzie District, and in some localities therein marten were reported plentiful. The Chief of the Wildlife Service informed the meeting that no surveys had been made by officers of the Canadian Wildlife Service for the express purpose of determining the status of marten within the area under discussion, and data were not available to enable the Canadian Wildlife Service to decide whether the marten population had increased to such an extent that trapping of these animals should be permitted there even on a limited basis. The Canadian Wildlife Service had not been informed of this proposed change until October 18, 1951, too late for the gathering of field data for the information of the Board at this meeting. Officers of Northern Administration Division and a representative of Indian Affairs present stated that they were convinced that marten conditions were such that limited trapping might be permitted. After much discussion the Board agreed that trapping of marten with a limit of two marten to each trapper on registered trapping areas only should be permitted on an experimental basis in the region referred to. Investigations should be made to determine the effect of this limited take on the marten population, with the object of securing the necessary data for consideration in the preparation of regulations for the management of marten next year."

Mr. Audette: May we understand from that, that we are now discussing an area in which we propose to permit the taking of two marten, and which before was closed?

Mr. MacKay: That is correct.

Mr. Audette: We are actually opening up here, we are not restricting.

Mr. MacKay: That's right.

Mr. Hardie: And we may expect, I take it, also that there will be additional information available when the service completes further examination?

Mr. MacKay: Well, that is indicated here.

General Young: I think in the light of that, Mr. Chairman, it might be well for us to go cautiously this year until we have more information.

Mr. Audette: I must say it would throw a new light on it from my point of view.

General Young: I think it would to you, Mr. Brodie, too.

Mr. Brodie: Well, as they remark in the survey there, in certain areas the marten are plentiful now. I know quite well that you can put this out and say "no more than two marten" or "no more than five marten"; to quite a lot of the trappers it doesn't mean a thing, because there are no marten in that part, but where the marten are they are plentiful, and it would be worth the while of a trapper to go out on his line; he has to travel 150 miles east of Fort Smith. You see the fur is very scarce otherwise and ...

Mr. Audette: What is the value of a marten skin to the trapper?

Mr. Brodie: Right now it is pretty low. I haven't got the latest market report but the last one was not very good.

Mr. Audette: About \$15.00?

Mr. Brodie: Around there, I'd say.

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Chairman, couldn't we just accept this amendment as it stands. Council will be meeting again in a matter of six or seven months, and then this problem might be discussed in the light of the additional information supplied by the Wildlife officers.

Mr. Audette: It would seem perhaps unwise for Council to throw it too wide open when it hasn't got sufficient information. However, that's for the meeting to ...

Mr. Brodie: I am quite willing to accept that.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Then we will accept the amendment proposed in section 9 of the Bill; and of course it can be reopened at any time.

Mr. Carmichael: There is another point there, Mr. Chairman. We have our male person and spinster comparison in that section also. It is scarcely fair surely to let the girls trap beaver at 18 and say that they can't trap marten.

Mr. Audette: I think that, having agreed in principle to that, it would also apply here. That will then be section 9. We would

also add an amendment to reduce the age limit of spinsters from 21 to 18.

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Chairman, I think that perhaps that change might be suggested for the Ordinance as a whole, because this reference occurs in other sections.

Mr. Audette: Yes, I think the Committee could recommend to Council throughout the Ordinance where the age limitation of 21 applies to spinsters that we reduce it to 18.

Perhaps before going on with this, it would be wise to come back to section 3 of the Bill in order to see if the Committee is satisfied with the re-draft as applicable to Rat River. I take it the only change is the description of Rat River.

Mr. Nason: That's the last part of the section.

Mr. Audette: The last two lines: "Or in the case of the settlement of Rat River within a four-mile radius of the junction of the Rat and Talston Rivers." Is that satisfactory to all members of the Committee?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Hardie: Has it been established that there are actually post offices in all the other posts mentioned?

Mr. Audette: I believe it was. Well, then, I think we can move on to section 10. Perhaps Major MacKay would speak to the amendment there.

Mr. MacKay: The effect of this amendment would be to shorten the mink season in the spring by a period of two weeks. The Board I believe concurred in the proposal, and it is felt that this should be supported since mink become unprime very early. If there is any criticism of this amendment it is that it does not go far enough. The singeing of mink occurs in early March.

Mr. Hardie: Well, that's where our game laws conflict again. In our country that doesn't happen. Our mink are good right up until the first of May. No doubt they must have some grounds for this, but it certainly is not so in our part of the country.

Mr. Audette: This applies to Zone I in schedule H.

Mr. Brodie: Well now, off hand I would say that it applied to the south Mackenzie. I quite agree with everything that was brought up about the mink in that part of the country. They definitely do singe, and I think it is a good recommendation that they close the season earlier.

Mr. Audette: Then, may I take it that the Committee is in agreement to close it from the 16th day of March to the 31st day of October in Zone I?

Several Members: Yes.

Mr. Audette: Now, paragraph (b); "elsewhere in the territories from the 1st of April to the 31st of October"; is that also satisfactory to the Committee?

Mr. Hardie: If it simply remains as it is for the rest of the Territories.

Mr. Carmichael: I think that that should be changed to read "the 15th day of November". Mink are not prime very often by the 31st day of October, and we find that there is a big loss that way down

in our country. For instance, I saw mink come in this fall that were worth very little, because they had been caught right after the season opened; down there we have a trappers' association around Aklavik, and they would like the mink to be closed until the 15th of November. It opens now the 1st of November. I would like to have it closed till the 15th, opening the 15th of November instead of the 1st.

Mr. Audette: Extend the closed season by a fortnight?

Mr. Carmichael: Yes. We had better look and see what these other three districts are. We have the southern one in Zone No. I. Maybe we don't want to do it everywhere.

General Young: I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that if what Mr. Carmichael points out applies to Aklavik, it would more so apply farther south.

Mr. Carmichael: Well, that's not my affair, but I would say that it should apply.

Mr. Audette: If that's the sense of the Committee, the only amendment we have to make would be to replace "the 31st of October" by "the 15th of November" in both paragraphs.

Several Members: Yes.

Mr. Audette: Section 11. Major MacKay.

Mr. MacKay: This is an extension of the season for taking the birds that are set out here. Under this amendment the time during which these birds may be taken is extended from January 1st to the 30th of April. They are used extensively by trappers for food purposes, and are not subject to general hunting after winter conditions commence. It is thought that under present conditions there will be little likelihood of depletion of the bird population resulting from this change. The Board agreed to submit this.

Mr. Audette: Any observations on that? Then may I take it that the sense of the meeting is that we report favourably on Section 11?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Section 12. Major MacKay.

Mr. MacKay: The closed season on fox north of the timber line extends from the 1st of April to the 31st day of October. The Board was informed that this question had been made a subject of investigation by field officers of the Canadian Wildlife Service, and their reports confirm previous advice that white fox had been taken on the Arctic coast during the early days of the month of April. Inspector Larsen, who has spent much time in the Canadian Arctic, stated that he knew that white fox may be taken early in April. It was agreed that the taking of white fox during the first two weeks in November should not be permitted because many pelts are not prime during that period.

Mr. Audette: Are there any conflicting views in Committee on that? Alright then, Section 12 is accepted.

Section 13

Mr. MacKay: 13 is repealed; paragraph 1 of Schedule E.

Mr. Audette: Well then, Section 13, we will report on adversely.

Section 14: There is a substitution, I gather. There is a rather long geographical description here, which I don't think there is any advantage in reading, as I don't think it will be understandable.

Mr. Godwin: Well, the suggested one is much less, as far as Schedule F is concerned. We might have that just shown to us on the map; and perhaps the same thing might apply to Schedule G.

Mr. Sloan: Mr. Chairman, under the present Act, Schedule F. includes this part of the Territories, from this line west (pointing to map). We are now, under Schedule F, deleting this line, and including the whole of the Northwest Territories and the Mackenzie District with the exception of the Mackenzie Delta Beaver Sanctuary.

Mr. Audette: This is a corollary of this morning's discussion on beaver; and it merely means now, I take it, that in the Mackenzie District beaver may be taken anywhere except in that small section of which you spoke.

Mr. Sloan: That's right.

Mr. Audette: Yes. that's the five beaver. Is that acceptable to the Committee?

Mr. Brodie: That's acceptable to me.

Mr. Audette: Alright; well then, Section 14 is agreed to.

Section 15. Section 15 is the division of the Mackenzie District into those areas marked on the map for marten hunting. Is there any discussion on this point or is it agreeable to the Committee?

Mr. Godwin: I would like to see a marked map put in here. A marked map isn't right to a few hundred yards, but it gives a man a better idea; or else use large geographical features like the north bank of the something or other river. These lat. and long.

Mr. MacKay: A good many people don't know, of course, where the parallels happen to be. Consequently, I agree with my colleague's suggestion that these amendments dealing with large areas that are described by metes and bounds should be supplemented by maps.

General Young: Or geographic features; I think that that would possibly be better; "on the east side of Snake Lake", something that really means something.

Mr. Audette: I think that all the Committee can do here is perhaps make a gentle suggestion to the Deputy Minister of Resources and Development; of course he is not present (Laughter) on the next printing of this, that he might examine the possibility and advisability of producing a map as a schedule.

General Young: I am sure, Mr. Chairman, the Deputy Minister will take cognizance of it.

Mr. Audette: Well then, may I take it that the sense of the meeting is that Section 15 be agreed to?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: I think that that more or less completes our study of Bill No.6, and we can now pass to Bill No.7.

This is a Bill that I was sponsoring. I don't know whether the Committee would like me to vacate the chair and someone else take the chair?

Mr. Godwin: I am perfectly willing that you continue.

Several Members: Here, here.

BILL NO. 7:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE

Mr. Audette: Bill No. 7 is another of those Bills that arises out of the Interdepartmental Committee Report on Finance. It is an Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, with the object of paying money arising out of duties, fines, or other purposes into the Northwest Territories Revenue Account instead of allowing these moneys to go into the general account of the Receiver General of Canada as heretofore.

I would be inclined to assume as the sense of the Committee, that these be accepted for the time being. Perhaps it would be wise to read the actual sections themselves to make sure that the wording conforms to the views of the Committee. It is proposed to amend Section 27 of the Interpretation Ordinance as follows: "(1) Any tax, duty, fee, penalty, fine, other sum of money or the proceeds of a forfeiture under any Ordinance or other law of the Territories shall, if no other provision be made respecting it, be paid to the Receiver General of Canada to be credited in and form part of the Northwest Territories Revenue Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada." Is that text agreed to? And furthermore, a second sub-section to Section 27, which provides that "where in any Ordinance or other law of the Territories any tax, duty, fee, penalty, fine, other sum of money, or the proceeds of a forfeiture is directed to be sent or paid to the Commissioner, the Receiver General of Canada, the Commissioner for the Receiver General of Canada or other similar expression, such tax, duty, fee, penalty, fine, other sum of money or the proceeds of the forfeiture shall be credited in and form part of the said Northwest Territories Revenue Account". I think again the text of that is probably acceptable to the Committee; may I take it that Bill No. 7 is agreed to as drafted?

Several Members: Agreed.

BILL NO. 8:
AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING STEAM BOILERS
AND PRESSURE VESSELS

Mr. Audette: May we pass on then to Bill 8. It is an Ordinance respecting steam boilers and pressure vessels. Would Air Commodore Godwin be good enough to speak on that?

Mr. Godwin: This is a new Ordinance, actually comprising the original ordinance of 1941, I believe it was, yes, June the 30th, 1941, and amendments made thereto in 1943, plus some modernization in general and in particular raising the limits of the power of boilers that may be attended to by certain classes of engineers; and it lists in Section 20 concisely the charges in which engineers of various classes may be put. There is very little change except that. We might want to look at it page by page because it is a new Ordinance.

Mr. Audette: This is an entirely new ordinance. It's an ordinance of some length I observe.

Mr. Cunningham: Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, the legal adviser might comment on that one statement, "an entirely new Ordinance". Am I not correct, Mr. Nason, in assuming that it is only a consolidation and involves no change in substance except with respect of the matter spoken to by....

Mr. Nason: That's right; and it does definitely exempt diesel engines. I think those are the two changes.

Mr. Godwin: A diesel engine is not a pressure engine or a boiler either.

Mr. Audette: Well, I have had occasion, I must say, to peruse this. I am not an engineer and it's a little beyond my ken. I don't know whether the individual members of the Committee want to go into this section by section or if they have perused it also and are willing to accept it as it stands.

Mr. Godwin: There is one minor thing in it; paragraph 17 says "the owner of a boiler or pressure vessel should report to the Commissioner forthwith and by wireless if possible any explosion thereof or in connection therewith". I suggest this word "wireless" should perhaps be "telegraph" or some such thing, because if you have a telegraph system it is unlikely that they would want to use wireless.

Mr. Audette: If we use the word "telegraphy" doesn't it include land line and wireless?

Mr. Godwin: That's my interpretation. You have outside here a whole flock of aerials which may well at some stage carry telegraphy although I don't say whether it goes wireless or not. It will be by radio, but you can superimpose teletype on it. I am trying to broaden it out, that's all I am trying to do.

Mr. Audette: Wouldn't the word "telegraphy" cover both land telegraphy and wireless telegraphy?

Mr. Godwin: That's what I am suggesting.

Mr. Audette: If the Committee is in agreement we could readily substitute that one word. Is the Committee in agreement on that?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Bill 8 then, agreed to subject to amendments.

BILL NO. 9:
AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR
TERRITORIAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE BALANCE
OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR, 1951-52

Mr. Audette: Well, gentlemen, I think we can go on to Bill 9, which is the Appropriation Ordinance for the fiscal year '51; yes, the third Appropriation Ordinance for the fiscal year 1951-52.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, the Bill is in four sections, which are a standard form used in all Appropriation Ordinances, with the exception of substituting from year to year the appropriate designation. I don't know whether the members of the Committee want them read. The real meat of the Bill is in the Schedule.

Mr. Audette: Perhaps as it is our first Appropriation Ordinance it might be wise actually to read the sections. I don't think that the present Council has passed an Appropriation Ordinance.

Section 1 is merely the name of the Ordinance; "This Ordinance may be cited as the Appropriation Ordinance No. 3, 1951."

Section 2: "From and out of the moneys issued and advanced out of the Northwest Territories Trust Fund in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole \$38,950 towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service of the Territories, from the 1st day of April, 1951 to the 31st of March, 1952 not otherwise provided for and being the whole of the amount of each of the items set forth in the Schedule to this Ordinance." I would suggest that the amount of that be agreed upon only when we reach the Schedule.

Section 3: "The authority granted by this Ordinance to expend moneys shall expire on the 31st day of March, 1952 except that payments may be made within a period of 30 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 for good reason were not paid prior to that date."

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Then we may go on to Section 4: "Accounts in detail of all expenditures under the Schedule to this Ordinance shall be laid before the Council at the first session thereof after the first day of May, 1952."

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Now we may take up the Schedule. The number of the vote, I assume, is the easiest way to identify them.

1-B is our Workmen's Compensation Ordinance: \$5,000.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, \$2,000 was included in Appropriation Ordinance No.1 of 1951 for the payment of Workmen's Compensation to Stanley Hrynyszyn of Winnipeg for a disability continuing after the insurance benefits under the Workmen's Compensation insurance were exhausted, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 of our present Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. I might mention that this was a man who was employed at Port Radium and was covered by an insurance policy with a maximum of \$15,000, who acquired the disease known as silicosis and is now a very ill man indeed. He is most of the time hospitalized in Winnipeg and is under the constant care of nurses, and requires numerous expensive oxygen treatments. The amount which we appropriated for him, \$2,000, has turned out to be very greatly inadequate. This additional \$5,000 is the estimated cost of the treatment and services he will require for the balance of the current fiscal year.

Mr. Audette: Any objections to this appropriation by the Committee?

Mr. Cunningham: This is an illustration, Mr. Chairman, of one of the reasons why the Administration is not content with the present system of Workmen's Compensation. It is not right that an obligation of this sort be paid out of Territorial funds. However, we are obligated under Section 4 of the present Ordinance and I am afraid that we have no choice but to take care of this man.

Mr. Audette: This is an obligation that has arisen year after year for some time?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes.

Mr. Audette: If there are no objections is item 1-B carried?

Several Members: Yes.

Mr. Audette: Item 13-A; Col. Cunningham.

Mr. Cunningham: The film, "Canada's Awakening North", is a magnificent film made by the National Film Board in 1950 at our request and at our expense. It has been a very useful source of excellent publicity and education throughout the whole of Canada with reference to the life of the north, particularly the Mackenzie District. A sum of \$1,688 which is not in this vote was included in this year's Appropriations to pay for certain prints of this film. We are now required to find an additional sum of \$1,800. It turns out that an item which should have been billed to us by the National Film Board was overlooked in their records and was billed to us some ten months later than it should have been. That is why it appears now. If we had known about it when we prepared the first Appropriation Ordinance for the present fiscal year it would have been included in that.

Mr. Audette: Any objections to item 13-A? Carried.

16-A. Grants to the Yellowknife Red Cross Hospital.

Mr. Cunningham: The Yellowknife Financial Commission which investigated the relationship between the Yellowknife Local Trustee Board and the Territorial Administration in 1950 made a number of recommendations on financial matters. Recommendation No. 21 provided that in 1950 and subsequent years a grant of \$2.50 per patient day covering all classes of patients and based on the number of patient days during the previous calendar year should be paid to the Yellowknife Red Cross Hospital out of Territorial funds. That recommendation was accepted by the Northwest Territories Council, and under it grants were paid for the calendar year 1950 in the sum of \$17,592.50. The grant for the calendar year 1951 will be based on the patient days for the full calendar year. The exact amount of the grant, therefore, cannot be known until after the end of the calendar year 1951. However, the Administration has estimated that the amount will be approximately \$20,000. As we will be required to pay it as soon as we know it we must now provide for it even though the amount cannot be definitely ascertained.

Mr. Audette: Any objection to setting aside \$20,000 for this purpose? Carried.

Vote No. 27.

Mr. Cunningham: That is an item of \$2,000 for the cost of an arsenic survey in Yellowknife in 1951. The Industrial Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare recommended that a survey of arsenic pollution in Yellowknife be made in the fall of 1951. I think that as of this date the survey has been completed. We do not know the exact cost. However, we estimate it at \$2,000, and as it is a public health responsibility of the Territories it is properly payable out of Territorial funds. We consider it to be an essential thing for the protection of public health in Yellowknife.

Mr. Audette: Any objections to item No. 27? Carried.

Item 28.

Mr. Cunningham: That is an item of \$9,900 for Old Age Assistance. As you know, at the present date Old Age Assistance does not exist, but it becomes effective throughout Canada on the 1st of January, 1952 provided that the various provinces and territories choose to enter into agreements respecting their jurisdictions with the federal government. You will be asked later to consider an Old Age Assistance Ordinance. If you pass that Ordinance you will be asked to provide the funds for the Territorial share for the fiscal year 1952-53. However, since the scheme is to come into operation three months before the beginning of the next fiscal year some provision must also be made for those three months, and this is that provision. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we do not report this Bill back until we have dealt with the principle involved in the granting of Old Age Assistance. If you pass this item now you are, in effect, and without proper debate, accepting that the Territories will enter into a plan for Old Age Assistance under the Bill to be sponsored by Mr. Hardie. You are begging the question, you see? And I therefore recommend that that be the course adopted by the Committee. I think it is the only safe and wise course to follow.

Mr. Audette: Yes - or we might pass it now subject to review on third reading which is what we have done on all the other financial provisions. Would it not be simpler to deal with them all on the same basis?

Mr. Cunningham: I think you're right. Then I might go on to say that under the Old Age Assistance Act which was passed by the federal government in 1951 provision was made for payment of assistance to persons between the ages of 65 and 70 years, subject to a means test, of up to \$40 a month, those payments to be made by the Territorial government but one-half of the amount paid by the Territorial government to be repaid to the Territorial government by the federal Department of National Health and Welfare. The Administration has estimated that 165 persons may be eligible for this assistance in the Northwest Territories: 28 whites and half-breeds, 78 Indians and 59 Eskimos; and provision is made in this vote of \$9,900 for payment to them of the Territorial contribution of \$20 a month.

Mr. Audette: Any objections to this item? Carried.

Item 29, pensions for the blind.

Mr. Cunningham: Under the Blind Pensions Act which was passed by the Federal Parliament in 1951 provision was made for the payment of pensions to blind persons of \$40.00 a month, one quarter of the cost to be borne by the Provincial or Territorial Government and three quarters by the Federal Government through the Department of National Health and Welfare. In this vote provision is made for the Territorial Government's estimated one quarter share of such pensions for the last three months of the current fiscal year.

Mr. Audette: Any objection to that item of \$250? Carried.

Mr. Cunningham: Those are all the items, Mr. Chairman, in the Schedule. However, I would like to move an amendment to the Schedule in respect of certain additional items. The first one, expenses of the December 1951 meeting of Council, \$1,000.00.

Mr. Audette: Will this bear a vote number?

Mr. Cunningham: It will, but I don't know what it will be. It belongs under the general title of administration. We will have to refer back

to the original Ordinance to give it a proper vote number. We will make it the last vote under administration.

The expenses of the December 1951 meeting of Council, \$1,000. The first item that makes up that total is rent - \$80.00. The Elks have been kind enough to let us have the use of this hall and they have asked us for only what I regard as a very small rental: \$20.00 a day; and this estimate is four day's rental at \$20.00 a day, \$80.00. There is one other item of expenditure for which no provision has been made and that is the hire of busses. We have used busses for transporting the Council and party around to various places and I am not at all sure what the amount will be, but I suggest \$50.00 for bus hire. There is one larger amount in the sum of \$850.00; we have an aircraft crew with us and ... I am just told the bus should be raised to \$80 from \$50 ... We have an aircraft crew with us, and we should assume the cost of their room rent and their meals while here, which I estimate at \$850.

Mr. Audette: Is that the only item to add to this?

Mr. Cunningham: No; I have another one, in the sum of \$100, for the cost of multilithing 500 copies of the report of the debates of the Council at its present session for distribution to the appointed and elected members, and sold at a price of 25¢ each, which of course will go into revenue.

I think Mr. Carmichael has a third item that he wants to mention.

Mr. Carmichael: Yes. We have a radio station down at Aklavik and it's been very helpful to the whole district by letting us know when the boats come in for instance in the spring and when the ice goes out. The Army has let us use their station without charge, but we have to have our own announcer. So far it has been kept up by donations from the trappers and so forth, and we would like to be able to pay an announcer for part time work, say \$50.00 a month, for keeping someone there to look after it and change the records and all that sort of thing. It's a very good thing. I am sure if any of you gentlemen were down there you would agree with me that it is well worth while. The army have been very good but you can't expect them to do it all.

Mr. Hardie: You are asking, then, Mr. Carmichael for a grant of \$150.00 to carry over from January the first to March the first?

Mr. Carmichael: That's right, Mr. Hardie.

Mr. Godwin: Before we look at this at length, I must say that it is a very good thing. I know the benefits of the radio station; it improves morale and generally provides information about the country; but we have got a rather large territory to look at, and I think perhaps before we look at this one little spot we ought to see how other places are served. If we come out with a \$600 a year grant for any one place for disc jockey service and maintenance service, may this not lead us into a whole lot of similar requests? I don't deny that your request is a very good one, but I am just wondering what the total bill will be, and what other places are involved.

Mr. Brodie: Well, of course ...

Mr. Godwin: There's Yellowknife ...

Mr. Brodie: Fort Smith.

General Young: Almost any of the stations. I think they are talking about a new station at Chesterfield Inlet. I think we may be very sympathetic towards this one item; but it's very important that we

anticipate what else it may mean. I would not be surprised to see claims from different stations, and I think Council must bear in mind that we are on a budget now, and if we spend money one way we haven't got it to spend another.

Mr. Godwin: I wonder just from a nicety point of view what happens when you have a government radio station operated for civilian purposes by paid civilian people. This is supplied by the Army, is it not?

Mr. Carmichael: Yes, that is right. The Army ...

Mr. Godwin: How is your licence held?

Mr. Carmichael: Well, we are not a licensed station. We have a licence, but we are not a commercial station in any way.

Mr. Godwin: No; well, you could get a commercial or non-commercial licence, but it's an Army owned station. They probably have - I am speaking completely by conjecture - they probably have a licence from the Department of Transport to broadcast in a non-commercial fashion; they can't carry ads and so on on it. How that is affected when you have a paid civilian to operate part of the service I don't know.

Mr. Cunningham: I think, Mr. Chairman, this has been an informal arrangement which has just developed as a community service through the kind offices of the signals personnel at Aklavik. I understand from what Mr. Carmichael has told me that it has become enormously popular and renders a very real educational service to the community; but that its very popularity has caused this difficulty; it now makes too big a time demand on the services of the station personnel, and unless some civilian operator runs the turn table for the few hours that is required each day the service is in danger of being lost to the community. If there is any legal difficulty, any legal wrong being done in the use of the station for this purpose, of course it must ...

Mr. Godwin: I think they have a licence.

Mr. Sinclair: This station has proved most useful to our educational service and our conservation service in sending out messages to trappers and the people of the area, and for child educational broadcasts, and is used extensively for messages on conservation; and if this station is operating in a lawful manner under the Department of Transport, I would think that perhaps a valuation could be put on these conservation lectures at a certain rate per lecture. I haven't spoken to the Deputy Minister about this but ...

Mr. Godwin: I think we want to be fairly careful about this. I was in a similar position in Newfoundland, which is not quite the same part of the country, where we had a military radio doing exactly this sort of thing. It was run completely by military people, and when we got expanding a little bit into the commercial field we had to shut it down. We were a non-commercial radio doing no broadcasting at all; but as soon as we use military equipment and start into the civilian field then that is not the role of defence. Now the Army in this case have done a very fine job all the way down the Mackenzie and in other parts of Canada, and I am only hoping that in trying to plug this thing we don't prejudice their position and perhaps lose what we have gained. I am not suggesting that we might; but we have these problems confronting us. I know at Yellowknife the same sort of development went on. You had the Yellowknife signals detachment and they did their own stuff over the radio. I believe then that the station slowly grew up and now they have a very fine broadcasting station of their own.

Mr. Audette: May I suggest to the meeting one other consideration that perhaps we ought to bear in mind. I am wondering just how much of a territorial expenditure this is, as opposed to an expenditure of a rather local nature ...

Mr. Godwin: Municipal nature, yes.

Mr. Audette: And whether we are going a little beyond the proper scope of a territorial expenditure.

Mr. Hardie: I can sympathize with the member from Aklavik; his area is a little different from Yellowknife or Hay River, where you have mail service every day and daily newspapers which come in every day. And in Aklavik, of course, there mail service is rare. I can sympathize, with them, but I think like the others that it would be a precedent and we may have ...

Mr. Carmichael: We are there two months in the spring and fall without any mail service, any transportation or anything else, and a radio is a mighty handy thing. There is no advertising or anything; it's all kept up by donations from the trappers. Some of the people have learned to speak a little English just while listening to the radio. That's definitely true. The older people, they listen to the radio and they listen to English over it. They have cowboy records for two or three nights a week; the rest of the time we have real good music, and different people like the R.C. Mission or the Anglican Mission send someone up to look after it for an hour or two each evening; but we would like to get someone that we could depend on to look after it, and be able to pay them to do so.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to prolong this, but it is my suggestion that we have to reserve on this in any event, whether we like it or not, because this is an Army transmitter operating under some sort of licence. Whether or not the Army are prepared to continue this under all conditions is to me unknown, but I suggest before we get into this thing and say that we will do it, we should have some statement of policy from the Army as to whether they are doing this in a temporary manner because they are very sympathetic to Aklavik, and whether they will want to continue this thing or whether at some time may have to stop it as the traffic builds up.

General Young: This is being done unofficially as far as the Department of National Defence in Ottawa is concerned.

Mr. Godwin: Well, Mr. Chairman, there is nothing more I can say. I would like them to have good radio service, but the method of doing it escapes me at the moment.

Mr. Audette: I take it that it is the sense of the Committee that the only amendments to Bill No.9 should be items 7 A, expenses of the December '51 meeting of Council, \$1,000; 7B, the cost of multilithing 500 copies of our deliberations, \$100, and Bill 9 is agreed to as drafted in every other respect.

BILL NO. 10:
AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE OLD AGE ASSISTANCE AND
ALLOWANCES FOR BLIND PERSONS

Mr. Audette: Well, gentlemen, may we pass to Bill No.10, an Ordinance to provide for Old Age Assistance and Allowances for Blind Persons?

Mr. Hardie: The federal government in 1951 passed legislation giving

citizens over 65 but less than 70 years of age Old Age Assistance; and this Bill will give the territorial government the responsibility of paying 50% of the payments in accordance with the Act as it was passed in Parliament. It will also give the Territorial Government the responsibility of paying 1/4 of the amount of pensions to blind persons. We all are very happy to see the federal government allowing this to our aged people, and I don't think there will be very much difficulty in passing this Bill.

Mr. Audette: Is it the wish of the Committee to go through this section by section?

Well, if there are no specific points raised, may I as your Chairman suggest that I will take the Bill as agreed to, unless somebody has specific objection to make or a specific amendment or addition.

Several Members: Agreed.

BILL NO. 11:
AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE IMPOSITION
AND COLLECTION OF TAX ON FUEL OILS

Mr. Godwin: Up until the present time no gasoline tax or other fuel tax on vehicles operating on highways has been levied in the Territories, chiefly because of lack of roads. However, in view of the recent rise in expenditures for roads, and the improvement and extension of roads, the Interdepartmental Committee have recommended that the Territorial Government levy a tax of 6¢ per gallon on the purchase of fuel used for motor vehicles travelling on public roads. I think the main point of this Bill is whether or not we will have such a fuel tax; and I believe that if we do not impose such an unpleasant matter as a tax then a lot of other items for consideration would have to be dropped.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, might I at this time make a general statement, more as Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems, than as a member of this Committee or of this Council?

The Interdepartmental Committee felt that if we were to be given in the Northwest Territories responsibilities roughly equivalent in the financial sphere to those of the provinces, we should assume the burdens in respect of direct taxation normally assumed in the provinces, and take the normal anticipated receipts from such taxes into account before asking for a subsidy from the federal government.

Mr. Godwin: That's part of the step towards self-government. It's part of the responsibilities that should go with power. I think that was brought out in the Commissioner's opening address.

Mr. Cunningham: Yes. Well, then, may I say that the Interdepartmental Committee made a close analysis of the various types of direct taxation which are customary in the provinces, and only selected two which it thought it was reasonable for the Territorial Government to levy: this gasoline tax, and the poll tax; and the Committee did not feel strongly about the poll tax because it regarded it as marginal. There are a number of taxes which are quite common in the provinces which the Committee is not asking the Territorial Government to assume. One that I will mention is the amusement tax. With the exception of Newfoundland and Saskatchewan, there is a provincial amusement tax in every province, and in those two provinces that tax field

has been left to the municipalities. In Québec the proceeds of this tax are shared with municipalities. The rates vary considerably but range from 10 to 15%. It is possible that another group of men sitting as an Interdepartmental Committee might have said that is a normal tax and we want you to levy it to further decrease the deficit. This Interdepartmental Committee did not do so. I mention that point to illustrate that the Interdepartmental Committee has been fair. It has not tried to squeeze all the blood out of the stone.

Now I just make that statement to show that we have been moderate in the Committee in what we have suggested as a fair burden for the Territories to assume. Now then, with specific reference to the gasoline tax, I would like to read into the record the present rates of gasoline tax in the various provinces of Canada: Newfoundland, 14¢ a gallon; Prince Edward Island, 13¢ a gallon; Nova Scotia, 15¢ a gallon; New Brunswick 13¢ a gallon; Quebec, 13¢ a gallon; Ontario, 11¢ a gallon; Manitoba, 9¢ a gallon; Saskatchewan, 10¢ a gallon; Alberta, 10¢ a gallon; British Columbia, 10¢ a gallon. In view of those figures, I would suggest that the Committee has been quite modest in suggesting a 6¢ rate for the Northwest Territories, the same rate as is presently imposed in the Yukon Territory.

Mr. Hardie: Of course, in the Yukon Territory the highways are used by trucking firms from Alberta and Alaska, and they have a large system of highways where we have just one stretch, 80 miles from the border to Hay River, which is our only major highway. While the Yukon may collect this tax, it doesn't only come out of the pocket of the residents of the Yukon Territory; but out of the pocket of the operating companies.

Mr. Cunningham: Well, in so far as the extent of the highways is concerned, Mr. Chairman, that only goes to the amount of the tax that we collect, not to the principle. In so far as the last part of Mr. Hardie's remark is concerned, it is equally true in our case. The bulk of this tax will be paid by the truckers based in Alberta coming up to Hay River.

Mr. Godwin: It's a user tax in any event. I mean if somebody is using the road they pay the tax.

General Young: Mr. Chairman, if Mr. Hardie had been with me in Dawson this summer he would have found they have no roads around there. They can't ...

Mr. Hardie: Dawson City. I thought they were putting in a road from Mayo.

General Young: Well, we may in the course of time, but it's not there yet; there are many areas in the Yukon where the situation is very similar to that which obtains in the Northwest Territories. The Alaska Highway is, of course, quite a producer; the big revenue comes from Americans and from, as you say, traffic haulers from the provinces; but I think that is not quite relevant to the issue of a gasoline tax.

Mr. Brodie: This gasoline tax, that also goes on fuel oil.

Mr. Godwin: Used in vehicles only on the highway. Not on fuel oil used for heating or stationary engines, or motor boats or aircraft or motor vehicles which do not use the roads.

Mr. Cunningham: I would not like the use of that word "fuel oil" to create the impression in anyone's mind that a tax was to be charged

on fuel oil used for heating buildings or running stationary engines.

Mr. Godwin: That is quite correct. This is a poor sounding title.

Mr. Audette: Well, if we agree in principle to examine this Ordinance, I think that in view of its importance as perhaps our first taxation statute, the Committee might go through it section by section, and then we could take up the definitions of fuel oil, highway, motor vehicle, and other things.

Mr. Hardie: I agree.

Mr. Audette: Well, is it the sense of the Committee that we now proceed to go through this Bill section by section, or is there any debate on the general principle of the Bill? The issues can be raised individually, of course, as the sections come up. Well, perhaps it would be wise then to proceed section by section.

Section 2: definitions. I think we might take them sub-paragraph by sub-paragraph. "Collector" means "any person who is authorized by the Commissioner to collect taxes under this Ordinance". Agreed to?

Several Members: Yes.

Mr. Audette: "Fuel oil" means "any liquid that is capable of being used for the generation of power in an internal combustion engine".

Mr. Godwin: This is not the time, I gather, since "fuel oil" appears in the title, to question the use of the word "fuel oil".

Mr. Cunningham: Oh yes, because a change in the title is based upon changes in sections.

Mr. Godwin: Well, I don't like the use of this word "fuel oil". What we are really talking about is gasoline first; perhaps not, in the territories; perhaps diesel fuel is first, then gasoline fuel and probably bottled gas.

Mr. Cunningham: May we ask the legal adviser why he used the term?

Mr. Nason: Most of the definitions went into detail specifically about gasoline. I couldn't do that, because a lot of diesel engines are used.

Mr. Godwin: They use diesel engines in a great range of things, and a diesel engine with very little modification also runs on natural gas.

Mr. Audette: You used it as being the only generic term that would not involve a long specific definition. Is that it?

Mr. Godwin: It has confused the public, I think, or will. Can we not get into something like "a tax on gasoline and diesel oils", and then expand that to say that this term includes any liquid that is capable of being used for the generation of power in an internal combustion engine for highway purposes?

Mr. Cunningham: Well, why not let the title "gasoline" be used?

Mr. Godwin: Gasoline and diesel. "Diesel fuel", is that too broad for you, Mr. Nason?

Mr. Nason: Well, I don't know actually what diesel fuel is used for.

Mr. Cunningham: Suppose we define "gasoline or diesel fuel" means "any liquid" etc. as we have it here.

Mr. Audette: We could say "motor vehicle fuel". Would that cover it?

Mr. Cunningham: If a diesel engine is in a motor vehicle, yes.

Mr. Godwin: When so employed, yes. A gasoline engine ceases to be a vehicle if you anchor it down to concrete.

Mr. Cunningham: Why not call it a "motor vehicle fuel" tax?

Mr. Audette: I think it would probably make it a great deal more acceptable, and certainly a great deal less alarming to the general public. It does seem to me that "motor vehicle fuel" is a descriptive definition that will fit into the rest of our Ordinance.

Mr. Hardie: The Chairman's voice carries a lot of weight with me.

Mr. Audette: Well then, is it agreed that we change definition (b) to a definition of "motor vehicle fuel"?

Mr. Cunningham: But will we define it as being a liquid?

Mr. Godwin: Bottled gas is a liquid in a bottle. That's why, when you put this in your report I thought you were getting at these liquid fuel vehicles which actually run on bottled gas, and being well ahead of everybody else in putting a tax on it. A lot of the states have not yet come to putting a tax on propane gas.

Mr. Cunningham: No, the Committee referred to a "gasoline" tax. The change to "fuel oil" occurred when the legal adviser got drawing the statute.

Mr. Godwin: Well now, do we want a tax on people using bottled gas?

Mr. Cunningham: As far as the Interdepartmental Committee is concerned it is entirely up to you. All we asked was a gasoline tax.

Mr. Godwin: Well, how do you rate it per gallon?

Mr. Perry: This perhaps isn't a major issue. I suggest you call the act what you please and decide very carefully what you are going to tax. My view of the matter is that we tax gasoline.

Mr. Cunningham: The Interdepartmental Committee's views will be met if you tax nothing but gasoline.

Mr. Godwin: And let kerosene and diesel oils go?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes.

Mr. Audette: Well I think that Council and this Committee of Council more particularly is grateful for the advice of the Interdepartmental Committee, but I think it can well go beyond that advice at times. As a matter of fact, I think with all due deference that it may even at times not follow that advice.

Mr. Godwin: Well, what we are really trying to do is to tax gasoline and diesel fuels. Are we really interested in kerosene fuels that are used today in limited quantities on the highways and in tractors? We are after gasoline and diesel fuel. We can't tax bottled gas except by a very complicated process of weighing, so I suggest that we forget it. It's too complicated.

Mr. Audette: Is it used extensively? That I think is probably the main criteria. If it is not used extensively ...

Mr. Godwin: We are after gasoline and diesel fuels.

Mr. Brodie: What we are after is income. Suppose this tax is put on gas. I don't know what the price of gas is at Hay River right now, but probably a lot of truckers come into Hay River and gas up at Hay River. If this tax goes on, the price of gas may be so much higher than it is in Peace River ...

Mr. Cunningham: No. It will still be lower. My recollection of what the Committee found was this: that the gasoline tax in Alberta being greater than the proposed gasoline tax in the Northwest Territories by 4¢, it would still be worth while to gas up in Hay River, and my recollection is that the Committee found that the cost of transporting gas from Peace River to Hay River was not as much as 4¢ a gallon.

General Young: If I remember correctly, 2¢ differential after both taxes.

Mr. Audette: Well then, what is the present suggestion for the definition?

Mr. Godwin: I suggest that we call this, instead of "fuel oil", "gasoline and diesel motor fuel"; and this means any liquid that is capable of being used for the generation of power in internal combustion engines.

Mr. Nicholson: You wouldn't accept "motor vehicle fuel"?

Mr. Godwin: Yes, I would.

Mr. Audette: It's simpler.

Mr. Nicholson: I prefer "motor vehicle fuel", I think, because ...

Mr. Audette: We will define "motor vehicle fuel", then, if that's the sense of the Committee. Then section (b) would read: "motor vehicle fuel means any liquid that is capable of being used for the generation of power in an internal combustion engine."

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Or would you say it meant "gasoline or diesel fuel" capable of being used for the generation of power in an internal combustion engine"? Those are the only two fuels that we are really after, I think.

Mr. Nicholson: And the way the gas ...

Mr. Godwin: I am trying to save somebody a lot of trouble on these fancy fuels that won't fit into this formula.

Mr. Audette: Well, "motor vehicle fuel means any gasoline or diesel oil that is capable...." Is that it?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: (c): "highway means a common or public road, a trail on a frozen lake, river or other body of water or water course, a street, avenue, parkway, driveway, square, bridge, viaduct, trestle or other passage way, designed and intended for, or used by the general public for the passage of motor vehicles and other vehicles." Agreed?

Mr. Cunningham: No. That definition, Mr. Chairman, is taken from the Motor Vehicle Ordinance.

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Mr. Cunningham: No. That definition, Mr. Chairman, is taken from the Motor Vehicle Ordinance.

Mr. Carmichael: I am going to suggest an amendment: that we delete the words "a trail on a frozen lake, river or other body of water or water course".

Mr. Godwin: May I ask how you propose to administer this Ordinance if the guy rushes off here to go to Giant? Do you weigh his truck at this end and then weigh it at the other end and then say that that amount of gasoline or diesel fuel which he employed was not taxable?

Mr. Cunningham: No, no, not at all. If he chooses to use fuel on which he paid a tax to go there, fine. But if he wants to get an exemption he has got to sign a certificate that he is not going to use any of that fuel for going on land. Now if he goes from dock to dock on the ice and he swears that he did, he gets it for that purpose.

General Young: No; because on all our roads in the North you get a series of lakes; the chap would be going part way on a lake and part way on a road; the administrative problems arising would be just too difficult.

Mr. Carmichael: Well, Mr. Chairman, I was trying to think of the man in Aklavik. There are a number of vehicles in Aklavik that never travel on roads but that go up and down water courses in the wintertime.

Mr. Godwin: What do they do in summer?

Mr. Carmichael: In the summertime they don't go any place; they are just in Aklavik. The same applied to Simpson; why should they have to pay a tax when they have no expenses for road building?

General Young: I think, Mr. Chairman, that we have to regard this as a tax, not as money which goes into a separate account for road construction. In all the provinces, there is a gasoline tax. There is no assurance whatever that any part of that money goes into road construction. It goes into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province; and I think we have to view this tax as a tax rather than as a provision of funds for the construction of roads.

Mr. Cunningham: In the second last line there is an "or" which the legal adviser tells me should be an "and".

Mr. Audette: "Other passageway, designed and intended for, and used by the general public"

Mr. Nason: That restricts the definition; "designed and used".

Mr. Nicholson: Would you read that please, Mr. Chairman, as it is proposed?

Mr. Audette: Starting at the fourth line from the bottom we have: "other passageway, designed and intended for, and used by the general public for the passage of motor vehicles and other vehicles": that is the suggestion that is now being made.

Mr. Godwin: Do I take it that if the general public don't use it then it isn't a highway?

Mr. Audette: That's how I would take it.

Mr. Godwin: Does that mean that if someone trucking on his own property has it fenced and excludes the public, it is not a highway...

Mr. Cunningham: That is my understanding.

Mr. Godwin: ...within the meaning of the act and therefore doesn't pay tax?

Mr. Audette: Not a highway within the meaning of this act. If you say "and" here, all you've got to do is have it a private road.

Mr. Nicholson: As it is, it is a simple test: Is it used by the general public?

Mr. Audette: Well, what's the sense of the Committee there? That we let "or" stand or that we replace it by "and"?

Mr. Nicholson: I prefer to leave it.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Section (c) carried as drafted.

(d): "importer means any person who brings fuel oil into the Mackenzie District of the Territories for sale to or the use of any other person."

Mr. Cunningham: We will have to change "fuel oil". "Fuel oil" becomes "motor vehicle fuel".

Mr. Audette: That's right.

Mr. Nicholson: Could we avoid picking that up each time, and just have a blanket correction?

Mr. Audette: Yes, I think we should. However, it might be well to point it out to me at times. I am not just sure about this sentence. "Importer means any person who brings motor vehicle fuel into the Mackenzie District of the Territories for sale to or the use of any other person." Agreed?

Several Members: Yes.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

(e) "Motor vehicle includes an automobile, bus, livery, motorcycle, pedal bicycle with motor attachment, taxi cab, truck, truck tractor, tracked vehicle, or any other vehicle propelled or driven otherwise than by muscular power, but does not include a vehicle that is drawn by an animal, a tractor used for farming operations, a car of an electric or steam railway or a vehicle that runs or is intended to run only upon rails or tracks." Agreed?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

(f) "prescribed means prescribed by the Commissioner."

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried. (g): "purchaser means any person who within the Mackenzie District of the Territories purchases or receives delivery of fuel oil for his own consumption or use."

Mr. Godwin: "Fuel oil".

Mr. Audette: "Motor vehicle fuel".

(h): "tax means the tax imposed by this Ordinance." Agreed? Carried.

(i): "vendor means any person who sells or delivers fuel oil to a person." Agreed? Carried.

Section 3: "subject to sub-sections two and three, every purchaser shall, at the time of purchase or receipt of delivery of fuel oil, pay to the vendor for remission to a collector a tax at the rate of 6¢ per imperial gallon." Motor vehicle fuel. That establishes the rate.

Mr. Godwin: "At the time" worries me a little. I presume this is all right in a legal sense, but it appears to me you don't necessarily do it at the time.

Mr. Audette: Well, the purchaser does pay it at the time. In other words, the vendor is responsible to the government.

Mr. Cunningham: There is the question of credit sales: sub-section two of three; it's subject to two conditions there.

Mr. Audette: Perhaps we had better read them and adopt the whole section. Sub-section 2: "where a purchaser at the time of purchase or receipt of delivery of motor vehicle fuel furnishes to the vendor an affidavit, in a prescribed form, that such fuel is not to be used to propel a motor vehicle on a highway within the Mackenzie District of the Territories, he is exempted from paying tax to the vendor in respect of such fuel oil." Motor vehicle fuel. No. 2: "no tax is payable in respect of fuel oil used or to be used in motor vehicles or other equipment owned by the Government of Canada and every person who alleges that the fuel oil purchased by him is to be so used shall execute a prescribed form to that effect."

Mr. Hardie: Is this a workable arrangement?

Mr. Godwin: The purchaser comes along; he wants to buy some fuel, so he hands out on a prescribed form to the man selling it a statement that he is not going to use it to propel a motor vehicle on the highway, and therefore he doesn't pay the tax.

Mr. Audette: I think that that is done in the provinces; when you buy gasoline in Ontario, for instance, for use in a motor boat.

Mr. Godwin: You get a rebate in the fall by filling in the form. You pay the tax and get a rebate. At least that's what I did.

Mr. Carmichael: What's the difference between that and this?

Mr. Godwin: In this case you have to write this thing out. I was just wondering if this is unhandy for the fellow who is going along the road.

Mr. Nicholson: I think that normally applies when he is putting it in the tank of a car.

Mr. Audette: Is Section 3 then agreed to with all its three sub-sections?

Mr. Carmichael: There is one thing that bothers me, Mr. Chairman. What about the credit sales? There is many a man who runs a monthly gasoline account and he goes in and chalks it up. It will be necessary

for him to pay the tax even though he doesn't pay for the gas.

Mr. Audette: "At the time of purchase or receipt of delivery."

General Young: There is that difference.

Mr. Audette: Section 4: "every vendor has authority to administer oaths for the purpose of this Ordinance and the regulations and to take and receive any prescribed affidavits or other prescribed forms required thereunder." This in other words makes a commissioner out of every vendor. Is that it?

Mr. Nason: For the purpose of this Ordinance only.

Mr. Audette: Oh yes, for the purpose of this ordinance. I don't know what standard of person does administer gas pumps in the Territories, but I would be somewhat alarmed if the people who administered it are the same as in Ontario.

Mr. Hardie: How about if that guy still had a tractor that he was going to run on the road, and was running a gas pump at the same time? What about that?

Mr. MacKay: Could the experts, Mr. Chairman, tell us if that section is used in the provincial laws?

General Young: What is the purpose of Section 4? "Every vendor has authority to administer oaths"?

Mr. Nason: I wouldn't say that is in the provincial acts. There there is the rebate.

General Young: It seems to me that's a bit redundant, and a bit complicated.

Mr. Godwin: How do you do it?

General Young: I don't think it's workable.

Mr. Nicholson: Is it not right though, that this affidavit procedure replaces the gas tax rebate procedure ...

Mr. Nason: Yes.

Mr. Nicholson: ... used in some of the provinces? How about ...

Mr. Nason: There is a little difficulty under our financial setup in administering a gas tax rebate system.

Mr. Carmichael: Well, what about abolishing the affidavit and just making it a form. Go back to 3 (2): "Where a purchaser at the time of purchase or receipt of delivery furnishes to the vendor a certificate", instead of affidavit, "in the prescribed form".

Mr. Audette: I must say at least, though, the affidavit has the advantage that if some unpublic spirited citizen tries to defeat the law he can at least be tried for perjury.

Mr. Godwin: It's got to be simple, even though it may allow the unscrupulous person to slip through our fingers once in a while.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, I move we reopen Section 3 (2) and substitute "certificate" for "affidavit".

Mr. Audette: Mr. Nason, do you reckon that this is going to raise other and similar problems connected with other sections, if we do this?

Mr. Perry: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might interject here that there is another procedure that is quite commonly followed which is, rather than give the vendor the authority to sell the gas tax free, the gas is sold taxable and the purchaser is required to apply for a refund. And that is entirely at the discretion of the taxing authority. I think perhaps this Bill is based on western practice, where farm purchases are exempt and therefore half the gasoline sales are tax free. I don't know just what the proportion might be here, but I doubt if it would be that large; and it may be more consistent to follow the other practice which I think is more prevalent in the east...

General Young: Ontario.

Mr. Perry: ...and does give much greater control. I am not pretending to cast any reflection on any position taken here; but there is good control under the other system.

Mr. Nicholson: I am wondering about the trouble, though, of gasoline used for boats in that system just proposed. That would involve collecting the tax in advance on all gasoline that is put on the market before it goes to the user which ...

Mr. Audette: Which is done in Ontario, of course, even for boats.

Mr. Nicholson: Yes. But I am just thinking there must be a substantial proportion of gasoline used in the Territories used in boats.

Mr. Cunningham: I may say, Mr. Chairman, that when the legal adviser and I discussed this in it's initial stages, as to the policy to be followed in drafting the statute, we preferred this to the one Mr. Parry suggests because we thought, first, there is a substantial, a very substantial portion of gasoline which is exempt from the tax. The gasoline consumed in vehicles used on the roads in this Territory is smaller than the gasoline otherwise consumed; and, therefore, we considered it would be a very large administrative job that was useless; taking in and having to refund a lot of money in proportion to the total. I much prefer this system, and I think we cure the difficulty by substituting "certificate" for "affidavit".

Mr. Audette: What views have the Committee on that: the substitution of a certificate for an affidavit?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Cunningham: And it means we delete Section 4.

Mr. Audette: Then the Committee agrees to the deletion of Section 4 and to the amendment of Sub-section 2 of Section 3, substituting "certificate" for "affidavit"?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

Section 5: the duties of the vendor. "Every vendor shall (a) at the time of sale or delivery of fuel oil, levy and collect the tax thereon from the purchaser or, where the purchaser claims exemption for tax in accordance with subsection 2 or 3 of Section 3, obtain the prescribed certificate or form in support of the exemption claimed; (b) every vendor shall on or before the 10th day of each

month, in respect of all sales or deliveries made by him during the immediately preceding month, send to a collector (i) the total tax payable by purchasers and any tax payable on fuel oil delivered to or used by himself, his agents or employees, (ii) prescribed certificates or forms executed by purchasers or by himself claiming exemption from tax in respect of all sales, deliveries or consumption upon which tax has not been paid ..."

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Chairman, I don't see why we have "or form" there, and I don't see why we have it in (a) of 5. It's "affidavit or form": well, what other form? It's a certificate. Well, we say "certificate"; now do we need to say "or form"? Is there anything else that the purchaser fills out? Any other form than the certificate?

Mr. Audette: I must say I see no reason for that.

Mr. Cunningham: Our Legal Adviser is nodding in agreement.

Mr. Audette: Alright then; it's just "certificate". That arises in (b) (ii) and 5 (a).

And (iii) the documents which the vendor sends on: "a return, in a prescribed form showing, in respect of the said immediately preceding month, the total motor vehicle fuel on hand at its commencement, purchased or received during such month, sold or delivered during such month and on hand at the close of business on the last day of such month, together with such invoices, accounts or other documents or copies thereof as the Commissioner may require; and every vendor shall in every invoice or account furnished by him with respect to any sale of fuel oil made by him state the date of sale, the number of gallons sold, the price per gallon, the rate of tax per gallon and the total tax". Any points in connection with that? May we take it as agreed?

Mr. Nicholson: Does this mean, Mr. Chairman, that he has to tabulate every sale made during the month?

Mr. Nason: The invoices or accounts furnished by him.

Mr. Godwin: This is going to give quite a lot of accounting procedure.

Mr. Nicholson: If this refers to wholesale, I can understand it, but all I can see is that it refers to retail.

Mr. Audette: Well, I think it does, doesn't it. As I understand it, it refers to retail transactions. Am I not right there?

Mr. Godwin: He is going to have to keep duplicate or triplicate bills of each sale that he makes, annotated with the date that it is done, the type of fuel he sells, the price per gallon, the tax; and then he has got to add these columns up in order to do it, or else to keep duplicates, take all this off and put it on an accounting machine or do it by hand, which is worse, and put this all down neatly tabled.

General Young: Doesn't this apply, Mr. Chairman, where somebody is buying gasoline on account which he settles at the end of each month? Isn't that what it means?

Mr. Hardie: I don't quite understand

General Young: We are only trying to get the total, I think, of the gasoline.

Mr. Godwin: With respect to any sale; that means, if I go and buy gasoline today and put it on my credit account with Imperial Oil, and then I go and get more tomorrow and put it down, this information must be made available.

Mr. Cunningham: Yes, but look Mr. Chairman, if anyone does as is suggested, that information now has to be put down. If anyone goes today and buys gas on credit, certainly a record of that is going to be kept; the amount and the price. Now all this means is that where that is done the record must be kept in three columns not two; instead of "10 gallons, \$6.00" it will be "10 gallons, \$6.00, \$6.36". As I understand it, that's all it means.

Mr. Godwin: This is alright for people like Imperial Oil, who have a system for doing it; but what happens when you get a smaller person doing it, who hasn't got this accounting procedure?

Mr. Cunningham: Then he doesn't do it.

Mr. Godwin: Then this penalizes the man who keeps the books.

Mr. Cunningham: No, no. Mr. Chairman, this does not say that every vendor shall furnish an account of every sale; it does not say that; it says only that where a vendor does furnish an invoice or an account he must itemize it in these columns.

Mr. Nicholson: Well then, may I ask if you don't need it for a cash sale, who do you need it for a credit one? Or why do you need it for a man who completes an invoice?

Mr. Nason: (iii) requires him to furnish the amount of gas he has on hand, the amount sold, the amount delivered to him, the amount on hand at the close of business, and so forth. That's just total. But here, where he does furnish an account, he must give those details.

Mr. Godwin: Yes, but we are penalizing the man for keeping a good set of books.

Mr. Nason: We are not requiring him to furnish an account.

Mr. Godwin: Well, what useful purpose does this serve?

Mr. Nason: This ties in I think with the fact that, to impose a constitutional tax in the provinces and the Northwest Territories you must impose a direct tax, which means it can only be a tax imposed on the purchaser, and it's true even today that in Ontario if you so require you can request and insist on having a statement from the vendor of the gasoline showing the amount and the price of the gasoline and the amount of tax that you are paying. That simply follows the constitutional position that you as a purchaser are paying the tax and can insist that it is shown to you separately. It's quite an elaborate mechanism, to avoid the pitfall of imposing an indirect tax; in other words, one that the purchaser has to pay. There are a lot of curious things in these statutes.

Mr. Nicholson: Well that answers my ...

Mr. Audette: Well then may we agree to Section 5? Does that solve everyone's objection to Section 5? Agreed to. Section 5 carried.

Section 6: "every importer shall, on or before the 10th day of each month, in respect of the immediately preceding month send to the Commissioner (a) a return, in a prescribed form, showing, in respect of the said immediately preceding month, the total motor vehicle fuel on hand at its commencement, purchased or received during such month, sold or delivered during such month and on hand at the close of business on the last day of such month, together with such invoices, accounts or other documents or copies thereof as the Commissioner may require; and (b) a return in a prescribed form, showing details of fuel oil used or consumed by himself, his agents or his employees, together with the tax payable thereon or the prescribed certificates claiming exemption

from tax". This is the importer's return as opposed to the vendor's, of course.

Mr. Godwin: The trick is in getting these forms simple so a man can understand them and fill them in. It sounds worse than it actually is. When he has got the forms he can fill them in. It's the little guy out in the bush who never can find the forms because he left them in the wrong place. There won't be any vendors in general stores and so on.

Mr. Audette: Is there any other comment?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

Tax payable by other persons: "Every person, other than an importer or vendor, who in any day brings into the Mackenzie District of the Territories, a greater quantity than 50 gallons of motor vehicle fuel, in any type of containers, for his own use shall within 10 days thereof and in respect of the quantity in excess of 50 gallons submit a return to the collector concerning the same together with the tax payable or the prescribed certificate claiming exemption from tax". Any comment?

Mr. Godwin: I have got myself into a slight box, Mr. Chairman. I find that we are speaking of the District of Mackenzie.

Mr. Audette: That's right.

Mr. Godwin: Well now, earlier in this Ordinance we speak of highways generally throughout the Territories, we speak of importers as being in the Mackenzie District; we speak of motor vehicles as being anywhere; purchases are only in the Mackenzie District; we are, in fact, dealing only with the Mackenzie District, or does this apply to the Northwest Territories?

Mr. Audette: Only in the Mackenzie District.

Mr. Godwin: Now, where is that made clear?

Mr. Cunningham: I think probably it would be safest to add to the definition of motor vehicle fuel: "means any liquid that is capable of being used for the generation of power in an internal combustion engine and is so used within the Mackenzie District".

Mr. Godwin: Or else say that for the purposes of this Ordinance highway means only a highway in the Mackenzie District.

Mr. Nason: 3 (2) says; "such fuel oil is not to be used within the Mackenzie District".

Mr. Cunningham: Well, that would mean then that if a man in Keewatin wants to get an exemption ...

Mr. Godwin: Yes, I see your point. It's covered. But the thing is, if I want to buy fuel in Lake Harbour, have I got to make out a certificate that I am not going to use it in the Mackenzie District?

Mr. Cunningham: You would have to use this ...

Mr. Godwin: If I want to drive a vehicle around Cambridge Bay or some place, which I might want to do in the Eastern Arctic, I have

got to make out a certificate that I am not going to use it in the Mackenzie District.

Mr. Nicholson: Well no; I think we had better look a little further. Two (g) helps there.

Mr. Godwin: Well, why don't we up and say so?

Mr. Brodie: Why don't we up and say "for the Northwest Territories"?

Mr. Cunningham: Because there are practically no roads and no motor vehicles in Keewatin or Franklin, except those used immediately around Air Stations.

Mr. Brodie: Well, I certainly don't see why you want to tax all the people in these settlements in the Mackenzie District.

General Young: Why don't we just leave it "Northwest Territories"?

Mr. Cunningham: Well, that means, Mr. Chairman, if we leave it "Northwest Territories" throughout, that we have got to have any person who sells gasoline at Lake Harbour handle these forms for absolutely no return, because every sale will be an exempt sale. There is a lot of gasoline sold in the Eastern Arctic, but all of it would be exempt.

Mr. Nicholson: And he would have to go through the process.

Mr. Cunningham: He would have to take a certificate in every case and there would be no revenue.

Mr. Audette: Of course, it might be that the Committee would like to consider dealing with the Eastern Arctic in the opposite way, and put a tax on boats.

Mr. Nicholson: There is another way perhaps; if we are looking for a remedy, it seems to me that "purchaser" is limited to a purchaser within the Mackenzie District. It seems to me if "vendor" means any person who sells or delivers motor vehicle fuel to a purchaser, and "purchaser" means any person in the Mackenzie District ...

Mr. Godwin: Why not just say that this applies to the Mackenzie District; then we deal with the Mackenzie District from there on in.

Mr. Audette: It would be more sensible actually to replace Section 4 by one saying this only applies to the Mackenzie District.

Mr. Cunningham: I agree.

Mr. Audette: Yes. That would be a great deal more simple, wouldn't it?

Well then, as to Section 3, it might be wise ... I don't think we can finish this entire Ordinance tonight ... It might be wise to ask our advisers to draft another Section 3 for tomorrow restricting the application of the Ordinance to the Mackenzie District. I think we would save time.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Section 3, then, to be considered in the morning.

Section 8: "Where the Commissioner is of the opinion,

upon evidence satisfactory to him, that any certificate under which exemption from tax is claimed is untrue or improper, he may direct a collector to collect the tax for the fuel oil in respect of which the certificate was made from the person who made the certificate and such direction shall be deemed to impose the tax on such person in respect of the fuel oil." That seems acceptable. Agreed?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

9. "Every vendor, importer or person referred to in Section 7, shall maintain books or records of all transactions in respect of importation, sales and use of motor vehicle fuel in sufficient detail to permit examination and calculate tax and shall preserve the record of each transaction for at least 12 months after such transaction".

Mr. Nicholson: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Agreed. Carried.

Mr. Godwin: May I just pause a minute, while I think that one over? "Preserve the record of each transaction for at least 12 months after such transaction". May I ask our advisers how that is done in Ontario or Quebec? You drive up to a pump: either he has an automatic pump or he hasn't; he sets it back to zero in the case of an automatic pump, and gives you a fill of gas. Now, is that the record? Is that shown on the pump record? Is each one of those things printed in a form that you can keep for 12 months?

Mr. Audette: I'm neither an engineer nor a gasoline attendant, but I would think that there is a mechanical record on the pump of the sales during the day, which is transferred to a bookkeeping account. But on the other hand, there are a good many pumps that are not mechanical in this sense.

Mr. Godwin: It's on these hand drawn jobs.

Mr. Cunningham: It only says "a record", Mr. Chairman. They can have a pencil and a pad and put down 10 gallons, 10 gallons, 10 gallons.

Mr. Nicholson: Might I suggest this: the record has to be in sufficient detail to permit calculation of the tax. Well, surely if the records show the amount of gasoline he imports and the number of gallons exempted by certificate, doesn't that give us the amount?

Mr. Godwin: I would go along with that gladly; but this looks to me as if we are putting a whole lot of people to a lot of unnecessary trouble for the amount of tax they are going to collect on a very short section of highway; and the trouble is that everybody has got to do this all over the place. I don't think we are going to get the record. I think it's impractical. If we go back and look at some of the ones we have approved on this question of invoice and account you will find that he has to put out quite a lot of stuff. It's the practicability of this thing and the accounting system we are setting up to collect the tax, that bothers me.

Mr. Perry: I might point out that many of these people are subject to income tax and under the act are required at any time to be able to produce records, which means that 50 years later you are required to produce records.

Mr. Godwin: That is not within our jurisdiction. I agree with your statement that that is so.

Mr. Audette: I think Mr. Perry's subject there is simply to make it clear to us that not only are we requiring these, but that other people are requiring them, and therefore the chaps must have them. We are not requiring anything that is not required elsewhere.

Mr. Godwin: Well, I am not prepared to take that, because I don't think he needs this for his income tax.

Mr. Nicholson: Yes, but if we don't tell him he must keep them, they are not there when we ask that they be produced.

Mr. Audette: Yes; but the only man who will become subject to this in practice is either the chap who has misbehaved or has placed himself in such a position that one might think he had misbehaved.

Mr. Godwin: Or the chap who is not able to interpret this Ordinance in the way in which we are interpreting it. He suddenly gets this thing out in the bush and he has got one poor little gas pump outside a log cabin. He probably can't read anyway.

Mr. Audette: Of course, if he doesn't keep them, how is he ever going to establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he is complying with the law?

Mr. Godwin: My only complaint is that we say "each transaction"; if there was some other way out of it than to burden them down with this amount of detail in their accounting. Is there some general way that we can do it?

Mr. Nicholson: Could we not simplify it in this manner, perhaps, or permit it to be simplified by the Commissioner: could we not say "shall maintain records in such form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner sufficient to calculate tax"; then the Commissioner can prescribe the form and see to it that it is kept.

Mr. Cunningham: Well, Mr. Chairman, that doesn't help us any, because the Commissioner can't prescribe any form that's simpler than what is required here.

Mr. Nicholson: I think he can. I think he can say that a form shall show the amount imported or the amount purchased from the wholesaler. That's simpler.

Mr. Cunningham: You can say that here.

Mr. Godwin: Why can't he show what he puts into his storage per month, what he sells out of the storage per month, then show all the tax on that?

Mr. Cunningham: We can say that here. What I mean is that we can say here something as simple as the Commissioner can say after the session is over.

Mr. Godwin: But that's not each transaction.

Mr. Cunningham: No, but we can change that right here in this Ordinance.

Mr. Nicholson: It's a question of putting it here, or saying that we

prescribe it separately, by a provision for regulations so the Commissioner can do it.

Mr. Godwin: You are thinking of the case where a man is supplied by water and he is supplying people only by water and there are no roads, so that it might be fairly simple to ...

Mr. Nason: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that you delete the words "of all transactions" in the third line and "of each transaction" in the second last line.

Mr. Audette: That might meet the objections that have been raised.

Mr. Godwin: All I am worried about is the infinite detail that we are putting the man to who is not equipped for detail.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, I think Mr. Nason's suggestion meets the ...

Mr. Audette: I think it does.

Mr. Nicholson: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Well, if that's the case, in Section 9 I shall note the deletion of the words "of all transactions" in the third line and "of each transaction" in the second last line.

Mr. Nicholson: I think it needs perhaps another small one in the third last line: "and shall preserve such record"...

Mr. Godwin: It should be plural.

Mr. Audette: It should be plural, yes.

Mr. Cunningham: Then the words "after such transaction" must come out.

Mr. Godwin: Correct.

Mr. Audette: You mean "for at least 12 months"?

Mr. Godwin: "Shall preserve the books or records for at least 12 months".

Mr. Audette: Yes.

Well then, Section 9 as amended is agreed to?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

I observe that it is now three minutes to six. I don't know what the wish of the Committee is. I leave it in your hands; but it may be that you would wish to have the Commissioner take the chair again and report back on those Bills we have considered fully, instead of waiting until tomorrow until we have finished up the balance of the proposed legislation. I think there might be some advantage in reporting back on the Bills we have considered and agreed upon earlier. Is the Committee agreeable to that procedure?

General Young: You mean, to pass the second reading?

Mr. Audette: No; we will simply report back to the Commissioner and

then the Commissioner can adjourn Council until tomorrow.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

General Young: May I take it then, members of the Council, that the Bills are all reported?

Mr. Audette: Well, there are a good many modifications and qualifications that we made to some of the Bills. Mr. Commissioner, perhaps it would be wise to report them in some detail.

BILL NO. 1: AN ORDINANCE TO
AMEND THE DOG ORDINANCE

BILL NO. 2: AN ORDINANCE TO
AMEND THE BUSINESS LICENCE ORDINANCE.

BILL NO. 3: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE MOTOR VEHICLES ORDINANCE.

Mr. Godwin: Bills 1 to 3 inclusive: we recommend them as read.

BILL NO. 4: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
ORDINANCE.

Mr. Godwin: Bill 4: it is suggested that we add a clause to Section 7: "this section shall not extend to disqualify any person as a member of the Local Trustee Board by reason of his being a shareholder of any incorporated company having a contract or agreement with the District". This is Section 2 of the Bill; it is Section 7 of the Ordinance.

BILL NO. 5: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE
FUR EXPORT ORDINANCE.

Mr. Godwin: Bill No. 5 concerning the Fur Export Ordinance; there was no change.

BILL NO. 6: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE GAME ORDINANCE.

Mr. Godwin: Bill No. 6, the Game Ordinance: as to Section 2 of the amendment, which deals with Section 6 of the Ordinance, the amendment was to add "hunt muskrats with a shotgun"; an addition, that they should not be hunted by shotgun. We are not in agreement, and we do not recommend that amendment.

In Section 3 of the Bill amending Section 13 (3) (e) of the Ordinance there were minor changes, in that "Fort Radium" becomes "Port Radium", and after Rat River there was added "within a four mile radius of the junction of Rat and Talston Rivers". We had a rewrite of that this afternoon, that was given to our other chairman. This was the way it finally went: he was to "feed to a dog any part of a caribou within a four-mile radius of the post office of any of the following settlements, namely: Aklavik, Arctic Red River, Fort Franklin, Fort Good Hope, Fort Liard, Fort McPherson, Fort Norman, Fort Providence, Port Radium, Fort Rae, Fort Resolution, Fort Simpson, Fort Smith, Hay River, Norman Wells, Rocher River (Talston River), Snowdrift, Wrigley, Yellowknife, or in the case of the settlement of Rat River within a four-mile radius of the junction of the Rat and Talston Rivers". That was the final

wording of it.

There were other sections of the Ordinance which referred to the shooting of muskrats with shotguns and resulting from that Sections 4 and 5 of the Bill are not recommended.

Throughout this Bill it refers to male persons over 18 years of age and spinsters over 21 years of age. We are suggesting that spinsters and male persons be included in the same age group, namely 18 years.

The redraft under Section 8 of the Bill is: "a licence to take not more than 5 beaver may be issued to any person who holds a general hunting licence, is dependent on hunting for a livelihood and is not otherwise authorized under this section to take beaver and who is (a) a male person over 18 years of age; (b) a spinster over 18 years of age; or (c) a widow".

It was about this point that we changed chairmen, Mr. Commissioner.

General Young: Would you complete Bill No.6?

Mr. Audette: For the balance of Bill No.6, Mr. Commissioner: Section 9 was accepted by the Committee. Section 10 was accepted by the Committee, but amended to read "November 15" instead of "the 31st of October" in both paragraphs (a) and (b), Sections 11 and 12 were accepted by the Committee and are recommended to you. Section 13 is not recommended to you by the Committee. Section 14 was accepted by the Committee, as was Section 15. That I think concludes Bill No.6.

BILL NO. 7: AN ORDINANCE TO
AMEND THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.

Mr. Audette: Bill No. 7 was accepted by the Committee and is recommended to you in its entirety.

BILL NO. 8: AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING
STEAM BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS.

Mr. Audette: Bill No. 8 was accepted by the Committee subject to a minor amendment in Section 17 (1); in the second line, replace the word "wireless" by the word "telegraphy".

BILL NO. 9: AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING
EXPENDITURES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE
OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FOR THE
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING THE 31st DAY
OF MARCH, 1952.

Mr. Audette: Bill No.9 was accepted by the Committee subject to two amendments: by adding thereto a vote, 7 (a), to cover the expenses of the December 1951 meeting of Council in the sum of \$1,000.00, and a vote, 7 (b), to cover the cost of multilithing the transcript of the discussions in the present session of Council, 500 copies, \$100.

BILL NO. 10: AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR
OLD AGE ASSISTANCE AND TO PROVIDE FOR
ALLOWANCES FOR BLIND PERSONS.

Mr. Audette: Bill No.10 is still under discussion.

General Young: Does that constitute the report of the Committee, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Audette: Yes.

General Young: The report of the Committee on Bills Nos. 1 to 9 is accepted. The meeting is now adjourned.

Wednesday, December 12, 1951.

10 o'clock a.m.

General Young: Gentlemen, Council is declared open.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
TERRITORIAL FINANCIAL PROBLEMS -
RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION.

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to draw attention to the great help we have had from the Report submitted by the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems, and it occurs to me that it might be appropriate to put it in the form of a resolution. If you, Sir, agree, I am prepared to present such a resolution.

General Young: I am in agreement.

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Commissioner, I move the following resolution: that Council desires to express its appreciation for the work of the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems, and for the comprehensive and useful report that that Committee has presented, without which much of the work of Council at this session would have rendered most difficult.

Mr. Godwin: I will be pleased to second the resolution.

General Young: All in favour? Carried.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, may I, on behalf of the Interdepartmental Committee, express our sincere appreciation of this resolution. Thank you.

General Young: A copy will be forwarded to all members of the Interdepartmental Committee.

We now come to the second reading of Bills. Last night when we adjourned we had reached Bill No. 11. I, therefore, declare that Council is in Committee of the Whole. Commander Audette, I would like to ask you to continue as Chairman.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

BILL NO 11: AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING
THE IMPOSITION AND COLLECTION OF A
TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL.

Mr. Audette: Gentlemen, last night when we adjourned the Committee was considering the Ordinance respecting the imposition and collection of a tax on motor vehicle fuel. We had gone as far as Section

10, which had neither been read nor agreed to. I think with the consent of the Committee we will continue clause by clause as we were doing last evening.

Section 10: collectors. "The Commissioner may authorize suitable persons to be collectors for the purposes of this Ordinance and each collector shall exercise the powers and carry out the duties of that office for such period and within such area as the Commissioner may specify". Any comments?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

11: "Every collector shall, not later than the 15th day of each month, remit to the Commissioner all taxes collected by him in the immediately preceding month, together with such other returns or documents as the Commissioner may require".

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

12: "If any person on whom this Ordinance imposes a duty to pay or remit taxes neglects or refuses to do so a collector may levy the same by distress on the goods and chattels of such person and sell them to realize the taxes together with the costs of the seizure or sale". I gather that by this clause it is intended to vest in the collector authority to seize and sell without a judgment.

Mr. Brodie: Wouldn't you have to go through court to get an order to seize?

Mr. Audette: I don't know what the views of the Committee are on that, but I am somewhat hesitant to see such extensive authority vested in a collector. It makes him collector, advocate, judge and sheriff all in the same case.

Mr. Nason: It is purely a grant of power to make collection.

Mr. Audette: It's a somewhat heavy load on the Commissioner, if I may suggest it, to decide from his remote position in Ottawa whether or not a collector should be authorized. I don't know what type of people we are going to have as collectors, but I suggest to the Committee that it's possible that they may not be people with the discretion that one expects of a judicial person.

Mr. Nason: The decision in the matter of the appointment of the collector rests with the Commissioner, and it just mentions "suitable persons". The Commissioner evidently is required to decide who is a suitable person.

Mr. Audette: Well, as Chairman I am in the hands of the Committee, but I must say that, expressing my personal view, I am rather reluctant to give distress authority to a collector.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that there is a right of suit for recovery of tax, I move the deletion of this clause from the draft Bill.

Mr. Audette: May I take it that it's the view of the Committee that we should recommend against the adoption of Section 12?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

13: power to inspect: "Every member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and every collector and every person authorized in writing by the Commissioner for that purpose may, without a warrant, enter upon any premises, except a private dwelling, on which he has reason to believe that taxable motor vehicle fuel is kept or had in possession and may inspect such premises, motor vehicle fuel and any books or documents found upon such premises and may interrogate the owner or occupier of such premises or any person found thereon or therein". Does this seem a satisfactory power to inspect from your point of view?

Mr. Nicholson: I should think that this would be necessary.

General Young: I think this will be very necessary.

Mr. Audette: Agreed?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

14: this is a section dealing with offences and penalties. (1) "every person who (a) makes a false statement in any certificate used under this Ordinance; (b) obtains or attempts to obtain or knowingly induces, assists or attempts to assist another person to obtain an unwarranted exemption from tax; (c) obstructs any person lawfully authorized to inspect during his inspection or refuses, when requested by him, to assist in such inspection; (d) refuses to answer or knowingly gives false information respecting a motor vehicle fuel transaction; (e) refuses to produce any records or documents respecting motor vehicle fuel or any container used for holding motor vehicle fuel that is in his possession or control; (f) refuses or neglects to pay or remit a tax where required to do so by this Ordinance or to execute the prescribed certificates in connection with exemptions from tax where required to do so by this Ordinance; or (g) violates any other provision of this Ordinance or a regulation"... Perhaps it would be wise to check on the offences themselves before passing the penalty. Any comment on any of the offences?

Mr. Nicholson: There is authority I think elsewhere in the Ordinance for the Commissioner to make regulations; in the following paragraph.

Mr. Audette: Well then; every such person "is guilty of an offence and is liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$500 with or without the additional amount of any tax not paid as a result of the offence, or to imprisonment for a time not exceeding three months or to both fine and imprisonment". Subsection 2: "a prosecution under this section does not suspend or affect any remedy for the recovery of any tax or amount payable under this Ordinance". Any comments on the penalty section?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

15: "In any prosecution for an offence under this Ordinance or in any action or other proceedings brought for the recovery of taxes, the burden of proving that he has paid, levied or remitted a tax or that he is exempted under this Ordinance from liability to pay, levy or remit a tax is on the accused or the defendant". Carried.

16: "No prosecution for an offence under this Ordinance shall be commenced after two years from the date of commission of the offence".

Several Members: Agreed

Mr. Audette: Carried.

17: "All tax moneys received by the Commissioner are the property of His Majesty and shall be paid to the Receiver General of Canada to form part of Northwest Territories Revenue Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada". Agreed.

18: "The Commissioner may make regulations and prescribe such certificates and forms as he considers necessary for the proper carrying out of this Ordinance".

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

19: "This Ordinance shall come into force on the first day of April, 1952".

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

Last night, the Committee will recall, in discussing the areas in which this Ordinance would apply, we asked our legal adviser to prepare a draft of a new section in lieu of Section 4 that we had deleted. The new proposed section reads: "This Ordinance shall not apply in the Districts of Franklin and Keewatin". I think this probably expresses the view of the Committee as stated last night.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

Then, gentlemen, there is the question of the preamble and the title. I observe that the title of the Bill as drafted is "An Ordinance respecting the imposition and collection of a tax on fuel oil". I assume from yesterday's discussions that it is the wish of the Committee to change this title to read "An Ordinance respecting the imposition and collection of a tax on motor vehicle fuel".

Section I: the short title: "This Ordinance may be cited as the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance"; we will, I assume, alter that to read "The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Ordinance."

Several Members: Agreed.

BILL NO. 12: AN ORDINANCE
RESPECTING POLL TAX.

Mr. Audette: I think we can pass to Bill No.12, which deals with an Ordinance to provide for the collection of an annual poll tax.

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Chairman, I presume we will be examining it section by section.

Mr. Audette: I think so. I don't know if there are any general observations.

Mr. Nicholson: There is just one I should like to make. Accompanying the draft Bill in our books is a letter directed to Mr. Sinclair from the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, setting down answers to certain questions as to the poll tax question in the Yukon. I think it's perhaps well for Council members to know that while this letter suggests that the poll tax was discarded in the Yukon, that is not quite correct. The Ordinance that cancelled the poll tax in the Yukon was disallowed, so the poll tax is still in effect and is being collected in the Yukon Territory. I think that's perhaps the only general observation. It seems to me that the other questions will come up as we go through the draft bill.

Mr. Audette: If it's the wish of the Committee we can go through it clause by clause.

Mr. Nicholson: Unless there are questions as to the principle.

Mr. Audette: Are there any other general observations on it?

Mr. Nicholson: It is, of course, revenue producing; it has been taken into consideration by the Interdepartmental Committee, and the revenue estimate is included in the table worked out and shown in this Report: \$5,000 is the estimated amount of revenue from this source and, while it is not a large item, it has been included in the overall plan.

Mr. Brodie: I think to collect that \$5,000 probably would be a lot more work than it is worth; also, I think that the poll tax should not be levied until the elected members of the council are say 50% representative on it. I think that this is rushing it through and rather at an inappropriate time.

Mr. Audette: Well gentlemen, it seems to me that it may raise certain difficulties in our financial arrangements if we haven't got this revenue. I don't know whether the members closer to the administration have views to express on this.

General Young: I rather sympathize with the views expressed by Mr. Brodie, particularly in regard to cost of collection. It is a very large area, and I can foresee a certain amount of trouble collecting these amounts throughout the Territories. The revenue is not a big one. If it was something upon which hinged the success or failure of our new development, it would be a very different matter. Possibly the answer is to leave it for the time being to see how we get along the first year; we may be looking for more sources of revenue next year, and we may have to impose it. In the meantime perhaps we could give the matter a bit more study.

Mr. Godwin: This is only one means of raising money. There may be other means.

General Young: Yes.

Mr. Godwin: I am inclined to think that the success or failure of this tax would not be just a financial point, but we must also consider how it will be taken by the residents on whom it is imposed. In that respect I would like to hear from the elected members, and see how they anticipate the feeling of the people.

Mr. Carmichael: I am quite sure that the people down in the Mackenzie wouldn't take to it very well.

General Young: Nobody likes any tax anyway.

Mr. Carmichael: I also think it would cost almost that to collect it, so you wouldn't be any place anyway. It would do more harm than good. That's my personal opinion. I think that you would do a lot of harm down the river.

Mr. Brodie: Plus the fact that I doubt very much that an estimated \$5,000 would be obtained.

Mr. Hardie: I see, Mr. Chairman, too much trouble in collecting this tax. In the Administrative Districts now we have a district poll tax which we do collect; but in a large area outside of the Administrative Districts I feel, like the other members of Council, that the collection of this tax would involve a great deal more money than what we would possibly benefit by collecting this \$5,000. I don't think the \$5,000 this year is going to make us or break us; if in other years we need \$5,000 we may have to put on a tax, but I feel, Mr. Chairman, that it could go for another year.

Mr. Audette: One thing that I don't think has been developed in the discussion so far is, that this poll tax does allow the administration to share the burden of taxation among a group that might not otherwise be taxed. There would be a great number of people who pay only the poll tax to the Territorial authorities. I observe that those who pay a poll tax under a bylaw of a Local Administrative District would not be called upon to pay it. There are a large number of single and transient men up here with a relatively small stake in the area, who might share the burden of taxation.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, I had refrained deliberately from entering this discussion, because of my position on the Interdepartmental Committee and the previous statement which I had made that the Interdepartmental Committee was pretty well on the fence and left the decision in this matter entirely up to the Council. The usual course, I mean in so far as the Committee's reasoning is concerned, the usual course in the development of British constitutional systems is first taxation and later representation. The classic illustration of that, of course, is the thirteen American colonies which are now the United States of America. In this Territory one can infer that those who make constitutions have learned their lesson, because representation has preceded taxation for many people. The point that the Committee had in mind simply was, that representation should be accompanied by some form of taxation, and that with respect to the people upon whom this tax would be imposed there is no other form of direct taxation. Now I have said that, please don't think that I am arguing in favour of the imposition of this tax at this time.

Mr. Audette: But even if you were, Col. Cunningham, I think that as a member of Council you are free to express views that, as Chairman of the Committee, you may not have been free to express.

Well, if we do not pass any form of poll tax, I think the permanent residents of the Territories will bear a larger share of the tax burden. That I think there is no question about, but perhaps it is inopportune to pass it now. It may be the Committee wish to report back that it be hoisted for six months, but some consideration should be given to that phase.

Mr. MacKay: I think, Mr. Chairman, an Indian under the Indian Act includes the Indians in the Territories; and I think Mr. Carmichael may be assured that the Indians in his area would not fall under the tax.

Mr. Brodie: But why shouldn't they, now, if you say that now they have got representation they have to take the load? Definitely.

Mr. Hardie: In the matter of collecting tax, I think if the Indian had to pay this \$5 tax then we would have some trouble collecting, and it would cost us a lot of money to collect it.

Mr. Brodie: Well, does the Indian or does he not?

Mr. Audette: Under the Bill as presently proposed I observe that he is exempt.

General Young: I think Mr. Brodie has a point. Everybody that has a vote might well be assessed the poll tax.

Mr. MacKay: Yes, sir. But I doubt very much if the Indians are taxable because of treaty. There has been a reference to the court with respect to liabilities in the case of the Indian and the matter of the payment of not only a tax of this kind but all taxes.

Mr. Carmichael: We would run into quite a bit of trouble with who was treaty and who wasn't treaty.

General Young: But the Act, Mr. Carmichael, excludes it; we are just talking about whites.

Mr. Audette: Would you have any objection, Mr. Carmichael, to whites in the Northwest Territories paying poll tax?

General Young: What interest did they take in the election, Mr. Carmichael? Did they get out to vote?

Mr. Carmichael: Yes, they did.

General Young: I think that is the strong point in favour of it, more than the actual revenue; that they feel that if they are voting they should have a responsibility and a tax burden. That is a very strong argument. I don't think the \$5,000 is going to matter a great deal.

Mr. Carmichael: As far as the whites down below are concerned, they expect to be taxed, certainly. They expect that, but this poll tax is something that they will not expect.

General Young: Of course, it's about the only way they can be taxed.

There may be one other factor: that this might be a more appropriate time to introduce it, than a year from now. We have had the new Act; we have had the new Council; and they possibly will be expecting changes, but a year from now they will say, "Well, we have had the change in government and we are getting along alright - why do you impose it now?"

Mr. Hardie: We have in Hay River a very transient population of fishermen who come in, say, once or twice a year and leave nothing in the country. They take money out.

General Young: Well, we would collect from them.

Mr. Hardie: This is one way. At least we will get something out of them.

Mr. Godwin: The alternative might be to put on a tax which is even worse for the steady resident and that is a sales tax, which you would

collect from these people but unfortunately you would also collect from the people who are resident here all the time. I don't think that's a good alternative.

Mr. Brodie: I know that at Hay River, where you have quite a transient population, that they are having quite a bit of trouble there getting their taxes collected. They are away behind.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, this tax would not apply in the Local Administrative District of Hay River.

Mr. Audette: It doesn't apply in any District where a poll tax is already levied.

It seems to me that you have a large population in the Territories that comes in only for a short period on whom there is practically no taxation of any kind levied. It seems a shame to see those people come into this country and go out again, having drawn from it revenue, and leave nothing for the benefit of those who remain in the country, and in no way share with them in carrying the burden.

Mr. Godwin: This would tax these people for some of the good they are getting out of the country.

Mr. Hardie: If these people in Hay River and Yellowknife will not pay the tax, the people who will be paying it will be the white people in the other settlements of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Audette: That's right.

Mr. Hardie: That's the fellows like Carmichael and other residents of the country. It won't affect the transients in any way.

Mr. Brodie: No, that is one of the arguments for the passing of the poll tax, that you would get revenue from the transient population. Well now, Hay River is the source of a large portion of these transients, and if we could get something out of them I think we should; but if the Administrative District of Hay River is going to get poll tax, then the transients who do go into Hay River will pay to the Local Administrative Districts. We will not get anything, and the tax we get will come from the residents of the Northwest Territories in other settlements than Administrative Districts. We won't get anything from the transients, and if that is the case ...

Mr. Audette: Well, are there no transients in Fort Smith and other areas?

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, there are considerable number of transients outside the two Local Administrative Districts. For instance, Gros Cap, and the fishermen who come in and don't live within the Local Administrative District of Hay River; a considerable number. May I point out further, with respect to Mr. Brodie's comment, as to who is and is not a transient, that the test is three months' residence in the Territories.

Mr. Audette: When I said "transient", I was going a great deal further; I was thinking of the man who perhaps comes in here for three or four years only, to make a stake and go out, take his stake with him and use it outside, and leave the Territories fend for themselves. I am not thinking of the merely seasonal visitor; I would go one step further. There is that great group of men without any large stake who pay no other taxes.

Mr. Carmichael: Well, we do have to get revenue some place; but I can see this is not a very good thing.

Mr. Brodie: I think that when the poll tax comes into effect something should be done to change the law that says a treaty Indian is not to pay a poll tax.

Mr. Cunningham: He would not pay the poll tax under this Ordinance.

Mr. Brodie: I am willing for it, when it is changed so that he does.

Mr. MacKay: But you would have to get the consent of the Indians, because that is part of the treaty with the Government of Canada. Now, I shouldn't like to entertain any hope that the Indians would agree to it. We would have to get their consent first of all. I am not saying, mind you, that it wouldn't be a good thing to levy the tax.

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Chairman, I think that enough points have been developed here to indicate there is some real question as to the desirability of going ahead at this stage. So, while my own personal view is that the time has come to impose the tax, I think that enough questions have been raised to make it apparent that it would be unwise. I, therefore, suggest that we have the Committee report against the Bill at this time.

Mr. Audette: That we report against the Bill, or that we suggest that it be discussed at the next session?

Mr. Nicholson: Well, I think that when the need is clear it will come up. It won't be necessary for us to indicate that it should come up.

Mr. Audette: We can leave that to the Administration to bring it forward again at whatever time it considers appropriate. Alright then, we will simply recommend against the Bill.

Mr. Nicholson: That's my idea.

Mr. Audette: Well now, we have Commissioner Nicholson's suggestion of recommending against the Bill. What is your view?

Mr. MacKay: Well, I would favour that the Bill be deferred until the next session of Council.

Mr. Hardie: I am in favour of it being deferred.

Mr. Audette: I think that the sense of the Committee is obvious. I take it that in due course the Committee reports to Council that it is not prepared to recommend Bill No.12, an Ordinance respecting Poll Tax.

BILL NO. 14: AN ORDINANCE TO
AMEND THE TERRITORIAL LIQUOR
ORDINANCE.

Mr. Audette: I will go on to Bill No.14, which is an Ordinance to amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance. If I may from the Chair speak to this Bill. This is a Bill that is similar in its purposes to the amendment we passed earlier to the Interpretation Ordinance. It provides for the placing of moneys acquired through the administration of the sale of liquor in the Northwest Territories into the Northwest Territories Revenue Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada. I doubt if there is any objection in principle to this, as we have already agreed to exactly the same thing in the Interpretation Ordinance.

Section 1: "Section 7 of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, Chapter 23 of the Ordinances of 1948, is repealed and the following substituted therefor: Subject to Section 8, the moneys acquired in the administration of this Ordinance and any penalty, fine or sum of money or the proceeds of a forfeiture recovered under this Ordinance shall be

paid to the Receiver General of Canada to be credited to the Northwest Territories Revenue Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada."

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

Section 2: "Subsection 4 of Section 8 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor: The Commissioner shall examine periodically the state of each operating account, and whenever he is of the opinion that the credit balance in such an account is in excess of the Local operating requirements, he shall cause the excess amount to be remitted to the Receiver General of Canada to be credited to the Northwest Territories Revenue Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada".

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

That appears to complete the second reading of the government Bills before us. Do you think maybe this is the appropriate time for the Committee to report back to Council?

Several Members: Agreed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

General Young: Council is now in session.

I would like to have the report of the Committee on Bills Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 14.

BILL NO. 10: AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE AND TO PROVIDE FOR ALLOWANCES FOR BLIND PERSONS.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Commissioner, I have the honour to report on behalf of the Committee examining the government bills.

Firstly, I am advised by the Secretary that the Committee failed to report last night on Bill No.10, which is an Ordinance to provide for old age assistance and to provide allowances to blind persons. The Committee, on Bill No. 10, reports favourably to Council without amendments.

BILL NO. 11: AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE IMPOSITION AND COLLECTION OF A TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL.

Mr. Audette: Bill No. 11 has been considered by your Committee, which reports back on it favourably but with a very considerable number of amendments which have been noted. I think that in making our verbal report it is unnecessary to note these specifically.

General Young: That is alright. The secretary has taken note of the changes in Committee.

BILL NO. 12: AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING
POLL TAX.

Mr. Audette: On Bill No.12 your Committee reports back to Council that it deems it inexpedient to recommend this Bill to you at the present time.

General Young: Thank you.

BILL NO. 14: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE
TERRITORIAL LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

Mr. Audette: Bill No. 14 is an Ordinance to amend the Liquor Ordinance. The Committee reports favourably without amendment.

That is the Committee's report, Mr. Commissioner.

General Young: Thank you, Commander Audette. The Council accepts the Committee's report.

SECOND READING OF BILLS:

- BILL NO. 1: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE DOG ORDINANCE.
- BILL NO. 2: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE BUSINESS LICENCE ORDINANCE.
- BILL NO. 3: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE MOTOR VEHICLES ORDINANCE.
- BILL NO. 4: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT ORDINANCE.
- BILL NO. 5: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE FUR EXPORT ORDINANCE.
- BILL NO. 6: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE GAME ORDINANCE.
- BILL NO. 7: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.
- BILL NO. 8: AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING STEAM BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS.
- BILL NO. 9: AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING EXPENDITURES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31st DAY OF MARCH, 1952.
- BILL NO.10: AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE AND TO PROVIDE FOR ALLOWANCES FOR BLIND PERSONS.
- BILL NO.11: AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE IMPOSITION AND COLLECTION OF A TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL.
- BILL NO.14: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE TERRITORIAL LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

Mr. Audette: I move second reading of Government Bills Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 14.

Mr. Nicholson: I second that motion.

General Young: All in favour of the second reading of those Bills as reported and amended by Committee?

Several Members: Agreed.

General Young: Carried.

FIRST READING OF MEMBERS' BILLS.

BILL NO. 15: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE
TERRITORIAL LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

Mr. Hardie: I move first reading of Bill No.15, an Ordinance to amend an Ordinance to provide for the Control, Regulation and Sale of Liquor in the Northwest Territories.

General Young: Bill No.15 read the first time.

BILL NO. 16: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE
GAME ORDINANCE.

Mr. Carmichael: I move first reading of Bill No.16, an Ordinance to amend the Ordinance respecting Preservation of Game in the Northwest Territories.

General Young: Bill No.16 read the first time.

BILL NO. 17: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE
MOTOR VEHICLE ORDINANCE.

Mr. Hardie: I move first reading of Bill No.17, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance.

General Young: Bill No.17 read the first time.

SECOND READING OF MEMBERS' BILLS.

BILL NO. 15: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE
TERRITORIAL LIQUOR ORDINANCE

BILL NO. 16: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE
GAME ORDINANCE.

BILL NO. 17: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE
MOTOR VEHICLE ORDINANCE.

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Chairman, I move second reading of Bills 15, 16 and 17.

Mr. Hardie: I second the motion.

General Young: It has been moved and seconded that Bills 15, 16 and 17 be read the second time. All in favour? Carried.

The Council will now go into Committee to consider these Bills; will Major MacKay act as Chairman?

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

BILL NO. 15: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE
TERRITORIAL LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

Mr. MacKay: The Committee will now consider Bill No.15, an Ordinance to amend an Ordinance to provide for the Control, Regulation and Sale of Liquor in the Northwest Territories.

Section 1: "Section 19 of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, being chapter 23 of the Ordinances of 1948, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection: (4) The Commissioner may issue an annual permit to the Yellowknife Lodge No.314 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Canada located at Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories to purchase beer in accordance with the terms and conditions of the permit and the provisions of this Ordinance, and may prescribe from time to time the quantity of beer that may be purchased under this permit". Any discussion on this section?

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Chairman, the Bill before us would allow the Commissioner to issue a permit to the Benevolent Order of Elks, Yellowknife Lodge No. 314. This lodge has in the past done a great deal of work for the young people of this town in sports, Hallowe'en parties, Christmas parties and so on. At present they are sponsoring hockey. In July they do a great deal of work in connection with our annual sports day, which is a very great occasion in Yellowknife. They have at different times helped with the Christmas tree concerts and looked after the children.

The Order have, I think, done a very good job in Yellowknife, and in allowing them this permit we will allow the club members and their guests the privilege of drinking beer in the atmosphere of a club. I feel that Council should allow the passage of this Bill which would give them this permit. I don't think we would be setting any precedent, as I understand that the Elks have a similar permit at Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Chairman, is a legislative enactment essential here? Do we need to pass an Ordinance to grant such a permit? I in no way object to the Bill that is now being sponsored by Mr. Hardie, but I am wondering if it isn't a slightly cumbersome procedure, and if it might not be wiser to vest in the Commissioner some discretionary authority to do this by order, instead of having to put it before Council every time. I don't think that Council should have to consider every individual application of this nature.

Mr. MacKay: Why place the responsibility on the Commissioner?

Mr. Audette: Well, I hold no particularly strong view on this; but it does seem to me that the time of Council should not be taken up with individual applications of this nature.

Mr. Nicholson: If we compare this procedure with provincial procedure, I am sure that what you suggest is what we would find in the provinces. I am sure the provincial legislatures don't consider every application for a beer license.

Mr. Audette: I would prefer to see it done in this manner, otherwise we may, the day after adjournment of our present session, have another application come up which can't be dealt with for some six or seven months.

Mr. Nason: Well, that was the procedure established some years ago when the Ordinance was drafted.

Mr. MacKay: You would hardly have a great number of such applications in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Audette: Well, I don't want to burden the Committee with this discussion. Perhaps in the interval between this and our next session the Administration and the Commissioner might see if they feel that anything could or should be done and, if so, present it to Council at its next session.

Mr. MacKay: Will the section pass?

General Young: There are a few comments, Mr. Chairman, that I would like to make; a few points which the Committee might like to consider regarding this application.

On the one hand, I am quite sure this club is doing a very good job in the community. Then on the other hand, we have here in Yellowknife a hotel which cost a lot of money; it has a big capital investment and undoubtedly the hotel, the restaurant and various other parts of it must be financed on the sale of liquor. I am sure, if the sale of liquor were restricted, the price of meals, for instance, would go up considerably. I don't know just how strong an argument that is.

Secondly, once we go beyond the veterans of the Legion we have no line of demarcation on which we can halt. The Legion throughout Canada have this privilege as a normal entitlement. But in many provinces the Elks would not be entitled to this privilege; in other provinces they possibly would, but I think the Committee might consider just what this might establish in the way of a precedent and whether they might have to concede the same privilege to the Masons, to other organizations who come along.

I think these are the chief factors. We have a line, a very firm line, now for administrative purposes, which is acceptable throughout Canada. Any Legion anywhere has no trouble in getting a licence. That same unanimity does not apply to other organizations. In some provinces they cannot get it, and in some they can; but I think that the Committee might well consider at this time, Mr. Chairman, the implications of what the granting of this licence might mean.

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Chairman, I have an observation or two I would like to make.

It seems to me it would be more appropriate if this Council would consider principles rather than detailed applications. It seems to me that Council might take into consideration the number of outlets that should be allowed within an area, perhaps on the basis of population, as I know it is done in some cities. That is, there is a factor and it is adhered to. If twenty outlets are considered sufficient for the population in the area, there is no increase permitted over that twenty, and a new licence is only issued if one of the twenty drops out and there is a vacancy. It seems to me desirable to have some sort of rule like that for the guidance of the Commissioner, and then the Commissioner could exercise his discretion in seeing to it that permits were issued only to proper applicants.

I would be concerned, from the standpoint of enforcement, as to the number of outlets. If they reach disproportionate totals certainly it is not a good thing. With some sort of rule such as I suggest I think we wouldn't have to worry about the precedent too much, because we would go right back to our proportion on a basis of population. Now, I don't know whether there is any suggestion that there are not enough outlets in this area. I would like to hear something on that.

Mr. Cunningham: At the present time, with the authority of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, the beer parlour in the new town is being closed and the space previously occupied by it is being amalgamated with the cocktail lounge space. I inquired as to why that was done, and I was told that there was no patronage for the beer parlour in the new town. I have asked several people and have been told that you very seldom see more than seven or eight people in the beer parlour in the new town and at least two of those are asleep.

Mr. MacKay: It must be very potent beer.

Mr. Cunningham: Or very soft chairs, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Nicholson: Well, then we come to another question. Is there a need or demand for something in the nature of a club licence?

Mr. Cunningham: Well, in connection with that, Mr. Chairman, a banquet permit can be obtained by any club for a specific occasion so that their members can enjoy beer. I take it from what the sponsor of this Bill said, that the main purpose of asking for this concession is to raise revenue.

Mr. Hardie: The matter of the cocktail bar taking in the beer parlour space was approved by the Local Administrative District, as was the application of the Elks. Aside from the point of the Elks being permitted a club licence regardless of how many people were in the beer parlour, I haven't made any check on it myself, but you have taken away the right of a man to drink 50¢ beer and now are forcing him into a position where he has to pay 60¢.

Mr. MacKay: Perhaps Mr. Carmichael might have something to say.

Mr. Carmichael: I really don't know a great deal about it, except for what I have heard now. I think Mr. Hardy has a good point there about 60¢ beer. Possibly that is why this application was made.

General Young: No, I don't think so. As a matter of fact, they both originated about the same time. Both applications reached me in Ottawa about the same time. In the first instance the Elks wanted a complete cocktail bar, and I said that I would not entertain that thought, but I would give consideration to licensing them for the sale of beer. I think we might try to obtain more information as to whether it is for benevolent purposes or for social purposes. The Elks in the province of Ontario do a great deal of social work, and they have no such entitlement. They raise their money by bingos and they do a lot of good work. But is the application now before us just for a little social club, or do they want to make a lot of money out of beer?

Mr. Hardie: The money they have made to date has gone back into the sponsoring of sports and entertainment for the children, with the exception of their building.

General Young: What have you to say, Mr. Hardie, to Commissioner Nicholson's suggestion? Do you think there are not enough outlets now? Can a man not get beer readily? There is the officers and sergeants

mess, the Legion, and the cocktail lounge and the beer parlour in the old town, and the liquor store; which I would suggest to Commissioner Nicholson does represent a fair number of outlets.

Mr. Godwin: Serving what population?

Mr. Cunningham: 2750.

Mr. MacKay: Well, I think what probably we will have to vote on this. There is no use proceeding with the second part of the Bill if the Committee is not in favour of the amendment to Section 19. All in favour of the amendment?

I declare the amendment lost.

BILL NO. 16: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE GAME ORDINANCE.

Mr. MacKay: We will proceed now to Bill No.16, an Ordinance to amend an Ordinance respecting the preservation of game in the Northwest Territories. "Subsection (1) of Section 59 of the Game Ordinance, Chapter 12 of the Ordinances of 1949 is repealed and the following substituted therefor: 59. (1) The holder of a certificate of registration may, within six months immediately preceding the date on which the certificate will expire, apply for renewal thereof, and, if the Commissioner is satisfied that the holder has complied with the provisions of this Ordinance, he is entitled to a renewal thereof for a further period of five years in priority to all other applicants for the area".

Mr. Carmichael: Speaking on this Bill, I would like to point out that that amendment could be very necessary. As it is now it's quite alright, but you don't know whether you are always going to have the game officer you have now, so we are very dissatisfied with it. This is no reflection on our present game officer, but you never know how long he may be with us. I think, anyway, it's a little too much authority for a game officer to have. It means a man's living.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, I have checked with our Wildlife Officers, and they tell me they endorse Mr. Carmichael's Bill.

Mr. Carmichael: This actually gives protection to the trapper.

Mr. MacKay: Shall that section pass?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. MacKay: Carried.

BILL NO. 17 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE MOTOR VEHICLE ORDINANCE

Mr. MacKay: Bill No.17, an Ordinance to amend an Ordinance to regulate the speed and operation of motor vehicles on highways. "Sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 10 of Part 2 of the Schedule to the Motor Vehicle Ordinance, Chapter 16 of the Ordinances of 1950, are repealed and the following substituted therefor: (a) load capacity of 1 ton or less than 1 ton, \$30; (b) load capacity of more than one ton but not more than three tons, \$50.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Chairman, on page 106 of the Interdepartmental Report we find that trucks operating in the Territories under sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) are \$40; and comparing them with the

Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan we find ... we will take for instance Alberta: The Alberta fee on a truck, 1600 lb. load capacity is \$50 while here it is \$40. In the next five weight classes, 2200 to 3700 load capacity, they are all \$60 in the Northwest Territories and they range from \$50 to \$60 in Alberta. From there down the scale you will note that the Alberta fee is larger, and the reason for this of course is the many thousands of miles of road that the trucks have to travel on, and they are not in restricted districts. They can travel all over the province, while in the Northwest Territories we have spots like at Yellowknife that are more or less restricted to say 20 miles of road; and the same goes for Fort Smith and Hay River and other places. I feel that the trucks in section 2 sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), load capacity of one ton or less than one ton, should be cut to \$30 and trucks of more than one ton but not more than three tons should be reduced to \$50.

I think this would bring our whole scale in line with the provinces. As it stands now we have them in line over 4,500 lb. load capacity, but the lighter vehicles do not compare. I think they should have a reduction in their fee.

Mr. Godwin: I think Mr. Hardie is just picking the ones that look as if you can reduce them. If you pick the Alberta rates, then your first two light loads should be \$50 instead of \$40 and \$60 as they are shown here, up to 2200 lb. load capacity. You are proposing \$30. Then at the top of your scale, with a three ton capacity, Alberta is \$70 as against \$60 here. I don't think the argument stays together.

Mr. Hardie: Alberta is \$70.

Mr. Godwin: At 5200 lb. load capacity, which is under the three ton capacity. We haven't got a 6,000 class, so I took the next lower, 5200.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, if the comparison is made, not between the Northwest Territories and Alberta, but between the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Mr. Hardie's argument is stronger.

Mr. Godwin: Yes, but he was using Alberta, though, as being the closer province, I think. I was only pointing out this argument as against his own argument in taking Alberta. I wasn't taking it across the board. His argument on Alberta is as you say less strong than if he based it on one of the other provinces.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, if you compare the fees charged in the Northwest Territories on the item that was under discussion with the average of the four western provinces, it does appear that the fees charged in the Territories are higher than that average, whereas immediately you go into the greater load carrying vehicle you find a reverse trend.

Mr. Audette: May I take it from Mr. Hardie's remark a moment ago that he seeks to amend this in section (b), not to extend it quite as far as three tons. Is that it?

Mr. Godwin: If the Bill was amended to two tons and not to three tons I think it makes it a little clearer.

Mr. Hardie: Actually load capacity of two tons is as far as I would like to go.

Mr. Brodie: Well, I would like to go a lot further. You are talking about the tax here. There is no comparison between Fort Smith and Hay

River when it comes to roads, and I also think that there should be no comparison in the tax on vehicles.

Mr. Godwin: This only applies to public service vehicles that are operated on a highway for gain or reward. There are two types of vehicles: there is this one that is operated for gain or reward, and then there are other vehicles that are owned by companies and so on that are not used for gain or reward.

Mr. Audette: I take it that this does not apply to the privately owned automobile either?

Mr. Godwin: No. Or the privately owned truck that isn't being rented out. That's why I don't feel too strongly about reducing it.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Chairman, in asking for the revision my feeling was that in order to bring the scale into line with comparable rates in other places, it was necessary to reduce the fees on the lighter load capacity trucks. I don't think it is going to amount to an awful lot in the way of revenue; we are not going to lose much revenue. To straighten Mr. Brodie out on his point of Hay River and Fort Smith, my argument was that in the provinces they have many miles of road on which they can travel, while in the Territories we have in each of our settlements restricted areas. We have in Yellowknife possibly 29 miles of road which the public service vehicles travel on. I don't think that the rate should be as high as in the provinces.

Mr. Godwin: What's the difference in the gasoline tax between Alberta and the one that we are proposing?

Mr. Cunningham: 10¢ against 6¢.

General Young: We are a self-contained business in the Territories now, and we have got to have money to run our business.

Mr. Hardie: Well, I feel the same way; that's why I am only asking a cut in these two items to bring our scale more into line.

Mr. Godwin: More of the trucks are in this class than any other. As far as the public service vehicles go the only trucks that are outside of this class are on the Mackenzie Highway, are they not?

General Young: Our revenue would be cut considerably by these two items.

Mr. Godwin: These are public service vehicles, for hire, gain or reward. This is taking it up to three tons. Now, except on that one highway, I think practically all the vehicles in this class are in these two sub-paragraphs (a) and (b).

Mr. Hardie: Well, there would be a certain number of them, but we have in Yellowknife a great number of larger trucks that this would cover.

Mr. Godwin: How many, roughly?

Mr. Hardie: Approximately a dozen or so.

Mr. Godwin: There are 108 trucks in Yellowknife, according to this, as of October, 1951.

Mr. Hardie: A great number of those trucks are not public service vehicles. The only public service vehicles that are used in Yellowknife

for gain or reward are owned by two different contractors here. That's about all; the mining trucks won't come under this.

Mr. Godwin: Well, my view, Mr. Chairman, is that I would like to see this left the way it was, at \$40 and \$60 on these two items. I don't think that there are any signs of distress because of this. Our gasoline tax will be less than the provinces, and I for one would vote against this amendment.

Mr. Audette: I don't think that the motor vehicle in the Northwest Territories is bearing its proportionate share, really, of the taxation, as we stand now. It may be that we are a bit short of roads at the moment, but surely if we are going to build up anything towards that, the motor vehicle owner, whether it be public service or a private vehicle, should contribute a larger share than a non-owner of a motor vehicle.

Mr. Brodie: We have got to take into consideration the natives in this country. At Fort Smith, for example, there is a native that has saved a few dollars and was able to buy himself a truck. He starts hauling wood for a living. The trapping is no good. This year with the cost of a licence, the cost of insurance, they have to pay out too much. Some of them can't even raise the money. One owner in particular has his truck tied up, and he headed for the trap lines. Wood is a scarce item.

Mr. Godwin: How big is this truck he is using to cart wood?

Mr. Brodie: Two ton. And I think the licence fee for this, in the case of Fort Smith, should be a special flat rate set to take into consideration the different ...

Mr. Audette: It is very difficult to make a geographic or area discrimination.

General Young: You have the same situation obtaining in the provinces, where you have beautiful highways, and you have operators away up north where they have nothing but a mud road. This is a revenue, as it is in the provinces. It doesn't go into a particular fund for roads. Some are lucky and some are not, some have good roads and some haven't.

Mr. Hardie: I feel the Ordinance needs a real going over, and since the time was short I thought I would suggest this change. I don't think it is going to amount to a great deal of money for this year. In the July session I thought of bringing in something which changes it a great deal more as far as our Motor Vehicle Ordinance is concerned. I think it is inadequate to have two classifications of trucks.

Mr. MacKay: Well, gentlemen, opinion appears to be divided, and unless there is any further discussion I would ask for a vote on this Bill. All in favour of Bill No. 17 as submitted say "aye".

The amendment is lost.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

BILL NO. 15: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE TERRITORIAL LIQUOR ORDINANCE

Mr. MacKay: I wish to report the findings of the Committee with respect to Bills 15, 16 and 17.

Bill 15 is rejected.

BILL NO. 16:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE GAME ORDINANCE

Mr. MacKay: Bill No.16 was approved, Mr. Commissioner without amendment.

BILL NO.17:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE MOTOR VEHICLES ORDINANCE

Mr. MacKay: Bill No.17 was rejected by your Committee.

General Young: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

REFERENCE NO. 3:
THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF YELLOWKNIFE

General Young: We will now proceed with Reference No. 3, the Children's Aid Society of Yellowknife. Perhaps it is the wish of Council that we go into Committee on this?

Several Members: Yes.

General Young: I therefore declare Council in Committee with Air Commodore Godwin in the Chair.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Chairman, in Council I moved that we go into Committee at some future time and allow the Children's Aid Society to explain more fully their case. I don't know too much about it, and I would rather have them explain it to this Committee.

Mr. Godwin: Would you present your report, Mr. Ross.

Mr. Ross: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the members would care to add to their voluminous papers a copy of what I have to say here.

Mr. Godwin: It would be helpful if you could distribute it. Do you want to distribute it now or after you have spoken?

Mr. Ross: Well, perhaps if each one had a copy, they might follow what I say as I have set it out on paper. I wonder if I may be permitted to make an observation on financial policy, that is prompted by the discussion on the gasoline tax but might apply to such things as children's aid and other social welfare. Would that be in order, Sir?

Mr. Godwin: I think you have to stay pretty close to your subject, your children's aid society problem.

Mr. Ross: After all I have written, it should hardly be necessary for me to say very much more, but some developments have taken place since the original brief was submitted and also since this Session of Council has taken place. I notice that in Monday's Session of Council it was indicated in the report by the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Finance Problems that part of our request would be met.

I don't think we need to waste any time on the question of need for welfare work. That, I believe, is fairly well recognized from what I have already written. If there is still any doubt on that I can assure you that a discussion of individual cases with our case work committee chairman would be sufficient to convince you on that point. I would like to point out, however, that this work shouldn't be considered too lightly, because our work has a direct bearing on the very lives of individuals.

In the last six months, for instance, we have dealt with two cases that eventually have come to adoption. In other words, what we do has affected the future life to a considerable extent of two individuals. There have been also two other cases where children have had to be transferred to an institution; in these particular cases they were sent out to the T.B. Hospital. The efficiency with which that was done would have quite an effect on the lives of those children; and another case is involved that is coming up at the present time. That is in addition to other work that we are doing.

The effectiveness of our work would affect the future trend of juvenile delinquency to a considerable extent, I think. It is the preventive part of our work that bears the most fruit and actually will reduce the cost of this type of work and other expenses in the future. Statistics have shown that if we can prevent one child from developing into a habitual criminal the amount of money that would be saved to the country amounts to some \$56,000. So that I think there is no need to stress the point further, that our work can be very valuable.

We have asked for the enactment of several ordinances comparable to the B.C. acts. We have taken B.C. as an example because it appears to have the best social welfare programme of any of the provinces. One of the mainstays of their legislation is the Social Assistance Act, which is quite a broad act; actually it is a blanket act and covers everything which is not covered by other means. It leaves the granting of assistance to the discretion of the Minister of Welfare. I take it that, if the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Finances is adopted, the portion which deals with the cost of indigent relief will automatically take care of the problem for which the Social Assistance Act was intended. This is assuming, however, that the interpretation of this report is broad enough to include court orders for maintenance made under the Protection of Children Ordinance. Actually, we are not too concerned with that, because we are protected by the Protection of Children Ordinance from maintenance costs, but it is of considerable concern to the Local Trustee Board. Under the present system any court orders for maintenance would place the cost on the Local Trustee Board. I believe the procedure in B.C. is exactly similar, and 80% is rebateable by the provincial government. That is, the court order directly applies to the local authorities and then the local authority applies for the 80% rebate.

The other ordinances that we ask for are more or less taken care of. Mother's Allowances for instance should be taken care of under the Social Assistance Act. It is in B.C. However, there is one exception that I would like to point out, and that is the Residence and Responsibility Act. The Residence and Responsibility Act in B.C. defines when an indigent becomes the responsibility of a local authority. Now my understanding is that in practice in B.C. this act is very much used and very much needed. There are questions constantly coming up as to where the cost of welfare work should go. We have, as I understand it, no ordinance in the Territories corresponding to this Residence and Responsibility Act. I believe that there is some understanding along similar lines; that is, the one-year residence rule, but it is not official.

Probably the main need for having such an act is, that it will enable us to establish a reciprocal relation with the provinces. As the situation stands now there is one actual case where a person came from Alberta, landed in Yellowknife, immediately became a hospital case, an indigent hospital case, and the province of Alberta disclaimed any responsibility. Now if the reciprocal arrangement had been in force the cost of that hospitalization would have been chargeable to the province of Alberta; and without Residence and Responsibility Act we have no means of establishing a reciprocal relationship.

The appointment of a Superintendent of Child Welfare would clarify our position under the Protection of Children Ordinance. Actually as the Ordinance stands now we have no authority to apprehend children. That authority is given by written consent of the Superintendent of Child Welfare. The number of times that might be used is very small but still the authority is necessary. I believe the only alternative we have at the moment is to have the police do the apprehending, and as a matter of policy in social welfare work we usually try to avoid the use of the police when dealing with children. The appointment of a Superintendent of Child Welfare mightn't entail any more work, other than simply an official delegation of authority to the Children's Aid Society to apprehend children if and when they see fit; and if at any time that privilege is not being properly used then the Superintendent of Child Welfare could cancel that authority.

It is my impression that the Council proposes to meet the requests of the Children's Aid Society solely by providing a direct grant. If this grant is sufficiently large to allow us to hire a trained, experienced social worker and provide the necessary operating expenses, we should be able to look after the needs of the Society very well.

General Young: Mr. Chairman. may I just comment that I must question that it is the intention of Council to give that grant.

Mr. Ross: We estimate that the cost of doing this would be between \$5,000 and \$5,500. That perhaps may seem a little high, but we have arrived at that figure by taking the schedule of salaries for social welfare workers in B.C. Actually it is somewhat out of date, it is 1948, I believe, and adding to it a sum of \$100 per month brings us to a salary of \$4,000 for an experienced worker with four year's experience. We consider that four year's experience is necessary because a social worker in this district would be working entirely without direction. We feel that it would be necessary to have someone with considerable experience in this field; therefore we have taken our figure as one for a social worker with four year's experience. The extra hundred dollars added on a month we consider necessary because for one thing expenses are higher in this district, and for another if the social worker were hired by the Children's Aid Society we could not provide the social security angle of the job. We couldn't provide any sort of pension fund arrangement. Also, the Society is perhaps not stable enough, particularly if it relies on annual grants which may or may not be approved by Council. The financial structure of the Society is not stable enough to attract a person other than by a high salary. We think that \$4,000 a year is the minimum that would attract a sufficiently experienced worker. The other \$1,500 would be required for other operating expenses, which I think is a fairly reasonable figure.

Actually we would prefer to have the social worker provided as a government service, because it would provide a good deal more stability to the job. If the social service were provided by government, the Children's Aid Society would then retire into a minor capacity,

although we still could perform a useful service in an assistant capacity to that social worker, and then I think that our cost would come within some \$600 per year.

In summary, then, the enactment of the Residence and Responsibility Ordinance is suggested at the earliest possible time. If it is not possible to bring that in at this Session, I strongly recommend that it should be brought up at the next Session. The appointment of a Superintendent of Child Welfare, I think, is advisable. We would like to see that; and finally the provision of the full-time social worker.

Perhaps, gentlemen, you think that I am trying to press this social welfare programme a little too fast; so I should point that social work has progressed a long way from the day when it was the work of a few dear old ladies who went out and did what they could. Social work is a science now. It is a sort of human engineering, and it has I think far reaching effects on the people. The seeds of discontent can be sown very early and have far reaching effects. Anything we can do to get rid of the environment for children that especially leads to discontent I think is a very worthwhile thing.

I would like to take this opportunity, gentlemen, of thanking you very much on behalf of the Children's Aid Society for the attention that you have given to this subject. I think that what we are trying to do has taken the province of British Columbia 50 years to do. We perhaps can shorten that to some extent, because we have their precedent to go on. I think if our requests as I have just outlined them are met, we can consider that we have achieved a considerable objective in this one year.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. Godwin: Thank you, very much.

General Young: Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mr. Ross a question? Of this proposed budget of \$5,500 or \$6,000, have you any offer of assistance, or have you taken it up with the Local Trustee Board as to what portion of that amount they might be prepared to assume?

Mr. Ross: No. Actually I haven't definitely, Sir. In fact, I was going to ask you ...

General Young: But you have made no representation to the Trustee Board?

Mr. Ross: Not since arriving at this figure of \$5,500. We previously asked the Trustee Board for grants in one form or another, but they have maintained that they wished to clarify the relative responsibility between the Trustee Board and the Northwest Territories Administration before making a commitment. I think the practice in B.C. suggests a considerable portion should be borne by the Local Trustee Board.

Mr. Hardie: In substance you are asking Council to enact an Ordinance similar to corresponding ordinances in B.C., the appointment of a Superintendent of Child Welfare for the Northwest Territories, the provision of a full-time qualified social worker, together with necessary office facilities, or as a second choice a grant sufficiently large to provide such service. Your idea of a grant is \$5,500 to \$6,000. These figures that you have given, are they for Yellowknife or the Northwest Territories?

Mr. Ross: Our charter is limited to the Yellowknife Administrative District. I visualize that the services of a full-time welfare worker provided in this district would go far beyond the normal function of straight children's aid work. Unfortunately, it is not possible to hire half of a social worker, and it either has to be one or nothing.

If we were to limit our operations to strictly children's aid work, we might not require the full-time services. However, there is just as much need for other social welfare services as for the strictly children's aid, and it is often impossible to distinguish between the two, or to draw the line as to where, for instance, family service ends and children's aid begins. Therefore, by providing a full-time social worker, this social worker besides performing the functions of the Children's Aid Society directly, could also perform other social service work.

Mr. Audette: Are you empowered under your charter to carry on other types of social service work, other than children's aid?

Mr. Ross: No, we are not. That will have to be done unofficially as far as we are concerned, although I am not too sure of the position there, whether a social service worker could perform these other functions, considered as being outside of the work of the Children's Aid Society.

Mr. Audette: Well, in any event the charter could be amended. Was it your intention officially or otherwise to extend the operations of the society beyond the actual limits of Yellowknife?

Mr. Ross: So far that problem hasn't arisen.

Mr. Audette: Well, in other words you were considering it in direct relation to Yellowknife itself?

Mr. Ross: Actually, I think this is certainly advisable; and if children's aid work is required in, say, Hay River or Fort Smith, I think it should be; it certainly needs to be done there as much as it needs to be done here. Peoples' welfare needs don't recognize boundaries at all.

Mr. Audette: Oh, no, I quite appreciate that; but the point I was trying to make is, do you in your own Society envisage operations that will go beyond Yellowknife? I think that the answer is "no".

Mr. Ross: No; that is quite correct, except in so far as our work necessarily extends to other places. For instance, if we take a child into ward care and are unable to find a foster home in Yellowknife, which we are having considerable difficulty in doing, our only alternative is to find either a foster home or an institution some place else; and necessarily our work then brings us into relationship with other provinces.

Mr. Audette: I don't want to speak on behalf of my other colleagues at all, but my own difficulty in this is determining whether the amount involved is not somewhat large, in view of the circumscribed operations geographically, and in view of the relatively small population which the Society would serve.

Mr. Nicholson: Might I ask a question, Mr. Ross? I am not too clear on the basis for this increase in the amount suggested. In the paper that was distributed to us there was included a letter from you and some notes on the Children's Aid Society of Yellowknife; and in the final paragraph there I notice the amount then suggested to cover child welfare work was \$1,700.

Mr. Ross: I can explain that. The \$1,700 was limited to strictly child welfare work. Incidentally that was based on our original conclusion 6 months ago that we could get by with voluntary effort, or at least part-time paid effort, in which our voluntary workers would be reimbursed to say the extent of \$20 a month, something like that, to allow them to hire somebody to look after their

own establishments while they did their social welfare work. So that the salary cost is in essence actually much less than \$1,700. The \$1,700 included the estimated cost of ward care maintenance which now will come under the operation of the Interdepartmental Committee's report; that is, ward care costs would be taken care of directly by court order to the Local Administrative District. They would apply for the 80% rebate from the Territories Administration.

Mr. Nicholson: Yes, presuming that recommendation is implemented.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, in this connection I had better clarify one thing on behalf of the Interdepartmental Committee. The Interdepartmental Committee has not made any recommendation with reference to children's aid. It has simply referred the matter to this Council for such action as it deems fit to take.

Mr. Ross: If I may make a further remark. The finances of welfare work are divided into two classifications; the first classification is the operating cost of the Society itself, that is the salary of any employees, social workers, as we may employ them, and office expenses, taxi fares, stationery, etc.; those are straight operating costs. The other classification is the cost of maintenance or ward care in the case of child work; in the case of other work, for instance, in British Columbia, it comes under the Social Assistance Act, direct relief of indigents. In British Columbia they define social assistance as indigent relief; they have simply changed the word because they didn't like the word "relief", and they have prettied it up by calling it "social assistance".

Now there you have those two classifications of cost. In this present proposal the \$5,500 would be straight operating cost; that is, it would be the salary of a social worker plus the office expenses. There would also be the expenses that would come through the court to the Trustee Board in the form of court orders for maintenance. If we go out and apprehend a child who is living under poor conditions and we think it necessary to place him in a foster home ...

Mr. Godwin: I think we understand that, Mr. Ross. I think the members might want to discuss this.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention one small point. Mr. Ross inferred that while his Society could not grant a pension to a paid worker, we perhaps could. We as a Territorial Government are in no better position to pension a social worker than he is or his Society is.

Mr. Godwin: No; he must have been referring to the Dominion Civil Service there.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Chairman, there are questions of principle here that I frankly find a little difficult. The amount involved is fairly substantial; it is five or six thousand dollars, and it rather appears to me that if Council does provide the money for the purposes suggested, we will be providing it to meet purely municipal needs in Yellowknife; perhaps the Council as such should consider the problem in a much broader aspect, and I wonder if the need outside of Yellowknife for similar services might not even be greater. Yellowknife is a relatively highly organized community, with its own Local Administrative District, with a rather cohesive population that is grouped together in a small area, and where the people are better able to look after their own difficulties than some of the outlying communities that are relatively small

and also distant one from the other. I am most hesitant to adopt the principle that we provide either the employee in question or the money for a purely municipal purpose of this nature. It seems to me that the same money or the same employee might be able to perform work that would be of much greater value to the Territories as a whole. I think we must be rather cautious too, I say this at the risk perhaps of some local unpopularity, not to invest too large a sum of our Territorial funds in any one restricted area, be it Yellowknife or anywhere else.

General Young: I agree, Mr. Chairman, I think that certainly if any money is given it must be on a basis of participation with the Local Trustee Board. I think it would be quite wrong for this Council to give a direct grant to the Children's Aid Society. I think the grant should be given, if any is given, through the Local Trustee Board. We could deal with the local municipal government.

Mr. Audette: And I would suggest that if we did do that, that perhaps the local grant should exceed that of the Council, if it's going to be purely municipal.

General Young: Well, it shouldn't be any more than 50%. I think there are two points, Mr. Chairman. There is the question of whether members of Council would like to have prepared for next Council meeting recommendations or a draft ordinance, if we are going to go into this matter.

Mr. Godwin: That is at the next Council session?

General Young: Yes, the next session of Council.

Mr. Audette: I perhaps should have questioned Mr. Ross or Mr. Nason on the Residence and Responsibility Ordinance that is suggested. I am not quite sure what principles are involved in it.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Nason, have you got that?

Mr. Nason: Well, I don't know that particular act but I do know the Alberta Act. They lay down in the Alberta Act the principles under which residence is determined, and how they lay the responsibility on the various municipalities.

Mr. Audette: It's an act, then, that deals with municipal responsibility?

Mr. Nason: Yes.

Mr. Audette: This has nothing to do with responsibility for paternity or otherwise.

General Young: That is the act that I referred to. I think we would have to introduce one.

Mr. Audette: I had failed to see that distinction. I don't know if in any comparable community elsewhere in the country, comparable in size, there would be an investment of such a proportion of funds.

General Young: Per capita.

Mr. Godwin: Have we got an example?

Mr. Audette: In the examples listed here, the smaller communities appear either to have no specific organization of this nature, or appear to fall under some broad provincial arrangement.

Mr. Ross: I can explain the B.C. system, I think, if it is desired.

Mr. Audette: No, I didn't want the detail of it. I just was not quite sure what the responsibility was; whether it was a municipal responsibility or the responsibility of the parent. I think I understand the general idea.

Mr. Godwin: Well, gentlemen, we have been asked by the Commissioner to give him some advice on this. We have heard from two or three of our members. Have other members of the Committee feelings on this that they would like to speak on?

Mr. Brodie: I certainly am all in favour of children being helped out in these things, but if we say alright, we will give Yellowknife welfare so much, then what about Fort Smith and what about Aklavik; what about all these other small communities, where, as Commander Audette says, they are worse off than Yellowknife? I think Yellowknife is a wonderful community, but I think that the people here are in a far better position than the people in these small settlements in the north, and that welfare work could be done there. There is more need for it in some of these small posts, I think, than in Yellowknife.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Chairman, we have been asked for advice by the Commissioner in this regard. The Interdepartmental Committee did report that there wasn't sufficient information for them to make any decision one way or another, and I feel that we should at some later date, possibly the next session, introduce an ordinance. Regarding the remarks of the other elected members, I can see their point but I think actually the welfare committee of the Children's Aid Society here would rather see some definite legislation placing the responsibilities of child aid. I feel we should let it go to the next session, and at that time introduce some recommendations on child aid.

Mr. Godwin: Well, as I sum this up, the sense of the Committee is that while we appreciate the child welfare problem and the other problems associated with it, in our view this is a Northwest Territory-wide problem and is not confined to any one particular district or community; and we feel that aid, if given by the Northwest Territories Council to any one community, should be given through the community officials, be they Local Trustee Board or otherwise, and certainly on a share basis with them; and the Committee suggests that we have a draft piece of legislation to look at at the next session. Is that a correct summary of it?

General Young: Yes. We have recently appointed a school inspector at Fort Smith for the Territories, and part of his job will be to correlate social welfare activities, because most of our teachers in the Territories, as in the case of Indian Department schools, are carrying out social welfare work. So part of the request of Mr. Ross is now a fait accompli since the appointment of this school inspector who will have a dual job. He will assist us, Mr. Chairman, in drawing up legislation for presentation next year.

I wonder if the teachers here, I mean all our teachers, Mr. Ross, are brought into welfare work? Are the teachers in the schools here encouraged to take part in welfare work? That might eliminate the necessity of extra personnel employment.

Mr. Ross: I believe, Sir, that the circumstances of the work that we are performing make it necessary to have a certain amount of training in this work; and I think that unless a school teacher is of

the particular class known as a social welfare teacher they would have difficulty in performing the duties.

Mr. Audette: I am quite prepared to accept Mr. Ross's view on that; but then it might be possible to employ a teacher in the Yellowknife school who is trained in this sort of welfare service.

Mr. MacKay: They must have qualifications; they are graded into Grades 1, 2 and 3. Welfare teachers must have training in welfare problems.

Mr. Audette: I am a little afraid that we are planning a coat that is bigger than the cloth available.

Mr. MacKay: I am inclined to feel, Mr. Chairman, that this should be looked at from a Northwest Territories angle and not simply a local one.

Mr. Godwin: I was trying to sum it up that way.

Mr. Hardie: It is a problem, Sir, and I feel that we should do something in the way of enacting legislation to look after it. Possibly we can't do it at this meeting, but I think that at the next session we should enact some legislation so that the responsibilities of local districts ...

Mr. Godwin: Then we will not go further until that time, until we get this legislation prepared.

General Young: We will have information for the next session.

Mr. Godwin: Well, I will report to the Commissioner in that way.

REFERENCE NO. 7:
POLL TAX IN LOCAL
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

Mr. Godwin: The next item we have before the Committee is Reference No. 7, concerning poll tax within Administrative Districts. The brief on this reads: "The Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems recommends that the authorized maximum for any poll tax imposed within a Local Administrative District be increased to \$10. This tax is levied under the Local Administrative District Ordinance, which provides that the amount of tax be fixed by by-law of the District, and any such by-law may be disallowed by the Commissioner in Council." Now what we are doing here is discussing whether or not the authorized maximum should be increased to \$10. That doesn't say the tax will be \$10. That is purely a local question.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, in actual fact there is no legally authorized maximum directly imposed. However, the present rate is \$5 and it has remained standard for a long time. The sole purpose of this reference is to review whether this is in the opinion of the Committee still a fair rate. Since 1939, when the \$5 poll tax was imposed, property taxes on a house that existed then have doubled but the poll tax is the same.

Mr. Hardie: We are giving the right to the Local Administrative District to collect.

Mr. Cunningham: They have that right now. The only purpose of this is to give our opinion as to whether, if they increased it to \$10, we would think it fair.

Mr. Godwin: We now put a ceiling on this. If we say that this be increased to \$10, this still puts a ceiling on it.

Mr. Audette: I would suggest that the easiest solution to this problem would simply be to make it clear to the Administrative Districts that no ceiling exists, and then if Council found in due course that the Administrative Districts were being unfair, then...

Mr. Cunningham: That would serve our purpose.

Mr. Audette: ... then Council should intervene, but only then. As a member of Council I would not like to take it for granted that any Administrative District was going to abuse it. We didn't see fit to impose a ceiling originally, and I see no reason for it now; and if the Local Trustee Board does abuse the elector he is always free to replace the Board by one that does not.

Mr. Godwin: Well, we will advise the Commissioner that the Council should advise the Local Administrative Districts that they have the authority to impose a poll tax.

Mr. Cunningham: Authority to impose a poll tax not limited to \$5.00.

Mr. Godwin: Well, we won't mention that. We just say that we advise that they have authority to levy a poll tax.

Mr. Nason: Perhaps I might say that originally the Ordinance did fix a \$5 poll tax. Some years ago it was changed, giving to the Local Administrative District authority to fix their own poll tax.

Mr. Godwin: I think the Committee reports to the Commissioner that this is already looked after in the Ordinance, and that no further action is required on our part.

Mr. Audette: Yes.

REFERENCE NO. 8:
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Mr. Godwin: The next reference is number 8, Workmen's Compensation.

General Young: Mr. Chairman, the situation has changed slightly since this item was put on the agenda, in that we have found that various organizations have not had an opportunity of making representations. I think it most desirable that every interested group should have an opportunity of so doing. It would, therefore, be my suggestion that this matter be deferred, and at the next Session we would have the Ordinance and supporting documents for consideration by Council.

Mr. Godwin: I am sure we all agree with that.

Mr. Audette: I think that is a most sound approach.

General Young: I think it might be known to any member of Council who represents any interest that we would like briefs received in Ottawa by the middle of February. Perhaps the Secretary could advise any interested parties, in order to facilitate the study of the various submissions and the possible solutions, that we must have that information by the middle of February.

Mr. Godwin: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

REFERENCE NO. 3:
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF YELLOWKNIFE

Mr. Godwin: As chairman of the Committee, I wish to report on Reference No.3, concerning the Children's Aid Society in Yellowknife. We have to report that on questions of children's aid, we prefer the matter to be dealt with as a Territory-wide responsibility, and that if aid is given it should be given in co-ordination with and shared with the local authorities, whether they are Local Trustee Boards or otherwise. We feel that draft legislation might be prepared for the next Session concerning children's aid problem.

REFERENCE NO. 7:
POLL TAX IN
LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

Mr. Godwin: On Reference No. 7, poll tax within Local Administrative Districts, we think that this matter has already been put very clearly into an Ordinance, and that there is no need to go any further with this reference.

REFERENCE NO. 8:
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Mr. Godwin: Concerning workmen's compensation, Reference No.8, it is apparent that all bodies interested in this have had insufficient time to prepare briefs, and we recommend that it be deferred to the next Session, when legislation might possibly be drafted, or at least briefs will be fully prepared.

BUSINESS OF COUNCIL

General Young: Members of Council, the next item on the agenda, and the last one, except third reading of our Bills, is Bill No.13, Appropriation Ordinance No.4 for the fiscal year 1952-53. With your permission, and if it is the wish of Council, we might adjourn at this time to assemble at 3 o'clock.

Several Members: Agreed.

3.00 o'clock p.m.

FIRST READING OF MEMBERS' BILLS
BILL NO. 18:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE MOTOR VEHICLES ORDINANCE

Mr. Godwin: In the discussion in Committee on Bill No.17, an Ordinance

to amend the Motor Vehicle Ordinance, I felt that there was some mininterpretation in paragraph 2 (p) of the Motor Vehicle Ordinance concerning the definition of a public service vehicle, and I would like to introduce a Bill to amend that Ordinance, a bill of definition. I would like to amend section 2 (p), which presently reads "public service vehicle means a motor vehicle or trailer operated on a highway by or on behalf of any person for gain or reward, but does not include a motor vehicle or trailer owned by a Local Administrative District or a School District". I would like to include this phrase: "nor a motor vehicle or trailer used by its owner for the distribution or transportation of goods, manufactured or sold by him nor a single vehicle used by the owner to distribute commodities on his own behalf."

General Young: If agreeable to Council, we can accept that as first reading.

Several Members: Agreed.

SECOND READING OF MEMBERS' BILLS
BILL NO. 18:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE MOTOR VEHICLE ORDINANCE

Mr. Audette: I move second reading of Bill No.18.

Mr. Godwin: I will second that.

Several Members: Agreed.

General Young: Carried.

We shall now go into Committee with Air Commodore Godwin in the Chair.

Mr. Godwin: Sir, as I am the sponsor of this Bill, might not it be more suitable if perhaps someone else was in the Chair, so that I might defend this amendment of mine from the floor?

General Young: Commander Audette.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
BILL NO. 18:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE MOTOR VEHICLE ORDINANCE

Mr. Audette: Well, gentlemen, we now convene in Committee for the purpose of discussing the proposed amendment to the Motor Vehicle Ordinance.

Mr. Godwin: The purpose of this Bill is to clarify what to me is an incomplete description of a public service vehicle. As it presently reads, it is for gain or reward; and it appears to me that the intent of this definition was to take care of two different types of vehicles. One, the vehicle that is used for gain or reward; which to me is a vehicle employed by a man for the sole purpose of operating a transportation system; and the other classification we have is other vehicles. It will depend entirely on the interpretation of gain and reward which vehicle falls in which class, and I feel that the intention of the Ordinance was, that where a man who, to quote one of my colleagues this morning, goes out and obtains a few cords of wood, puts it on the back of his

truck and takes this in to deliver it, is not operating a public service vehicle. He is doing this only to transport commodities obtained by his own efforts on his own behalf. I think that this type of vehicle falls into a lesser classification for licence fees than does a vehicle owned by a man or a corporation for the sole purpose of transportation. Also included in my suggested rewording is the case where a man has a bakery, or a radio shop or something of that sort, and in order to carry on his business he has to do some type of distribution of his goods or picking up radios and distributing them. He should not fall into the class of a public service vehicle.

General Young: Mr. Chairman, I have no intention of trying to discourage this Bill. When this matter first came to my attention about six months ago, I had occasion to be in Toronto, and took up with them at that time their interpretation, which subsequently has been confirmed, that the normal practice in the provinces is to treat both exactly the same. The reason they do so is, that if a man has a bakery shop and his own vehicle delivering bread, that's part of his own business, and the status of that vehicle compares with another operator who say has one truck for his pick up and delivery business; and the general practice throughout the provinces is to treat those vehicles exactly the same. Now, I don't mean to contend that the provinces are all right and we shouldn't have anything different, but that did guide me at the time in ruling that they would both pay the same licence fee.

Mr. Godwin: I can foresee the case where a man in order to do business actually runs this truck at a loss.

General Young: I think that my understanding at the time was, that we wouldn't have needed an amendment to implement that rule, the substance of which is in your Bill. Is that right, Mr. Nason?

Mr. Nason: Well, that was my interpretation at the time; that the proposed amendment is at present law.

General Young: It would be perhaps useful to me as a reference; in other words, it would be the wishes of the Committee.

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Chairman, what is the object and purpose of passing a Bill where there is already legislation in existence that provides for the very purpose that the Bill is intended for?

Mr. Audette: In actual fact are we not faced with a decision on a question of principle, as to whether or not vehicles falling into the category specifically mentioned by Air Commodore Godwin should or should not pay the tax? If they should pay the tax, if that is the view of the Committee, I think we should introduce another Bill to amend it in the opposite way. If, on the other hand, the general view of the Committee is that they should not pay the tax, I think it would be perhaps wise to adopt the amendment suggested by Air Commodore Godwin in order to clarify the situation once and for all.

General Young: I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we proceed with that Bill for now.

Mr. Audette: I don't know what loss of revenue it would represent to the Territorial exchequer.

Mr. Nicholson: Not very much, Mr. Chairman, because the total revenue from the Motor Vehicle Ordinance is only something like \$2,100.

Mr. Cunningham: It would not be substantial, but Mr. Chairman isn't that all beside the point? Our legal adviser tells us that the present law means the same thing as this proposed amendment to the present law.

Mr. MacKay: That's the very thing that I mentioned here a moment ago. What is the object of passing this Bill or considering it all, if we have provision already to provide for the ...

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Chairman, I think, when there is a question of interpretation of some difficulty, that it should be clarified by legislation.

Mr. Audette: Well, I must say I don't think the Committee should leave the Commissioner in a position where he may have some difficulty in a matter of interpretation.

General Young: I would prefer, Mr. Chairman, very much to have this clarified as a Bill, whether it may or may not be strictly required I much prefer to have it clarified as a Bill.

Mr. MacKay: I can't see, Mr. Chairman, that any harm would be done anyway by the passage of this Bill, and I suggest that we proceed with it.

Mr. Audette: Is it the view of the Committee that we accept this amendment?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Alright, I declare the amendment carried.

BILL NO. 13:
AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR
TERRITORIAL EXPENDITURES DURING
THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING APRIL 1st, 1953

Mr. Audette: Well then, gentlemen, we might consider Bill No.13, Appropriation Ordinance No.4, for the fiscal year 1952-53. This is the Ordinance that provides for the charges and expenses of the public service of the Territories for the financial year ending the 31st of March, 1953, and it is predicated on the acceptance of the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Finance. I don't know whether it is essential to go through this Bill clause by clause. I take it that there can be no debate on the principle of an appropriation Bill. Therefore, I suggest that there is no use debating this in its general principles. We must have an appropriation Bill.

Mr. Godwin: We have to pay our bills.

Mr. Audette: I don't think it is essential to read the Bill clause by clause, because the clauses are purely formal and are the same ones as were provided in the Bill read yesterday afternoon in connection with the supplementary estimates in this year's budget, excepting for amounts, and the amounts came out in the Schedule.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, I have an objection to the title as contained both in the long and short form of this Appropriation Ordinance. I think that it is misleading. It is referred to as Appropriation Ordinance No.4, 1951; while it is the fourth

Appropriation Ordinance passed in this calendar year, nevertheless it is an appropriation ordinance to provide supply for the fiscal year 1952-53, and I think that we can find a better title than this. If it might be called Appropriation Ordinance No.1 of 1952-53 or something like that, just to remove the false impression that it provides supply for the year 1951, which it does not do.

General Young: It is very confusing to call it by 1951. I would suggest Mr. Chairman, No.1 of 1952.

Mr. Audette: Is that the general wish of the Committee?

Mr. MacKay: That is quite satisfactory, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, there is one other slight difference between the wording of Section 4 of this Ordinance and the wording of Section 4 of Bill No.9, the first one. This, in Section 4, refers to both revenue and expenditure, The other one, being a supplementary one, did not refer to revenue.

Mr. Audette: Then, with the concurrence of the Committee, I will read Section 4: "Accounts of all revenues paid into the Northwest Territories Revenue Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada from the 1st day of April, 1952, to the 31st day of March, 1953, both dates inclusive, and accounts in detail of all expenditures under the schedules to this Ordinance shall be laid before the Council at the first session thereof after the first day of May, 1953."

Mr. Godwin: Is our time limit there sufficient?

Mr. Audette: Well, it's simply the first meeting of Council after the first day of May.

Mr. Godwin: All expenditures under the schedules to this Ordinance shall be "laid before the Council on the first day of May"; that gives you one month.

Mr. Audette: No, it's "laid before the Council at the first session thereof after the first day of May"; if we waited six months these could wait six months.

Mr. Godwin: But it might be that you only have one month.

Mr. Audette: Oh, I see; you mean if Council met on the first day of May. I don't know the answer to that as an administrative problem.

General Young: I think it is unlikely in the coming year, anyway.

Mr. Godwin: True.

General Young: As long as we have a member from Aklavik, we are pretty well governed by the time that we can hold meetings.

Mr. Godwin: Unless he builds himself a new airport.

Mr. Audette: Alright; well, then, clause 4 is acceptable. Perhaps we could take the Schedule item by item. Is that the wish of the Committee?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Vote No.1, education of white and half-breed children in organized school districts, territorial day schools operated by the

Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the Department of Resources and Development, Indian Day Schools operated by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and Mission Schools: \$154,999.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, in the fiscal year 1951-52, that is the present year, this item was provided for in the departmental estimates of the Department of Resources and Development, but pursuant to the recommendations of the Financial Committee, the provision of funds for this Vote becomes a territorial responsibility for the first time in the next fiscal year. The details of this Vote appear as a separate sheet attached to the material supplied to the members and can be explained by the Director of the Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Mr. Sinclair, and his associates.

Mr. Sinclair: I presume you don't want me to read this long list of teachers' names, places of teaching and salaries?

Mr. Audette: No, I think that that would take up the time of the Committee uselessly. Those are on the pages immediately following page 5 of the explanatory notes; is that it?

Mr. Sinclair: Yes.

Mr. Audette: I think each member has them. There appears to be several pages of detail here.

Mr. Cunningham: Making a total sum of \$154,999.

Mr. Nicholson: Is there any place where we can get a comparison with the expenditure of other years? Does this provide for substantially the same service?

Mr. Sinclair: There have been some additions to the staff, and the northern allowance has increased.

Mr. Audette: I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that it may be difficult and perhaps impractical so to do, but when this comes up again next year we should have a comparison year by year; and furthermore we should have, in the case of continuing commitments, what is expected for the following fiscal year. Why I say the following fiscal year, you start perhaps to build something, you build a road, perhaps you build a hospital or some other type of construction. You then want to know what your continuing expenses are going to be on that. So that you should have a rough forecast of the future fiscal year, and you should have by way of comparison your past fiscal year.

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if this would be a proper time to discuss the use of the word "half-breed". I notice that it is in this section. Why couldn't we use "white" and "non-white"? We use "Indian" and "non-Indian". There are a number of people who are classed as half-breeds who are not half-breeds, who have some mixed blood but are not half-breeds. They might be quarter, or eighth, and I think this term has given a great deal of objection in certain areas. I wonder what the feeling of my colleagues is at this time with respect to the continuation of the use of the term "half-breed"?

Mr. Godwin: I don't like "half-breed", and I don't like "non-white".

Mr. Cunningham: I think there is merit in what Major MacKay is trying to achieve. It must however be kept clear in the description of this item in our estimates that we are not making any provision for the care of Indian or Eskimo children. Therefore, we might accomplish the purpose Major MacKay has in mind, and at the same time

achieve complete clearness by saying "the education of children other than Indian or Eskimo".

Mr. Audette: Does this vote of \$154,999 not cover the education of Eskimo children?

Mr. Cunningham: It does not. They remain a responsibility of the federal government. This is only for children in the Northwest Territories other than Indian and Eskimo.

Mr. Audette: We will derive our revenues for the education of Eskimo children from federal grants?

Mr. Cunningham: No. We get no revenues for the education of Eskimo children. The education of Eskimo children is a charge on the federal government, not on the territorial government.

Mr. Audette: Well, are they not educated in our schools, physically in the buildings?

Mr. Cunningham: In some cases, yes, in Territorial schools, but where they are the federal government pays for them. Our sole responsibility from a financial point of view is for the education of children of the Northwest Territories other than Indian and Eskimo.

Mr. Audette: Have you a term you use in Indian Affairs that would relieve this?

Mr. MacKay: Yes. We just use the terms "Indian" and "non-Indian". I would be quite satisfied with the suggestion made by Col. Cunningham for this particular item under discussion.

Mr. Audette: Well, I take it that it is satisfactory to the other members of the Committee?

Item No. 1 carried.

Item No. 2, Scholarship and tuition, \$4,500.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, to encourage pupils of the Northwest Territories to continue their education beyond Grade XII, scholarships are provided for the first three successful pupils in the final Grade XII examinations each year. These scholarships amount to \$500, \$400 and \$300 respectively. However, during the fiscal year 1951-52 only one pupil had sufficiently high marks to qualify for a scholarship, and he was awarded \$300. In addition to this, tuition grants to assist in the education of needy pupils were authorized by the Northwest Territories Council upon the recommendation of the sub-committee on education. There has been to date only one pupil benefiting by these grants, and the cost was \$300. The amount which is here is the estimated cost for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Sinclair, could you tell me the basis for these tuition grants?

Mr. Sinclair: I couldn't make that breakdown.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Chairman, if we are going to discuss these items we should have some sort of detailed breakdown of each one.

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Chairman, I can quite understand the difficulty that Mr. Sinclair and his colleagues face in arriving at a reasonably accurate estimate in a matter of this kind. It must be borne in mind that

pupils who go on for secondary education have to be passed by the school principal, and they have to also have a recommendation from the local school inspector. Now it would depend, I should imagine, on the number of pupils in Grade XII who will go on and who will receive assistance under this particular item. I am not at all opposed to the importance of the submission of detail; we are required to do that now more than ever in the submission of estimates, and it would be helpful I am sure to the Council to have that information, as my colleague Godwin has suggested, before us. But, at the same time, I can quite understand the difficulty that Mr. Sinclair and his staff face in the preparation of this item.

Mr. Sinclair: Mr. Chairman, I think it is impossible to estimate the number. We can't tell how many of the pupils will stop this year and how many will decide to go on.

General Young: Mr. Chairman, if the Committee will authorize the amount, no expenditure will be made which is not in accordance with our regulations. I will undertake as Deputy Minister to have forwarded to every member of Council after I get back to Ottawa a breakdown of the amount.

Mr. Audette: I think that might be the wisest solution to this problem, because after all we are only providing for the possible expenditure of funds; we are not spending the money in voting this.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Item No. 2 carried.

Item No. 3, grant to the Yellowknife Roman Catholic Separate School District No.2, \$30,000.00.

General Young: Mr. Chairman, items 3 and 4 are both related to the same subject.

Mr. Audette: Perhaps I had better read 4, and they can be discussed together.

General Young: Yes, if you would care to do so.

Mr. Audette: Item No.4 is a loan on security of debenture to the Yellowknife Roman Catholic Separate School District No.2, \$30,000.00.

General Young: Mr. Chairman, when the first representation was made for an extension to the present Yellowknife school, when that subject was about to be considered at a meeting last spring word was received by Council that the Roman Catholics desired to have their own separate school. We believe, although we have no direct information, that the Roman Catholic School Board intends to proceed with construction next year, and that the estimated cost is \$60,000.00. In conformance with accepted financial policy, under which the Territorial government gives a grant of 50% and a loan of 50% because Yellowknife cannot issue its own debentures, we have included those two items. These will, if approved, facilitate the construction of the school, if the Roman Catholic authorities decide to proceed with it next spring.

Mr. Audette: Are items 3 and 4 agreed to? Carried.

Item No.5, under the heading of health, hospitalization of indigent whites and half-breeds including insane.

Mr. Cunningham: I move that we alter that title to read "hospitalization of indigents other than Indian and Eskimo, including insane".

Mr. Godwin: I suggest that we accept the amount; it is stated in our explanatory notes that it is 10% more than it was last year because of increases in per diem rates.

Mr. MacKay: May I ask a question with respect to those under the classification of insane? Just what provision is made for them and what do we pay and to whom do we pay it? What is the per diem rate and to whom is it paid?

Mr. Cunningham: We do not take care of our own mentally ill in the Territories at the present time. We provide for them in hospitals in the provinces by arrangements made with whatever provincial institutions we can obtain entry into. The rates vary from institution to institution. This is one of the new items of responsibility which accrues to the Territorial government if the Report of the Financial Committee is accepted.

Mr. Audette: Item No.5, any other observations? Carried.

Item No.6, free tuberculosis treatment for non-indigent white and half-breed patients - again we shall have to make this amendment.

Mr. Cunningham: Yes; for non-indigent patients other than Indian and Eskimo. This is a new social welfare service which has never been before provided in the Northwest Territories by any government. It is the first of the benefits to the Territories by the proposed new financial arrangement.

Mr. Audette: Agreed? Item No.6 carried.

Item No.7, free cancer diagnosis including travelling expenses to Edmonton, \$1,750.00.

Mr. Cunningham: This is in the same category as the item last mentioned, a new benefit.

Mr. Hardie: This estimate of \$1,750: has it been arrived at from previous experience?

Mr. Cunningham: No. We have no previous experience because it is a new service. It is arrived at on an estimated basis of sending out five cases at a cost of \$350 each.

Mr. Hardie: Five cases.

Mr. Cunningham: Remember it is for diagnosis only.

Mr. Audette: It is not for treatment?

Mr. Cunningham: Cancer treatment is a matter upon which the Financial Committee made no recommendation. We have merely brought the Territories into line with provincial practice and have made no attempt to step out into the public health field beyond provincial practice. The only province which I believe gives free cancer treatment is Saskatchewan.

Mr. Audette: I think we have gone fairly far here, because this goes beyond indigent cases. Agreed? Item No. 7 carried.

Item No. 8, X-ray survey of whites and half-breeds. We will make the necessary amendment there to avoid the use of the word "half-breed" again.

Mr. Cunningham: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I think that an explanation should be made for the record as to what this is for. For the past two years the Indian Health Services Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare has conducted an X-ray survey in parts of the Mackenzie District. Their particular interest lay in tuberculosis among Indians and Eskimo, but the Northwest Territories Council, that is the old Council, felt that residents other than Indians and Eskimo should be given the benefit of this survey while the facilities were in the areas in which they lived. A similar amount to the appropriation now asked for has been voted out of Territorial funds in the current fiscal year.

Mr. Audette: Item No. 8 agreed to? Carried.

Item No. 9, transportation of indigent whites and half-breed patients and escorts to and from hospital, \$3,000.00.

Mr. Cunningham: We make the same amendment there, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Audette: I think that we might just revise this to suit afterwards and we might carry on with the present wording which will simplify the reading of these estimates. I find it very confusing trying to make the corrections as I go.

Mr. Cunningham: This is a responsibility which formerly was performed by the federal government, but which now is to be performed by the Territorial government. In the current year \$2,871.65 was provided for this purpose out of federal funds; the year before that the amount was \$2,978.88; and we have now taken \$3,000 as a round figure.

Mr. Hardie: Would that take them to hospitals outside the Territories?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes. Many of our people are serviced in the Charles Gamsell Hospital in Edmonton.

Mr. Hardie: There are cases that have not been paid. Up to now ...

Mr. Cunningham: But this is only for indigents. If you can pay your way out, you must pay.

Mr. Hardie: I think that \$3,000, if it was based on last year's \$2,800 should be \$3,500 or \$4,000.

Mr. Cunningham: Well, perhaps you wish to ask the Chairman for an amendment to this.

Mr. Audette: Well, if the Committee is in agreement we must amend it. Perhaps we can discuss it in Committee without having a formal amendment before us.

Mr. Godwin: I would like to draw to the attention of the Committee that we have a great deal of our money in social services; health, education, welfare; and that while this is very desirable, I think we have got to watch very carefully that it doesn't grow to occupy the whole of our budget and leave nothing for other desirable things, such as roads and other improvements.

Mr. Hardie: If we are taking the responsibility of these indigent cases, then we want to be sure that we budget enough to cover the ...

Mr. Godwin: Yes, I quite agree; but everything you budget for you have got to get some money for, from somebody.

Mr. Hardie: Whether or not we use it, I feel that the figure is too small.

Mr. Godwin: Well then, the Committee can recommend to Council that this is too small. We then get a bigger budget or else we take something out of the budget somewhere else.

Mr. Audette: I wonder if we couldn't meet Mr. Hardie's point in another way? The Council will be sitting again within the next six or seven months, at which time not a great deal more than half of this could be expended. If at that time we find that the sum of \$3,000 appears to be insufficient, a supplementary vote could be made.

Mr. Nicholson: There is a further remedy, Mr. Chairman, that we mustn't forget about, and that's the simple business of transfer from one vote to another. It's an insurance against over-budgeting.

Mr. Audette: In any event we can always vote a supplementary amount next summer if we find that we are going to be short, so I think that would cover Mr. Hardie's point; and we can let this estimate stand at its present figure.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Item No.9 agreed to.

Item No.10, purchase of clothing and comforts for indigent white and half-breed hospital patients, \$200.00.

Mr. MacKay: Recalling, Mr. Chairman, what my colleague Godwin said a moment ago, I don't want to press for an increase in this amount; but it seems to me to be very small - \$200.00. The price of clothing and comforts today ...

Mr. Hardie: I agree with you, Mr. MacKay. It seems very small.

Mr. Audette: I am a little confused at "the purchase of clothing" here. I shouldn't think they need a great deal of clothing in hospital.

Mr. Cunningham: Well, if a man is well enough to get out of bed after six months in hospital, he might like a pair of bedroom slippers, for instance, or a dressing gown, and in so far as comforts are concerned, I can give you an instance of a man who is now in hospital in Ottawa, who has been a resident of the Territories for about 15 years and hasn't any money. We have to take care of him - this fund enables us to give him a pack of cigarettes a day.

Mr. Godwin: That's more than I've got.

Mr. Cunningham: You would need the comfort if you were in his position.

Mr. MacKay: It's the item of clothing that seems to me a bit low; if you have many indigents, you certainly won't provide very much in the way of clothing ...

Mr. Audette: How have we found that this vote works in the past?

Mr. Sinclair: There are many contributions of clothing to the hospitals. There are a lot of things donated from various charitable organizations.

Mr. Audette: Well, in other words the item of \$200.00, with what other sources of clothing and comforts that are available to us, has always sufficed. Agreed? Carried.

Item No. 11, medical, dental, and optical expenses and X-rays,

other than for tuberculosis, for indigent whites and half-breeds, \$2,000.00. Any comment?

Mr. Brodie: I think that we should do something about helping out the Territories in the matter of dental work.

Mr. Cunningham: Well, this does provide it for people that can't afford it themselves.

Mr. Brodie: \$2,000.00; well ...

Mr. Cunningham: The amount that was spent for this purpose in the fiscal year 1950-51 was \$1,824.02; the amount spent in the current fiscal year to date is \$973.90.

Mr. Brodie: Could I find out where that was spent last year?

Mr. Godwin: Some of this was spent on the east coast.

Mr. Brodie: Well, that is why I think that \$2,000 is not enough. I think something should be done to help out ...

General Young: Do you mean help people other than indigents?

Mr. Brodie: Yes. The people down north want a filling in their teeth. The white people would be willing to pay for any dental work they got done. If a dentist was sent in through the Indian Affairs Department ...

Mr. Cunningham: Well, Mr. Chairman, the people have got to help themselves. The people of Yellowknife have done so. The Local Trustee Board has on various occasions interested itself in providing both dental and optical treatment for the people of Yellowknife. But Yellowknife has never suggested that those who can pay should be provided for free.

Mr. Brodie: Well, I think, Mr. Chairman, that the people in Yellowknife are very fortunate in having such wonderful services. They have had a dentist here for quite a while, and a lot of money has been expended on services for the Yellowknife people alone. But I think that it wouldn't hurt at all to start spreading it out a bit over the country.

Mr. Cunningham: Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, we had better put that poll tax back on. I must say that I personally am not prepared to go that far in socialized medicine at the present time; to provide free dental treatment for the people of the Northwest Territories regardless ...

Mr. Brodie: I don't mean to say that the white people in the country should get free dental treatment, but I would like to see something done in co-operation, say, with the Indian Department, for a dentist to travel through the country who would also give the white people in the country treatment.

Mr. Audette: Well, in any event this vote is only aimed at the indigent.

Mr. Cunningham: In the past two years it has proved sufficient to take care of the indigents.

General Young: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Hunt would like ...

Mr. Hunt: There has been a government dentist sent into the Territories by the Indian Affairs Branch, primarily to attend to the Indians and Eskimo; but he has given dental service to whites when he has finished the Eskimo and Indian work. This dentist is right now at Fort Resolution and he has covered most of the northern part of the District.

Mr. Audette: Well, could this be solved in the same manner as Item No. 9 was? If we find at our summer session that there has been insufficient money we might be able to bridge both gaps.

Mr. MacKay: I think that Mr. Brodie's suggestion is that provision should be made to cover more than is provided for in this particular item. Here we are dealing with indigents other than Indians and Eskimos; it may be that I misunderstood Mr. Brodie but ...

Mr. Brodie: The whole thing should be on a broader basis, and more money should be appropriated to cover it.

General Young: Mr. Chairman, if we embark on a public programme of free dental care we have got to review our budget other ways and review our taxation.

Mr. Audette: The people of the United Kingdom found that.

Mr. Godwin: Thirty percent of the budget is now shown under "health", without welfare or education.

Mr. Audette: I would suggest that if Mr. Brodie seeks to have an increase to provide for non-indigent patients, it should not come under Item No.11. Additional items might be provided in the budget, but that may also involve the raising of additional funds.

Mr. Cunningham: It would do so, because that was not contemplated in the balanced budget which was produced by the Interdepartmental Committee.

Mr. Godwin: We have already taken \$5,000.00 out of our revenue, have we not?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes. Mr. Chairman, if Mr. Brodie will agree to the poll tax which he opposed this morning, I would be glad to devote the whole of the proceeds towards this sort of treatment.

Mr. MacKay: I should like to suggest that, in as much as this item deals with indigents we should examine it and decide it on that basis.

Mr. Audette: I think so; and I think if Mr. Brodie wants to raise the other point that it could be raised simply as a supplementary item.

Item No.11 carried.

Item No.12, pharmaceutical supplies and medical fees required for venereal disease under the Venereal Diseases Ordinance, \$1,000.00. Any comment? Carried.

Item No.13, arsenic survey in Yellowknife, \$2,000.00.

Mr. Hardie: Is this necessary, now that the mines have their plants in operation?

Mr. Cunningham: It is considered so, Mr. Chairman. I have a couple of reports here which I won't read unless they are wanted, but I will be glad to hand them to Mr. Hardie. There is one in the book as a matter of fact.

Mr. Hardie: I have the report.

Mr. Cunningham: And that indicates that this survey is required in the spring in order to make sure of the situation as it then exists. We have already provided in our supplementary Appropriation Ordinance No.9 for the cost of a survey to be held this fall, and it is considered

by the public health officers that a survey should be made in the spring.

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Chairman, may I ask if the mines make any contribution towards the cost of this survey?

Mr. Sinclair: They haven't contributed in dollars and cents to this \$2,000, but we have had the utmost in co-operation from the two mines to help meet the problem.

Mr. Godwin: As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, the mines have put in the machinery to prevent the dissemination of arsenic, but they haven't contributed towards the cost of the survey.

Mr. Audette: 13 carried.

Item No. 14, epidemic control, \$2,000.00.

Mr. Cunningham: We have never, Mr. Chairman, had a fund for the control or fighting of epidemics because, being optimists, we have always supposed that next year there would be no epidemics. However, on at least two occasions we have been badly caught. With the existing conditions as they are in various places we must face the possibility of a para-typhoid epidemic occurring in a mild form which will cost us something to wipe out.

Mr. MacKay: I think it is a very important and necessary provision, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Audette: 14 carried.

Item No. 15: grant towards the operation of the Yellowknife Red Cross Hospital, \$20,000.00.

Mr. Cunningham: This is a continuation of the system of grants in aid which the Territorial government has been in the past paying out of Territorial funds. The grant is at the rate of \$2.50 per patient day. This particular grant will be paid on the basis of the number of patient days in the calendar year 1952, and so it can only be an estimate.

Mr. Audette: Does that approximate our past experience with the Yellowknife hospital?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes; it is based on what the economists would call "weighted experience".

Mr. Audette: 15 carried.

16: grant towards the construction of the Hay River Nursing Station, \$20,000.00.

General Young: May I say a word about that, Mr. Chairman? The request from the Local Trustee Board in Hay River for the construction of this nursing station estimated the cost as about \$40,000.00. This amount of \$20,000.00 was put in as half the cost. During the past few weeks I have had discussions with the Department of Health and Welfare regarding hospitalization requirements in the Northwest Territories and with particular reference to Hay River, and there seems to be some doubt on the part of Health and Welfare that this expenditure is justified at the present time. As you know, we have difficulty getting authorization for capital expenditures, and it is the feeling of Health and Welfare that there is no pressing need: it is desirable but not pressing. That was the way I put it to them, in order that I might work

out the priority of expenditures at Hay River.

It is agreed that some assistance should be given, as the present situation is not entirely satisfactory. Several things might be done. One, we might assist the Local Trustee Board in a small way, on a 50% basis, in the repairing and fixing up of the present Anglican Mission Nursing Station. Secondly, it might be necessary for them to engage an assistant to the woman who now operates it. And third, there should be more frequent visits by a doctor; and Health and Welfare have agreed to make a doctor available once a month, apart from spring and fall breakup and freezeup when it might be about six weeks. In other words, there would be about 10 visits per year to Hay River if the Department of Resources and Development would provide air transportation, and that we are willing to do.

There is an additional factor which may be slightly irrelevant but from my point of view in my dual jobs is a factor, and that is that last spring there was a very bad flood at Hay River; the townsite was flooded; and there is danger of repetition next year. It is my view that top priority should be given to the construction of a bridge across the west arm, which will lessen the likelihood of flooding. That is an item of some \$60,000.00, which has been included in the Department of Resources and Development estimates, and which I hope will be approved by Parliament. I think that is much more important than the construction of a nursing home. Hospitalization in that portion of Great Slave Lake may change; the situation may change in the next three or four or five years. We may have to decide at that time whether we build a hospital at Hay River or Pine Point, because the growth of Pine Point may have a bearing on our general expenditures in that area. I just want to leave those factors before the Committee before they make a decision.

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Commissioner if the construction of a bridge would have anything much to do with the flooding?

General Young: As long as the highway cuts off the west channel, it blocks off one avenue of escape that apparently was a normal way for water to escape before the road was built. So, after studies by both our engineers and Public Works, they have come to the conclusion that it's a high priority, notwithstanding the rules about no capital construction, that we should put in that bridge next year.

Mr. MacKay: It would to some extent prevent flooding.

General Young: I think it will.

Mr. MacKay: That was all I wanted to know.

Mr. Cunningham: Well, Mr. Chairman, I move the deletion of items 16 and 17.

General Young: I don't know, Mr. Chairman, whether we should eliminate everything. Health and Welfare didn't have enough time to work out what the alternatives might cost. The transportation of the doctor will not come in here. We will provide that departmentally; but if the Local Trustee Board in Hay River are anxious to develop some of these other alternatives, I think it might not be inappropriate for us to give some assistance to them on, perhaps, a 50-50 basis.

Mr. Brodie: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say something on the hospital business at Hay River. During the six weeks of the breakup period there is no doctor there at all; and without a hospital the people cannot get a doctor. I don't want to press for this hospital when I see that this bridge is coming up, because I think that is a

very important thing for Hay River and probably more important than the hospital.

Mr. Andette: Dr. Procter, I wonder if you could give us some advice on this problem?

Dr. Procter: Mr. Chairman, I am speaking extempore. As I understand it, you wish to know what would improve the condition of the nursing station at Hay River. This nursing station, if I may give a little of the background, is on the east side of the river. It is in or very close to what is known as the Indian Village and was erected more or less 21 years ago for the purpose of serving the Indians who comprised the population at that time. It is a small building, which has had extremely little spent on it in the way of maintenance in the interim. I think one could justly say that it is on the verge of dilapidation, and to attempt to make a modern building out of it would not be a judicious expenditure, but that with a moderate expenditure it can be improved to go on serving an extremely useful purpose. How much is awfully difficult for me at this distance or at this time to say. But let us understand that this is private property, that it is maintained partially by a stipend paid by the Indian Health Services for the salary of the nurse, and that Indian Health Services pays a per patient day rate for every Indian who is treated there. We, therefore, have a considerable interest in it, and if it is proposed to renovate it then there might be some arrangement made. If for instance, in round figures, you were to grant \$5,000, let us say, expecting something from another federal government department in the way of assistance, and something again in the way of equipment, you would get a building sufficient to go on serving the purpose that it has in the past. It can with a little bit of difficulty serve this community, but this community is so placed by nature it is going to be difficult to serve regardless.

General Young: Doctor, would you also like to say a word about the visiting doctor and the type of service that he can render?

Doctor Procter: For many years Indian Health Services has provided a doctor to this community, let us say irregularly up to two years ago, and fairly regularly at least once a month and on urgent demand since that time. Previously he came from Fort Resolution where we have a full-time medical officer, more lately from Smith because of better transportation from Fort Smith. This can and should go on so far as we are concerned, and I think that an improved service could be provided. We are interested in the suggested offer of transportation, which has been shared in the past. Let us put it that way. The doctor would be available to the community. Certainly he is going to be available to the Indians. He could be made available to the remainder of the community, but I sense that it is the feeling of this meeting, and I hope that I have interpreted correctly, that while the doctor is in the community at certain times, he is not there to provide free medical service, and all those individuals who can pay must pay for his services. He gets nothing out of it; any receipts that he gets go to the Receiver General. I would not like it to become understood or inferred that we would attempt to provide a free professional service to any community; the administrator whoever he may be will have to assist by information and perhaps to collect, because we are not able to compel payments.

Mr. Andette: Does that answer your queries?

Dr. Procter: Incidentally, and I speak just to give more information, there is another nurse in the townsite of Hay River; but she is a married woman who is not offering her services for hire, so to speak, but is there for emergency purposes and I believe has been rendering a lot of service.

Mr. Audette: Thank you, Dr. Procter. No other questions for Dr. Procter?

General Young: I think we contemplated, Mr. Chairman, an amount of about \$3,000 when discussing it; and if we made a grant of \$1,500 plus what any other government department might do plus what the local people might do - and I believe they have \$1,000 available - it might be worded "on the understanding that there will be a dollar for dollar grant given from other sources".

Mr. Audette: Two other sources.

General Young: Yes, there are two other sources. The Committee would recommend to the Commissioner a grant of \$1,500 on that basis.

Mr. Audette: Is that acceptable to the Committee?

Several Members: Yes.

Mr. Audette: Then that encumbers us for \$1,500 instead of \$21,800. Should we re-word Section 16 as merely "construction" or is this "towards the construction and operation"?

General Young: "Renovation": a grant towards renovation of the Hay River Nursing Station on a basis 50% of cost.

Mr. Audette: 50 or 33?

Mr. Godwin: Well, let us not tie ourselves down with a percentage. Why not "a suitable share" or something of that sort because we want to pay ...

General Young: "On a sharing basis".

Mr. Cunningham: "To be approved by the Commissioner".

General Young: I would just say "on a sharing basis".

Mr. Audette: Well then, Item 16 as redrafted will now read "grant towards the renovation of the Hay River Nursing Station on a sharing basis, \$1,500.00"; and item 17 will be deleted completely. 16 carried. 17 deleted.

Vote 18, a reserve for the construction of hospitals. \$40,000.00.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, I would like to explain that. The report of the Interdepartmental Committee recommends the adoption in the Northwest Territories of the same policy in regard to hospital construction as is in effect in the provinces. That policy calls for payments on the usual basis by the Department of National Health and Welfare, which are on the basis of so much per bed, from \$1,000 to \$1,500, plus certain additional sums for equipment, which under no circumstances can exceed 1/3 of the cost provided that these are at least matched by the provincial or territorial government. The remainder can be taken up by local people or by a hospital authority or by the territorial government.

These hospitals that are contemplated are not cheap. You can't build a hospital cheaply today. It is, therefore, wisdom for us to plan and save for the time when we will have to build another hospital. The Interdepartmental Committee has so recommended and has recommended that we budget \$50,000.00 a year for that purpose.

Now I have to explain why this figure reads \$40,000. When we were figuring out originally the contribution toward the proposed Hay River Nursing Station we estimated a contribution of \$10,000 to a \$30,000 hospital. That figure was later altered, but when we prepared this draft we were thinking of \$10,000 to Hay River and \$40,000 to reserve. Now that we have struck out the \$20,000 and substituted \$1,500, the correct amount probably for us to put in in Vote 18 would be \$48,500, because that will mean that out of our revenues for the next fiscal year we will have used or set aside in a reserve a total of \$50,000 for hospital construction, which is what was recommended to us by the Interdepartmental Committee.

Mr. Godwin: I would suggest that we leave it at \$40,000.

General Young: I think, leave it at \$40,000. The hospital situation in the Northwest Territories and the Mackenzie in particular doesn't indicate that any great hospital construction will be necessary within the next few years. I agree with the principle we must create a reserve, and I would think that \$40,000 is a fair amount.

Mr. Audette: Agreed? Item 18 carried.

Vote 19, under the heading of welfare: relief for indigent whites and half-breeds resident outside local administrative districts, \$10,000.

Mr. Cunningham: This is the same amount that was provided in the departmental estimates for the current fiscal year and which in the next fiscal year, under the new plan, becomes a Territorial responsibility.

Mr. Godwin: Why are relief costs mounting, Mr. Chairman, at the time of reasonably full employment?

Mr. Brodie: I would like to know why this \$10,000? When I bring up something about a dentist being helped out to come down and treat these people ...

Mr. Cunningham: Pardon me, but the discussion on the other point did not relate to indigents at all: we did take care of free teeth for indigents in the budget. Mr. Brodie's suggestion dealt with assistance towards cheaper dental care for people who were not indigent.

Mr. Audette: Well, I don't know that it was cheaper dental care; I think it was the availability of dental care.

Mr. Cunningham: But it was still for non-indigents. This does not relate to non-indigents, but only to indigents.

Mr. Brodie: But the point is, indigent people are getting the treatment ...

Mr. Audette: This one, of course, is a welfare vote, the other was a health vote for indigents. I think that if we want to deal with the mere availability of dental care we will have to do it under another vote. We will simply have to add an item in our budget. I would suggest that you raise your point as the last item or when the last item of the budget has been dealt with, simply by suggesting that there is no provision for whatever it is that you wish to provide for, and add it there, because I think it is a question of availability, is it not, of dental care?

Mr. MacKay: Indeed it is more than that; it is a question of policy.

Mr. Audette: I don't think it should be debated under welfare.

Mr. Godwin: You shouldn't debate policy under the budget, in any event.

Mr. Cunningham: This budget is drawn on the assumption that the policy

set out in the blue book is accepted.

Mr. Godwin: We would have to have a Bill, if you are going to deal with policy.

Mr. Audette: A Bill or a resolution.

Mr. Audette: Well, I must say that's not what I was aiming at. I was thinking of adding an item to the budget; but I do think though, that the point is well taken that the budget is not the place for it, and that Mr. Brodie should introduce a resolution later on. Then it could be added to the budget by supplementary vote. I think debate on this issue under vote 19 is out of order. Sorry, Mr. Brodie, to rule against you, but I think that it can't be discussed under this item.

Mr. Godwin: It's not a question of ruling against Mr. Brodie, it's a question of just explaining where this is to be brought up in accordance with our rules.

Mr. Audette: Any comments on 19 as a welfare item?

Mr. Carmichael: I would like to know where that money is spent, Mr. Chairman. It is not spent in Hay River or Yellowknife, and I would like to have a little information as to where it was spent.

Mr. Audette: Is it possible, Mr. Sinclair, to have any indication of where this money is being spent?

Mr. Sinclair: It was spent in various areas; we haven't got the names to show where each one was spent.

Mr. Audette: These, I take it, were all in the federal estimates last year?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes. Maybe Mr. Carmichael would be satisfied, Mr. Chairman, if we undertook to send him a breakdown of where it was spent in the fiscal year 1951-52 to date; how much we have spent and where.

Mr. Audette: I think that would be the answer.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Godwin asked why welfare in the Territories has increased. the fur trade has gone down, and this item will cover most of the people in the fur industry.

Mr. Audette: Any other observations under 19? Carried.

Item No.20, grants to Local Administrative Districts for relief of indigent whites and half-breeds in Local Administrative Districts, \$5,000.

Mr. Cunningham: That is something new, Mr. Chairman. In previous years the responsibility for the relief of indigent whites who had resided within a Local Administrative District for 12 months was, by an administrative ruling, regarded as a responsibility of Local Administrative Districts. That is the position the Administration took and which was accepted by the district. The Financial Committee has however recommended that the policy be changed and that the Territorial government assume from 60 to 80% of the cost of such relief in Local Administrative Districts. Pursuant to that, the Administration has placed in this budget \$5,000, which is 80% of the estimated cost of such relief in the next fiscal year. The estimated contribution for Yellowknife is \$4,000, and for Hay River is \$1,000.

Mr. Nicholson: Is that the item shown in the green book?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes, Item No.12, on either page 12 or 30.

The practice in the provinces is for the provincial government to contribute an amount which varies from province to province between a lower limit of 60% and an upper limit of 80% towards the cost of relief in cities.

Mr. MacKay: The amount of contribution is not necessarily based on the population of the area. It's the extent of relief in the area.

Mr. Cunningham: That is correct. On the amount of relief. If Yellowknife spends \$1,000 on relief next year, they will get \$800 out of this vote.

Mr. Hardie: Are the Yellowknife Administrative District under any legislation responsible for the payment of relief in cases such as I brought up the other day?

Mr. Cunningham: No. And neither is the Territorial Government.

Mr. Hardie: Neither one is actually responsible?

Mr. Cunningham: No, but you can't let people starve. The suggestion was made this morning that this be regularized by the British Columbia Act adapted to the Territories. We were instructed to proceed with that.

Mr. Audette: Is Item 20 carried? Carried.

21: old age assistance, \$39,600.

Mr. Cunningham: There has been considerable discussion on this previously, and I won't state the principles or policy involved. I would like to say only this, that it is estimated that 165 persons will be eligible for such assistance in the next fiscal year; 28 of these are white, 78 Indian, and 59 Eskimo; and provision has been made for payment to them of the Territorial contribution at the rate of \$20 a month, which is half the total pension. I think we have passed the Old Age Assistance Bill through second reading. This is the amount that is required to implement the Bill when it is given third reading.

Mr. Audette: Agreed? Carried.

22: pensions for the blind, \$1,000.

Mr. Cunningham: That has also been discussed in principle, Mr. Chairman; and as you recall the pensions amount to \$40, of which one quarter is the Territorial government's share. Provision is made, pursuant to the principle accepted when we put that Bill through second reading, for the Territorial government's estimated one quarter share of this in the sum of \$1,000, a very small amount.

Mr. Audette: Agreed? Carried.

23: grant to community centres and public libraries, \$1,000.

Mr. Cunningham: That is in accordance with past policy of the Northwest Territories Council, to make small grants for the establishment of community libraries.

Mr. Godwin: But this says "community centres". Is there a difference between a community centre and a public library?

Mr. Cunningham: I don't know. Would you like to strike out the word "community centres"?

Mr. Godwin: No, I want to know the sense of the Committee. I personally

think it should be public libraries, but it's up to the Committee to say.

General Young: I think it should be restricted to libraries.

Mr. Godwin: Well, on this community centre business; as we know in Ottawa lately what has happened on community centres, it might become not just exactly what we want.

General Young: The item is in as community centres; we are open to representation for expenditures, and I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we might eliminate the word "community centres".

Mr. MacKay: May I ask, Mr. Chairman, what prompted the inclusion of community centres in this provision?

Mr. Audette: I would suggest that it has crept in simply because it has been used in previous years.

Mr. Sinclair: I think the explanation is that in some settlements we have no libraries but we have schools which serve as community centres, but we consider a library in a school just the same as a community centre. That is the reason why ...

Mr. Audette: Well, I think that it probably could be deleted, if I have interpreted the sense of the meeting correctly? Do we agree to delete the word "community centre"?

Mr. Godwin: Yes.

Mr. Audette: Then 23 would now read: "grant to public libraries, \$1,000". Agreed?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: Carried.

24: grant to Girl Guides, \$700.

Mr. Cunningham: This is in accordance with established policy.

General Young: Yes. If I may say a word, Mr. Chairman? You will notice that the Boy Scouts is \$500 and the Girl Guides \$700. The practice throughout the years I believe has been to allocate \$500 to each. They have had outsiders come in, and it covers travelling expenses and equipment. This year the Girl Guides didn't send anybody in, but they sent in some equipment to various centres. They would like to send somebody in this coming year to inspect and help the various Girl Guide centres. So, in point of fact, \$200 of that is what we call in Ottawa a revote instead of being a new \$700 item.

Mr. Godwin: I am a firm believer in the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides. I am just wondering how much benefit we get out of this Girl Guide one and perhaps the Boy Scout one. I would like to hear just how much good we are getting out of that, that \$500 or \$700.

General Young: Apparently some good. Mr. Hunt might say something on this, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hunt: At Aklavik, Mr. Chairman, there are two very good contingents, one of Girl Guides and one of Boy Scouts, very well run and apparently ...

General Young: One at Tuktoyaktuk too, isn't there?

Mr. Hunt: There is a small one at Tuktoyaktuk run by the school teacher there. That is very small.

General Young: I have read the report about the Girl Guides, and I think there were seven centres, Mr. Chairman, where they were quite active. I can't give the membership. I was satisfied at the time, when they were proposing these figures, that it would be well worth while recommending to Council that we continue.

Mr. Brodie: This money has been spent before for Girl Guides and Boy Scouts?

Mr. Audette: It has been voted every year; I don't know whether it has all been spent.

Mr. Brodie: I don't know. Nothing has been spent out of a government grant in ...

General Young: Well, I think, Mr. Chairman, one expenditure of the Boy Scouts was for selecting the best scout of the Northwest Territories and sending him on some, what would we call it, "world jamboree", some place in Europe. I thought the boy was from Fort Smith or Yellowknife.

Mr. Hardie: Yellowknife.

General Young: That's where the money went.

Mr. Audette: I don't think that we have the detailed breakdown on that, because that again is in the federal estimates. We are in the unfortunate position you see of really preparing our first budget with no previous territorial figures available. Well, is Item 24 agreed to?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Audette: 24 carried.

25: grant to Boy Scouts \$500. May I take it that as a result of the previous discussion that is also agreed to? 25 carried.

Roads, 26: construction of local roads within Local Administrative Districts, \$24,337.38.

Mr. Hardie: Can I have a breakdown of that?

Mr. Bishop: Gentlemen, it has been the practice of this Administration to assist in new construction.

The first item of new construction in Yellowknife is a road to the Armories, running from the shore road leading from the old town to Negus. The road branches off ...

Mr. Audette: I think Council was there the other day, was it not?

Mr. Bishop: Yes, we drove down there. It is a very narrow road; you can't pass a car on it, and on occasions in the wintertime particularly it drops off quite steeply to one side and it is considered necessary to widen it.

The second item, streets and lanes in the vicinity of Block 55. Three houses have been built down on these three lots in the corner (pointing to map). The street here has not been opened up, nor has the street down past in front of the houses, nor has the lane. This item is intended to fix both the lane and the street.

The third item is a rock outcrop in Lot 13, Block 3. There is an outcrop which prevents the drivers coming down this road and coming up this way at the intersection from seeing oncoming traffic on the road going to Negus.

The next item is streets and lanes in the vicinity of blocks 3, 5 and 36. At the present time one of the mining companies have proposed next year to build 20 houses on either one of these blocks. If this programme goes ahead we should open these streets. If it doesn't go ahead of course it would be delayed until the houses are put up.

The last item is screens for the rock crusher. The Administrative District purchased this year a rock crusher from the Northwest Territories Power Commission at their own expense. The difficulty in the past with roads in the district is that gravel is very limited and it's not a good grade. There is no binding quality. It's felt by the engineers that crushed rock will make a much better road surface, so the District has asked that in as much as they do considerable road work for us - they look after Franklin Road, while we pay for it out of federal funds they do the work on it - they have asked us to assist in buying screens for the crusher to the extent of 50%.

Mr. Cunningham: How much money is involved?

Mr. Bishop: \$850, out of a total of \$1,700; and it is felt that we will benefit to a large extent from the ...

Mr. Cunningham: Does the federal government not pay the Local Administrative District for the maintenance of those roads?

Mr. Bishop: Yes, it does.

Mr. Cunningham: Well then, why should we pay for half the cost of the screens?

Mr. Audette: I would like to know one other thing. What is the total amount for Yellowknife in this?

Mr. Bishop: \$4,030.

Mr. Cunningham: May I just remind you, page 15 of the Report, local roads would be entirely a territorial responsibility which would ordinarily be delegated to or shared with the Local Administrative Districts in whatever manner the Territorial government choose to adopt.

Mr. Nicholson: I think it would be very helpful, Mr. Chairman, if when we are considering these things we had an idea of the total budget for roads. That is, we are dealing with ...

Mr. Audette: \$4,030 in Yellowknife.

General Young: We have Hay River, Fort Smith, Talston River ...

Mr. Nicholson: No, no; what I mean is, is the Local Administrative District paying anything towards roads? We are voting an item which is to go towards the construction of roads within the District on a shared basis, as I understand it, with the Local Administrative District.

Mr. Audette: In any event, I assume that, we having accepted the recommendation on page 15 of the Report, we would hardly pay the total cost.

Mr. Cunningham: That \$4,030 is the entire cost of new roads in the District for the next year, and also includes half of the cost of the

screens for the crusher.

General Young: We would pay perhaps 50% of that.

Mr. Cunningham: Whatever Council agrees upon, having regard to the financial capacity of this Local Administrative District to pay. For example, this is a much wealthier Local Administrative District than Hay River, and our proportion could quite properly be higher in Hay River than here. The Interdepartmental Committee has left this question wide open.

Mr. Hardie: Your statement as to this Administrative District being a lot wealthier than ...

Mr. Cunningham: Than Hay River.

Mr. Hardie: That may be true; but it may be that the Districts are not financially able to bear the cost of these roads or 50% of the cost of these roads.

Mr. Cunningham: That may also be true.

Mr. Hardie: I feel that the District at this time is not in a position to pay for these roads.

Mr. Cunningham: I feel, Mr. Chairman, that they are in a position to pay part of the cost of these roads. Now neither one of us has offered any evidence so far to back up our statement so you can take your choice.

Mr. Hardie: Well, when the Local Administrative District got together with the Administration and talked this over with Mr. Bishop, I imagine they conveyed to him how much responsibility they would be willing to take. If this is the amount they are not willing to take, then I take it that they are not in a financial position to pay anything more.

Mr. Cunningham: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, but I am not prepared personally to make that assumption.

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Chairman, I don't think that...

Mr. Sinclair: Mr. Chairman, I think it should be made clear that the Administrative District is maintaining all other roads in the municipality except the north road and the Franklin Road. We have put in the total amount of these particular expenditures and Council has to decide what course is to be taken.

Mr. Audette: Well, gentlemen, I must say, if I am able to speak from the Chair and to express my own view for the moment, that I am rather doubtful about the wisdom of Council accepting the entire amount of the cost of any road in any municipality. Now, we apparently have not agreed on a percentage of any kind. I take it that the problem before us is a percentage problem. I don't know whether we can lay down a hard and fast rule that will cover all cases. There are municipalities with differing needs, there are municipalities that will develop and prosper more than others, and there are municipalities that have received assistance in the past and which now may be in a better position to carry on. There are new municipalities. It may be that with new areas we will have to give a larger proportion. I think that in the development stage of Yellowknife the federal government at that time probably contributed a larger proportion ...

General Young: No, they hardly contributed at all. I think, having general regard for the economies of both, that a 50-50 proposition would be

reasonably fair in Yellowknife, and I think the Territorial share might be increased at other places, starting with Hay River. Possibly on a 66-33 basis for Hay River. Having regard to my general knowledge of the economies of both places, that would be my suggestion to the Committee.

Mr. Audette: I would be prepared to accept that, particularly for the current year, subject of course to review at a later date when the percentages could be changed and either increased or decreased in either area.

Mr. Cunningham: Then, Mr. Chairman, I submit that this Council should pay no part of the cost of screens for the rock crusher, because that is being used either for the maintenance of local roads which are a responsibility of the Local Administrative District or for the maintenance of the two trunk roads for which the Local Administrative District is paid by the federal government. The Territorial government has no concern whatever with that crusher, and I submit that we should pay one half of \$3,180, not one half of \$4,030.

Mr. Audette: \$3,180 is the mere elimination of the \$850, is it?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes.

Mr. Audette: In other words, you want to eliminate any share in the \$850?

Mr. Cunningham: That's right.

Mr. Audette: Are there any other views in Committee on that?

Mr. Hardie: Is it your feeling, Colonel, that this \$850, which is being used to maintain trunk roads ...

Mr. Cunningham: For which maintenance work the Local Administrative District is paid in cash.

Mr. Hardie: Yes, they are paid for it, but they have to have equipment in order to do it.

Mr. Audette: Well, what is the general view of the Committee on the \$850 for the rock crusher?

Mr. MacKay: May I through you, Mr. Chairman, ask Mr. Hardie what is his view with respect to the provision suggested by the Commissioner a moment ago?

Mr. Hardie: Well, I will go for the 50-50 for this budget because of the small amount that is appropriated - \$4,000. That's for this year; it could be revised.

Mr. Audette: Are there any additional views on the item of \$850 for the screens for the rock crusher?

Mr. Cunningham: I am not worried about the \$850, Mr. Chairman, it's the principle involved.

Mr. Audette: Oh, I realize that.

Mr. Cunningham: It could lead to a much larger expenditure if it is accepted.

Mr. Audette: If it were 85% I could see the point. It's a question of principle that's at issue. I must say that I am inclined to share your view.

Mr. Cunningham: The next item might be a \$30,000 road maintainer and this would be quoted as a precedent.

Mr. Audette: Well, does the Committee wish to delete Item E, the screens for the rock crusher? Those in favour of contributing anything to the cost of the screens for the rock crusher? I declare that carried. Are there any suggestions as to the apportionment of this cost?

Mr. Hardie: I think, Sir, we did arrive at a 50% figure on the whole item, except for the screens on the rock crusher.

Mr. Audette: Well, if I may then simply ask the meeting if it is in agreement to contributing 50% of the total amount of \$4,030? Those in favour. I declare it carried. Therefore, that item is now reduced to \$2,015.

The next item is \$20,000 for the Local Administrative District of Hay River. Have we someone who can give us details on Hay River?

General Young: May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, the details are set out in the material before the Committee.

Mr. Audette: Well, if the members of Council are satisfied with the details before them it will not be necessary to ...

Mr. Nicholson: Does this represent the entire cost of the highway programme in Hay River?

General Young: Yes, that represents the total cost.

Mr. Audette: Well, if we need no further details, it was suggested earlier that we might contribute 66% in the case of Hay River. Is that an agreeable proportion to the meeting?

Mr. Nicholson: Can we have some basis for the difference?

General Young: I was basing it on my general knowledge of the economy of Yellowknife and Hay River.

Mr. MacKay: I was going to suggest that it be 65 and 35.

General Young: Mr. Chairman, perhaps we should review that percentage. They have very little facilities for taxation, and I would like to withdraw the former suggestion and increase the Territorial grant to perhaps 80%.

Mr. Brodie: I think that would be more like it.

Mr. Hardie: I don't think the Administrative District of Hay River is in any position to pay much more than 20%.

General Young: Although they have got to commence levying a bit more taxation than they have in the past.

Mr. Audette: Is that agreeable to the Committee? 80 and 20; well, then, we will have 80% of \$20,370. Perhaps this could be worked out for us. I would suggest that we leave this item in abeyance until the calculations have been made. We will proceed with the following item, 27. Is that agreeable to the Committee?

27: construction and maintenance of local roads in settlements outside Local Administrative Districts, \$14,950. We have the breakdown for Talston River, etc.; I think you all have the details before you.

Mr. Brodie: I think if you will look at the details, you will notice Fort Smith is down for \$700. Now with the condition of the roads there, \$700 won't go anywhere. In comparison with the expenditure in these other places in the country I think that a lot more than \$700 should be allowed Fort Smith.

General Young: Mr. Chairman, I support the view expressed by Mr. Brodie. I would like to consult Mr. Sinclair. It seems to me I sent a note to Mr. Sinclair some time ago in connection with the improvement of the road through Fort Smith. I feel very strongly that that road should be improved. It's in very bad condition. Certainly gravelling is an initial step. I might ask, Mr. Chairman, if Mr. Sinclair would tell me what happened to that note I sent?

Mr. Sinclair: We have an item in the departmental estimates for that road at Fort Smith in the amount of \$1,000.

General Young: What did you intend to do with that?

Mr. Sinclair: These are dirt roads and we intended to gravel the main road. There is another suggestion which has been made. Mr. Brown is of the opinion that the road through the town would stand up quite well if we didn't have heavy traffic over it. His thought is that the provision be made for a road to the south of the town to carry the heavy truck traffic on the portage road.

Mr. Brown: The suggestion that I made was to build a new portage road to bypass Fort Smith. If the heavy traffic continues to go through Fort Smith, the 20 or 30 ton trailers, it would be necessary to have a hard surfaced road. That would be a tremendous expense, and my thought was to build the main portage road around Fort Smith. The main road in Fort Smith could be treated with a light type of treatment such as an oil treatment which would provide a sufficient surface for light traffic.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Chairman, do these heavy vehicles now run non-stop past Fort Smith, or will they be tempted to turn into Smith in any event even though the portage road bypasses it?

Mr. Brodie: Mr. Chairman, I was just going to bring the point up, who is going to direct the traffic? It is alright to say that you will build a branch road, but that is not to say that the trucks will use that road; and I am quite sure they will not, because the truck drivers want to come through the settlement, say, at dinner time.

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Chairman, provision hasn't been made for this suggestion of new roads. As far as I can see we are dealing with ...

Mr. Audette: No, but it arises I think out of General Young's suggestion that we increase the \$700.

General Young: Mr. Chairman, we have put \$1,000 in the federal estimates. Have we any idea what it would cost us to gravel, I think that's step number one, to gravel the three miles. It's about three miles, if I remember.

Mr. Brodie: Around three miles.

General Young: Three miles to the Alberta border.

Mr. Audette: If I may interject, General Young, I believe the \$1,000 in the federal estimates is only for dust laying.

General Young: Well, I think we could use that.

Mr. Godwin: It's all consolidation.

General Young: What I meant to suggest was that we take all the money that we could get from all sources, federal and territorial - and I think my kind friends in Treasury Board might allow us to convert the \$1,000 from maintenance to capital; I think they would perhaps do that if it is for the one job - and say spend \$3,000 trying to get some gravel on that road as step number one.

Mr. Godwin: Are we just going to put the gravel on and have it thrown off? I am looking at the long-term proposition. This road should be consolidated.

General Young: Well, if we got the gravel on and let it press down - you really need that. Put gravel on and let one year's traffic on it, and next year we would try and do something more.

Mr. Godwin: That's exactly what I was thinking; we can take this thing in steps, so that you eventually end up with a good road.

Mr. Brodie: I think that, as far as trying to control the dust goes, they have tried that quite often and I don't know how much money has already been spent.

General Young: We wouldn't help you with the dust next year, but if we start building that road - it needs a base course to start with - and let it be rolled and then the next year we could perhaps put some finer gravel on and some sort of surface just through the townsite.

Mr. Nicholson: In that case I take it, Mr. Chairman, that we would be committed to carrying the road through the town rather than build the by-pass road that has been suggested by the Administration.

Mr. Godwin: I thought that, because of the distance between towns, the trucks would run into the town and stop anyway, unless as I asked before, do these trucks normally run non-stop through Smith? If they just keep going straight through they might go around, but if it is their habit and custom to stop, then I think they won't use the by-pass.

Mr. Brodie: Oh yes, they stop for dinner and a rest.

Mr. Godwin: Would the by-pass be at some distance from the town road?

Mr. Brown: It would be immediately south, probably about 4 or 500 yards.

Mr. Godwin: I am thinking that if we do build a by-pass road, and the truck drivers don't want to use it, we have wasted our money in building a by-pass road.

Mr. Audette: I am wondering if we are not wasting our money anyway in building an additional road, when the roads we have are not properly built.

Mr. Brodie: I would rather see the money go into improving the present road.

Mr. Audette: I wonder if the by-pass isn't a luxury.

Mr. Nicholson: I understand it was put up, Mr. Chairman, on account of the dust nuisance.

Mr. Audette: Yes, but then if we put a gravel road in, will that not diminish the dust to some extent?

General Young: In time. It won't help next year. What do you think of working on the one road in stages, Mr. Brown?

Mr. Brown: Well, my only point, Sir, was that if we used the main road through the town for the heavy trucks, in order to get a hard surface which will be sufficient to eliminate the dust problem it will have to be a very substantial road to handle the weight of the traffic that goes over it.

General Young: What distance would that be, a mile?

Mr. Brown: It wouldn't be more than a mile, about a mile or a mile and a quarter.

Mr. Nicholson: It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that in any case if the road is developed through the town it still won't be wasted; if later there is a need for this by-pass the amount spent on the town road will not be wasted. There will still be a need for a good town road, surely.

Mr. Audette: You have expressed my view, Commissioner Nicholson.

Mr. Brown: I am not against the road through the town being treated with a hard surface, but I think it would be more economical the other way.

Mr. MacKay: I think you have something there, Mr. Brown. I don't think that we should spend \$20,000 on a mile road when there is a way of getting around it.

Mr. Hardie: Would we have to spend \$20,000?

Mr. Sinclair: I suggest that \$3,000 be put in for gravelling this year, and we will probably end up with a fairly good surface.

General Young: I think so; and we could possibly put some oil on.

Mr. Godwin: How wide is the road through the town?

General Young: It's fairly wide, as I remember: 100 or 120 feet.

Mr. Brodie: About that.

General Young: Well, I think that's a reasonable compromise. What we are leading ourselves into, I don't know; but I think that's the soundest thing to do at the beginning; take the \$1,000 from the federal government and \$2,000 from here and let's see what we can do.

Mr. Audette: Well then, it is your suggestion that the item of \$700 for Fort Smith, grading, ditching, repairs and snow plowing, should be altered to read \$2,000. Is that agreeable to the Committee?

Mr. Hardie: Well, the \$2,000 ...

General Young: We have \$1,000 in the federal government vote.

Mr. Hardie: \$2,000 for the actual gravelling ...

General Young: We are going to spend \$3,000 on gravelling.

Mr. Hardie: We have ditching, repairs and snow plowing in the item.

General Young: Oh yes, that's true.

Mr. Godwin: It should be \$2,700, shouldn't it?

General Young: Yes, that's correct.

Mr. Audette: \$2,700 then.

Mr. Godwin: In other words, we have two items at Fort Smith. We have grading, ditching, repairs, and snow plowing, and then we have improvement of road on top of it.

Mr. Audette: I think we can put that under repairs. Well then, we have added \$2,000 there.

Now, gentlemen, I observe that it is now about 30 seconds past 6 o'clock. I don't know what the views of the Committee are on continuing with this: whether we should tidy up the work we have already done and come back to our item on Hay River, and continue with the balance tomorrow; or do you wish to continue with the balance of the construction and maintenance, now?

General Young: Might it be possible just to complete 27, which we are on now?

Mr. Audette: Is that agreed in Committee, to carry on with 27?

2: Talston River, grading, ditching and repairs, \$200.00.
Agreed? Carried.

Fort Resolution, grading and snow plowing, \$450. Agreed? Carried.

Fort Providence, repairs, dragging and culverts, \$200. Agreed?
Carried.

Fort Simpson, grading, culverts and repairs, \$2,000. Agreed?

Mr. Godwin: We have got ourselves into a hurry at 30 seconds past, I think. Let's see what we are getting for our \$2,000. We haven't a very large budget. We are into a budget here which is somewhere around \$600,000. When we get into an item for \$2,000 at Fort Smith we spent a great deal of time worrying about it; and yet we come upon this at one minute past six, and we say "fine, it's agreed". Let's have a look at this.

General Young: No House of Commons technique on the 28th of June.

Mr. Godwin: I'm just trying to avoid saying "well, alright, boys, it's time to knock off - let's whistle through". Again, I ask the Chair what this \$2,000 represents?

Mr. Audette: Have we details of that?

Mr. Brown: Mr. Chairman, this large amount is the result of erosion on the road through the community of Fort Simpson. The main road is immediately adjacent to the bank of the Mackenzie River; as a matter of fact the edge of the road in most places is the edge of the bank going straight to the river. Over a period of time there has been erosion resulting in considerable subsidence below the road surface. This summer when I was down there I had guard rails put around these places to prevent people from falling in them at night and to block them off. This amount of money is put in, in order that these places can be filled up with proper bank support with gravel and mud, to prevent further erosion.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Brown is quite right. I have seen the road there, and that has happened. Trucks and cars can't go over it.

Mr. Godwin: This is not going to re-occur? We don't want to ...

Mr. Brown: No, I don't expect it will re-occur.

Mr. Audette: Is that agreed to - \$2,000, for that purpose? Carried.

6: Fort Norman, ditches, culverts and repairs, \$300. Agreed? Carried.

Fort Good Hope, ditches, culverts and repairs, \$300. Agreed? Carried.

Arctic Red River, ditches, culverts, grading and gravelling, \$2,000.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Chairman, may I ask what this is being used for?

Mr. Brown: Mr. Chairman, this item was put in because of the necessity of providing a road to a new school which has been erected in Arctic Red River. This school is located at the far end of the community; and to reach it one must cross a muskeg. We are endeavouring to build a road there which can be used for access to the school for the school children and the necessary moving of supplies for the school.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Chairman, I am not too well aware of the situation at Arctic Red River. How come we built the school on the other side of the muskeg?

Mr. Brown: Well, I haven't got a map of Arctic Red River to show you here, but it is a community with two ravines, as I recall at the moment, and this particular school is placed ...

Mr. Godwin: This is due entirely to the fact that there wasn't enough good room in the residential area of Arctic Red River and you had to go across the ravine?

Mr. Brown: They have floods there, too, and you see they had to make it across there.

Mr. Audette: Is this \$2,000 agreed to? Carried.

Mr. Godwin: I think Arctic Red River had an easier time getting \$2,000 for a road than our capital.

Mr. Audette: 9: Aklavik, ditches and filling, \$4,500.

Mr. Hunt: Aklavik is situated on the bend of the Channel, and there is a heavy concentration of houses and other dwellings spread along this bank, and along this bank, coming along here (pointing to map) there has been some erosion. The main road I should say was along the bank as in most settlements, as Mr. Brown explained to you; the main road was right along the bank. Well now, again erosion has taken place; so much that there is nothing one can do to widen the road or to push back the rocks because they now come almost to the edge of the bank. As a consequence, therefore, I propose another road which would come in from here, and as you can see on that red mark it comes along the entire rear of the settlement, joining down here. The reason for that is that the school, the Territorial school, is where my finger is, and it enables this area to come along there to the school and to come from here. It's the only way in which, when

the boats land which is at this point here, the goods, merchandise, and what have you can be transported to this area via this road when it is built. Now the total cost to build this road has been estimated at approximately \$11,400; I propose to spread the money over two or three years, and there is an item of \$3,000 for next year's work on that road.

Mr. Godwin: May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we are not too accurate in our description of "ditches and filling" then. This is a continuing project, which this is part of.

Mr. Audette: Could we suggest a revision?

General Young: Yes.

Mr. Godwin: Yes, I would, I would suggest "re-routing of road" ...

Mr. Audette: Well, that's building a new road.

General Young: I think we should put in "road construction and ditches".

Mr. Hunt: That's exactly what it is, it's a brand new road.

Mr. Godwin: Repair and new construction.

Mr. Nicholson: Might we add, then, "a three year programme, total cost so and so, 1952-53, so and so"?

Mr. Godwin: That's right; because if we go into that this year, we are committing ourselves to another \$8,500 plus rising costs and so on in the future.

Mr. Hunt: I estimated the cost at \$11,400 spread over three years. I might say, gentlemen, that the necessity is two reasons. The Department of Transport are here. This down here is the transmitter station, and they have to get down to that area quite a bit; and the only way now by which they can do it from their location is by boat. There is no other method of getting there. The purpose of building this road is that it is the only road which they can use when it is finished.

General Young: We should get Defence to contribute.

Mr. Godwin: I imagine this is alright, in proportion to the other projects that we have taken on.

Mr. Audette: I don't know whether it is essential for us to actually change the wording of this, because in our estimates we are only providing for construction and maintenance of local roads, as long as the Committee understands it.

Mr. Godwin: I think the Committee should understand that this is a continuing project, and one on which we are committing ourselves to future expenditures.

Mr. Audette: Well then, is the item for \$4,500 acceptable? Carried.

10: Fort McPherson, levelling, grading and ditching, \$300.
Agreed? Carried.

Contingencies: \$2,000 for contingencies doesn't seem unreasonable.

Now this will then involve an increase of \$2,000 in this \$12,950

item. Therefore, our total for item 27 will now become \$14,950.

Mr. Cunningham: We have to have a new figure for 26, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Audette: Yes, we have to deal with 26. I haven't got the 80% figure.

Mr. Sinclair: \$16,245.91.

Mr. Audette: Therefore, our Yellowknife appropriation, if I am correct, will be \$2,015; the Hay River appropriation, \$16,245.91.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest we round this figure by the abolition of the 91¢ or by the addition of 9¢.

Mr. Audette: I suggest we save 91¢.

Mr. Godwin: If we get into cents on this thing it's absurd.

Mr. Audette: It's purely an estimate. I think we could knock off the 91¢ - \$246.00.

General Young: Mr. Chairman, there is some difference of opinion; the Secretary has ...

Mr. Bouchard: The amount of \$16,000 covers only the share for the Hay River District, but it does not cover the share for the Yellowknife District; therefore, vote 25 should not be \$16,000.

Mr. Audette: Oh no, it's got to be \$18,261. I am just getting the total now. This is not the total.

Well then, coming back to Vote 27, we are now providing, apparently, \$24,337.28; after deliberation in Committee this figure should be changed to \$18,261.00. Agreed? Carried.

Now is it the wish of the Committee to go on with 28 or to adjourn and meet again in the morning?

Mr. Godwin: I would suggest that we might just as well clean up 28. It's a question of policy as to whether or not we should have a reserve for maintaining trunk roads. I would suggest that we should. We are setting up a long term proposition, and one of the things the Territories need is roads. I know Council have heard me many times on the question of roads, and I won't repeat that. A reserve for roads is a very necessary thing, and I think it is equally as necessary as these reserves for construction of hospitals and other things. This country is going to open up on roads as well as it will on waterways and airways, and I suggest we leave that figure in.

General Young: I agree, Mr. Chairman; one of the important methods of developing the Northwest Territories is by roads.

Mr. Audette: Well then, Item 28 I will simply take as being agreed to.

I would suggest to the Committee that we do not attempt to report on our budget this evening, and that when we reconvene in the morning we go back into Committee.

Mr. Godwin: Yes.

General Young: Council is adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1951.

10 O'CLOCK, A.M.

General Young: Gentlemen, Council is declared open.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION AT AKLAVIK -
MOTION FOR INVESTIGATION

Mr. Carmichael: Mr. Commissioner, may I make a motion that the school situation at Aklavik be investigated. We have three schools down there, two residential schools and a day school. They are all more or less over-crowded. The day school is a two-room school and at the present time we have around 80 some odd pupils. It is over-crowded, and there would be more pupils attending if it were bigger; and there is some talk of building a new school, or building an addition to the present day school. I think you will find that the Anglican Mission are very much over-crowded as well.

General Young: Mr. Carmichael, I am in complete agreement with what you have said. The school situation at Aklavik is particularly bad. Upon investigation we were startled a few weeks ago, and I suggest to the members of Council that by next session we have proposals to put forward to you, with regard to some temporary expedient to carry us over until 1953, when I think arrangements should be put under way to construct a new school. Is that satisfactory?

Mr. Carmichael: Yes, thank you.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE:
BILL NO. 18:
AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE MOTOR VEHICLE ORDINANCE

General Young: The next item: report of the Committee on Bill No.18. Air Commodore Godwin?

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Commissioner, after discussing the question of clarification of Section 2 (p) of the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, the Committee wish to recommend that that clause read: "that public service vehicle means a motor vehicle or trailer operated on a highway by or on behalf of any person for gain or reward, but does not include a motor vehicle or trailer owned by a Local Administrative District or a School District, nor a motor vehicle or trailer used by its owner for the distribution or transportation of goods manufactured or sold by him, nor a single vehicle used by the owner to distribute commodities on his own behalf."

General Young: We will now go into Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 13, our budget, from where we left off last night. I would like to ask the Air Commodore Godwin to take the Chair.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
BILL NO.13:
AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR TERRITORIAL
EXPENDITURES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
COMMENCING APRIL 1, 1952.

Mr. Godwin: The last item we dealt with before adjournment last night was Item No.28, which completed the sub-section "roads". We now deal with the sub-section entitled "expenses of Council".

Item No. 29, indemnities of local members, \$3,000. As I understand it this is the fund laid aside for the pay of the elected members during the various sessions in the fiscal year. I think it is a straightforward amount that is covered by our rules and regulations.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Item No. 3, travelling and living expenses of all members; this includes the travelling expenses of elected members and, of course, the appointed members. The figure is \$8,000. This involves the expenses of members travelling from their place of residence to the place of session, and \$8,000 is the estimate for next year. I would like to point out that a lot of the expense connected with the appointed members is carried on federal budgets.

Mr. Brodie: Mr. Chairman, about the travelling of members. This country is such a vast area to cover, and you represent the people. I think to do a fair job on the Council you should be able to get around some time to see some of the biggest settlements. Now no one I think would expect an elected member to take that on his own and pay it out of his own pocket. Yet in my mind I think that to be fair to the people in the settlements you should be able to get around and see them and discuss with them their needs and their views.

Mr. Carmichael: I think that Mr. Brodie is quite right. Local conditions differ from say Fort Simpson to Aklavik. The cost of transportation is prohibitive for a member to do that on his own, and we should have some consideration. We should know what is going on in a place like Fort Simpson, for instance. I should know what is going on there. It is a long way from Aklavik. One should be able to stop off and see those people and see what their ideas are; and we have no provision for doing that sort of thing.

Mr. Godwin: I believe we will need some sort of an idea as to what is involved and put it in as a figure. I don't think that we need belabour the fact - I see lots of nodding going on around the table - that this is an acceptable thing.

General Young: It is acceptable. We can't expect our elected members to tour all over their areas at their own expense.

Mr. Godwin: I don't know how this \$8,000 is worked out, but I can assure you from my knowledge of air travel that if this Council moves around by commercial airlines that \$8,000 figure will be taken up entirely for one movement.

General Young: Col. Cunningham, could we have the breakdown of the \$8,000?

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, I have not got a breakdown, but I remember calculating this figure. We took the expenses of five persons coming from Ottawa to the Territories once, and the expenses of three persons coming from the Territories to Ottawa once, by the cheapest available transportation: air to Edmonton and rail from there.

General Young: No provision was made for the members ...

Mr. Cunningham: No provision was made for the members circulating;

it was only for attendances at Council meetings.

Mr. Godwin: It's fine for five members to come from Ottawa to Yellowknife; but I think our experience throughout this session has shown that we need more than just the five members. We need a team of experts with us.

Mr. Cunningham: They are not chargeable to Territorial funds, Mr. Chairman.

General Young: As a matter of fact, I think most of mine should be charged departmentally. I do a considerable amount of departmental business here.

Mr. Cunningham: As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, that was discussed; and my recollection is that the Commissioner's expenses coming to this meeting are not paid out of this vote. This is just the members only. One trip of the elected to Ottawa, one trip of the appointed to the Territories.

General Young: I wonder if the elected members could give us any idea of what they think is required to cover quite completely their constituencies at least once a year?

Mr. Carmichael: I think \$1,000 would do it.

General Young: Our administrative officers do quite a bit of flying in the elected members' constituencies. We could have the secretary take note that where we have flights of our chartered planes we should let the members know so they can go along.

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Chairman, the same thing applies to the few planes we have. I am sure that I will be able to arrange for any of our patrol planes that are travelling on a route that suits some of the members to accommodate them. It's limited, but occasionally it may be helpful.

Mr. Godwin: The members might be able to adjust their time schedule to fit in with some of these flights.

Mr. Carmichael: Yes; well, I think that with the police planes and the wildlife planes we could get quite a bit of help that way.

Mr. Godwin: Yes. This applies, as I understand it, to elected members and not to people who hope to be elected. There is a slight difference. As I sum it up, gentlemen, this figure now becomes \$11,000 for travelling and living expenses of all members and the total then is \$14,000.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, in Bill No.9 there were a couple of items of minor expense added in connection with the meetings of Council. May I suggest that there be added similar items here to care for the same things in the December and July meetings of the next fiscal year. The first item, expenses incidental to holding July and December 1952 session, \$200 to cover such matters as the rental of a hall, if we have to rent one, and the use of busses to transport the Council and party; and a second item, the cost of multilithing 500 copies of the debates for the July and December meetings, \$100.00.

Mr. Godwin: That's an additional \$300. Agreed? Carried.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Chairman, before we go any further; I am growing slightly alarmed at our previous item for the travelling expenses of the appointed members in view of the language of the Northwest Territories Act. Section 8(d) sub-para 2 may restrict our authority here. I observe that the statute that sets us up as a Council says that in addition to payments under sub-section 1, which is the sessional indemnity to the elected members, each member of Council whether elected or appointed may be paid the actual travelling expenses incurred by him in travelling from his place of residence to the place where the Council holds its session and return, but no payment shall be made to a member in respect of more than one return trip for each session of Council, and an allowance for living expenses not exceeding \$15 for each day in which the Council is in session, but the amount that is paid to a member of Council according to this paragraph will not exceed \$200 in respect of any one session. I wonder if that restricts us in our authority here at all? We have voted a sum of \$3,000 to allow elected members between sessions of Council to visit their constituencies. I wonder whether it is legal for the Territorial government to do that, if this Section 8 (d) restricts our powers in relation to expenditures that might be made by these men.

Mr. Nason: There is no provision in the Act allowing that, is there?

Mr. Nicholson: I think it is alright.

Mr. Godwin: If not, it means that we have to go back ...

General Young: I believe members of Parliament do not get expenses travelling around their constituencies.

Mr. Audette: Don't they?

Mr. Godwin: No.

General Young: They just get their indemnity and their travel to Ottawa, and it may be that this was following that pattern.

Mr. Godwin: The man who was elected and is in power has a vastly improved chance of being re-elected if he has an expense account and can go around and visit. What about the man who is hoping to be elected?

Mr. Audette: All I am worried about is, does it restrict our power? I'm very much afraid of that. I am afraid that our present vote of \$3,000 is beyond our authority.

Mr. Nason: "For each session of the Council" applies to the session.

Mr. Audette: It applies only to the session. But do you think that Council has authority to vote further money?

Mr. Nason: I don't think so, not under this section. I think you are allowed to do that and nothing further.

Mr. Audette: That's my idea. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we reconsider our increase of \$3,000 on that vote.

General Young: I think that is possibly not put in for the very same reason that members of Parliament are not allowed a travelling account throughout their constituencies.

Mr. Audette: I have an idea that the members of the federal Parliament being deprived of this privilege ...

Mr. Nicholson: Well, is this not the case Mr. Chairman: it isn't prohibited, but it just isn't provided for?

General Young: That's the same thing.

Mr. Nicholson: If it isn't provided for, are we bound?

General Young: Yes. When there are restrictions in a clause ...

Mr. Audette: I think it may be the old principle that the inclusion of one thing involves the exclusion of the other.

General Young: That's right.

Mr. Brodie: Well, when the thing was drawn up I don't think that a country like this was taken into consideration. We have such a vast country here, and we are representing not just a town, we are representing a big district. Now the three members have to cover that district.

Mr. Godwin: There are similar places, actually.

Mr. Carmichael: Yes, but the transportation is quite different altogether.

Mr. Godwin: I quote you the elected member from Labrador.

Mr. Audette: Well, wouldn't it be wiser to quote you, Mr. Carmichael, the elected member for this district in the federal House? He has exactly the same problem and is not allowed to charge similar expenses.

General Young: Mr. Simmons has a very large area to cover: Yukon and the N.W.T. The Yukon-Mackenzie member does not get a travelling allowance.

Mr. Brodie: Yes, but the members of Parliament have free tickets on the railroad; now we have no railroads down here.

General Young: But many of them have to do their travelling by air and they get no concession for it.

Mr. Godwin: It has been pointed out that the Mounties have offered you some transportation.

General Young: I think that administratively we shall have to try and assist you by using every means at our disposal to get you around the Territories. That would mean we could get you transportation possibly once a year to the greater part. Then your only expenses would be food.

Mr. Brodie: I can quite see Commodore Godwin's point that an elected member, if he has this privilege of getting in prior to an election; now, I would like to see it say "for the first two years" or something, then you're able to get to these communities and see just what their problems are. You are not just out to get votes or ...

Mr. Godwin: Oh no; you have a task to do; but still occasions might arise where you have a type of person who might take advantage of that.

Mr. Audette: But, Mr. Chairman, may I interject on a point of order here? The objection I have raised is not to the principle of my friend's proposal, it's not to the principle of paying the \$3,000, it's merely the fact that I doubt that the Council has the authority

to go ahead with it.

Mr. Godwin: You are quite right; I sustain you.

Mr. Audette: I am not attacking the principle. I am only attacking our right to do it.

Mr. Godwin: I believe that I am correct in judging that the Committee now feels that under our Act it's impossible for us to include this \$3,000, and that therefore our item number 30 now reads \$8,300.

Mr. Carmichael: Mr. Chairman, I would like to give you an instance. I should go to Tuktoyaktuk and see the people there. I see the people from all around if I go there. It would cost me \$110 to do that simple little bit.

General Young: As I say, Mr. Chairman, I don't think we can do very much, except to assure the elected members that administratively we will really stretch ourselves to provide accommodation. I am sure that there will be a plane going sometime to Tuktoyaktuk and you will be notified, and Commissioner Nicholson assures aid from the Mounted Police, so I think that ...

Mr. Godwin: I can only regret that as an Airforce official I can't offer the same service.

Mr. Audette: I can only regret that I have no ships in the area that I could put at your disposal.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Chairman, may I speak on a very small point of form?

Mr. Godwin: Yes.

Mr. Cunningham: You mentioned in your recapitulation a moment ago that Vote No. 30 would read \$8,300; my suggestion was that these two items of \$200 and \$100 be added as separate items, because they are not travelling and living expenses.

Mr. Godwin: You are quite correct. Now how would you like to word this? Would this be 30 (a)?

Mr. Cunningham: No; make it 31, and we will re-number all the later ones in the next draft. 31 would read: "expenses incidental to holding July and December, 1952 Sessions, \$200;" and the next one, "cost of multilithing 500 copies of debates, \$100".

Mr. Godwin: Isn't that "expense incidental"? Couldn't we lump them and make it just one item?

Mr. Cunningham: Yes, I guess we could.

Mr. Nicholson: This is now coming in as a separate item?

Mr. Godwin: This is Item No. 31. We will re-number all succeeding votes. For purposes of simplification when I am going through this, have I the Committee's permission to use the old vote number and have it changed secretarily after the session?

Mr. Audette: I heartily endorse that.

Mr. Godwin: Agreed?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Under the general heading of workmen's compensation, serial 31, advance to workmen's compensation board, \$10,000. Would you care to speak, Commissioner?

General Young: Yes. This was included in the budget at a time when we hoped a decision would be made at this meeting authorizing the setting up of a workmen's compensation board. As I explained previously, we are now deferring any decisions in order that various organizations can make their representations, so that I don't think there is any need for us to include it in the budget at this time.

Mr. Hardie: Could we not leave it in as a reserve, like we have on hospitals and roads?

General Young: Well, we have a reserve on the next item, I think, for payments. There would be no objection to leaving it, if we might be forming a board later on in the fiscal year.

Mr. Godwin: Might it be opportune at this time to leave it and see how our budget comes out when we get finished? We may have to go back and amend several of these things. We could leave it now and see how it comes out.

General Young: That would be satisfactory to me.

Mr. Godwin: Leave it in, subject to the fact that we will have to review some of these reserves; we have them for hospitals, roads and so on. We may want to make up our minds at the end of our budget, where we have to chop something out.

Payments under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for disability continuing after insurance benefits are exhausted to, Hrynyszyn and Hudson, \$8,000 and \$1,000 respectively. These are commitments that we now have.

Mr. Cunningham: Yes; our present Workmen's Compensation Ordinance merely required employers to ensure for the benefit of their workmen. At the time when these two men were covered by insurance the maximum limit was \$15,000. In the case of Hrynyszyn, who is suffering from advanced silicosis, the insurance benefits have run out some time ago. In the case of Hudson, it is anticipated that his insurance benefits will all be consumed by approximately October 1, 1952. Under section 4 of the present Ordinance, when such a situation occurs the Commissioner can assume responsibility for the continuation of the benefits. The responsibility has been assumed in the case of Hrynyszyn and must be continued. He is in advanced stage of silicosis, and it takes a great deal of oxygen to keep him alive. He also requires the services of nurses; and that lump sum of \$8,000 is the amount which it will cost to keep this unfortunate man alive during the next fiscal year. The figure is large, but it is based upon our experience and what it is costing us in the present fiscal year.

Mr. Hardie: Was this man covered by compulsory insurance while working at Eldorado?

Mr. Cunningham: He was covered by compulsory insurance.

General Young: It ran out.

Mr. Brodie: Mr. Chairman, he was working for Eldorado. He was getting uranium ore that the government needed very badly, and it was a government owned company. Do you not think that perhaps the Dominion government should assume the responsibility?

General Young: He was an employee in the Territories, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Brodie: Well, he was on a government project.

General Young: It was a Crown company, but he was not a federal employee. as far as the government is concerned an employee of a Crown company is the same as a commercial company. I don't think there is any hope, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Cunningham: And after all, the Crown corporation did pay the insurance premiums.

General Young: They paid their insurance premiums in. It was the fault of Council in not having more insurance.

Mr. Godwin: Which we are rectifying by this vote.

General Young: Well, no. We raised the insurance this year.

Mr. Godwin: I mean, we are compensating him now because we didn't have enough insurance before.

General Young: We are compensating for our lack of foresight.

Mr. Godwin: Is any member suggesting that this be reduced or taken off the vote?

Mr. Hardie: Well, I think we have to accept it, but I do feel that now that we are getting taxes from the people of the Territories it should be taken on by the federal government in the future.

Mr. Godwin: I think the Council has done something like this: they have bought a house with a mortgage on it, there are certain obligations that were inherited in taking the thing over. Has that over-simplified the problem? I point out that the Council, being reconstituted as it is now, has taken over obligations that were there before. It is very similar to buying a house with a mortgage. You still have to buy the house and you have to pay the mortgage.

Mr. Hardie: Well, I am agreeable.

Mr. Carmichael: This \$8,000, Mr. Chairman, is that per year?

Mr. Godwin: That's just per year. Are we in agreement on Vote 32?

General Young: Mr. Chairman, while we are on Workmen's Compensation, I would like to have comments from Council regarding our present insurance, which is \$25,000. It is within my power to raise it, and a few months ago I raised it from \$15,000 to \$25,000. I would like comments from Council as to whether they consider that is enough, or whether I might raise it further pending such time as we get our new plan, which will be presented for your consideration at the next Session of Council?

Mr. Hardie: At the present time, Sir, I think that \$25,000 is sufficient. It may not be sufficient, but if we raise it the premiums will be away out of the reach of the employer.

General Young: That was my feeling at the time, that \$25,000 was a fair coverage, but I thought Mr. Chairman if there were any views ...

Mr. Godwin: Are there further views? Mr. Hardie has expressed his.

Mr. Carmichael: What are the charges for, we will say, a small employer with one or two people working for him? Now we have quite a lot of that down in Aklavik for instance, where a man is employing maybe two or three native girls, for instance. He is giving them a job; giving them a way to make a living, yet he must take compensation insurance out for them, and it is not worth while.

Mr. Godwin: Can anyone help me on that?

Mr. Sinclair: The rates vary for this type of employment, but they are based on provincial practice. For a small employer they run high - probably 8% - the small risk with a small number of persons involved. The rates are higher; whereas in some of the mining companies they have a large number of employees and they have smaller rates.

Mr. Godwin: The mining company has, I suppose, a lower rate because it is providing first aid and safety devices.

Mr. Sinclair: On the other hand, the small employer may not have first aid facilities.

Mr. Carmichael: They also don't have the dangers that the mining company would have. You take a man running a restaurant; there is not much danger of anyone getting hurt, except for a cut hand or something like that, but a man, we will say, in Aklavik or any of those places, he just cannot afford it. He can't do it. You take a man operating a small saw mill or anything like that, why it's ridiculous; he can't pay those rates; it puts him out of business.

Mr. Godwin: We should protect the ...

Mr. Carmichael: One man, that's all he wants.

Mr. Godwin: He's got to protect his workmen.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Chairman, I hope I am not taken wrong on my last remark. I feel that possibly the \$25,000 is insufficient for the workmen, but as we are going to review this in July, I feel that from now to July I don't think there will be much necessity for raising this \$25,000; but it does affect the small employer; and, of course, I want to see the workmen get a good break too, but for a six month period I don't think it is going to make any difference.

General Young: It was that six month period that I ...

Mr. Hardie: Yes, I know.

Mr. Godwin: Does that answer your question, Mr. Carmichael?

Mr. Carmichael: Well, I suppose it will have to; but it is not satisfactory.

Mr. Hardie: It just means this, that you are going to put a lot of native people out of a job.

Mr. Carmichael: Because the guy will want his own layout, and he will not hire help at all. That is a fact.

Mr. Audette: We are caught between two conflicting pressures on this, really. One, that of the burden which this places upon the employer. The other one is that if we do nothing we are going to leave the employee in a very unfortunate position where he may recover nothing for death or a very serious injury.

Mr. Godwin: Your restaurant could have an explosion. I would like to see the statistics sometime, certainly not during this session, of restaurants generally versus mines. I think that they would probably have a pretty safe record with restaurants.

Mr. Carmichael: Yes.

Mr. Godwin: I don't know, but that's my guess. The papers I get show more trouble in restaurants than in mines; maybe they don't cover the whole ...

Mr. Carmichael: Well, I would think it would be the other way.

Mr. Audette: I understand that the casualty companies have an extraordinarily high percentage of payments resulting from accidents in the home, let alone in the course of employment.

Mr. Godwin: Well, the home is generally rated as being the most dangerous place. Of course, you are there a lot.

General Young: Some people are.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Carmichael is concerned, I think, about the situation as it exists now; as to the rates that apply now. Perhaps we might be optimistic and say that a more acceptable rate can be found when the new arrangement is completed.

Mr. Cunningham: Oh no, Mr. Chairman, that is not likely. There is not much hope of the rates being reduced to the small employer if we establish a full scale compensation system. In fact I think that it is only fair to say that the reverse is probably true.

Mr. Brodie: I can see Mr. Carmichael's point on this insurance, but it also applies to, as we have already brought up before, motor vehicles; with compulsory insurance on the motor vehicles here in this country, where people have never had accidents, have driven for years without any accidents ...

Mr. Godwin: And then you get a first rate accident, and the greatest squawk comes up - why wasn't this poor unfortunate victim covered by insurance? What we are trying to do is to get a balance, as Mr. Audette put it before, between the load we are putting on the employer and the benefit we are going to give to the employee; and the same applies to your motor accident. We are a little off the subject.

Mr. Brodie: I was just trying to point out that ...

Mr. Godwin: The less accidents you have, the lower is going to be your insurance.

Mr. Audette: I have great sympathy with the small employer of whom Mr. Carmichael speaks, but I do think that in the Northwest Territories and in forest of Canada the small employer far more than the big employer is perfectly willing to expose his employee to grave risk of injury or death without taking his share voluntarily. I am not thinking of any individual either in your district or elsewhere, but I think that is characteristic of the small employer.

Mr. Godwin: Well, certainly, in this case. I know in industrial plants, the industrial plant is pretty well inspected and is pretty well protected, whereas you get into the small plant, the small garage, the man running a small machine shop, his tools are not protected and his working conditions are poor. Maybe his floors aren't cleaned of grease. That sort of thing goes on. Those are all

hazards. He has a bad ladder somewhere. His saw hasn't been inspected lately.

Mr. Carmichael: That is true enough, but what I was thinking of mostly, Mr. Chairman, was - take all the small towns from Fort Simpson on, they all have very small businesses, like restaurants, and maybe some guy has got a little contracting outfit like a caterpillar tractor, maybe he has to hire help, maybe for just a few days through the year he has to have someone to help him; well, he must protect that man, and it is really too expensive.

Mr. Godwin: That's the whole crux of it; he must protect that man. That's the whole point of this.

Getting back to our budget, we have had a very interesting discussion, I gather that 32 is acceptable to the members of the Committee.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: 33: under the general heading of aid to municipalities: grant to Yellowknife Local Administrative District, \$9,000.

Mr. Cunningham: Do you want a statement on that?

Mr. Godwin: I don't know; does any member ...

Mr. Audette: I am rather curious about that, if I may ask.

Mr. Cunningham: The Yellowknife Financial Commission, which investigated the relationship between the local government and the Territorial government in 1949, recommended various things to adjust the financial responsibilities which the Territorial government had or had not towards the local government, with a view to bringing them into line with common Canadian practice. One of the recommendations which this Financial Commission made was that the Territorial government pay annually to the Local Administrative District - at this time there was only the one, Yellowknife - a grant at the rate of 2 mills on the assessed values upon which taxes are actually levied. That principle was accepted by the old Northwest Territories Council, and grants have been made for the past two years. The amount paid in the last fiscal year was \$6,671.85. There has, however, been since then a great expansion in mining properties with a consequent increase in the assessed values on which taxes will be paid next year. We have tried to estimate that, and have come to the conclusion that we must provide \$9,000 in order to be safe.

Mr. Godwin: Does that answer your question?

Mr. Audette: Yes, it does; I understand that now, and I am in agreement with the principle.

Mr. Godwin: Are we in general agreement?

Mr. Nicholson: I would like that item coupled, Mr. Chairman, with the next one. Could they be consolidated together?

Mr. Godwin: Yes.

Mr. Cunningham: Not quite, Mr. Chairman, for this reason ...

Mr. Godwin: No, I know, not quite. May we discuss them both, and go back, and we will agree or disagree on either one or amend them.

Mr. Cunningham: The Hay River Local Administrative District was established after this Commission reported. However, the Administration feels that what is fair for Yellowknife is fair for Hay River, because the Commission was in essence establishing a principle, not dealing with a single case. However, Hay River has only for the first time made an assessment in the fiscal year 1951-52, the year we are now in, and as this grant is paid in a given year upon the basis of the assessment in the previous year, it will only be next year that for the first time we have a basis upon which to calculate the grant. This figure is a pure guess, we have not had an official return from the Local Administrative District of Hay River; but an informal inquiry was made of them for the purpose of arriving at this figure, and we believe that the figure upon which the grant will be levied will be \$121,925, and two mills on the dollar on that yields \$250.

Mr. Godwin: You feel that that is the total assessment for Hay River, \$121,925?

Mr. Cunningham: That is the best information that we had at the time this was made up.

Mr. Hardie: But they haven't had any experience in the ...

Mr. Cunningham: No; I might say that their assessment is grossly under what it should be. There are several avenues of taxation and assessment open to them and they have not taken advantage of them all. We have pointed that out to them in their own interest, and in fairness, but as I say we can only make the calculation on the figure which is actually the assessed value on which the taxes are actually levied, and there can be no change in that. They can't for the past year cure their defective assessment. They can for next year.

Mr. Hardie: Yes, but we are budgeting this \$250 on this year's assessment, are we not?

Mr. Cunningham: That is right, and this year's assessment will be very close to \$122,000.

Mr. Hardie: Well, I feel the figure of \$122 or \$123,000 for the total assessment of Hay River is low.

Mr. Cunningham: Well, Mr. Chairman, I have just said I agree with that.

Mr. Hardie: Well, why can we not change this?

Mr. Cunningham: Because we cannot change their assessment.

Mr. Godwin: Our policy is two mills on the dollar of the assessed value, and if your assessed figure is wrong we are powerless to do anything about it, except to point out to them, as I imagine has been done, that they are wrong and perhaps they had better look at their assessment.

Mr. Cunningham: Yes; we have done that.

Mr. Audette: I think it is up to Hay River to do this, because otherwise we will simply be encouraging the Local Administrative District to reduce its own assessment; and for us to come in and raise our contribution would lay upon the Council perhaps an unfair share of their local burden.

Mr. Nicholson: I think, Mr. Chairman, this discussion will do much to bring to the attention of Hay River ...

Mr. Brodie: I will bring it to the attention of Hay River.

Mr. Godwin: Am I correct, gentlemen, in assuming that we are in agreement on accepting \$9,000 for Yellowknife and \$250 for Hay River?

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: Our next item is Serial 35, under the general heading of enforcement of ordinances.

Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Ordinance, \$2,500; this is an item arising out of our Bill No.8.

Mr. Cunningham: Well, Mr. Chairman, it doesn't quite arise out of that Bill. It arises rather out of the fact that, pursuant to the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems, all the revenues arising from Territorial Ordinances are to go into the Territorial account, and incidental expenses in connection with the Territorial Ordinances must therefore be defrayed out of Territorial account. This particular item of \$2,500 is for the cost of the services of a boiler inspector making inspections throughout the Northwest Territories. That is only in the Mackenzie District. It includes his fee of \$25 a day and his estimated travelling expenses for 42 days.

Mr. Godwin: Is there any revenue obtained from this?

Mr. Cunningham: There must be ...

Mr. Godwin: There must be some; I have forgotten the amount of the fee. This is the excess over that.

Mr. Cunningham: No; this is the gross expenditure.

Mr. Sinclair: But the fee is small ...

Mr. Godwin: The revenue appears in our fund somewhere.

Mr. Cunningham: Yes, but I would like to make it clear that the revenue is not as great as the ...

Mr. Godwin: That's what I was trying to get at.

Mr. Brodie: Mr. Chairman, that boiler inspection; whose boilers do they inspect?

Mr. Godwin: There are three over here at the school. There are various pressure vessels.

Mr. Carmichael: Low pressure boilers, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Godwin: I think there is an exemption. I sponsored the Bill; I have forgotten at the moment, but there are certain levels below which inspection isn't required, I mean household boilers and things of that sort are exempted. I think pressure vessels under 50 pounds are exempted.

Mr. Carmichael: I don't know just where they get very many high pressure boilers in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Godwin: No; but this again is a question of protection of people from injury and property destruction or damage. I feel it is essential. If a pressure vessel of any sort or a steam boiler is mishandled or badly maintained it is a dangerous thing.

36: the Motor Vehicle Ordinance; the cost of licence plates, \$500.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: 37: the printing of Ordinances, \$1,500.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: 38: the printing of permits, licences, and forms, under various Ordinances, \$5,000. There seems no comment one way or another; I gather it's carried.

An item that is necessary in all budgets is contingencies, which will pay for unforeseen costs, and so on, that may arise, \$10,000.

Several Members: Agreed.

Mr. Godwin: We have some extra items that so far, in my brief, have no vote numbers.

With the Committee's approval, we will report back to Council. Does anybody want to go back and review any of these reserves that we have incorporated in our budget?

Mr. Cunningham: Is it with a view to bringing expenditures down to the amount of our estimated receipts?

Mr. Godwin: What is our estimated receipts?

Mr. Cunningham: The only estimate which has been made is that in the Report of the Interdepartmental Committee, which estimates that our revenues, including the anticipated minimum grant of \$186,000, will total \$578,000. It would, therefore, appear that we are \$25,000 overspent. I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that I do not think that the net result will show any such overspending, because we tried so far as possible in making up the estimates in the Interdepartmental Committee to underestimate our revenues. If there is any variation between estimate and fact, it will likely be in our favour. There is one further fact to which the Commissioner made reference at one stage of the proceedings of this Council, namely, that while the minimum guaranteed payment is \$186,000 there is reason to expect that the actual payment will exceed that minimum substantially.

Mr. Godwin: You feel that if we balance our budget we may not get the extra grant is that it?

Mr. Cunningham: No, but I feel that it isn't necessary to balance our budget, that is to say, to reduce the estimates. I feel that we will have a balanced budget on the basis of the existing estimated expenditures.

Mr. Godwin: The only place you could reduce these budgets, I feel - I am now speaking my own personal opinion - is in these reserves that you have built up. I don't think that there would be very much pressure put on me as chairman to take it off of any of the other things. I am quite willing to ...

General Young: I agree with Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Chairman; I don't think that we have really much concern, provided our population hasn't dropped. Now, my worry at the moment is that the recent census has indicated a drop of 1,100 people in the Northwest Territories, from a police check of slightly more than a year ago. I know that the returns for certain areas haven't been submitted and other areas perhaps overlooked, but providing our population hasn't dropped from

the police count I think that we will have enough to meet what appears to be a deficit at this time.

Mr. Brodie: Well, Mr. Chairman about the population of the Territories dropping, I think that the census was not taken very carefully. As a matter of fact, I don't think you will find me in the census.

Mr. Hardie: Well, I am the goat in this deal, as being the census commissioner; I did hire enumerators to do the job, and I think the white population of the areas I checked were alright; but at Fort Smith, where I didn't get down to check the enumerator, and where I couldn't take a house to house check because I didn't know the people, I have had some correspondence with people in Smith saying that they have not been taken down in the census, and we are rectifying that.

Mr. Godwin: Would you estimate that there were other places that were in the same category as Smith as far as the census goes?

Mr. Hardie: Yes; Smith and the Mackenzie Delta.

General Young: I hope, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Hardie will be sure that he gets every living individual, because you can see the impact on our budget. The population figures that are going to be used are the ones supplied by you, so I hope you won't close the account until we are assured of a correct count of the people in the Territories.

Mr. Hardie: No, I will not do that, Sir. As a matter of fact, in the taking of the census the federal government should have given the Commissioner at least one man to help him. I couldn't be in every place at one time; and not knowing every place, when I did advertise the census taking - for instance, at Yellowknife; I advertised at Yellowknife for enumerators; I had four applications and I had to hire four people.

Mr. Godwin: Is it the sense of the meeting that we are ready to report back to Council that we are prepared to recommend a budget that exceeds our anticipated revenue, and that we have no qualms whatsoever about it for various reasons?

Several Members: Agreed.

BUSINESS OF COUNCIL:
TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

General Young: Mr. Chairman, before going back to Council, I wonder if I might crave your indulgence to discuss item No.10. I think we can discuss that a bit more informally. Item 10 is the time and place of the next Session, and I think if we do that at this time we will not have to go back into Committee again.

Mr. Godwin: I was going strictly on my directive to deal with the budget.

General Young: If I may just say a word, Mr. Chairman, I will then leave the decision to Council. When the Act was passed and we had the elections, it seemed to me only right and proper that the first session of Council should be held in the Northwest Territories, and the members of Council agreed at the last meeting; they also agreed that it should be at Yellowknife. Throughout the intervening period I have thought that the most suitable arrangement, perhaps

a bit selfishly, would be to have the summer Sessions in the north country and the winter sessions in Ottawa. That wasn't because we dislike the thought of coming here in wintertime, but for myself particularly and the officials of my department, it is easier in summertime to continue on an inspection trip throughout the area; the days are long, and by staying an additional week we can cover the Mackenzie area. That was really the chief reason why I thought it would be more convenient from our point of view to come to the north in summertime. One other minor point is the cost of air transportation. If the group from Ottawa, consisting of perhaps 12 or 14 people were held up en route and had hotel expenses to pay in Winnipeg or Edmonton or some intermediate point, it would be much more expensive than three members having to be held over due to bad flying conditions. That is premised on the fact that flying ordinarily is a bit better in summer than in winter.

I realize that in the case of the elected members it is more inconvenient for them to come to Ottawa in the wintertime. I see their point of view, which I have heard informally. I would like to now hand over to you, Mr. Chairman, the obtaining of a decision as to where we should meet next. I think if it is to be in Ottawa the timing could be any time in June. I believe our member from Aklavik can't get out until the 15th of June. If the summer Session is to be in the Northwest Territories it pretty well will have to be after the first of July, because I have the departmental estimates, and have to be in the House. The House seldom prerogues before the first of July. The winter session can be anytime in December.

Mr. Brodie: Well, Mr. Chairman, I am all in favour of having the meeting in Ottawa any time in June as the Commissioner suggests; we have to take into consideration the time that Mr. Garmichael can come from Aklavik, so I would say about the last week in June.

General Young: What about deciding, Mr. Chairman, first, where the next Session is to be held?

Mr. Audette: The place instead of the date.

Mr. Brodie: I don't think there is any doubt about the fact that all the elected members want to go to Ottawa for the next Session and see what those people do. I am quite sure of that. As a matter of time, I think myself about the last week in June will probably fit in.

Mr. Godwin: Well, I think without hearing from anyone else we should take a show of hands on this. It has been suggested that it be Ottawa in June, late June. Those in favour? Carried. If we are in agreement, we shall report back to Council.

Mr. Carmichael: Just a minute; that's just a little bit early. If we happen to have a late breakup or something like that it might be very difficult. I would say the first week in July would be more suitable.

Mr. Brodie: As far as I am concerned it's fine.

Mr. Hardie: We could stop for the races in Calgary. (Laughter)

Mr. Godwin: Order.

General Young: You will miss the Calgary Stampede.

Mr. Godwin: Well, has anyone anything against the first week in July?

Mr. Nicholson: In some respects it might be better than the last week in June, because the House will be closed and we wouldn't have to worry about estimates at the same time.

General Young: First week in July.

Mr. Godwin: Our estimates are a 24 hour a day, 12 month of the year worry to us.

Mr. Bredie: First week in July it is.

General Young: The first week in July, and in Ottawa.

Mr. Godwin: Have you got a calendar, Mr. Cunningham?

Mr. Cunningham: No, I am sorry.

Mr. Audette: I think I have.

Mr. Godwin: I think perhaps when we go into Council we should recommend to Council the day that we meet.

Mr. Audette: The first day of July, I notice, is a Tuesday. It's a holiday, too.

General Young: Well, what about the Wednesday?

Mr. Godwin: Tuesday is probably a good time to start, with the hope of being finished by Friday.

Mr. Audette: Tuesday is a statutory holiday; the first of July.

Mr. Godwin: Well, the members might like to have a week-end to rest up in Ottawa, so that starting on Wednesday might serve a useful purpose.

General Young: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, we could almost finish. It won't be as heavy a meeting as this one.

Mr. MacKay: Don't say Saturday morning either, because Saturday is a holiday.

Mr. Audette: It's only a Civil Service holiday.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE:

BILL NO. 13: AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE
FOR TERRITORIAL EXPENDITURES DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING APRIL 1, 1952.

General Young: Gentlemen, Council is in Session. We will now proceed with the report of the Committee on the budget.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Commissioner, as Chairman of the Committee dealing with the budget, I wish to report as follows: Items 1 to 14, other than some corrections in nomenclature, are recommended without amendment. Item No. 15 without amendment. Item No. 16 is to be reworded: "grant towards reconstruction of Hay River nursing station"; the amount to be changed from

\$20,000 to \$1,500. No.17 to be deleted in its entirety. No.18 to stand. Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22 to stand without amendment. No.23: a change in wording to read: "grant to public libraries", with the same amount, \$1,000. Items 24 and 25 to remain unamended. No.26: construction of local roads within Local Administrative Districts, to read \$18,261 instead of the previous amount. No.27: construction and maintenance of local roads and settlements outside Local Administrative Districts, to be increased by \$2,000, now reading \$14,950. Nos. 28, 29, and 30 remain unchanged. We are recommending that a new vote, No.31, be added which will be for expenses incidental to Council Sessions, in the amount of \$300. If I may refer to the following votes by their old numbers I would be pleased to do it as a simplification. Old Vote No.31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, in fact the remainder Mr. Commissioner would remain unchanged.

This has altered the total amount of our budget, and it now reads an expenditure of \$602,760.

In the Interdepartmental Report it was estimated that our revenue would be approximately \$578,000. We are therefore budgeting a deficit. There are certain factors such as the population of the Territories and others that lead us to believe that we will in fact have more revenue than \$578,000, and we are recommending that Council accept this budget of \$602,760. We have the greatest expectation of meeting that as a balanced budget.

General Young: Thank you. Is the report of the Committee on Bill No.13 accepted by Council?

Several Members: Agreed.

SECOND READING OF BILLS

BILL NO.13: AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR TERRITORIAL EXPENDITURES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING APRIL 1, 1952.

Mr. Cunningham: I move second reading of Bill No.13.

Mr. MacKay: I second the motion.

General Young: All in favour. Carried.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

General Young: We now come to the third reading of the various Bills which passed second reading yesterday and the day before.

BILL NO.1: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE DOG ORDINANCE.

General Young: First I have Bill No.1: an Ordinance to amend the Dog Ordinance.

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of Bill No.1, an Ordinance to amend the Dog Ordinance.

Mr. Audette: I second that, Mr. Commissioner.

General Young: You have heard the motion. All in favour? Carried.

BILL NO.2: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE BUSINESS LICENCE ORDINANCE.

General Young: Bill No.2: an Ordinance to amend the Business Licence Ordinance.

Mr. Brodie: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of Bill No.2, an Ordinance to amend the Business Licence Ordinance.

Mr. MacKay: I second that motion.

General Young: The third reading of this Bill has been moved and seconded. All in favour? Carried.

BILL NO.3: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE MOTOR VEHICLE ORDINANCE.

General Young: Bill No.3: an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of Bill No.3, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance.

Mr. Cunningham: I second that motion.

General Young: All in favour? Carried.

BILL NO.4: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT
ORDINANCE.

General Young: Bill No.4: an Ordinance to amend the Local Administrative District Ordinance.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of Bill No.4, an Ordinance to amend the Local Administrative District Ordinance.

Mr. MacKay: I second the motion.

General Young: All in favour? Carried.

BILL NO.5: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE FUR EXPORT ORDINANCE.

General Young: Bill No.5: an Ordinance to amend the Fur Export Ordinance.

Mr. Carmichael: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of Bill No.5, an Ordinance to amend the Fur Export Ordinance.

Mr. Hardie: I second the motion.

General Young: All in favour? Carried.

BILL NO.6: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE GAME ORDINANCE.

General Young: Bill No.6: an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance.

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Commissioner, following the discussion of the description in part three of Schedule G, it was felt that the area should be enlarged, and therefore I would like to move an amendment to part three of Schedule G to embrace the area described by Mr. Sloan.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Commissioner, I second the motion.

Mr. MacKay: In dealing with this item during second reading the Committee accepted this area in part three of Schedule G, but following a review of the matter it was decided to enlarge the area by this addition. The amendment includes this addition as described here.

General Young: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion; it has been moved and seconded that the amendment as read be adopted. All in favour? Carried.

Mr. MacKay: I move third reading of Bill No.6, as amended.

Mr. Audette: I second the motion.

General Young: All in favour? Bill No.6 as amended is carried.

BILL NO. 7: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.

General Young: Bill No.7: an Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of Bill No.7, an Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance.

Mr. Hardie: I second the motion.

General Young: All in favour? Carried.

BILL NO.8: AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING
STEAM BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS.

General Young: Bill No.8, an Ordinance respecting Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of Bill No.8, an Ordinance respecting Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels.

Mr. MacKay: I second the motion.

General Young: All in favour? Carried.

BILL NO.9: AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE
FOR TERRITORIAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE
BALANCE OF THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR,
1951-52.

General Young: Bill No.9: the Appropriation Ordinance No.3 for the fiscal year 1951-52: that was the one that we discussed in Committee two days ago.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of Bill No.9, being the Appropriation Ordinance No.3 for the fiscal year 1951-52.

Mr. Nicholson: I second the motion.

General Young: Are you all in favour? Thank you. Bill No.9 passed third reading.

BILL NO.10: AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE
OLD AGE ASSISTANCE AND ALLOWANCES TO
BLIND PERSONS.

General Young: Bill No.10, an Ordinance to provide Old Age Assistance and Allowances to Blind Persons.

Mr. Hardie: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of Bill No.10, an Ordinance to Provide Old Age Assistance and Allowances for Blind Persons.

Mr. MacKay: I second the motion.

General Young: Are you all in favour? Passed third reading.

BILL NO.11: AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING
THE IMPOSITION AND COLLECTION OF TAX
ON MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL.

General Young: Bill No.11, an Ordinance respecting Gasoline Tax.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Commissioner, before moving third reading of Bill No.11, an Ordinance Respecting Gasoline Tax, I would like to propose an amendment to Section 9 of the Bill. It previously read that "every vender, importer or person referred to in Section 7 shall maintain books or records in respect of importation, sales and use of motor vehicle fuel, in sufficient detail to permit examination and calculation of the tax and shall preserve such book or record for at least twelve months". That was the wording that we had agreed previously. I now propose that that be clarified by a change in the last line. I will read the proposed paragraph 9 in its entirety: "Every vendor, importer, or person referred to in Section 7 shall maintain books or records in respect of importation, sales and use of motor vehicle fuel, in sufficient detail to permit examination and calculation of the tax and shall preserve such book or record for at least twelve months from the time the tax is collected".

Mr. Nicholson: I second the amendment.

General Young: You have heard the motion, gentlemen. It has been moved and seconded that Bill No.11, Section 9 be amended as read. Are you all in favour? Carried.

Mr. Godwin: I would like then to move, Mr. Commissioner, the third reading of Bill No.11, an Ordinance Respecting Gasoline Tax.

Mr. Nicholson: I second the motion.

General Young: All in favour? Carried.

BILL NO. 13: AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE
FOR TERRITORIAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING APRIL 1, 1952.

General Young: I now submit to you Bill No.13 for third reading.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of Bill No.13, being Appropriation Ordinance No.1, 1952.

Mr. MacKay: I second the motion.

General Young: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion. All in favour?
Carried.

BILL NO.14: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE TERRITORIAL LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

General Young: I now submit to you Bill No.14, an Ordinance to amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of Bill No.14, being an Ordinance to amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance.

Mr. Cunningham: I second the motion.

General Young: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion. All in favour?
Carried.

BILL NO. 16: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE GAME ORDINANCE.

General Young: Bill No.16, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance.

Mr. Carmichael: Mr. Commissioner, I move third reading of Bill No.16 an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance.

Mr. Brodie: I'll second it.

General Young: Thank you, Mr. Brodie. Gentlemen, you have heard the motion. Are you all in favour? Carried.

BILL NO. 18: AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND
THE MOTOR VEHICLE ORDINANCE.

General Young: Bill No.18, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicle Ordinance.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Commissioner, I would like to move third reading of Bill No.18, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicle Ordinance; but I would also like to include an amendment consisting of a change of one word for two words, and if I may read the amendment, I will read the paragraph involved. This concerns paragraph P of Section 2 of the Motor Vehicle Ordinance, and I suggest it read as follows: the only correction I am making, Mr. Commissioner, is in the fourth line from the bottom: "Public service vehicle means a motor vehicle or trailer operated on a highway by or on behalf of any person for gain or reward, but does not include a motor vehicle or trailer owned by a Local Administrative District or

a School District nor a motor vehicle or trailer used by its owner for the distribution or transportation of goods manufactured or sold by him, nor a single vehicle used by the owner to distribute commodities on his own behalf". I have suggested the use of the word "nor" instead of "or of" at the end of the paragraph. With that amendment I move third reading of Bill No.18.

Mr. Cunningham: I second the motion.

General Young: You have heard the amendment to Bill No.18, whereby the words "or of" are replaced by "nor". Are you all in favour of that amendment? Did you include the motion for third reading?

Mr. Godwin: Yes Sir, I included it.

General Young: Then, all in favour of the third reading of the Bill?
Carried.

REFERENCE NO. 1: A REPORT OF THE INTER-
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIAL
FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

Mr. Cunningham: Mr. Commissioner, may I speak to Item No.7 on the Orders of the Day, the Reference for advice in respect of territorial finance? Council will recall that when the matter was discussed two items were left open: Numbers 29 and 30, respecting gasoline tax and poll tax. We have accepted on third reading and passed the gasoline tax proposal, No.29, and we have rejected the Bill proposing the poll tax. I should very much like, Mr. Commissioner, if you will permit me to do so, as a member of Council and also a member of the Interdepartmental Committee, to be the person who now moves that Council recommend to the Commissioner the implementation of the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems, with the exception of two matters: one relating to the payment of the travelling expenses of the appointed members by the federal government, which was a recommendation of the Interdepartmental Committee; and the other exception, the imposition of a poll tax on residents of the Mackenzie District outside Local Administrative Districts, which was a recommendation of the Interdepartmental Committee. With those two exceptions, Mr. Chairman, I move that the report be implemented.

Mr. Hardie: I second the motion.

General Young: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion by Colonel Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Hardie, that the report of the Interdepartmental Committee less the two points, travelling expenses by the appointed members and poll tax, be approved. All in favour? Carried.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY AND LEGAL ADVISER.

Mr. Audette: Mr. Commissioner, may I rise to a point that is not upon the Orders of the Day, and ask your indulgence and that of Council to raise this item?

We are a new Council, constituted only in the last few months; the old Council at one of its last sittings had appointed Mr. Bouchard as its Secretary. We, the new Council, sitting here in Yellowknife, and before we came to Yellowknife for our Session, have had the advantage of Mr. Bouchard's assistance; but I do not think that he is the Secretary as we now stand. I do not think that the new body has ever formally constituted him as its Secretary, and I think that if we are going to have

the benefit of his good offices it would be wise that Council should appoint him as Secretary.

At the same time we have also been drawing upon the wisdom and knowledge of our legal adviser. I would suggest that we might appoint Mr. Nason as the legal adviser of Council. I might add that I will further suggest, in case either of these two advisers of ours feel that this is going to make a great difference to their income, that it be done without additional remuneration, a phrase with which all the people from Ottawa are thoroughly familiar. I think that Mr. Nason has been of great assistance to us in the old Council over a period of years; I know that I have disagreed with him time and time again, and time and time again he has been right, I regret to say; he has helped us a great deal.

I would move, with the agreement of the Commissioner and of Council that Mr. Bouchard be appointed as Secretary and Mr. Nason be appointed as Legal Adviser to the Council.

Mr. MacKay: I second the motion.

General Young: I am quite sure members of Council agree with the remarks of the mover and seconder of that motion. Are you all in favour? Carried.

RESIGNATION OF AIR COMMODORE GODWIN.

General Young: Gentlemen and members of Council, with very deep regret I have an announcement to make concerning one of the members of our Council. I have received information from the Chief of the Air Staff that, effective the first of January, Air Commodore Godwin is being moved to a very senior and very important Royal Canadian Air Force appointment, and that it will not be possible for him as a result of his new and onerous duties to continue as a member of this Council.

I am quite certain, members of Council, that we view that announcement with very deep regret. Air Commodore Godwin has been with the Council a much longer time than I. He has been an arduous worker, and as you know his advice and judgment have always been of a very high order. I might say to you, members of Council, that I made representation to determine whether or not the circumstances could not be such in his new work that he could continue as a member of Council. I was informed that having regard to his new responsibilities this would not be feasible or practical. The name of his successor has not been decided, but as soon as that has been done I will communicate with all members of Council and so advise them.

Gentlemen, I think I am expressing the views of Council and of the people of the Northwest Territories when I say that it is a matter of deep regret to us that this will be the last meeting in which we will have the services and the guidance of Air Commodore Godwin.

Several Members: Here, here.

Mr. Brodie: Mr. Chairman, could I make a few remarks on that subject?

General Young: Yes.

Mr. Brodie: After meeting all the members of the Council here, and finding out that they are human after all, and as well include the most good looking man in Ottawa - I think that Mr. Godwin could really run

a close second in the race - I honestly regret to see him going, and I feel quite sure the people in the Northwest Territories are losing a good friend when they lose Mr. Godwin.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Commissioner and members of the Council: I am very sorry to leave the Council. As you remarked, I have been on the Council almost five years. I have, I hope, contributed something to it. I have enjoyed the work, and not only have I enjoyed the work, but I got a very good education from it. I had not before had the experience of dealing at this level with legislation. I was usually at the bottom of the legislative heap, trying to get somebody to do something for me; I was then at the other side of the field. This did me a very large amount of good, and I hope I have been able to return something to the Council.

I was very worried when I heard that with my new appointment in the Air Force I would be unable to continue with the Council. This happened a little earlier, Mr. Commissioner, than you heard of it, and I was asked to write the draft for the Chiefs of Staff and get their reaction. I made a special plea, as I was the drafter of this, that this officer should remain on the Council until the first of January. This was purely an ulterior motive on my part, as I wanted to be in Yellowknife for the first Session of what we term the new Council. This to me was a very important step, and if I couldn't be on the Council for a longer time, at least I had a very ardent desire to be here for this first historic meeting; and I am glad to say that the Chiefs of Staff agreed with me on that point.

I can assure you that it is with the deepest regret that I leave the Council. My education in these matters is now temporarily suspended. I have learned a great deal from the Council that will help me in my future work. (Applause).

Mr. Audette: Mr. Commissioner, on this sad and solemn occasion may I add my voice to those that have already been heard. As the oldest member of the Council - I think that I even antedate Air Commodore Godwin - I personally have the greatest regret at losing my oldest colleague. I am not going to try to review Air Commodore Godwin's career elsewhere or in the Council, but I do wish, as the dean of the Council, to suggest to the Council a resolution expressing its regret at the resignation of Air Commodore Godwin, and at the same time expressing to him the Council's appreciation and gratitude for his assistance over a period of years.

I, perhaps better than any other member of Council, know how much Air Commodore Godwin has contributed to our debates. I know that he has given his time for Council meetings; I know that he has given time in his office for the preparation of our agenda - I don't think that any man who hadn't given the time could ever raise quite so many well founded objections.

Mr. MacKay: Mr. Chairman, I have pleasure in seconding the resolution. I join with my colleague, Commissioner Audette, in expressing regret because of the withdrawal of Air Commodore Godwin from the Council. My experience has been that he brought youth and vigour and vision, and even more, he brought a great measure of sincerity, to his task. I have benefited myself because of having the privilege of associating with him in the deliberations of the Northwest Territories Council, and I will miss his advice, and his comments, and I am sure that the Council as a whole will suffer a real loss because of his resignation. I should like, however, to wish him every success in his new work. I think that the promotion that you mentioned, Sir, is indeed very well deserved, and I know that everyone who knows him will wish him even greater success in the new position to which he is going. I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution.

Mr. Godwin: Thank you.

General Young: I am sure members of Council are all in complete unanimity on this motion, and on behalf of Council may I say to Air Commodore Godwin that you carry our best wishes for all future success in your new and important appointment.

Mr. Godwin: Thank you, Sir. (Applause)

BUSINESS OF COUNCIL:
TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Commissioner, have we dealt with item 10 in Council? We dealt with it in Committee.

General Young: I think it might be in order to report to Council.

Mr. Godwin: Mr. Commissioner, as Chairman of the Committee concerning Item No.10, I would like to report to Council that it is the recommendation of the Committee that the next Session of Council be held in Ottawa starting on the second of July, which is a Wednesday.

PROROGATION OF SESSION

General Young: Thank you. I now declare the conclusion of the First Session of the Northwest Territories Council.

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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Yellowknife, December 10-13, 1951

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THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

FIRST SESSION

Yellowknife, December 10-13, 1951

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

FIRST SESSION

YELLOWKNIFE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1951.

3 o'clock p.m.

This being the day on which the Council of the Northwest Territories is convoked by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories for the despatch of business and the Members of the Council being assembled:-

PRAYERS.

The Commissioner addressed the Council outlining the legislation which he proposed to place before Council at the Session and the matters which he proposed to refer to Council for advice.

The Commissioner communicated to the Council congratulatory telegrams which he had received from Right Honourable L.S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister, and from Honourable Robert H. Winters, Minister of Resources and Development.

Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. MacKay, moved the adoption of the rules of the Council of the Northwest Territories as drafted and circulated to members. After debate thereon, the question being put on the motion, it was agreed to. The rules as adopted are set forth in Sessional Paper No.1.

Mr. Nicholson presented Bill No.1, an Ordinance to amend the Dog Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Brodie presented Bill No.2, an Ordinance to amend the Business Licence Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Hardie presented Bill No.3, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Audette presented Bill No.4, an Ordinance to amend the Local Administrative District Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Carmichael presented Bill No.5, an Ordinance to amend the Fur Export Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. MacKay presented Bill No.6, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Audette presented Bill No.7, an Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Godwin presented Bill No.8, an Ordinance respecting Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels, which was read the first time.

Mr. Cunningham presented Bill No.9, an Ordinance to provide for Territorial Expenditures for the balance of the present fiscal year, 1951-52, which was read the first time.

Mr. Hardie presented Bill No.10, an Ordinance to provide Old Age Assistance and Allowances for Blind Persons, which was read the first time.

Mr. Godwin presented Bill No.11, an Ordinance respecting the imposition and collection of tax on Motor Vehicle Fuel, which was read the first time.

Mr. Nicholson presented Bill No.12, an Ordinance respecting Poll Tax, which was read the first time.

Mr. Cunningham presented Bill No.13, an Ordinance to provide for Territorial Expenditures in the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1952, which was read the first time.

Mr. Audette presented Bill No.14, an Ordinance to amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, which was read the first time.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No.1, as to whether the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems, dated October 22, 1951, should be implemented. Council went into Committee of the Whole on the said Reference, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

Mr. Godwin presented the interim report of the Committee, which is as follows:

1. That with the exception of recommendations Nos. 21, 29 and 30, the Committee is in general agreement with the recommendations;
2. That the Committee is in agreement with recommendation No. 21 except that the expenses of the appointed members should be paid by the Territorial rather than the federal government;
3. That recommendations 29 and 30, which are to be presented as Bills, be discussed later.

Council accepted the Committee's interim report.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No.2, as to whether the report of the Departmental Committee on a pension plan for employees of the Northwest Territories liquor stores, dated October 25, 1951, should be implemented.

Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Brodie, moved that the proposed pension plan be approved. After debate thereon, the question being put on the motion, it was agreed to. The report of the Departmental Committee, dated October 25, 1951, is set forth in Sessional Paper No.2.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No.3, as to whether a grant should be made from Territorial appropriations to the Children's Aid Society of Yellowknife. Mr. Hardie moved, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that this Reference be considered by Council in Committee of the Whole. After debate thereon, the question being put, it was agreed to.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No.4, as to whether the changes relating to the sale of liquor, introduced by the appointed Council of the Northwest Territories on February 15, 1951, and May 29, 1951, for a trial period of six months, should be continued or modified. Mr. Nicholson moved, seconded by Mr. Hardie, that these changes be continued. After debate thereon, the question being put, it was agreed to.

The Commissioner asked the advice of Council on Reference No. 5, as to the desirability of permitting the sale of intoxicants to Indians for consumption in authorized public places. Mr. Audette moved, seconded by Mr. MacKay, that this Reference be further considered at the next Session of Council. After debate thereon, the question being put on the motion, it was agreed to.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No.6 A, as to the desirability of repealing the sections of the Northwest Territories Act containing provisions with regard to intoxicating liquors and absorbing the desirable parts of these provisions into the Territorial Liquor Ordinance; on Reference No.6 B, as to whether Parliament should be asked to amend the Northwest Territories Act to provide for women serving as jurors in criminal cases; on Reference No.6 C, as to whether Parliament should be asked to amend the Northwest Territories Act to provide for the abolition of the Stipendiary Magistrate Court, the reconstitution of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories and the appointment of a Police Magistrate; and on reference No. 6 D, as to whether Parliament should be asked to amend the Northwest Territories Act to give to the Governor in Council power to dissolve the Council of the Northwest Territories at any time during the third year of office, in order that the ensuing election may be held at a convenient date. Council went into Committee of the Whole on the said Reference, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

Mr. Godwin presented the report of the Committee, which is as follows:

1. As to Reference No.6 A, that it is desirable to so amend the Northwest Territories Act;
2. As to Reference No. 6 B, that jury service by women in criminal cases is not now desirable, but that the question should be considered again at some future date;
3. As to Reference No. 6 C, that it is desirable that the Northwest Territories Act be so amended;
4. As to Reference No. 6 D, that it is desirable that the Northwest Territories Act be so amended.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

The Commissioner stated the business to be placed before Council on Tuesday, December 11, 1951.

Council adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1951.

10.30 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Hardie asked the following question: What was the method used in arriving at the percentages in the zoned areas in Yellowknife as regards local taxation? The Commissioner ruled that this question be answered by Return.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on Bill No.1, an Ordinance to amend the Dog Ordinance, Bill No.2, an Ordinance to amend the Business Licence Ordinance, Bill No.3, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, Bill No.4, an Ordinance to amend the Local Administrative District Ordinance, Bill No. 5, an Ordinance to amend the Fur Export Ordinance, and Bill No.6, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

Council adjourned at 1 o'clock p.m.

3 o'clock p.m.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole on Bill No.6, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, Bill No.7, an Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, Bill No.8, an Ordinance respecting Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels, Bill No.9, an Ordinance to provide for Territorial Expenditures for the balance of the present Fiscal Year, 1951-52, Bill No.10, an Ordinance to provide Old Age Assistance and Allowances for Blind Persons, and Bill No.11, an Ordinance respecting the Imposition and Collection of Tax on Motor Vehicle Fuel, Mr. Audette in the Chair.

Mr. Godwin presented the report of the Committee on Bills Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, which is as follows:

1. That Bills Nos. 1,2, and 3 are recommended without amendment
2. That Bill No. 4 is recommended with amendments;
3. That Bill No.5 is recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Mr. Audette presented the report of the Committee on Bills Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9, which is as follows:

1. That Bill No.6 is recommended with amendments;
2. That Bill No.7 is recommended without amendment;
3. That Bill No.8 is recommended with amendment;
4. That Bill No.9 is recommended with amendments.

Council accepted the Committee's Report.

Council adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1951.

10 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Godwin, moved that the following resolution be adopted by Council:

"That Council desires to express its appreciation for the work of the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems, and for the comprehensive and useful Report that the Committee has presented, without which much of the work of Council at this Session would have been rendered most difficult."

The question being put on the motion, it was agreed to.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on Bill No.11, an Ordinance respecting the Imposition and Collection of Tax on Motor Vehicle Fuel, Bill No.12, an Ordinance respecting Poll Tax, and Bill No. 14, an Ordinance to amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, Mr. Audette in the Chair.

Mr. Audette presented the report of the Committee on Bills Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 14, which is as follows:

1. That Bill No.10 is recommended without amendment;
2. That Bill No.11 is recommended with amendments;
3. That Bill No.12 is not recommended;
4. That Bill No.14 is recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, Bills Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 were read the second time.

Mr. Hardie presented Bill No.15, an Ordinance to amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Carmichael presented Bill No.16, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Hardie presented Bill No.17, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, which was read the first time.

On motion by Mr. MacKay, seconded by Mr. Hardie, Bills Nos. 15, 16, and 17 were read for the second time.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on Bill No.15, an Ordinance to amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, Bill No.16, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, and Bill No.17, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, Mr. MacKay in the Chair.

Mr. MacKay presented the report of the Committee on Bills Nos. 15, 16 and 17, which is as follows:

1. That Bill No.15 is not recommended;
2. That Bill No.16 is recommended without amendment;
3. That Bill No.17 is not recommended.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on Reference No.3, as to whether a grant should be made from Territorial Appropriations to the Children's Aid Society of Yellowknife, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No.7, as to whether the maximum poll tax imposed within a Local Administrative District should be increased to ten dollars; and on Reference No.8, as to whether a joint system of workmen's compensation for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, as proposed by the Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems, should be adopted. Council went into Committee of the Whole on Reference Nos. 7 and 8, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

Mr. Godwin presented the report of the Committee on Reference Nos. 3, 7 and 8, which is as follows:

1. As to Reference No.3, that Children's Aid should be dealt with as a Territory-wide responsibility, in co-ordination with and shared with local authorities, and that draft legislation should be submitted at the next Session;
2. As to Reference No.7, that this is already provided for in the Local Administrative District Ordinance;
3. As to Reference No.8, that action should be deferred until the next Session of Council.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Council adjourned at 12.40 p.m.

3 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Godwin presented Bill No.18, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, which was read the first time.

On motion by Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. Godwin, Bill No. 18, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, was read the second time.

Council went into Committee of the Whole on Bill No.18, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, and Bill No.13, an Ordinance to provide for Territorial Expenditures, during the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1952, Mr. Audette in the Chair.

Council adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1951.

10 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Carmichael moved that the sufficiency of school accommodation at Aklavik be investigated. Council agreed that the Administration should present a plan to provide adequate accommodation at the next Session of Council, and the question was not put on the motion.

Mr. Godwin presented the report of the Committee on Bill No.18, which is as follows:

That Bill No.18 is recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole on Bill No.13, an Ordinance to provide for Territorial Expenditures during the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1952, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on workmen's compensation, as to whether the present minimum limitation on insurance policies of \$25,000 and \$250,000 should remain until the next Session of Council, at which time the subject of workmen's compensation will be further considered. Council agreed that the present minimum limitation should be maintained.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council as to the time and place of the next Session. Council went into Committee of the Whole on the reference, Mr. Godwin in the Chair.

Mr. Godwin presented the report of the Committee on Bill No.13, which is as follows:

That Bill No.13 is recommended with amendments.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. MacKay, Bill No.13 was read the second time.

On motion by Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Audette, Bill No.1, an Ordinance to amend the Dog Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.1 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.3.

On motion by Mr. Brodie, seconded by Mr. MacKay, Bill No.2, an Ordinance to amend the Business Licence Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.2 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.4.

On motion by Mr. Hardie, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No.3, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.3 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.5.

On motion by Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. MacKay, Bill No.4, an Ordinance to amend the Local Administrative District Ordinance, as

reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.4 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.6.

On motion by Mr. Carmichael, seconded by Mr. Hardie, Bill No.5, an Ordinance to amend the Fur Export Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.5 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.7.

Mr. MacKay, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, moved that Bill No.6 be amended by changing the description in Parts III and IV of Schedule G of the Bill. After debate thereon, the question being put on the motion, it was agreed to. On motion by Mr. MacKay, seconded by Mr. Audette, Bill No.6, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, as reported by the Committee and as further amended, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.6 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.8.

On motion by Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. Hardie, Bill No.7, an Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.7 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.9.

On motion by Mr. Godwin, seconded by Mr. MacKay, Bill No. 8, an Ordinance respecting Steam Boilers and Pressure Vessels, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.8 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.10.

On motion by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, Bill No.9, an Ordinance to provide for Territorial Expenditures for the balance of the Fiscal Year 1951-52, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.9 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.11.

On motion by Mr. Hardie, seconded by Mr. MacKay, Bill No.10, an Ordinance to provide Old Age Assistance and Allowances to Blind Persons, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 10 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.12.

Mr. Godwin, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, moved that Bill No.11 be amended by a change in the wording of Section 9 of the Bill. After debate thereon, the question being put on the motion, it was agreed to. On motion by Mr. Godwin, seconded by Mr. Nicholson, Bill No.11, an Ordinance respecting the Imposition and Collection of Tax on Motor Vehicle Fuel, as reported by the Committee, and as further amended, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.11 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.13.

On motion by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. MacKay, Bill No.13, an Ordinance to provide for Territorial Expenditures for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1952, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.13 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.14.

On motion by Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No.14, an Ordinance to amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 14 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.15.

On motion by Mr. Carmichael, seconded by Mr. Brodie, Bill No. 16, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No.16 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.16.

On motion by Mr. Godwin, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No. 18, an Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicle Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was further amended by a change in the wording of section

2 (p), and read the third time and passed. Bill No.18 is set forth in Sessional Paper No.17.

On Reference No.1, as to whether the Report of the Inter-departmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems, dated October 22, 1951, should be implemented, Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Hardie, moved that with the exception of Recommendations Nos. 21 and 30, Council is in general agreement with the recommendations; that Council is in agreement with Recommendation No.21, except that the expenses of the appointed members should be paid by the Territorial rather than the federal government; and that Recommendation 30, for the imposition of a Poll Tax in the Territories outside Local Administrative Districts, be not implemented. The question being put on the motion, it was agreed to. The Report of the Interdepartmental Committee is set forth in Sessional Paper No.18.

Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. MacKay, moved that Robert Bouchard be appointed Secretary of the Council and that William Nason be appointed Legal Adviser of the Council. The question being put on the motion, it was agreed to.

The Commissioner announced the resignation from Council of Air Commodore Godwin. Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. MacKay, moved that the following Resolution be adopted by Council:

That Council wishes to express its regret on the occasion of A/C Godwin's resignation as a member of the Council of the Northwest Territories, and also its appreciation and gratitude for the most valuable services of A/C Godwin while sitting on the Council. Council offers to A/C Godwin its best wishes for his future success.

The question being put on the motion, it was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Godwin presented the report of the Committee on the time and place of the next Session, which is as follows:

That Council meet at Ottawa on Wednesday, July 2, 1952. Council accepted the Committee's report.

Prorogation.

THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

S E C O N D S E S S I O N

Ottawa, July 2-10, 1952

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SECOND SESSION

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1952.

10 o'clock a.m.

This being the day on which the Council of the Northwest Territories is convoked by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories for the despatch of business and the members of the Council being assembled:-

PRAYERS.

The Commissioner addressed the Council outlining the legislation which he proposed to place before Council at the session and the matters which he proposed to refer to Council for advice.

Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, moved that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, expressing the sympathy and loyalty of Council. The question being put on the motion, it was unanimously agreed to. The motion as adopted is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 1.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council as to whether or not the debates of Council should be printed. Council agreed that the debates should not be printed, but that a few typewritten or mimeographed copies should be circulated amongst the members for their information.

Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Clements, moved that Rule 21 of the Rules of the Council of the Northwest Territories be amended by deleting the word "six" and substituting therefor the word "fifteen". After debate thereon, the question being put on the motion, it was agreed to. The Rules as amended are set forth in Sessional Paper No. 2.

Mr. Audette presented Bill No. 3, An Ordinance Respecting Coroners, which was read the first time.

Mr. Clements presented Bill No. 4, An Ordinance to Amend the Dental Profession Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Nicholson presented Bill No. 5, An Ordinance to Amend the Elections Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Carmichael presented Bill No. 7, An Ordinance to Amend the Fur Export Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. MacKay presented Bill No. 8, An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Hardie presented Bill No. 12, An Ordinance to Amend the Local Administrative District Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Nicholson presented Bill No. 13, An Ordinance to Amend the Marriage Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Audette presented Bill No. 14, An Ordinance Respecting the Capacity, Property and Liabilities of Married Women, which was read the first time.

Mr. Clements presented Bill No. 15, An Ordinance to Amend the Medical Profession Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Clements presented Bill No. 16, An Ordinance Governing the Safe Operation of Mines in the Northwest Territories, which was read the first time.

Mr. MacKay presented Bill No. 19, An Ordinance to Repeal the Reindeer Protection Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Audette presented Bill No. 21, An Ordinance Respecting Wills, which was read the first time.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No. 1, as to the desirability of exempting community clubs and associations from obtaining an exhibitor's licence when they operate on a non-commercial basis. Council agreed that the Commissioner should use his own discretion for the interpretation of the words "similar organization" in Section 8 of the Motion Pictures Ordinance.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No. 2, as to the desirability of permitting the consumption of intoxicants by Indians and Eskimo. Council agreed that this reference be further considered at the next session of Council.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No. 4, as to the desirability of providing for the transportation of deaf children, other than Indian and Eskimo, to schools outside the Territories and for the payment of fees to such schools. Council agreed that such transportation and school fees should be provided not only for deaf children, but also for dumb and blind children, other than Indian and Eskimo.

On motion by Mr. Audette, Bill No. 3, An Ordinance Respecting Coroners, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Audette in the Chair.

Mr. Audette reported progress on the Committee's consideration of Bill No. 3.

Council adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1952.

10 o'clock a.m.

The Commissioner announced the results of a conference held in Ottawa on May 19 and 20, on Eskimo Affairs.

The Commissioner announced that the federal government had been made aware of the importation of large quantities of Russian muskrat pelts into Canada, which tended to threaten the price of domestic muskrat and that an import tax had been imposed to protect the domestic market.

Mr. Hardie presented Bill No. 22, An Ordinance Respecting Compensation to be Paid as a Result of Injuries or Death Caused to Workmen in the Course of their Employment, which was read the first time.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 3, An Ordinance Respecting Coroners, Mr. Audette in the Chair.

Mr. Audette presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 3. This bill was recommended with amendments.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. Clements, Bill No. 4, An Ordinance to Amend the Dental Profession Ordinance, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Clements in the Chair.

Mr. Clements presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 4. This bill was recommended with amendments.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. Nicholson, Bill No. 5, An Ordinance to Amend the Elections Ordinance, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Nicholson in the Chair.

Mr. Nicholson presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 5. This bill was recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. Carmichael, Bill No. 7, An Ordinance to Amend the Fur Export Ordinance, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Carmichael in the Chair.

Mr. Carmichael presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 7. This bill was recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. Hardie, Bill No. 12, An Ordinance to Amend the Local Administrative District Ordinance, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hardie in the Chair.

Mr. Hardie presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 12. This bill was recommended with amendments.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. Nicholson, Bill No. 13, An Ordinance to Amend the Marriage Ordinance, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Nicholson in the Chair.

Mr. Nicholson presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 13. This bill was recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. Audette, Bill No. 14, An Ordinance Respecting the Capacity, Property and Liabilities of Married Women, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Audette in the Chair.

Mr. Audette presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 14. This bill was recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. Clements, Bill No. 15, An Ordinance to Amend the Medical Profession Ordinance, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Clements in the Chair.

Mr. Clements presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 15. This bill was recommended with amendments.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Council adjourned at 1 o'clock p.m.

3 o'clock p.m.

On motion by Mr. Clements, Bill No. 16, An Ordinance Governing the Safe Operation of Mines in the Northwest Territories, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Clements in the Chair.

Mr. Clements presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 16. This bill was recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. MacKay, Bill No. 19, An Ordinance to Repeal the Reindeer Protection Ordinance, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MacKay in the Chair.

Mr. MacKay presented the report of the Committee on Bill 19. This bill was recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. Audette, Bill No. 21, An Ordinance Respecting Wills, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Audette in the Chair.

Mr. Audette presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 21. This bill was recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Mr. Cunningham presented Bill No. 20, An Ordinance Respecting Schools, which was read the first time.

On motion by Mr. Hardie, Bill No. 22, An Ordinance Respecting Compensation to be Paid as the Result of Injuries or Death Caused to Workmen in the Course of their Employment, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hardie in the Chair.

Mr. Hardie presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 22. This bill was recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Council adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1952.

10 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Brodie moved that the Local Administrative District of Hay River be disorganized.

Mr. Hardie moved, as an amendment to Mr. Brodie's motion, that the Administration be asked to look into this matter and submit a detailed report at the December session, when this matter will be further considered by Council. After debate thereon, the question being put on the amendment to the motion, it was agreed to.

Mr. Carmichael, seconded by Mr. Hardie, moved that temporary arrangements be made for increasing school accommodation pending erection of a new school at Aklavik. Council went into Committee of the Whole on this motion, Mr. Cunningham in the Chair.

Mr. Cunningham presented the report of the Committee on this motion. The Committee recommended, as an interim measure, that a sum of \$1,500 be appropriated to renovate the native hall in Aklavik.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Mr. Brodie, seconded by Mr. Audette, moved that representation be made to the Department of Fisheries of the federal government with a view to reserving for fishermen resident in Hay River the sole rights to fish in a designated area of Great Slave Lake. Mr. Cunningham reported that the Department of Fisheries had agreed to review this situation in the fall of 1952. Council agreed that this question be further considered at the next session of Council.

Mr. Hardie, seconded by Mr. MacKay, moved that representation be made to the federal government to the effect that lands be set aside or reserved for Indians in the Northwest Territories. Council agreed that this matter be referred jointly to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and the Department of Resources and Development.

Mr. Cunningham presented Bill No. 1, An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st day of March, 1953, which was read the first time.

Mr. MacKay presented Bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Business Licence Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Brodie presented Bill No. 6, An Ordinance Respecting a Financial Agreement Between the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada, which was read the first time.

Mr. Hardie presented Bill No. 11, An Ordinance to Amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Brodie presented Bill No. 18, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Ordinance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Cunningham moved that Rule No. 2 of the Rules of the Council of the Northwest Territories be suspended and that Council adjourn at 12 a.m. instead of 1 p.m. The question being put on the motion, it was agreed to.

Council adjourned at 12 o'clock a.m.

3 o'clock p.m.

On motion by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Business Licence Ordinance, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cunningham in the Chair.

Mr. Cunningham presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 2. This bill was recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. Brodie, Bill No. 6, An Ordinance Respecting the Financial Agreement Between the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Brodie in the Chair.

Mr. Brodie presented the report of the Committee on Bill 6. This bill was recommended without amendment.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No. 11, An Ordinance to Amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cunningham in the Chair.

Mr. Cunningham presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 11. This bill was recommended with amendments.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Mr. Cunningham moved that Rule No. 2 of the Rules of the Council of the Northwest Territories be suspended and that Council sit from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday, July 5, 1952. The question being put on the motion, it was agreed to.

Council adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1952.

10 o'clock a.m.

On motion by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No. 20, An Ordinance Respecting Schools, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cunningham in the Chair.

Representations were made to the Committee by the following:

Mr. J. Parker, of Yellowknife, on behalf of the Yellowknife Public School District No. 1;

Mr. J. J. Connolly, of Ottawa, on behalf of the Yellowknife Separate School District No. 2;

Mr. F. W. Henne, of Yellowknife, on behalf of the Local Trustee Board of Yellowknife;

Mr. K. C. Grogan, of Yellowknife, on behalf of the Yellowknife Public School District No. 1.

Mr. Cunningham reported progress on the Committee's consideration of Bill No. 20.

Mr. Audette moved that, in future, all orders and regulations issued by the Commissioner under any of the ordinances be tabled. Council was informed by the Legal Adviser that such action would require an amendment to the Interpretation Ordinance. Council agreed that such an amendment be presented at the December session.

Council adjourned at 1 o'clock p.m.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1952.

10 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Hardie, moved that:

- (a) the members of Council be supplied with an up-to-date list of all ordinances and amendments; and
- (b) the administration be asked to submit to Council an estimate of the cost of printing a consolidation of all ordinances and amendments.

An up-to-date list of all ordinances and amendments was distributed to the members. This list is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 3.

The Commissioner stated that the consolidation of the ordinances and amendments had already received consideration by the Administration and that a consolidation would be made within a year.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 20, An Ordinance Respecting Schools, Mr. Cunningham in the Chair.

Mr. Cunningham reported progress on the Committee's consideration of Bill No. 20.

Council adjourned at 1 o'clock p.m.

3 o'clock p.m.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 20, An Ordinance Respecting Schools, Mr. Cunningham in the Chair.

Mr. Brodie, seconded by Mr. MacKay, moved that Section 94 of The School Assessment Ordinance, Chapter 30 of the 1901 Ordinances, assented to June 12, 1901, be added to Bill No. 20, immediately after Section 79 of this bill. After debate, the question being put, it was agreed to on division.

Mr. Cunningham reported progress on the Committee's consideration of Bill No. 20.

Council adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1952.

10 o'clock a.m.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 20, An Ordinance Respecting Schools, Mr. Cunningham in the Chair.

Mr. Cunningham reported progress on the Committee's consideration of Bill No. 20.

Council adjourned at 1 o'clock p.m.

3 o'clock p.m.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 20, An Ordinance Respecting Schools, Mr. Cunningham in the Chair.

Mr. Nicholson, seconded by Mr. Clements, moved the adoption of Sections 82, 83, 84 of Bill No. 20, with two minor corrections. After debate, the question being put, it was agreed to on division.

Mr. Cunningham reported progress on the Committee's consideration of Bill No. 20.

Council adjourned at 3 o'clock p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1952

10 o'clock a.m.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 20, An Ordinance Respecting Schools, Mr. Cunningham in the Chair.

Mr. Audette, seconded by Mr. Hardie, moved that subsection 1 of Section 101 of Bill No. 20 be deleted from the bill and that its provisions be dealt with by way of a regulation to be issued by the Commissioner, under Section 3 of the bill. After debate, the question being put, it was agreed to on division, with three affirmative votes, two negative votes and two abstentions.

Mr. MacKay, seconded by Mr. Carmichael, moved the adoption of subsections 1 and 2 of Section 102 of Bill No. 20. After debate, the question being put, it was agreed to on division.

Mr. Cunningham presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 20. This bill was recommended with amendments.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Mr. Brodie presented Bill No. 17, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, which was read the first time.

On motion by Mr. Brodie, Bill No. 18, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Ordinance, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Brodie in the Chair.

Mr. Brodie reported progress on the Committee's consideration of Bill No. 18.

Council adjourned at 1 o'clock p.m.

3 o'clock p.m.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 18, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Ordinance, Mr. Brodie in the Chair.

Mr. Brodie presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 18. This bill was recommended with amendments.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. Brodie, Bill No. 17, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Brodie in the Chair.

Mr. Brodie presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 17. This bill was recommended with amendments.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council on Reference No. 3, as to the desirability of exempting Indians from the payment of poll tax, under Section 51 of the Local Administrative District Ordinance. Council agreed that Indians should be so exempted and that the Local Administrative District Ordinance be so amended.

On motion by Mr. MacKay, Bill No. 8, An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MacKay in the Chair.

Mr. MacKay reported progress on the Committee's consideration of Bill No. 8.

Council adjourned at 6 o'clock p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1952.

10 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Carmichael, seconded by Mr. Clements, moved that, in view of the poor prospects for the muskrat catch next winter in the Aklavik area, Council consider what steps might be taken to provide employment. Council agreed that the Administration be asked to investigate this matter thoroughly, to take whatever action is warranted and to report fully at the next session.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 8, An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance, Mr. MacKay in the Chair.

Mr. MacKay presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 8. This bill was recommended with amendments.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

Council reviewed the accounts of revenues and expenditures from the first day of April, 1951, to the 31st day of March, 1952, as provided for by Section 4 of Appropriation Ordinance No. 1, 1951, Chapter 4, assented to February 15, 1951, by Section 4 of Appropriation Ordinance No. 2, 1951, Chapter 9

assented to May 29, 1951, and by Section 4 of Appropriation Ordinance No. 3, 1951, Chapter 9, assented to December 13, 1951. These accounts are set forth in Sessional Paper No. 4.

On motion by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No. 1, An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st day of March, 1953, was read a second time. Council went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cunningham in the Chair.

Mr. Cunningham reported progress on the Committee's consideration of Bill No. 1.

Mr. Cunningham moved that Rule No. 2 of the Rules of the Council of the Northwest Territories be suspended and that Council sit from 2:30 instead of 3:00 in the afternoon of July 10, 1952. The question being put on the motion, it was agreed to.

Council adjourned at 1 o'clock p.m.

2:30 o'clock p.m.

Council continued in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 1, An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st day of March, 1953, Mr. Cunningham in the Chair.

Mr. Cunningham presented the report of the Committee on Bill No. 1. This bill was recommended with amendments.

Council accepted the Committee's report.

On motion by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No. 1, An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st day of March, 1953, with amendments, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 1 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 5.

On motion by Mr. MacKay, Bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Business Licence Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 2 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 6.

On motion by Mr. Audette, Bill No. 3, An Ordinance Respecting Coroners, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 3 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 7.

On motion by Mr. Clements, Bill No. 4, An Ordinance to Amend the Dental Profession Ordinance, with amendments, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 4 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 8.

On motion by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No. 5, An Ordinance to Amend the Elections Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 5 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 9.

On motion by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No. 6, An Ordinance Respecting a Financial Agreement Between the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 6 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 10.

On motion by Mr. Carmichael, Bill No. 7, An Ordinance to Amend the Fur Export Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 7 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 11.

On motion by Mr. MacKay, Bill No. 8, An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance, with amendments, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 8 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 12.

On motion by Mr. Hardie, Bill No. 11, An Ordinance to Amend the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, with amendments, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 11 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 13.

Mr. Hardie moved that Bill No. 12, An Ordinance to Amend the Local Administrative District Ordinance, with amendments, as reported by the Committee, be read the third time. Mr. Cunningham moved, as an amendment to this motion, that Bill No. 12 be further amended to exempt Indians from the payment of poll tax under Section 51 of the Local Administrative District Ordinance. The question being put on the amendment to the motion, it was agreed to. Bill No. 12, as further amended, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 12 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 14.

On motion by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No. 13, An Ordinance to Amend the Marriage Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 13 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 15.

On motion by Mr. Audette, Bill No. 14, An Ordinance Respecting the Capacity, Property and Liabilities of Married Women, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 14 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 16.

On motion by Mr. Clements, Bill No. 15, An Ordinance to Amend the Medical Profession Ordinance, with amendments, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 15 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 17.

On motion by Mr. Clements, Bill No. 16, An Ordinance Governing the Safe Operation of Mines in the Northwest Territories, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 16 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 18.

On motion by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No. 17, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, with amendments, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 17 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 19.

On motion by Mr. Cunningham, Bill No. 18, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Ordinance, with amendments, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 18 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 20.

On motion by Mr. MacKay, Bill No. 19, An Ordinance to Repeal the Reindeer Protection Ordinance, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 19 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 21.

Mr. Cunningham moved that Bill No. 20, An Ordinance Respecting Schools, with amendments, as reported by the Committee, be read the third time. Mr. MacKay, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, moved, as an amendment to the motion, that subsection 1 of Section 101, which the Committee had recommended to delete from the bill, its provisions to be dealt with by regulations issued by the Commissioner under Section 3 of the Bill, be reinstated in the Bill with the addition of the words "or Eskimo" after the word "French". After debate, the question being put on the amendment to the motion, it was agreed to on division. At Mr. Audette's request, the votes were recorded as follows:

Affirmative Votes

Messrs. Carmichael, Clements,
Cunningham, MacKay.

Abstaining

Mr. Hardie

Negative Vote

Mr. Audette

Absent

Messrs. Brodie, Nicholson.

The question being put on the motion that Bill No. 20 be read the third time, it was agreed to on division. At Mr. Audette's request, the votes were recorded as follows:

Affirmative Votes

Messrs. Carmichael, Clements,
Cunningham, MacKey.

Abstaining

Mr. Hardie.

Negative Vote

Mr. Audette.

Absent

Messrs. Brodie, Nicholson.

Bill No. 20 was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 20 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 22.

On motion by Mr. Audette, Bill No. 21, An Ordinance Respecting Wills, as reported by the Committee, was read the third time and passed. Bill No. 21 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 23.

Mr. Cunningham moved that Bill No. 22, An Ordinance Respecting Compensation to be Paid as a Result of Injuries or Death Caused to Workmen in the Course of their Employment, as reported by the Committee, be read the third time. The question being put, it was agreed to on division. Bill No. 22 is set forth in Sessional Paper No. 24.

The Commissioner requested the advice of Council as to the time and place of the next session. Council recommended that the next session be held at Fort Smith, N.W.T., at 3 o'clock p.m. on Monday, December 8, 1952.

Prorogation.
