

Correspondent Biographies relating to National Archives of Canada RG29 2342 455-10-13 Vol 1 (2020 01 01)

Dr. H.A. Ansley, M.B., D.P.H., Director

Dr. Ansley was appointed Director of Laboratories, under the Department of Health and Welfare, in St. Johns, Newfoundland in 1939. Later that year he was appointed, Provincial Pathologist for the Department of Pathology. Dr. Ansley served in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps during World War II. In 1947 Dr. Ansley was Assistant Director, Public Health Services, Department National Health and Welfare during the outbreak of typhoid fever in Yellowknife. In May 1950, he was one of the delegates representing Canada at the World Health Organization, Third World Health Assembly.

Louis de la Chesnaye Audette

Mr. Louis de la Chesnaye Audette was born on April 7, 1907 in Ottawa, Ontario. After completing high school, he studied law at the Université de Montréal and began practicing in 1931. He continued to practice law until 1939 when he served in the Royal Canadian Navy during World War II. Between 1947 and 1959, he was a member of the Canadian Maritime Commission, later the Canadian Transport Commission. Audette also chaired the Tariff Board of Canada from 1959 to 1972. In 1974, he became an Officer of the Order of Canada. He passed away on April 2, 1995, at the age of 87.

Dr. W. L. Ball

Dr. W. L. Ball was the Senior Technologist with the Industrial Health Laboratory with the Federal Department of Health and Welfare. In 1955, he held the position of Senior Officer with the Investigations Group, Laboratory Services, Occupational Health Division, Northern Affairs, and National Resources, Government of Canada.

Dr. Art Bickford



Dr. Art Bickford studied medicine at the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, Scotland and joined the British Medical Corps, serving in the Sahara in WW2. In 1947, Dr. Bickford moved to Yellowknife, Northwest Territories to work as a physician and surgeon at the Red Cross Hospital alongside Dr. O. L. Stanton within the

community. Although Dr. Bickford only lived in Yellowknife for a few years, he was an active member of the community. He then moved to Fort McMurray, Alberta where he continued his work but contracted cancer. He then moved to Edmonton, Alberta with his family and passed away in March 1964.

Dr. G. Donald W. Cameron



Dr. G. Donald W. Cameron (left) and Dr. Fred Jackson (right). Library and Archives Canada, PA-143199

Dr. G. Donald W. Cameron was born in 1899 in Omemee, Ontario. He studied at the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston, Ontario and served during WWI with tours in England, France, and Belgium. After the military, he graduated from Queen's University with a degree in medicine in 1927 and a diploma in public health from the University of Toronto in 1928. Following the completion of his post-secondary education Cameron became a professor at the University of Toronto's School of Hygiene. He researched bacteria at the Connaught Laboratories in Toronto. He continued these positions until 1939 when he was appointed Chief of the Department of Pensions as well as the National Health's Hygiene Laboratory. In 1945, he was appointed as the Director of Health Services with the establishment of the new Department of National Health and Welfare. The following year, he served as Deputy Minister of Health from 1946 to 1965. During his years as Deputy Minister of Health, he worked to develop a national health insurance program with other ministers and the Dominion Council of Health. Dr. Cameron passed away in 1983.

Dr. Kenneth C. Charron

Dr. Kenneth C. Charron graduated from the University of Toronto in medicine and law. After completing university, Dr. Charron worked as a medical physician and scientific consultant for the Department of National Health and Welfare. In 1942, Dr. Charron was appointed Chief of the Industrial Health Division. In 1949, he oversaw the arsenic surveys of the gold ore roasting, at Giant, Negus, and Con mine. He then became Associate Deputy Minister of Health of Ontario, and later, Deputy Minister of Health in Ontario. Dr. Charron was certified by the Royal College in Urology in 1961. He was President of the Canadian Public Health Association (CPHA) in 1963 until 1972. Dr. Charron was also a full-time chairperson for the Ontario Council of Health and special advisor to the Dean of Medicine at the University of Toronto (1980), and Dean of Health Sciences at McMaster University. Dr. Charron was also the Head of the Department of Hospital Administration at the University of Toronto in 1967.

Mr. Kenneth John Christie

Mr. Kenneth John Christie was born on May 24, 1913, in Esterhazy, Saskatchewan. He then studied at a teaching school and taught in Saskatchewan for two years. After working as a teacher, he pursued mining exploration in northern Manitoba and worked as an underground miner at the Belmont Mine and Leonard Mine in Butte, Montana. In 1936 and 1937, he conducted road surface surveys as well as trenching and resource sampling for the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. in Flin Flon, Manitoba. Christie then studied at the University of Montana's School of Mines and received a mining engineering degree in 1942. He worked as an engineer for Shipshaw Power Development in Shipshaw, Quebec and in late 1942, Christie enlisted in the Royal Canadian Engineers, serving various positions during World War II. Following his retirement from the military, he became mine superintendent for Madson Red Lake Gold Mine Ltd and in July 1946, Christie took the position of Chief Mining Inspector under the Federal Government's Department of Mines and Resources, based in Ottawa. He worked with Steve Homulos and visited Yellowknife twice a year to visit the mines. Moreover, inspections for various mines, including Giant and Con were conducted to ensure provincial and federal standards on mining practices were carried out. Christie later promoted as head of the Mining and Petroleum Section of the Lands Division for the federal government.

Dr. A. Papineau-Couture

Dr. A. Papineau-Couture was Assistant Director of the Food and Drug Division, under the Department of Health and Welfare.

Mr. K. W. Downes

In 1951, Mr. K. W. Downes worked for the Division of Mineral Dressing and Process Metallurgy for the federal Department of Mines.

Mr. A. O. Dufresne

Mr. A. O. Dufresne in 1951 was Deputy Minister, Department of Mines, Province of Quebec.

Roy Alexander Gibson

Roy Alexander Gibson was born on October 3, 1885, in Brandon, Manitoba. He found employment with the federal Department of Interior in 1908. He was later promoted to Assistant Deputy Minister. On June 16, 1921, Gibson was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the NWT Council until October 3, 1950. During his time, he also undertook the position of Director of the Lands Branch in 1936, under the Department of Mines and Resources. Following his retirement as Deputy Commissioner, he continued to work for the Department of Mines and Resources. He passed away on August 14, 1953.

Mr. Henry Giegerich



Mr. Henry Giegerich moved to Yellowknife in 1937, with his family, as manager of Con mine. He had previously been working as a mining engineer with Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company (CM&S). Giegerich's task was to assess the amount of gold in the Con-Rycon claims which his team found were of high economic potential. As mine manager, he supervised the operations and was promoted to manager of the exploration and operational programs in the Northwest Territories, under CM&S. Giegerich's interest in the Pine Point area later led to the development of Pine Point mine in 1951.

Mr. Steve Homulos



Steve Homulos was born on September 2, 1911, in Lethbridge, Alberta and graduated from the University of Alberta in 1935 with a degree in mining engineering. He began with summer work at coalmines in southern Alberta and then, after graduation, moved to Kirkland Lake to work the hard rock mines. In 1939, he joined the Army Corps of Engineers and became an engineering instructor. In 1946, he was appointed Assistant Mining Inspector for the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. In 1948, he became the Chief Mining Inspector in Yellowknife until 1963 when he moved to Ottawa. Homulos retired in 1976 and passed away on October 13, 1999.

Mr. William G. Hubler

After completing secondary school, Mr. William G. Hubler worked as a mill operator in southern California, and at the age of 25, was promoted to the position of mill superintendent. He filled various positions in Colorado, California, Nevada, and Canada throughout his mining career, becoming president of the La Corne Mining Company and a member of the American Ceramic Society, and Professional Engineers of Ontario.

Mr. C.W. Jackson

Mr. C.W. Jackson was private secretary for Deputy Minister, Roy A. Gibson and in 1951 was the acting Deputy Minister for the Department of Mines and Resources.

Mr. William Gladstone Jewitt



Mr. William Gladstone Jewitt was born on May 15, 1897 in Marton, Yorkshire, England. He grew up in England and moved to Calgary, Alberta in 1908. He graduated with a degree in mining engineering from the University of Alberta in 1923. Jewitt was a contract worker for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in 1927 and assigned to fly aircraft for mining exploration in the Northwest Territories. In this role, he helped train company engineers to fly a fleet of aircrafts owned by Cominco for resource development. Mining exploration using aircrafts aided in the development of several mines, including Con, Echo Bay, and Pine Point. Throughout his career in mining exploration, several hundreds of cache sites and aerial bases were established. For some time, he was President of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Ltd. In 1953, Jewitt was awarded an Honorary Law Degree from the University of Alberta for his work in northern exploration. He was also awarded the Order of Polaris in 1973 from the Government of Yukon's Transportation Hall of Fame for his work in aviation, and in 1978, was inducted into Canadian aviation hall of fame. On June 20, 1979, he passed away at the age 81 in Victoria, British Columbia.

Dr. Kingsley Kay



Dr. Kingsley Kenneth Kay was born in Toronto, Ontario in 1913. He grew up in Toronto and graduated with a medical degree from the University of Toronto graduate in 1938. During his time at the University of Toronto, he served as a research assistant in the physiological hygiene laboratory. After fulfilling this position, he became an instructor for the school of engineering and public health at Harvard University. During World War II, Dr. Kay worked in the scientific branch of the Royal Canadian Navy. Dr. Kay was married to Aileen Kay, and together, they had two daughters, Julie and Suzanne. Dr. Kingsley Kenneth Kay was a senior scientific consultant and Chief of the federal government's Industrial Health Laboratories, under the Department of National Health and Welfare. He served in this position from 1946 to 1970, based in Ottawa. From 1949 up until the mid-1950s, Dr. Kay worked as a scientific consultant for Giant and Con Mine, where he conducted arsenic surveys from gold ore roasting and advised government and mine officials on safety measures to protect public health and safety. These surveys were conducted in the Yellowknife town site and surrounding areas and reported back to the territorial and federal government. In addition, to the arsenic surveys in Northern Canada. Dr. Kay worked as a consultant of occupational hygiene and air pollution for the Government of Malaysia. Moreover, he also worked for the University of Illinois at the department of chemical engineering. Dr. Kay served as a member of the advisory panel of occupational health for the World Health Organization as well as Chairman of the Toxicity Subcommittee for the International Labour Office. In 1970, Dr. Kay became an associate professor at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine for environmental medicine. He specialized in teaching about environmental contamination and insecticide toxicity. He was also involved in research on the relationship between the environment and cancer. On February 15, 1981, Dr. Kay passed away at the age of 68 at a medical centre in Portland, Oregon.

Hugh Llewellyn Keenleyside



In March 1947, Hugh Keenleyside was recalled from his posting as Ambassador to Mexico and appointed Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, positions he held until October 1950. His credentials were unusual and his tenure short, but within three and a half years, the former diplomat transformed the somewhat laissez-faire style of northern government into one of active intervention supported by major financial investment. Hugh Keenleyside was born in Toronto in July 1898, the elder son of a devout Methodist father with a leftist political orientation and an equally devout Baptist mother. The next year the family moved to Vancouver, where Hugh and his younger sister and brother were raised and educated. His studies at the University of British Columbia were temporarily interrupted when he served in the army during World War I, but he returned to complete his undergraduate degree in 1920 and went on for his master's and doctoral degrees at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts. His thesis provided the basis for his highly acclaimed history of Canadian-American relations, *Canada and the United States*. After several years teaching at American colleges and his alma mater in British Columbia, he wrote the civil service exams for the Canadian Department of External Affairs. There were two successful candidates in 1928: Lester B. Pearson and Hugh L. Keenleyside. Based on the same exams, Kenneth Kirkwood and Norman Robertson received subsequent appointments. He moved quickly through the ranks, which included a six-year assignment as first secretary to the Canadian Legation in Japan, and in 1941, he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Through- out World War II, he was actively involved in Canadian and American affairs and numerous related wartime agencies, such as membership on the Joint Economic Committees and as Canadian Secretary and later Acting Chairman of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence. Following the death of Under-Secretary O.D. Skelton in 1941, he replaced him as the member for External Affairs on the Northwest Territories Council. It was this post, coupled with the issue of arctic sovereignty in connection with the American defence projects, that inspired his initial interest in the future of the northern territories. Keenleyside' demands for extensive so-cial, political, and economic reforms, first in

1943 and again the following year, took the commissioner and his council members quite by surprise. Up to that point, government policy had been to effect "peace, order, and good government" with the maximum show of sovereign control, the minimum of manpower, and the minimum of expense. The traditionally conservative members of the council did not take the fact that a member of the diplomatic corps should take them to task for their exceptional record of frugality kindly. In 1944, the seasoned diplomat found himself at a crossroads in terms of his career path. In his memoirs, Keenleyside admitted to the fact that his political views were "pretty well to the left" and that he entertained "radical views" in such matters as social justice and freedom of opportunity. Moreover, his idealism and intense urge to reform were continually thwarted in the protocol-bound confines of diplomacy, yet he was not prepared to move into the political arena unless a "coalition of the CCF and Liberals" would provide the stage for a "truly liberal or socialist government." Although he had been offered several tempting opportunities in the private sector, including the positions of university president and executive director of an international organization, he still believed he could contribute more by attempting to reform the system from within government.

In the fall of 1946, a seemingly golden opportunity presented itself when Charles Camsell, then Commissioner of the Northwest Territories Council and Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, announced his wish to retire. Now an ambassador, but dissatisfied with his inability "to produce tangible and measurable results," Keenleyside casually let it be known that he might be interested in the position. Nevertheless, he was genuinely surprised when he received a cable in January stating that the prime minister had requested his release from the foreign service, as soon as feasibly possible, to assume the dual posts vacated by the retiring Camsell. He was also informed that the decision was based on the crucial importance of northern resources, presumably uranium, and the need to put the department responsible "on the soundest and most efficient basis." Significantly, the appointment also coincided with the public announcement of the postwar mutual defense agreement with the United States.

To Keenleyside, the position offered the opportunity to reform an outmoded system of northern government and lay the basis for future economic development and social justice for all. The goals of state and those of the individual would ultimately collide. Just prior to Keenleyside's appointment, the membership of the Northwest Territories Council was altered by adding representatives from the RCAF and the legal division of External Affairs to meet the exigencies of the new defense agreement. Noting its increased importance, the new commissioner announced, "the responsibility of being in charge of the Council was not to be taken lightly. "For the next three years, he remained true to his words. Meetings were now held monthly, rather than periodically; the minutes were detailed and lengthy; and for the first time in history, the press were invited to an "open session." There was also a concerted effort to have administrative matters handled by the department, allowing the council to remain primarily an

advisory and legislative body. Numerous ordinances were passed and the Northwest Territories Act was revised to bring the territorial judicial system into line with that of the provinces. Policy changes were introduced, approved, and in many cases implemented, especially those related to education and welfare. Keenleyside's first mandate was to reorganize the department in the interests of "efficiency and expediency." Initially, there were a number of minor structural changes, including division of the administration into separate Yukon, Arctic, and Mackenzie districts and the addition of two new sections to the department's Indian Affairs Branch: welfare and education. A more complete overhaul came in 1950 when two departments were made into three. Northern Affairs was elevated to a full branch within the new Department of Resources and Development. Mines and Indian Affairs was reassigned to other portfolios. Educational reforms were also a high priority. Within months, a special education committee was setup by the council to investigate means of improving quality and accessibility, especially for the indigenous population. New policies were approved beginning in November 1947 allowing for construction of government-owned day schools; higher standards of curriculum and teachers' qualifications; scholarships and financial assistance for promising students; the introduction of new programs, such as manual training, adult education, and the welfare teacher; the intent to gradually replace residential schools with day schools; and approval in principle for full government control over the mission schools pending revision of the Indian Act. Indian Affairs was responsible only for Treaty Indians, whereas Metis, Inuit and non-natives fell under the jurisdiction of the territorial government. By 1950, there were ten new government schools, another operated by the Yellowknife School District, and one jointly operated in conjunction with Eldorado Mining at Port Radium. In addition, Indian Affairs built eight new secular schools with some financial assistance from the territorial government.

Similarly, the new ministry of National Health and Welfare assumed responsibility for Indians, but it fell to the Northwest Territories Council to provide welfare assistance and medical services for the Inuit, Metis, and indigent whites. Still, health services were closely coordinated and sometimes shared. Tuberculosis surveys continued and active patients were sent to the new Charles Camsell Hospital in Edmonton. Five new territorial nursing stations were built, and in 1950 the medical services offered by the Eastern Arctic Patrol were significantly upgraded with the launching of the new government-owned ship, the C.D. Howe. On two occasions, Inuit old-age allowances were increased, but as in the case of family allowances, the payment was most often in the form of food or clothing. Overall, progress in social reforms was impressive. During the first year of Keenleyside's administration, Indian Affairs expenditures for education in the Northwest Territories had increased by 575% and for welfare, 176%, compared to the Indian Affairs national average of 42% and 49% respectively. Equally impressive although less, northern administration costs more than doubled from

March 1947 to March 1950 to reach approximately \$4.5 million. Keenleyside's interest in economic development led to numerous research studies conducted within or on behalf of his

own department, and often in collaboration with other agencies: hydrographic surveys and geodetic studies, water power assessments, geological surveys, topographical mapping, numerous welfare and education studies, soil surveys, agricultural experiments, and study into the potential of commercial fisheries. As Chairman of the Advisory Council on Arctic Research, he also called upon Canadian universities to expand their field studies into the Polar Regions. The distinct departure from the former laissez-faire approach to economic development began in 1948 with the creation of the Northwest Territories Power Commission to coordinate and control energy supplies. In addition to local roads, access highways were constructed to link mining areas to the existing transportation system. Communities benefited as well, as in the case of over \$2.5 million invested in developing the Yellowknife town site. In 1948, legislative authority for the Northwest Game Act was transferred to the N.W.T. Council and new regulations were instituted in an attempt to protect native "ancestral hunting grounds" from encroachment by outsiders. When fur prices fell dramatically in 1949, there was a concerted effort to seek a more diversified economic base for the native population, and in 1950 the Canadian Handicraft Guild was contacted to aid in the development of an Inuit craft industry. Since many studies and projects were shared by other departments, the newly appointed commissioner suggested that a coordinating committee be set up to facilitate cooperation. Responding with unusual speed, in January 1948 Cabinet approved the creation of an Advisory Committee on Northern Development with Keenleyside as chairperson. Although the mandate referred to both "civilian and military undertakings," Keenleyside expressly noted to Lester Pearson that he hoped to focus northern policy on "resources and research, not on strategy and politics." Yet in spite of the many social reforms, there were surprisingly few constitutional changes towards more representative government. The commissioner's reticence was grounded in his disgust over the segregation policies of the Yellowknife hospital and the residents' more general complaints about the preferential treatment given to the Indians. Although he approved a partially elected Trustee Board where Indians were allowed to vote, he stoutly resisted demands for a partially elected council until the federal government agreed to enfranchise the Inuit. In many respects, Keenleyside's views of the indigenous peoples were far ahead of public opinion. Education and social welfare were important, he maintained, but he also cautioned that adaptation to the modern world must be voluntary and gradual, that "its inevitability must not be accepted as justification for compulsion or unnecessary fracturing of native codes, customs and ideals." In his opinion, "integration" did not mean inevitable assimilation or absorption.

In January 1950, a new minister was appointed to head the new Department of Resources and Development. The Hon. Robert Winters first queried his deputy about the possibility that he, the minister, might assume the position of commissioner, and at the same time requested a full report on why the Northwest Territories had not been

granted "a more democratic form of government." To the first, Keenleyside replied it would be unconstitutional unless there were a major revision of the statutes approved by Parliament. To the second issue, he reasserted his belief that the interests of the indigenous people would not be duly represented until they were fully enfranchised and submitted his proposed plan of constitutional development, pending changes in the Elections Act to enfranchise the Inuit. He also recommended that at least one council meeting a year be held in the Mackenzie District. Understandably concerned that budget restrictions were likely forthcoming owing to the escalating Cold War, Keenleyside nevertheless left for Bolivia, as planned, to head the first United Nations Mission of Technical Assistance.

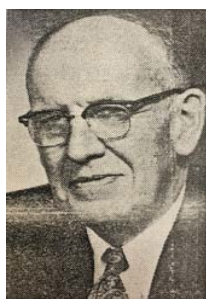
When he returned in September 1950, he was faced with a bleak state of affairs. After the Soviet's successful atomic bomb test in the fall of 1949 and the outbreak of the Korean War the next June, many politicians feared that a nuclear World War III might be inevitable. Criticizing Keenleyside for his administrative techniques and the disbursement of territorial funds, his minister advised that budgeted expenses to cover the planned expansion of socio-economic programs would be cut to cover anticipated costs of new defence measures. And while his plan for a partially elected council would soon be implemented, there was no provision to enfranchise the Inuit. Keenleyside's response was his resignation, noting his decision to accept the offer of Director General for the United Nations Technical Assistance Program. Keenleyside retired from the United Nations at the age of 60 and returned to British Columbia to assume the chairmanship of the B.C. Power Commission, and later the co-chairmanship of the B.C. Hydro and Power Authority until 1969. For his contribution to public service, he was awarded the Haldane Medal in 1959 by the Royal Institute of Public Administration and was the recipient of the first Vanier award presented by the Institute of Public Administration of Canada in 1962. Seven years later, he was made a Companion of the Order of Canada. In 1982, he was awarded the Pearson Peace Medal by the United Nations Association for his service to the world organization. Keenleyside has also given leadership to a number of institutions of higher learning: as Chancellor of Notre Dame University; Trustee of Clark University; Senator of the University of British Columbia; and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of Carleton University. He was also a Director of the Resources for the Future Conference. Keenleyside's accomplishments as Commissioner of the Northwest Territories cannot be fully understood without recognizing that he had failed to meet his own expectations and ambitious objectives. Yet regardless of resistance and criticism from his more conservative colleagues and political masters, the determined reformer dramatically changed the direction of government policies to end the period of "benign neglect" and mark the beginning of heavy financial investment and government intervention into almost every aspect of northern affairs. Ironically, perhaps the most perceptive tribute to the diplomat cum commissioner appeared in the Yellowknife News of the North, which declared Keenleyside to be "devoted to the cause of making the world a better place in which to live, and anyone who goes forth in this day and age to fight what he sees as evil is regarded as a gallant Don Quixote, though he may actually be a Sir Galahad."

More importantly, his vision of the northern frontier was one where freedom and democracy would ultimately prevail and where Euro-Canadian newcomers did not possess the right to rule a non-voting native majority.

Bio by Shelagh D. Grant

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Mr. John Graham McNiven



Mr. John Graham McNiven was born on April 2, 1900 in Comber, Ontario. He later became a University of Toronto graduate, receiving a mining engineering degree in 1922 and a Masters of Engineering 1923. Shortly after, he worked for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd. In 1938, McNiven moved to Yellowknife, NWT to become the manager of Negus Mines, Ltd.. When the mine closed in 1952, he worked as a consulting engineer. In 1947, McNiven became the first resident northerner to become a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories. In 1953, he became the first mayor of Yellowknife and received the Coronation Medal from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. A year later, he returned as mine manager for Eldorado Mining and Refining Ltd. at the Port Radium uranium mine on Great Bear Lake, until its closure in September 1960. He continued to work for Eldorado Mining and Refining Ltd. until his retirement in 1965. On September 27, 1969, he passed away in his home on Salt Spring Island.

Mr. J. R. Menzies

Mr. J. R. Menzies was Chief of the Public Health Engineering Division under the Department of National Health and Welfare. Before working for the federal government, he was the mill superintendent for Beattie Gold Mines, in Noranda, Quebec. Menzies held a Bachelor of Science and Organizational Leader and Supervision degree. He also worked as a water pollution expert for the Canadian government in the 1950s and 1960s.

Dr. Clarence A. Morrell

Dr. C.A. Morrell in 1950 was the Director of Food and Drug Laboratory. In 1962, he was recognized for his contribution to biological assay of drugs and to the development of food and drug legislation for the protection of consumers.

Dr. P. E. Moore

Dr. P. E. Moore in 1950 was Director of Indian Health Services under the Department of Health and Welfare.

Mr. A. K. Muir

Mr. A. K. Muir in 1950 was the General Manager of Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Ltd. Yellowknife, NWT.

Mr. J. Lloyd Monkman



J. Lloyd Monkman

Mr. J. Lloyd Monkman was born in Bond Head, Ontario. In 1912, he graduated with a degree in chemistry from the University of Toronto in 1912. During his career, he fulfilled many different federal government positions, including Chief of the Chemistry Division and Air Pollution Control Directorate in the Department of Environment. As chief chemist for the Occupational Health Division, under the Department of National Health and Welfare, he was involved in the arsenic surveys conducted in the Yellowknife town site and mine areas. He later retired as chief of the Chemistry Division in the mid-1970s. In 1977, Monkman received the Fisher Scientific Lecture Award from the Chemist Institute of Canada in Montreal for his contribution to analytical chemistry, including methods for determining air pollutants.

Dr. F.S. Parney

Originally, from Toronto, Dr. Parney worked as a private practitioner and then moved to London, England as Assistant Chief Medical Officer. In 1934, he took the position of Chief of the Division of Venereal Disease Control and in was appointed Chief Medical Adviser of the Department of Health and Welfare, in Ottawa.

Mr. Peter N. Pitcher

Mr. Peter N. Pitcher was born in Kipp, Alberta. In 1933, he became Assistant General Superintendent of the Cariboo Gold Mining Quartz Mining, Co., Ltd. and from 1949 to the mid-1950s, he was general manager and superintendent of Giant Mine. In 1953, he became vice-president of Falconbridge's Mineral Division. In June 1958, he took on the position of vice-president of Patino Mining Corporation in Nipissing, Ontario.

He began to work for Standard Oil Co., Indiana, on February 1, 1968, focusing on mining activity in Alaska. He retired in Tsawwassen, British Columbia and passed away in 1991 at the age of 80.

Mr. Kurt Raht

Mr. Kurt Raht was born in Sumpter, Oregon but later moved to Trail, British Columbia where he spent his primary and secondary school years. He completed post-secondary schooling and became a mining engineer and consultant for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd. working as the Chief Chemist of Industrial Hygiene and then as a supervisor of operations for Giant Mine. He retired in 1966 after 51 years and 8 months of service, attaining the longest service record of any Cominco employee at the time. Raht was also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Association of Professional Engineers of BC. On September 5, 1972, Mr. Kurt Raht passed away in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Mr. George W. Rogers

Mr. George W. Rogers was Senior Acting Officer of the Laboratory Field Section, under the Industrial Health Division. The Industrial Health Division was a division of the federal government's Department of Health and Welfare.

Mr. G. E. B. Sinclair

Mr. G. E. B. Sinclair was Chief Director of the Lands Division. He studied engineering at the University of Manitoba and later, from 1921 to 1922, served as President of the University of Manitoba Engineering Society; Sinclair following Roy A. Gibson's retirement in the 1950s managed the Development Services Branch of the Northern Administration. Northern Administration was under the Department of Mines and Resources, which was then divided into the Territorial, Arctic, and Lands Division. He retired in June 1952 due to "ill health".

Dr. O. M. Solandt

Born in Winnipeg in 1909 he attended the University of Toronto and in 1941, he was appointed Director of the Medical Research Council Physiological Laboratory at the Armoured Fighting Vehicle School at Lulworth, England. He researched problems with tank design and physiological problems of tank personnel. He was appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Army Operational Research Group in 1943 and Superintendent in May 1944. Dr. Solandt joined the Canadian Army in February 1944 with the rank of Colonel and continued as Director of the Army Operational Research Group until 1945 when he was appointed Director of the Operational Research Division, South-East Asia Command, and scientific advisor to Lord Louis Mountbatten, then Commander-in-Chief S.E.A.C. Returning to England in June 1945, he was soon appointed to the War Office as a member of the joint Military Mission sent to Japan to evaluate the effects of the atomic bomb. The Canadian government appointed him Director General of Defence Research on December 28, 1945, and Solandt helped plan postwar military research. In 1947, he became the founding chairperson of the Defence Research Board and served as such through 1956. His Chairman position was at the

same level as the Canadian Military Chiefs of Staff, and the Deputy Minister of National Defence. "I knew of the experimental de-patterning procedures used by D. Ewen Cameron. In the early 1950s, the wife of one of my associates sought medical treatment from Cameron at the Allan Memorial Institute. She was de-patterned and after seeing her, I knew that this kind of work was something the Defence Research Board would have no part in. It was my view at the time and continues to be that Cameron was not possessed of the necessary sense of humanity to be regarded as a good doctor. My views of Cameron and the depatterning procedures were known to him, and I let it be known through Dr. Morton that I would not look favorably upon any application by Cameron to the Defence Research Board for psychiatric research. Cameron never applied for Defence Research Board grants to fund psychiatric research and would never have received such support had he applied." -from affidavit on Donald Ewen Cameron and Project MKULTRA at Allan Memorial Institute in conducting unethical human subject research. From 1956-63 he was vice president for research and development at Canadian National Railways. He was vice president for research and development at De Havilland Aircraft from 1963-66. Then, until 1967, he was president of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society. From 1965 to 1971 he was Chancellor of the University of Toronto. He was the founding Chairman of the Science Council of Canada. From 1966 to 1972 he acted as chairman of the council and was thus one of the most influential voices in the science policy debate of that period.

Dr. Oliver Lawson Stanton



Dr. Oliver Lawson Stanton was born in Toronto, Ontario on December 10, 1900. He grew up in Toronto and graduated from the University of Toronto (B.A., 1923, M.D., 1929). After receiving his medical degree, Dr. Stanton worked at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. Dr. Stanton was a Medical Health Officer under the Department of Health and Welfare for the federal government. Dr. Stanton gained initial experience at his first mining community at Kirkland Lake long with his wife Ruth Stanton who was a graduate of public health nursing from the U of Toronto. In 1936, they worked in Chibourganau, Quebec and Dr. Stanton had his first association with Consolidated Mining and Smelting while Henry Giegerich was Mine Manager there. On September 10, 1937, Dr. Stanton became the first resident doctor in the Northwest Territories and became the first doctor in Yellowknife, serving as a health practitioner for the Yellowknife area and as a general physician for Giant and Con Mine. Ruth Stanton was

the first nurse in public service in Yellowknife. By 1939, there was a 12-bed hospital at the Con Village. The 24 bed Red Cross Hospital was set at the new town site in 1949, which burned down in 1962. Dr. Stanton passed away in Vancouver on July 3, 1970.

Mr. C. E. White

Mr. C. E. White in 1951 was Superintendent of the Con Property, Yellowknife NT.

Major General Hugh Andrew Young



Major General Hugh Andrew Young was born on April 3, 1898, in Winnipeg, Canada. Before becoming Commissioner of the NWT in 1950, Major General Young served as Deputy Minister of Mines and Resource Development. He also fulfilled the role of vice-president of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation following the resignation of Dr. Hugh Keenleyside. He was appointed Commissioner of the NWT on November 14, 1950. He fulfilled this position until November 15, 1953, and then became Deputy Minister of Public Works for the next 10 years, retiring in 1963. Prior to his involvement in government, Major General Young served in the Canadian Army, later becoming a senior staff officer for the Canadian Military in 1940. At the time, he was stationed in London, England. Then, between 1942 and 1943, he commanded the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade in Normandy. In 1944, he served the II Canadian Corps and then returned to the 6th Canadian Infantry Brigade for the remainder of World War II, retiring from service in 1947 with the rank of Major General. Major General Hugh Andrew Young passed away in 1982, at age 84.

