

(C.W.B. June 3, 1964)

"The business experience, knowledge of the north and its people, and the interest in northern development represented by the recently-appointed members will add greatly to sessions of the Council," said Commissioner Sivertz. The first session of the new Council opened in Ottawa on June 1.

ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

In addition to the five appointed members of the Council, residents of the Northwest Territories elect four representatives to the nine-man Council. Polling last April resulted in the re-election of John W. Goodall of Fort Simpson for the Mackenzie River constituency, and the election of Robert Porritt from Hay River for the Mackenzie South constituency, Lyle R. Trimble of Aklavik for Mackenzie Delta, and Peter Baker of Yellowknife to represent Mackenzie North.

RECORD WINTER WORK RESULTS

Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, the Minister of Labour, reported recently that the past winter's Municipal Winter Works Incentive Programme had been the most successful since the project began six years ago. The Minister pointed out that the Programme had covered only a six-month period, from November 1, 1963, to April 30, 1964, to ensure that it made a maximum contribution to the creation of employment in the winter months only. As a result, more jobs had been provided under the Programme than in previous years when it was of longer duration.

JOBS ON AND OFF SITES

Mr. MacEachen said that the Programme had provided "on-site" jobs for 163,583 men - 12.7 per cent more than the previous year. These jobs created a total of 6,790,603 man-days' of work. The previous year's totals, which had been the highest to date, were 145,025 men and 6,164,298 man-days of work.

In addition to the jobs provided "on-site", it is estimated that at least an equal number were created "off-site" in the industries which manufacture, sell and transport the materials used on these projects.

Under this year's Programme, 7,306 projects were approved by provincial governments and accepted by the Federal Government. The estimated expenditure on these projects during the period of the Programme was \$277,579,000, of which \$97,608,000 was direct payroll costs. The estimated federal contribution to these costs was \$51,741,000. In addition, many of the provinces contributed toward the payroll cost of the projects in their municipalities.

INNOVATIONS

Several innovations were introduced in this year's Programme to encourage municipalities to carry out more work. The maximum federal incentive payment on new municipal buildings was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000. In the case of municipalities located in designated development areas and areas of high winter unemployment, the federal share of direct payroll costs was increased to 60 per cent.

FISHERIES RESEARCH AWARDS

Ten scholarships, amounting in value to nearly \$25,000, have been awarded by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada to students carrying on research at Canadian universities. All the fields of study concerned are pertinent to fisheries; this year, they include biology, zoology and oceanography.

The scholarships, valued at \$2,400 each, were awarded through competition based on scholastic ability, and will be administered through the Awards Office of the National Research Council. Eight of the ten awards for 1964-65 are renewals to students who won similar awards last year.

The graduate students will work on their research at four centres, the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Dalhousie University, Halifax, the University of Western Ontario, London, and Carleton University, Ottawa.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN 1962

Children under 16 years of age adjudged delinquent by the Canadian courts in 1962 for breaches of the Criminal Code, federal and provincial statutes and municipal bylaws numbered 14,519, compared to 13,358 in 1961, a rise of 8.7 per cent.

Of the 14,519 children found delinquent, 12,934 appeared once in 1962 and were found delinquent, 1,232 appeared twice and were found delinquent, and 353 appeared three or more times and were found delinquent. Total appearances resulting in a delinquency numbered 16,608 in 1962, an increase of 9.2 per cent from the preceding year. Of the total number of delinquent children, 11,746, or 81 per cent, had had no delinquent appearances before the court in previous years and 2,773, or 19 per cent, had had one or more delinquent appearances in previous years.

TYPES OF OFFENCE

Delinquencies in 1962 ranged from breaches of municipal by-laws to murder. Delinquencies under the Criminal Code in 1962 included: thefts, 5,472 (4,983 in 1961); auto thefts, 905 (792); robberies, 136 (96); breaking and entering, 3,427 (3,415); and disorderly conduct, 670 (422).

The police brought 84.2 per cent of the cases before the courts in 1962, and parents or relatives 3.2 per cent. The remaining 12.6 per cent were brought by probation officers, schools, social agencies and others.

Final dispositions resulting from the 18,707 appearances in 1962 showed that 843 cases, or 4.5 per cent, were dismissed, 1,256, or 6.7 per cent, were adjourned sine die, and 16,608, or 88.8 per cent, resulted in a finding of delinquency.

Of the 16,608 delinquents, 53.1 per cent were released on probation to the courts and 2.2 per cent to parents, 13.4 per cent were fined, 11.2 per cent were sent to training schools, 19.5 per cent were reprimanded or had final disposition suspended, 0.5 per cent were detained, and 0.1 per cent were sent to mental hospitals.