

tories and at least once each year in Ottawa which is the seat of government. The resources, except game, remain under the control of the Federal Government. The administration of legislation passed by the Commissioner in Council and the maintenance of resources under federal legislation are conducted by the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Administrative offices are located at a number of centres in the Territories including Fort Smith, Yellowknife, Hay River, Inuvik and Frobisher Bay.

## COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

(as at June 30, 1966)

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Commissioner</b> .....        | B. G. SIVERTZ   |
| <b>Deputy Commissioner</b> ..... | STUART M. HODGSON   |
| <b>Members of the Council—</b>   |   |
| Appointed.....                   | STUART M. HODGSON<br>HUGH CAMPBELL<br>ROBERT N. HARVEY<br>DR. FRANK VALLÉE<br>ABRAHAM OKPIK |
| <b>Elected—</b>                  |   |
| Mackenzie North.....             | PETER BAKER   |
| Mackenzie South.....             | ROBERT PORRITT  |
| Mackenzie River.....             | J. W. GOODALL   |
| Mackenzie Delta.....             | LYLE R. TRIMBLE   |
| <b>Officers of the Council—</b>  |   |
| Secretary.....                   | F. H. MURPHY  |
| Legal Adviser.....               | DR. HUGO FISCHER  |

In May 1965, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced the establishment of an Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories to study the practical problems involved, seek the views of northern residents and recommend to the Federal Government the steps required to give a greater measure of self-government to the Northwest Territories. The Commission is an impartial, fact-finding group, its three members being drawn from fields outside Government. The Commission was to present its report in the autumn of 1966.

## Section 3.—Municipal Government\*

The British North America Act of 1867 placed municipal government in Canada under the control of the provincial legislatures. The powers and responsibilities of municipalities are those delegated to them by statutes passed by their respective provincial legislatures. Some of these statutes apply to all municipalities within a province, some to a certain type or group and many to one municipality only. The types of municipal organization in existence and the nature of the municipal services provided vary greatly from region to region and are adjusted from time to time to meet changing needs and conditions.

In addition to the well-known types of organized municipalities—cities, towns, villages, counties, etc.—there are various other forms of local government organization. Certain municipal government bodies encompass a number of municipalities or parts of municipalities. For example, special district authorities (greater water and sewerage and drainage districts, irrigation districts and health units) may provide services to a number of municipalities. Similarly, metropolitan government authorities provide certain services to a number of area municipalities. In some provinces, the more sparsely settled areas do not

\* Revised (as at Jan. 1, 1966) in the Governments Division, Financial Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.