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VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS - 1962 FIRST SESSION.

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 1 - 1962 (First Session)

OPENING ADDRESS

BY

FREDERICK H. COLLINS, ESQUIRE

COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

AT THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE 19th WHOLLY ELECTIVE COUNCIL OF

THE YUKON TERRITORY

WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory,

28 March, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

As we approach the end of the 1961-62 fiscal year, members of Council can look back, as indeed can all citizens of the Yukon, to twelve months of marked accomplishment, and forward with renewed hope for the future of the Territory.

The Financial Advisory Committee of the Council met for the first time to review the draft Territorial budget and estimates for 1962-63. The advice of this committee was of great assistance to the administration by providing representative views on basic territorial requirements at the local level.

The draft Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations presents the details of the Agreement between Canada and the Government of the Territory, setting the pattern of estimated territorial expenditures and revenues for the 1 April, 1962 - 31 March, 1967, together with the extent of federal contribution and other assistance for that term. Notable differences from existing procedures are the formula for annual subsidy on operation and maintenance costs; in the provision of capital assistance; the assumption of an extensive health program by the federal government on a shared financial basis; the inclusion of law enforcement costs as a territorial responsibility; also on a shared basis. This latter departure from previous custom is an approach to the program in those provinces which utilize the services of the R.C.M.P. in the enforcement of their legislation.

With few exceptions, the Interdepartmental Committee was able to embody all changes requested by Council as is evidenced by the revised reports now in your hands. The difficulty of estimating revenues, gross and net operating requirements and capital outlays, for the ensuing five-year period, in a territory whose economy and consequent population are so essentially tied to the development and marketing of primary products, can be appreciated. The Interdepartmental Committee and Treasury Board staff were fully aware of these factors, giving

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generous consideration to them in preparing the Report.

The year 1962 gives indication of being the most heartening period of mineral resource development since the advent of extensive mining operations in the Elsa-Calumet area. Without doubt, the "roads to resources" program of the federal government has been a dominant factor in the upsurge of exploration and development, not only because of the physical features of the program, but, also, and perhaps more important, the knowledge of sustained interest in and diversified assistance by the federal government to the endeavours of companies and individuals dedicated to the northward extension of Canada's economic boundaries. This program, embodying geological and geophysical survey, assistance to prospectors, assistance in tote trail construction, the provision of roads, bridges and airstrips, in sequence and combination, giving opportunity for the assessment of the resource potential of the Yukon, will inevitably yield the results upon which the immediate economy of the territory will either falter or advance.

I am pleased to report that the tote trail assistance program of the federal government will now include, under specified conditions, the resources of forest and agriculture in addition to minerals. This recognition has long been the endeavour of both Council and the administration.

The administration has rendered every possible assistance to the Dawson City Festival Foundation and the City of Dawson which is, of course, deeply involved in this important project. All indications point to a very successful tourist season. Continuing steps must be taken to cope with the problems attendant upon this influx of territorial visitors. These will entail careful planning and prompt execution in an endeavour to be at least one year ahead of actual requirements.

The 1961 census figure of 14,628 for the Territory, is indicative of a very rapid growth in population. As the majority adult age group in the Yukon is composed of young people, a disproportionate element - as compared to the provinces - of the increase, comprises infants and children of school age. The provision of classrooms and teaching staffs to meet this situation are continuing problems which will be accentuated with the anticipated progress of the Territory. Consideration has been given to this in the Interdepartmental Report and a very reasonable per annum property tax increase recommended to partially offset the added cost of education. At the same time, per pupil annual federal grants have been increased \$100.00.

Hospital Insurance has proven a great boon to the people of the Yukon. The continuing scope and effect of the territorial health program has had a marked effect in maintaining hospital admissions at a most reasonable level. This level has not risen proportionate to the population increase despite several mild epidemics of specific diseases. Once again, in 1961, not one resident case of poliomyelitis occurred. With inoculation on a free basis throughout the Territory, it is the duty of everyone under the age of sixty to protect himself and all members of his family by taking advantage of this service.

The field of welfare, which extends from child welfare to old age assistance and includes adoptions, has also made most satisfactory progress. By intelligent case work plus prosecutions, the incidence of child neglect

has been considerably reduced but not eradicated. Desertion and non-maintenance by heads of families is still all too common but the frequency of such cases has also been reduced. So long as an irresponsible element of the community can evade its proper family duties, no final solution is in sight. The Senior Citizens' Home in Dawson has met with unqualified success. Designed and operated on an experimental basis, it has afforded the administration with essential data for incorporation in the proposed project in Whitehorse.

Community development, particularly in the Whitehorse and Watson Lake areas, is proceeding apace. In respect of Whitehorse, unless the presently surveyed land within the city limits is made available at a fair price, the movement of people to outside subdivisions will continue. I am pleased to report that the plan for metropolitan Whitehorse, as prepared by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, will be delivered by early summer. This will require careful study and the appointment of Boards, etcetera, to carry out approved features. Certain territorial and city legislation will also be an essential. The provision of house services in subdivisions has been given financial consideration in the Interdepartmental Report and will entail a program holding considerable financial implications. Greater responsibilities in the field of self-government and consequent taxation within the boundaries of these larger communities envisage their elevation to village status. They would then be subject to territorial operating grants and, also, to the imposition of such taxes as may be required to amortize installation costs. The continuance of existing conditions, whereby the ratepayers of organized municipalities assume a considerable portion of the cost of capital improvements, fire protection, street maintenance, etcetera, while smaller communities are maintained entirely from general revenues of the territory, is obviously discriminatory and can only result in the formation of scattered small centres of population, the operation of which will inevitably reduce the funds available for the orderly progression of the territory as a whole.

With regard to Civil Defence, or Emergency Measures Operations, as it is now called, the headquarters administration of the project has been organized and as soon as suitable conditions exist all settlements in the Territory will be visited and the organization extended to such points.

It is my pleasure to welcome to this Session of Council, Mr. H.E.Boyd, the representative of Whitehorse East, whose varied experience in mining and other fields of endeavour will be of great assistance to the Council and the administration.

Mr. Speaker, Members of Council, you will be asked to consider the following items of legislation and such other matters as may be brought before you:

Bill No. 1 - An Ordinance to Assist the Construction of Low Cost Housing in the Yukon Territory;

Bill No. 2 - An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to borrow a sum not exceeding Three Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars from the Government of Canada and to Authorize the Commissioner to enter into an Agreement relating thereto;

- Bill No. 3 - An Ordinance to Amend the Yukon Housing Ordinance;
- Bill No. 4 - An Ordinance to Amend the Companies Ordinance;
- Bill No. 5 - An Ordinance to Amend the Legal Profession
Ordinance;
- Bill No. 6 - An Ordinance for Granting to the Commissioner
certain sums of money to defray the expenses
of the Public Service of the Territory;
- Bill No. 7 - An Ordinance to amend the Labour Provisions
Ordinance;
- Bill No. 8 - An Ordinance to Repeal the Poll Tax Ordinance;
- Bill No. 9 - An Ordinance for granting to the Commissioner
certain additional sums of money to defray the
expenses of the Public Service of the Territory;
- Bill No. 10 - An Ordinance Respecting the Imposition and
Collection of a Tax on Fuel Oil;
- Bill No. 11 - An Ordinance to Amend the Disabled Persons
Allowance Ordinance;
- Bill No. 12 - Schools Ordinance;
- Bill No. 13 - An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to
borrow a sum not exceeding Seven Million, Three
Hundred and Fifty-nine Thousand, one hundred and
three dollars from the Government of Canada and
to Authorize the Commissioner to execute an
Agreement relating thereto (1962).
- Bill No. 14 - An Ordinance to Amend the Old Age Assistance and
Blind Persons' Allowance Ordinance;

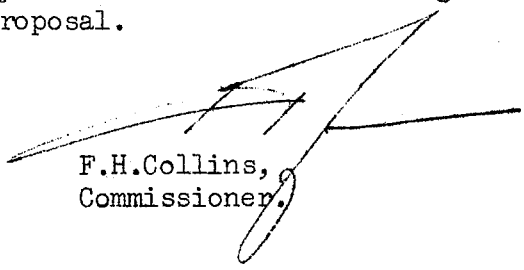
I thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of Council.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 2 - 1962 First Session.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,
29 March, 1962.

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council:

1. I am informed by the Director of Game that Mr. Erik Nielsen, M.P., telephoned his office expressing his feelings that certain sections of the Game Ordinance be changed to accommodate the Dawson Festival. His proposal is that the Council be approached to have those sections of the Game Ordinance concerning the serving of game meat broadened to such an extent that should the meat of bear and sheep be available it could be served in Dawson during the period of the Festival. One of the reasons for his proposal is stated that certain pamphlets have been circulated in Eastern Canada intimating that this meat would be served. This, of course, must be the brain child of someone in Ottawa unacquainted with the Game Ordinance.
2. The Director of Game does not feel this is sufficient reason to amend the Game Ordinance. His opinion is that, if local Dawson residents can legally take bear during the spring bear season and retain this meat for the Festival during July, and apply for a permit under Section 79, Subsection (f), it would be possible to issue a permit for the consumption of meat by the public for gain. As you know, the sheep season does not start until 1 August, as does the moose season.
3. While I appreciate the substance of the proposals by Mr. Nielsen, I feel it would be a very dangerous precedent to be instituted as, obviously, other portions of the Yukon just as vitally interested in the Festival as is Dawson, would be entitled morally to similar consideration. The net result would be the serving in eating places throughout the Territory of game meat and if the demand by the public were extensive there would be the necessity for the slaughtering of a considerable number of game animals. I would also like to point out that such a program, in view of the fact that Indians can shoot for food at any time of the year, might, and probably would, result in these people carrying out a program of game slaughter on quite a large scale, to the detriment of our big game hunting program which is not only a source of revenue to the Territory but a quite marked tourist attraction. The wholesale slaughter of game by the Armed Forces during and after the construction of the Alaska Highway took many years to effect replenishment.
4. In brief, I feel that the suggestion would entail a dangerous precedent, an approach to the wholesale slaughtering of sheep and moose and with tremendous difficulty of administration and law enforcement.
5. It is requested that very earnest consideration be given to the pros and cons of Mr. Nielsen's proposal.


F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

29 March, 1962.

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council:

Grant to Boy Scouts and Girl Guides

1. Following your approval these two organizations were granted \$750.00 each in the 1961-62 estimates and similar amounts have been placed in the estimates for 1962-63.

2. At the moment, the following is the distribution of members in the Yukon:

Boy Scouts and Cubs - 421

Dawson City 33; Calumet-Elsa 16; Watson Lake 40;
Carcross 56; Whitehorse area 276.

Girl Guides and Brownies - 462

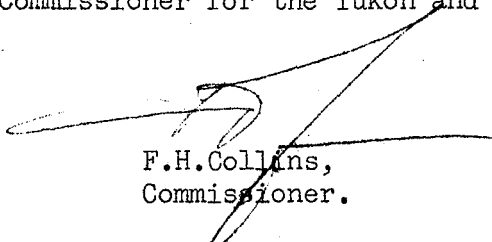
Whitehorse area 380; balance at Dawson City,
Carcross and Mayo with a new troop being organized at Mile 1202.

3. These two organizations perform a most noteworthy service to the Yukon in integration of Indian and White children, in the provision of planned programs for the leisure hours of the age groups, in the inculcation of attributes of honour, honesty and usefulness, all of which assist in maintaining our juvenile delinquents to almost zero, plus the influences extending into homes and in relations with the general public.

4. The expenses of organizing, equipping, meeting camping deficits, etc., as well as an increased training program, are factors in continual rising costs. At this time, the bank overdraft is in the neighbourhood of \$500.00.

5. It is my pleasure, as well as duty, to recommend to Members of Council that the 1962-63 fiscal year grant to each of the two organizations mentioned be increased from \$750.00 to \$1,000.00 and to inform you that funds are available for this purpose.

6. The request for this increase in grant was made by Mr. Justice John Parker, Scout Commissioner for the Yukon and I am happy to support same.


F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 4 - 1962 First Session.

P.O. Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

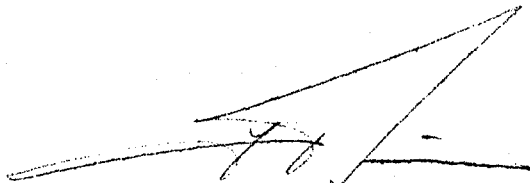
29 March, 1962

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council:

Attached is a paper recommending the establishment of a Migratory Bird Sanctuary in the Old Crow Flats area of the Yukon Territory. Attached to the paper is a map showing the proposed boundary of the sanctuary. It will be noted that the map showing sanctuaries in the Northwest Territories (listed as item (c) on page 3 of the paper) has been omitted, but the Clerk of Council has a copy which is available to members should they wish to see it.

It will be noted in the contents of the paper that if a sanctuary were established in the Old Crow Flats area, there would be no restrictions to discourage mineral exploration and development. Special provisions would also be made to enable the residents of the area to continue their normal hunting and trapping practices without hindrance. Spring shooting of certain types of birds by the native people will be permitted, as well as normal hunting and trapping activities, including the taking of fur bearers, big game, etc.

It is recommended that the Council give favourable consideration to the establishment of this sanctuary.



F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

PROPOSED MIGRATORY BIRD SANCTUARY
 OLD CROW FLATS AREA
 YUKON TERRITORY

The Canadian Wildlife Service endeavours to protect the main breeding areas for waterfowl in Canada. As part of a program with that objective, five Migratory Bird Sanctuaries have been created in the eastern Arctic, and ~~five~~ in the western Arctic.

One more important continental waterfowl breeding area should be created as a sanctuary to complete the program. The area involved is the 3908-square-mile Old Crow River region north of the Porcupine River.

The flats of the Old Crow River and its tributaries are the most important waterfowl breeding grounds in the Yukon Territory. The area supports one of the most concentrated nesting populations of scaup and scoter on the North American Continent. It is also an important nesting area for canvasback, a species which is less widely distributed than the scaup or scoter. Recent surveys by the Canadian Wildlife Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, based on a survey area of 1970 square miles in the Old Crow region, show a waterfowl breeding density of 87 birds per square mile.

Recently, great concern has been expressed because of a serious decline in the production of some species of diving ducks, particularly canvasbacks and redheads. Creation of the proposed sanctuary would play an important role in the protection and continental management program for such species. Estimated numbers of the important species nesting in the proposed sanctuary area are as follows :

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Whistling Swan	600	200
Canada Goose	-	100
White-fronted Goose	1,800	800
<u>Dabbling Ducks</u>		
Pintail	38,400	36,900
Mallard	6,600	1,500
Shoveler	100	700
Green-winged Teal	100	1,000
<u>Diving Ducks</u>		
Scaup	20,800	38,200
Canvasback	8,800	6,100
Scoter	46,600	68,400
Bufflehead	-	200
Goldeneye	8,200	2,200
Old Squaw	5,000	5,600
Merganser	-	900
Totals	141,900	171,700

Relatively consistent annual water levels make the area an ideal nesting ground for diving ducks. The breeding success of divers is particularly sensitive to water-level fluctuation. This effect on breeding success was particularly evident this year, when drought conditions in the Prairie Provinces affected the breeding success of migratory waterfowl to a serious degree. Daily bag limits in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia were reduced by two ducks and the daily bag limit in the

Province of Saskatchewan was reduced from eight to five ducks. Mainly because of stable water conditions, the Regulations for the Yukon Territory were not changed.

The apparent conflict of interest between management of our mineral resources and our wildlife resources can be resolved. In the Northwest Territories it has been possible, through the co-operative endeavours of the Resources Division and the Canadian Wildlife Service of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, to work out a program of sanctuary development which is compatible with the various interests involved. We believe the same sort of endeavour would be successful in the Yukon.

It may seem that creation of a sanctuary to protect migratory birds in that area is unnecessary at this time. However, it has been our experience that it is wise to take action to protect such important areas before major damage takes place. A sanctuary in the Old Crow Flats area at this time would not create restrictions that would discourage mineral exploration and development, but would serve to remind companies and their employees that other natural resources of the area are also important.

The proposed sanctuary would not be burdensome to the residents since they do very little hunting of waterfowl within the proposed boundaries, and rarely use the sloughs and lakes of the flats for any purpose during the waterfowl breeding season.

During other times of the year, we understand that the area in question provides the Loucheux Indians with a source of food and clothing as well as the opportunity of trapping fur bearers. We would not want the proposed sanctuary to interfere with the normal activities and welfare of the residents.

Section 5(2) of the Migratory Bird Regulations provides that Indians and Eskimos may take auks, auklets, guillemots, murre, puffins and scoters and their eggs at any time for human food or clothing. We would be quite prepared to revise the regulations applicable to a new sanctuary in the Old Crow Flats area, whereby spring shooting of scoters by the native people would be legal. Such a regulation could be incorporated in the Order in Council establishing the sanctuary. The other species mentioned in section 5(2) of the Regulations do not occur in the area and therefore are not problematic.

In addition, currently proposed amendments will modify the application of the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations in all sanctuaries in the Northwest Territories, north of the 60th parallel of north latitude. Those modifications will provide full opportunity for the native peoples of the Northwest Territories to pursue their normal hunting and trapping activities legally. The Regulations changes, as proposed, read as follows:

Nothing in these Regulations shall,

"(1) prevent any person who is the holder of, or eligible for, a general hunting licence for the Northwest Territories from carrying a firearm within any migratory bird sanctuary lying north of the 60th parallel of north latitude for the purpose of taking fur-bearing animals, big game or sea mammals in accordance with a general hunting licence for the Northwest Territories;"

"(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, a person may use sled or pack dogs in a migratory bird sanctuary north of the 60th parallel of north latitude if he does not permit any of them to run at large while migratory birds are present in the sanctuary."

We would be quite prepared to provide a similar regulation to the one above applicable in the Yukon Territory which would allow the native peoples to legally take fur bearers, big game, etc., as a result

of their normal hunting and trapping activities. The Regulation (2) concerning use of dogs would apply to any sanctuary north of the 60th parallel of north latitude, and therefore would apply to the Old Crow Flats area. In considering the welfare of the native peoples, it is undoubtedly true that a sanctuary which provides protection for some of the natural resources of an area, will, in fact, contribute toward the well-being of the natives by additionally protecting the species, other than waterfowl, on which they depend for food and clothing.

Attached to this outline is,

- (a) a description of the proposed sanctuary prepared by the Surveyor General of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys;
- (b) an outline of the proposed sanctuary plotted on map sheets of a scale 1 inch = 8 miles;
- (c) a general map showing all sanctuaries in the Northwest Territories and the position of the proposed sanctuary in the Yukon Territory;
- (d) a copy of the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations;
- (e) a proposed amendment of the Sanctuary Regulations for the Northwest Territories.

November 8th, 1961.

* * * * *

(a) Description of Old Crow Flats Migratory Birds Sanctuary

In the Yukon Territory;

the whole of Old Crow Flats Migratory Birds Sanctuary

more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point in the Alaska-Yukon Territory boundary at latitude 67°50'; thence east along parallel of latitude 67°50' to the westerly bank of Old Crow River; thence southerly along said westerly bank to latitude 67°40'; thence east along parallel of latitude 67°40' to longitude 139°00'; thence due south to the southerly bank of Porcupine River; thence easterly along said southerly bank to a point in a due north-south line passing through the junction of the easterly bank of Driftwood River and the northerly bank of Porcupine River; thence due north to said junction; thence northeasterly along said easterly bank to longitude 138°00'; thence due north to latitude 68°10'; thence northwesterly in a straight line to a point at latitude 68°30' and longitude 139°00'; thence west along parallel of latitude 68°30' to the Alaska-Yukon Territory boundary; thence southerly along said boundary to the point of commencement; all being described with reference to map sheets 116 N.W. and 116 N.E. dated 1958 and 117 S.W. and 117 S.E. dated 1946, of the National Topographic Series, scale 8 miles to 1 inch, said sanctuary containing about 3908 square miles.

(sgd.) C.W. Gordon
for L.L. Anderson,
Chief, Legal Surveys.

(d) Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations (The Canada Gazette Part 11)
December 8, 1954.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations.

2. In these regulations,

- (a) "Director" means the Director of the National Parks Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources;
- (b) "game officer" means a person who is a game officer under the Migratory Birds Convention Act;
- (c) "hunting" means chasing, pursuing, worrying, following after or on the trail of, stalking or lying in wait for the purpose of taking a migratory bird, and any trapping, attempting to trap or shooting at a migratory bird, whether or not the migratory bird is then or subsequently captured, killed or injured;
- (d) "migratory birds" means migratory game birds, migratory insectivorous birds and migratory non-game birds as these are defined in the Migratory Birds Convention Act;
- (e) "Minister" means the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources; and
- (f) "owner" means a person who owns, harbours, possesses or has control or custody of a dog or cat.

Bird Sanctuaries

3. The areas described in the Schedule hereto shall be bird sanctuaries and each bird sanctuary described in the Schedule shall be known by the name immediately preceding the description of the area or areas comprising that bird sanctuary.

Prohibitions

4. No person shall in a bird sanctuary hunt, kill, capture, take, injure or molest migratory birds, or take, injure, destroy or molest their nests or eggs, except as in these regulations it is otherwise provided.

5. No person shall without lawful excuse have in his possession while within a bird sanctuary any migratory bird or portion thereof or the nest or egg of any such bird.

6. (1) No person shall have in his possession while within a bird sanctuary any firearm or any decoy or other appliance of a kind used for the hunting, killing, capturing or taking of migratory birds without being in possession of a valid and subsisting permit therefor issued by the Director.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act and regulations thereunder, the Director may, by permit, authorize in any year a person to have firearms in his possession and to shoot and have in possession wild ducks and wild geese in such portion of a bird sanctuary and during such time as the Minister may from time to time decide.

Dogs and Cats

7. (1) No person shall keep a dog or cat in a bird sanctuary or take or bring a dog or cat upon a bird sanctuary unless he has a permit authorizing him to do so,

- (a) issued by the Chief of the Canadian Wildlife Service of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, where the lands in the bird sanctuary are owned by Her Majesty in right of Canada; or

(b) issued by the Chief Game Officer of a province, where the lands in the bird sanctuary are owned by Her Majesty in right of the province.

(2) No owner of a dog or cat shall permit his dog or cat to run at large in a bird sanctuary.

(3) A game officer may destroy any dog or cat found chasing or molesting migratory birds in a bird sanctuary.

(4) A game officer may seize a dog or cat that he finds running at large in a bird sanctuary.

(5) A game officer who has seized a dog or cat under subsection (4) may, in his discretion, restore possession of the dog or cat to the owner thereof where

(a) the owner claims possession of the dog or cat within five days after the date of seizure; and

(b) the owner pays to the game officer all expenses incurred in securing, caring for and feeding the dog or cat.

(6) Where at the end of five days possession of the dog or cat has not been restored to the owner under subsection (5), the game officer may sell the dog or cat by public auction.

(7) The proceeds of the sale of a dog or cat by public auction shall be distributed in the following manner:

(a) all expenses incurred in securing, caring for and feeding the dog or cat shall be paid to the game officer;

(b) the expenses of the public auction shall be paid; and

(c) the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner.

(8) Where a dog or cat has not been reclaimed within five days, after seizure under subsection (5) and no bid has been received at a sale by public auction, the game officer may destroy or dispose of the dog or cat as he sees fit.

8. No person shall carry on in a bird sanctuary, the lands of which belong to Her Majesty in right of Canada or in right of a province, any activity that is detrimental to migratory birds or their eggs or nests unless he has a permit authorizing him so to do issued by

(a) the Chief of the Canadian Wildlife Service of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources where the lands in the bird sanctuary are the property of Her Majesty in right of Canada; or

(b) the Chief Game Officer of the province in which the bird sanctuary is situated where the lands in the bird sanctuary are the property of Her Majesty in right of the province.

9. Nothing in these regulations shall

(a) prevent waterfowl hunters who carry their firearms unloaded from crossing Grand Manan Bird Sanctuary by the secondary road which leaves the main highway at Mark Hill and crosses Lot No. 76 which forms a part of the said bird sanctuary;

(b) prevent waterfowl hunters from transporting unloaded firearms and other hunting appliances through Ile au Heron Bird Sanctuary during the open season for waterfowl in that district; or

- (c) interfere with the use of Red Deer Bird Sanctuary, Britannia Bay Bird Sanctuary and Dionne Farm 4H Bird Sanctuary for agricultural purposes.

Schedule

Note - The Schedule to the Migratory Birds Sanctuary Regulations comprises twelve parts each of which describes the respective bird sanctuaries listed therein. This Schedule has not been reprinted but copies may be obtained on application to the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa, Ontario.

* * * * *

- (e) Proposed amendment of the Sanctuary Regulations for the Northwest Territories.

Schedule

1. (1) Section 9 of the Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations is amended by revoking paragraph (e) thereof and by substituting therefor the following :

- "(e) prevent any person who is the holder of, or eligible for, a general hunting licence for the Northwest Territories from carrying a firearm within any migratory bird sanctuary lying north of the 60th parallel of north latitude for the purpose of taking fur-bearing animals, big game or sea mammals in accordance with a general hunting licence for the Northwest Territories;
- (f) prevent any person who is engaged in the herding of reindeer from using dogs for the purpose of retrieving reindeer that stray into the Kendall Island or Anderson River Migratory Bird Sanctuaries; or
- (g) prevent any person engaged in the herding of reindeer from allowing such reindeer to pass through the Anderson River Migratory Bird Sanctuary to and from the Nicholson Peninsula at 69°55' north latitude and 129° west longitude."

(2) Section 9 of the said Regulations is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, a person may use sled or pack dogs in a migratory bird sanctuary north of the 60th parallel of north latitude if he does not permit any of them to run at large while migratory birds are present in the sanctuary."

* * * * *

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,
29 March, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Civil Defence i.e., Emergency
Measures Planning.

1. Further to this matter, mentioned in my Address, there is attached a memorandum to me from the Acting Superintendent of Resources, Mr. D.F. Merrill, who is the Territorial Government Co-ordinator in this matter, in which is set out the results of meetings held. As can be seen, these cover the over-all planning but there remains the organization to apply at local level, viz., municipal, settlement, etcetera, if effective prior and post warning action by citizens is to be carried out.
2. In general, the idea is to assist individuals, by advice, to make provision for their own protection insofar as shelter, food and water stocks, etcetera, are concerned as applicable to fallout menace. The federal government's role is to supply an adequate warning system and endeavour to keep communications open.
3. A nuclear blast is quite another matter, as, within the affected area, a state of disaster would exist requiring every available resource to mitigate. The bulk of planning embodied in the Co-ordinator's memorandum is applicable to such an emergency.
4. I refer you to the penultimate paragraph of the attached memorandum, wherein the application of the plan can be made to other forms of disaster and has sufficient flexibility to so do.
5. I would appreciate your careful review of the attached memorandum, which could be done after your return to your homes, and your comments, suggestions and criticisms which would be carefully studied and discussed by the committee. This would be a most valuable contribution reflecting individual views based on local consultation and conditions.

F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

P. O. Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Y. T.,
March 27, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR: COMMISSIONER F.H. COLLINS

A Civil Defence Planning Committee was organized for the Territory late in 1961 in order to formulate and make recommendations on means of carrying out emergency action as might be required under any disaster conditions. This Committee has the following membership:

Brigadier L.G.C. Lilley - Commander, Northwest Highway System.

Inspector J. Vachon - Officer Commanding Yukon Sub/Division
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

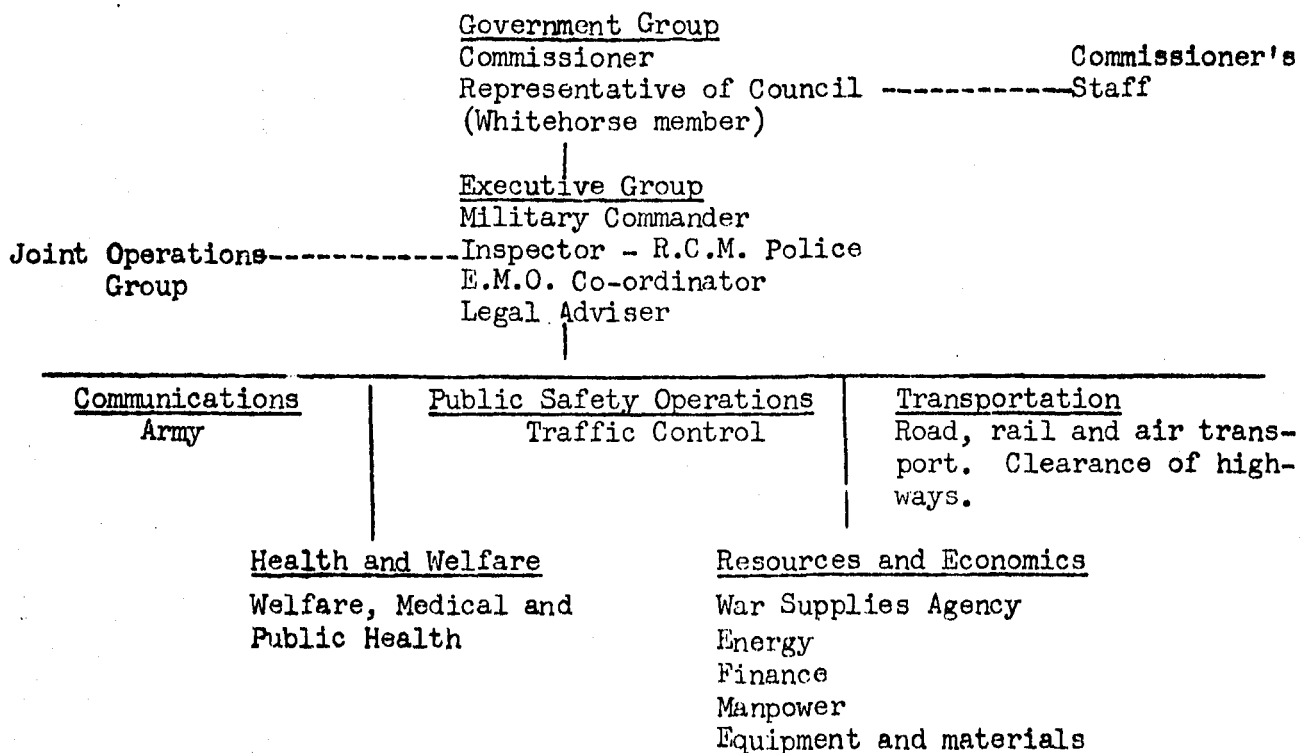
Mr. D.F. Merrill - Acting Superintendent of Resources.

Mr. L.E. Requa - Acting Superintendent of Forestry.

Mr. J.F. Delaute - Commissioner's representative (Executive Assistant).

As a result of discussions held by this Committee, the following emergency measures government and supporting organization has been recommended:

EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION - YUKON TERRITORY



General terms of reference have been discussed for each of the supporting groups and co-ordinators tentatively selected. No action has been taken, however, to adopt this organization or approach the suggested co-ordinators until such time as your approval of the over-all plan is given. Our tentative proposals are as follows:

(a) Commissioner's staff - Executive Assistant and Secretary.

(b) Joint Operations Group - Commissioner's Administrative Assistant.

(c) Communications: Officer in Charge - Manager of C.N. Telegraphs, to be responsible to the Civil Defence Co-ordinator.

1. To maintain close liaison with the Headquarters, Northwest Highway System; the Manager of C.B.C.; the Meteorological Service of the Department of Transport and the Yukon Forestry Department of Communications Planning.
2. To recruit and train volunteer personnel to disseminate warning signal to Civil authorities in all parts of the Territory, beyond the reach of the military fan-out system.
3. To organize a system of dissemination of warning signals and other messages relating to an emergency in co-ordination with other Civil Defence authorities, further to that carried out by the military.
4. To arrange for the provision of extra emergency communications equipment where required.
5. To be the central repository of information on all available communication facilities within the Territory and between the Territory and Zone Headquarters as well as Federal Government Department Headquarters in Ottawa.

(d) Health and Welfare: Officer in Charge: Superintendent of Welfare responsible to Civil Defence Co-ordinator.

1. To co-ordinate the setting up and operation of Welfare Centres in conjunction with the Superintendent of Schools in respect to the use of school buildings; the Chief Medical Health Officer; the Canadian Red Cross Society (Disaster Committee); the Indian Agent and any volunteer organization engaged in social welfare work.
2. To prepare a plan for the efficient supply and distribution of food and clothing as might be required in an emergency.
3. To provide emergency feeding, clothing, lodging, registration and enquiry and personal services for evacuees.
4. To provide for the care of unattached children and adults requiring special care.
5. To arrange for the care of evacuees from institutions in target areas.
6. To provide improvised welfare centres for use in support of armed forces re-entry operations.
7. To report on available facilities and how they might be effectively used.
8. To recruit and train volunteer welfare workers for an emergency.
(NOTE: The Chief Medical Health Officer will form part of this section and act in association with the Superintendent of Welfare, but will report direct to the Civil Defence Co-ordinator).

(e) Public Safety Operations: Officer in Charge: N.C.O., R.C.M. Police.

Emergency planning for maintenance of law and order and traffic control, under threat of a nuclear attack, is an extension of peace-

time duties under normal conditions but within the bailiwick of police responsibility. Royal Canadian Mounted Police functions, as defined by Civil Defence Order-in-Council 656/59, are as follows:

- (a) Maintain law and order, and controlling and directing traffic in connection with civil defence exercises and operations.
- (b) Exception - Minister of National Defence responsible for the direction of police in seriously damaged or contaminated areas which are the object of re-entry operations, including control of traffic and movement of people in these areas.

Prepared on request from the Territorial Authorities to:

- (1) Assist to survey Territory to determine the emergency needs for maintenance of law and order and traffic control in an emergency relative to police organization, personnel strength (Regular and/or Auxiliary) communications, training, equipment and other requirements.
- (2) Develop and maintain a continuous inventory on all police resources within the Territory and establish standing procedures to make such resources available for use expeditiously as needed.
- (3) Determine what assistance may likely be asked of the R.C.M.P. as a Federal Force in an emergency so we may plan for the provision and co-ordination of available men and material.
- (4) Train auxiliary police - if necessary.

In addition, the Public Safety Operations Group will be responsible for:

- (i) Co-ordinating all fire fighting organizations in the Territory.
 - (ii) Maintaining an inventory of available fire fighting equipment and personnel.
 - (iii) Allotment of facilities and manpower during an emergency.
 - (iv) Recommending to the Executive Group extensions or improvements to existing fire fighting facilities.
- (f) Resources and Economics: Officer in Charge: The Territorial Engineer responsible to the Civil Defence Co-ordinator (this position might also be served by the Territorial Secretary). In either case, the Resident Engineer, Federal Department of Public Works, would be required on an advisory basis concerning particular engineering functions.
- 1. To prepare a plan for the efficient supply and distribution of any items required in an emergency of an engineering nature.
 - 2. To determine quantities of supplies presently available to carry the Territory for a given period.
 - 3. To ensure maintenance of public utilities.
 - 4. To make provision for additional emergency utility services capacity.

This Committee has also discussed more specific aspects of Emergency Organization including details of a warning system, publicity and distribution of literature, organization of municipalities, supply of food and material needs and types of legislation that might be required. If the above proposals are adopted, arrangements will be made for the distribution of literature, presentation of lectures and the suggested officers of the various Emergency Groups will be approached to carry out the above functions.

Emergency Measures Planning has resulted from the threat of nuclear war, but the dangers of attack and fall-out in the Yukon Territory are not extreme. The Territory will be affected by conditions in the southern Provinces and one of our main concerns will be with regard to traffic control and supply of food and fuel. It is intended that any part of this Organization could be adopted to handle local natural disaster such as forest fires or floods.

With regard to legislation, legal opinions have been requested and we have recently been advised by the Director that special legislation would not appear to be necessary for the Yukon Territory. A summary of the correspondence concerning this matter is attached.



D.F. Merrill,
A/Supt. of Resources.

P. O. Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Y. T.,
Feb. 20, 1962.

EMERGENCY MEASURES LEGISLATION - YUKON

Recently the opinion of the Legal Adviser, Mr. F.G. Smith, was asked on the following questions dealing with legislation which might be adopted by the Yukon Council to put into effect a civil defense scheme in the Territory:

- a. Whether such legislation is necessary in the case of the Yukon Territory, having regard to the Federal Order-in-Council setting up an emergency measures organization. The Provinces may require such legislation but does the same consideration apply in the case of the Territories.
- b. Whether such legislation would be within the legislative powers of Council under the Yukon Act.
- c. Whether such legislation, if required, could be in general terms, giving whatever organization is set up at the time, to deal with the Territorial emergency, wide powers for regulating peace, order and good government within the Territory.

Mr. Smith indicated -"Constitutionally the Commissioner in Council may, subject to an Act of Parliament, enact legislation relating to property and Civil Rights. This power is analogous to the power of a Province but the Federal Parliament may enact legislation relating to the peace, order and good government of Canada as a whole. This power, though seldom exercised, overrides Provincial Legislation".

Mr. Smith suspected that Civil Defence Legislation would come under the Council's power to pass legislation affecting property and Civil Rights but he could not be certain without seeing the actual legislation that might be presented. He also agreed that if legislation is required it should be in general terms.

This matter was referred to the Director, Northern Administration Branch, on February 7th, 1962, and his reply is as follows:

"I do not think it necessary for the Council to pass any special legislation at this time, since existing legislation is adequate to permit the development of Emergency Measures Organizations in peace time. The Northwest Territories Council has not passed any legislation in this regard as yet and has no plans for such legislation in the immediate future. You might be interested in knowing, however, that the Council at its last session asked the Administration to investigate what steps might best be taken in the Northwest Territories with regard to Emergency Measures and that the Administration will report the results of this investigation at the next session of the Council. The Council was not so much concerned with legislation in asking the Administration to investigate the problem but was more interested in such things as stockpiling of food, equipment and supplies".

The Director also covered this subject in his memorandum of October 31st, 1961, extracts are as follows:

"Mr. R.B. Curry, Director of the Emergency Measures Organization, has informed us that he agrees with the Legal Division that the existing legislation seems to be adequate to permit the development of emergency measures

organizations in peace time, and in the preparation of plans it may become necessary to prepare legislation to permit organizations to act in an emergency."

In view of the above reply, a special legislation would not appear to be necessary.

The following is an extract from a Legal Division memorandum referred to by Mr. Sivertz:

"Section 4 of the Northwest Territories Act provides that the Commissioner shall administer the government of the Territories, and Section 4 of the Yukon Act confers a corresponding function of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory. The questions you asked concern therefore the powers of the two Commissioners and the powers of the municipalities in both Territories with respect to emergency measures.

Failing other instructions I would presume that the emergency envisaged by you is, as the War Measures Act says, the existence of war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended. In the absence of the appropriate machinery in the Northwest Territories or the Yukon Territory I would suggest to have the existence of such emergency determined as provided for in the War Measures Act, that is, by a proclamation of the Governor in Council.

The authority of the Commissioner to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada is referred to in section 14A of the Northwest Territories Act, and in section 18 of the Yukon Act. These two sections enable the Commissioner in Council to authorize the territorial government to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada under and for the purposes of any Act of Parliament that authorizes the Government of Canada to enter into an agreement with the Provinces.

The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, may, under the Public Service Ordinance, appoint any employee to a position in the public service. The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories may be given this power under section 13 of the Northwest Territories Act.

As to the power of the Commissioners to acquire property, I refer to section 40 of the Northwest Territories Act, and section 45 of the Yukon Act.

With respect to other powers I would refer to the clauses enumerated in section 13 of the Northwest Territories Act, and in section 16 of the Yukon Act. In particular the territorial councils may make ordinances in relation to property and civil rights, and generally in relation to all matters of a merely local or private nature in the Territories. It should be also noted that the Governor in Council may designate matters to come within territorial legislative authority which are not specifically enumerated in the two sections.

The powers of the Council to appropriate money are regulated in section 19 of the Northwest Territories Act and in sections 23 and the following of the Yukon Act.

The powers of the municipalities are regulated in the Municipal District Ordinance of the Northwest Territories and the Municipal Ordinance of the Yukon Territory. Both Councils have power to legislate with regard to matters mentioned in the various provincial civil defence acts."

It is suggested that the committee might include the basis of this information in its report to the Commissioner outlining tentative organization for the Yukon Territory.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

29 March, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Teachers of the Territory

1. Please find attached a memorandum from the Superintendent of Schools containing a submission by the Yukon Teachers' Association and the Superintendent's comments on same.

2. My comments follow on each proposal and counter proposal:

Proposal 1

I would propose that \$100.00 be added to the salary of each teacher attending a summer school session of a recognized Canadian university or training college provided -

(a) the teacher successfully completes a 3-unit course and

(b) contracts to teach and returns to teach in the Yukon for the ensuing school year. Such \$100.00 to be added to the month's salary immediately following resumption of duty by the teacher when the successful results have been forwarded to the Superintendent of Schools.

Proposal 2

I agree with the Superintendent of Schools that this covered in the years of training formula applicable to teachers' salaries.

Proposal 3

I agree with the Superintendent of Schools. It is the duty of the administration to see that only a reasonable number of pupils are taught in one class. Would teachers like their salaries cut in half, etc., if that much less than a fixed maximum number of pupils were in a class?

Proposal 4

I do not agree with proposal or counter proposal. Any such scheme would have to be applicable to all government employees, and while it is true that some resident teachers occupy their own homes while, for others, accommodation is provided, this same situation occurs in respect of all government employees, federal and territorial. I am sure that other unfavourable aspects of such a procedure will occur to you.

Proposal 5

See No. 4 above. I disagree with both proposal and counter proposal.

Proposal 6

I disagree with the proposal and agree with the Superintendent of Schools. The additional \$1,500.00 or \$150.00 per month now being paid principals of our comparatively small schools, I consider a generous supplement. This is particularly so, as in Whitehorse Elementary High, which is divided into Elementary and High School divisions, each having a principal at \$1,500.00 allowance and a vice-principal at \$750.00 allowance.

Proposal 7

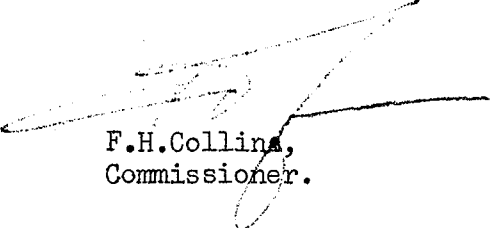
Counsellors now get an allowance of \$300.00 per annum or \$30.00 per month. The bulk of counselling, in fact practically all, is done in school hours for which the teacher is already receiving his normal salary. I disagree with the proposal and agree with the Superintendent.

3. Please note the downward trend in resignations for the period 1954-60. As the largest percentage of elementary teachers are females, of marriageable age and looking to a matrimonial future, it is natural they should -

- (a) marry and resign through natural causes;
- (b) proceed to other fields - object matrimony;
- (c) proceed elsewhere having an urge to travel.

4. The previous Council considered these matters in the administrative category but if you so desire, I would appreciate your view on the following:

- (a) the Y.T.A. submission;
- (b) The Superintendent's comments;
- (c) my own remarks as contained in this memorandum.


F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

22 December 1961

MEMORANDUM TO:

Mr. F.H. Collins,
Commissioner of Yukon Territory,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Re: Salary Negotiations
with Y.T.A.

Mr. Froese and I have held two meetings with the salary committee of the Yukon Teachers' Association at the request of the latter. The first meeting was on November 20, 1961, at which time the members of the salary committee were introduced and the hope expressed that negotiations would proceed in an amicable manner.

The second meeting was on December 11, 1961, at which time the salary committee presented the Y.T.A.'s proposals. The committee stated that the Y.T.A. did not seek a change in the basic schedule of salaries, but it did wish to have the following seven proposals included in the Teachers' Contracts for the school year 1962-63:

1. That a travel allowance of \$100.00 be paid to each teacher attending a summer school session for the purpose of furthering or improving his teaching qualifications.
2. That each teacher successfully completing a 3 unit course at a summer school session (as in 1 above) be paid the sum of \$50.00.
3. That a maximum number of students per classroom be set to provide for maximum teaching efficiency.
4. That where a married teacher is the sole means of support for a family, he be granted a bonus of \$150.00 per year over and above his annual salary.
5. That those teachers who are not being supported by husbands or wives and who are not living in government subsidized housing, be given an annual grant of \$100.00 over and above annual salary to help compensate for the high cost of living.
6. That the maximum annual "per teacher" allowance granted to Principals be removed.
7. That because of the increased responsibilities occasioned by increased enrolment, the annual allowance to Counsellors be increased from \$300.00 to \$500.00.

Mr. Froese and I discussed these proposals with the salary committee and we have also discussed them between ourselves. The following represents my own views with regard to each of the Y.T.A.'s proposals:

Proposal 1 I agree with this proposal but would change the wording to:

"That a travel allowance of \$100.00 be paid to each teacher attending a summer school session of a recognized Canadian university or teacher training college provided:
(1) the teacher successfully completes at least a 3-unit course and,
(2) returns to teach in the Yukon."

...../2

Proposal 2 The salary schedule already gives recognition for years of training. A year of training is generally equivalent to five 3-unit courses.

Proposal 3 The average number of students per classroom in the Yukon compares favorably with those in the provinces. I have yet to see a salary agreement from any of the provinces which stipulates what the maximum number of students per classroom shall be.

Proposal 4 I agree with the principle of this proposal but feel that the amount is low. I would reword it to read:

"Where a married teacher is the sole means of support for a family, and is classified as "Married" for income tax purposes (i.e., spouse earns \$250.00 or less per year)., he/she shall receive an additional \$250.00 per year plus \$50.00 per year for each dependent child."

Proposal 5 I agree with this proposal but would suggest that the sum be \$200.00 rather than \$100.00.

Proposal 6 I disagree with this proposal at the present time.

Proposal 7 I disagree with this proposal at the present time.

You will note that my suggestions are designed to:

(1) Encourage married teachers to come to the Yukon and to encourage our single male teachers to get married and settle here on a reasonably permanent basis;

(2) Encourage teachers to attend summer schools. I feel that even those teachers with five or more years of training can benefit greatly from periodic attendance at summer school.

With reference to my point number one, the turnover of teachers in our public schools during the past few years has been as follows:

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
No. of teachers	$\frac{-55}{53}$	$\frac{-56}{58}$	$\frac{-57}{59}$	$\frac{-58}{65}$	$\frac{-59}{69}$	$\frac{-60}{82}$	$\frac{-61}{91}$
No. of resignations	22	25	23	27	28	34	32
Percentage of resignations	42%	43%	39%	42%	41%	41%	35%

The cost of implementing my suggestions based upon the present teaching staff would be:

Proposal 1	-	\$1,000.00
" 4	-	2,200.00
" 5	-	<u>1,000.00</u>
		\$4,200.00

On a budget for teachers' salaries of over \$600,000.00 for 1962-63, the above figure represents an over-all increase of less than 1%

I would appreciate your views so that I may proceed further with negotiations and bring them to an early and amicable conclusion.

(Signed) Harry Thompson,
Superintendent of Schools

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,
29 March, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Mine Rescue Equipment

1. In Vote 10, page 239, Establishment 326, you will find an item of \$12,000. to cover Mine Rescue Equipment. The details are to be found on page 253.

2. Hereunder is the report of the Mining Inspector outlining the proposition as a whole together with breakdowns of the equipment, etcetera, required.

Expenditures for Establishing A
Territorial Mine Rescue Station
in the Yukon Territory.

The mining picture in the Yukon Territory is rapidly changing. Not only is there an increase in the tempo of mining exploration, but there are also several mining developments in the Territory, which may prove to be of a permanent nature.

These operations consist of Dominion Explorers' property at Johobo, the Conwest Exploration Tintina property, Peso Silver Mines Ltd., J.J. Byrnes La Forma gold property west of Carmacks, New Imperial's underground exploration at the Jean property. In close proximity to the Yukon border the Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation, which plans to go into production this year, although Canada Tungsten is not primarily an underground operation. The nature of the mill and fire protection requirements necessitates mine rescue training. It will be the responsibility of the mining inspection staff to include Canada Tungsten in their sphere of operations. At the present time this development work is comparatively small, however, the danger of a disaster becomes greater as their underground work progresses. The nature of the ground met so far in the Yukon calls upon the extensive use of timber which creates a very great fire hazard. The possible chance of running into underground deposits of natural gas also points towards the necessity of establishing procedures to cope with any emergency.

At the present time in the Yukon Territory all Mine Rescue equipment (except for one Scott Air Pak Breathing Apparatus belonging to the Mining Inspector) is privately owned.

The majority of the apparatus is owned and maintained by United Keno Hill Mines. The Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation bought last year 2 Chemox Self-Breathing Apparatus. Dominion Explorers Ltd. have 3 smoke masks at their mine exploration site.

During August of last year the Mining Inspector arranged with United Keno Hill Mines to train four 5-man teams in mine rescue techniques. During the training period several faults were found with the type of equipment and the amount of equipment available. Following the training, a report was made to the Chief Mining Engineer in Ottawa regarding these deficiencies and it was decided that additional equipment would have to be purchased.

We are faced with the situation, in the Territory today, of having no organization in case of a mining or other disaster. The supplying of equipment and men would be entirely dependent on the voluntary efforts of the different mine operators and on mine rescue facilities in the Northwest Territories which would require some time to arrive, at least twelve hours, more if poor flying weather prevailed.

The establishing of a mine rescue station at Elsa would mean equipment could be available on short notice to any mine operator and under the control of the Mining Inspector, a system of mine rescue training would be established by this office for every mine and a pre-arranged organization could be set up for assistance in any disaster in any part of the Territory.

The compressor now owned by United Keno Hill Mines was found to be too small to supply a large mine rescue attempt so it is recommended that a new compressor be supplied to supplement the existing compressor.

The following is a recommended expenditure for the \$12,000. in the estimates:

1. Purchase of the equipment now owned and maintained by United Keno Hill Mines:

1	Resuscitator	
6	Scott Air Paks - 6 spare cylinders	
8	300 cu. ft. storage cylinders	
1 Set	Recharge fittings	
6	Self Rescuers	
1	Cornelius Compressor and Filler Attachment	
2	Safety Lamps	
1	Carbon Monoxide Detector	
1	Methane Detector	
4	Chemox Apparatus	
4	All Service Masks	

The original cost of this equipment was \$5,994. The cost to replace this equipment at the present time would be \$6,769. This equipment can be purchased from U.K.H.M. at a cost of \$6,000.

2. Additional equipment needed:

5 sets	Scott Air Pak	\$1,714.75
2	Pak Alarms	48.40
1	Gasoline Driven Compressor Model KA - 15B	3,797.85
7	Large Cylinders 300 cc	500.00
		<u>\$6,061.00</u>

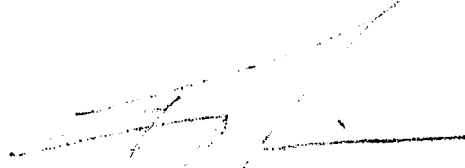
The additional equipment will be set up in the following manner: 10 Sets of Scott Air Pak, 4 sets of Chemox, Cornelius Compressor, resuscitator, etc., to be established at United Keno Hill Mines in a building provided for and maintained by United Keno Hill Mines. This equipment will be maintained by United Keno Hill Mines. Two sets of Scott Air Pak, the gasoline driven compressor and three large cylinders will be kept at Whitehorse for any emergency use.

I would like to bring to your attention that in order to keep mine rescue teams keen, it is the usual practice all over Canada to hold competitions in mine rescue work. I recommend that \$250.00 be allotted for this purpose.

In addition the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation bought two Chemox apparatus last year and I recommend that one of these be purchased by the Territorial Government. The cost would be \$250.00.

Total Expenditure\$12,561.00

3. For your information, please.



F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

Minutes of the first meeting of the Advisory Committee on Finance of the Council of the Yukon Territory held in the Federal Building, Whitehorse, during the period Wednesday, 17th January, 1962 - Friday, 19th January, 1962, inclusive.

Present:

Mr. John O. Livesey, Member - Carmacks-Kluane Lake District (Chairman)
Mr. George O. Shaw, Member - Dawson District
Mr. John K. McKimmon, Member - Whitehorse North District

In attendance:

Mr. F. H. Collins, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory
Mr. K. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer
Mr. F. Smith, Legal Adviser
Mr. J. F. Delaute, Executive Assistant to the Commissioner

Appointment of Chairman and discussion of Rules and Constitution.

This meeting was convened in the Office of the Commissioner and Mr. J. O. Livesey was appointed interim Chairman. Before commencement of discussion of the Rules and Constitution of the Committee the interim Chairman proposed that the Committee elect a Chairman of their Committee and Mr. J. O. Livesey was so elected. During the morning the Committee sat and discussed with their Legal Adviser, Mr. F. Smith, various aspects of the proposed Constitution and the needs and requirements of such a Constitution which would serve as a basis for the continuation of the operation of the Committee. Various conclusions were reached the whole of which were handed to Mr. Smith, Legal Adviser, for scrutiny and final drafting. The meeting then adjourned, the time being 12 noon.

Consideration of Draft Estimates 1962-1963.

The meeting was resumed at 1.45 p.m. in the office of the Territorial Treasurer to consider Draft Estimates of Territorial Revenue and Expenditure for the fiscal year to commence 1st April, 1962. Papers submitted for consideration represented summaries of estimated revenue and recoverable expenditure and of estimated expenditure under the following heads - operation and maintenance, project capital, loan capital and amortisation requirements. Details were supplied by the Territorial Treasurer as required.

Votes 1, 2 and 4

Figures for the following votes:

- Vote 1 - Yukon Council
- 2 - Territorial Treasurer and Collector of Taxes
- 4 - Territorial Secretary and Assessor

were approved without change for submission to the Spring Session of Yukon Council subject to verification of the legality of the arrangement whereby the Territory refunds to the R.C.M.P. \$1.00 of the \$2.00 collected by them for carrying out tests prior to the issue of motor vehicle drivers' licenses.

Vote 3

Figures submitted for vote 3 - Education were approved subject to the addition of \$2,400.00 to Establishment 154 - Territorial Government contributions towards University Training - representing the cost of two bursaries of \$1,200.00 each. Each bursary was to be for \$1,200.00 for each of four years and two bursaries were to be granted for each of the next four years.

Consideration of the project capital section of this vote resulted in the decision to require the land, at present owned by the Catholic Church authorities, on which teacherage accomodation

Vote 3
cont'd.

represented by Establishment 305 \$75,000.00 is to be constructed during 1962-63 be turned over to the school trustee in accordance with the policy laid down in the Commissioner's memorandum to Council dated 27th November, 1961. That policy was to be applied to all future construction of schools and teacherages on church land.

Vote 5

The Territorial Treasurer informed the meeting of decisions taken in Ottawa on the motions passed by Yukon Council at their last session regarding the Yukon Health Plan prepared by the Department of National Health and Welfare. After a lengthy discussion, the Chairman, at 5.15 p.m., adjourned the meeting until 9.00 a.m. the following day.

The Committee resumed their meeting at 9.00 a.m. on Thursday, 18th January, 1962, when further consideration was given to the estimates for vote 5 - Health and Welfare. The following motions were passed:-

Motion by Mr. George O. Shaw:

That this Committee regrets that financial assistance will not be given to activate the present Emergency Treatment Centre at Watson Lake but are pleased to note that action is being taken in regards to a Nursing and Emergency Treatment Centre in 1962-63.

Seconded by Mr. McKinnon

Motion by Mr. George O. Shaw:

Council at the Fall Session asked for the Health Station to be rehabilitated for dispenser services at Ross River and that a Health Station be constructed at Teslin and a resident registered nurse be provided at Teslin in 1962-63 and that this Committee feels that this motion should be accepted by the Department of National Health and Welfare and object to the present suggestion of the Health Department in reversing the services and programs for these two areas.

Seconded by Mr. McKinnon

Motion by Mr. John K. McKinnon:

That this Committee feels that the \$2.00 per capita tax levied on municipal districts for participation in Health Programs is unfair and discriminatory. The Committee suggests that Council's recommendation for its deletion, as agreed to by Dr. Willis, should be followed.

Seconded by Mr. Shaw

Subject to the application of those motions, the estimates for vote 5 were approved for submission to Council.

Vote 6

The Committee next considered the estimates for vote 6 - Municipal and Area Development.

In regard to Community Development Grants the following motion was passed:

Motion by Mr. George O. Shaw:

That in accepting the grant of \$56,000.00 for Community Development this Committee accepts this amount as a compromise with the Council resolution adopted during the Fall Session of 1961 - with the amount

Vote 6
cont'd.

only - and does further agree that our actions in no way create any changes in the status quo of the distribution of monies collected from the 25 cents Liquor Tax.

Seconded by Mr. McKinnon

It was noted that no provision had been made for fire fighting in the Destruction Bay and Beaver Creek areas in accordance with a motion passed by Council at their Spring Session in 1961 and provision was requested.

The legality of transactions represented by Establishment 344 - Loans for Low Cost Housing - \$100,000.00 was queried, with Mr. George O. Shaw in the chair, Mr. Livesey being in doubt whether loans to individuals by the Territory were provided for in the Yukon Act. The question was to be referred to the Legal Adviser for opinion.

Subject to these points, the estimates for vote 6 - Municipal and Area Development Administration were approved for submission to Council.

Vote 7 and 8

Estimates for the following votes were approved without change for submission to Council:

- Vote 7 - Game Department
- 8 - General

In regard to Insurance expenditure under vote 8, and with Mr. George O. Shaw in the chair, Mr. Livesey queried whether it was necessary to carry liability insurance. The Territorial Treasurer stated that the whole question of insurance to be carried by the Territorial Government was to be taken up with the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

The time being 12 noon, the meeting was adjourned for lunch.

Vote 9

The Committee resumed their meeting at 2.00 p.m. and considered estimates for vote 9, Roads, Bridges and Public Works.

Those estimates were approved for submission to Council subject to justification of the proposed expenditure of \$5,000.00 shown against Establishment 404 - Fence - Oil Reservoir. A paper setting out the reasons for this expenditure and covering background and alternatives was requested. The Territorial Treasurer undertook to arrange for such a paper to be supplied.

In regard to construction of Campgrounds, the Committee asked that members of Council be advised of any proposed construction in their districts before the event.

Estimates for the following votes were approved without change for submission to Council:

Vote 11, 12
and 13

- Vote 11 - Yukon Hospital Insurance Service
- 12 - Travel and Publicity
- 13 - Justice

Revenue

The Committee then gave consideration to the estimates for Revenue. Subject to the motion passed by Council when dealing with vote 5 - Health and Welfare, as recorded above, covering the per capita charge of \$2.00 to be collected from municipalities, the figures on pages 4 and 5 of the estimates were approved. Item 20-5-5 Public Health Service Levy \$9,000.00 was thus not approved.

Revenue
cont'd.

The meeting was adjourned at 5.00 p.m. to be resumed at 9.00 a.m. the following day.

The Committee resumed their meeting at 9.00 a.m. on Friday, 19th January, 1962, and continued their consideration of the estimates for Revenue. Mr. George Shaw was absent all day through illness.

The remainder of the estimates for Revenue were approved without change for submission to Council.

Motions of Fall
Session 1961.

The Committee then gave attention to the motions passed by Council at their Fall Session 1961 and to the question of whether effect had been given to them in the draft estimates. Those motions are set out in enclosures A1 and A2 and the points made by the Committee were as follows:

- Motion #1 The information asked for is still needed. Why was Council's proposal not considered in preparing the estimates?
- #2 The Committee did not agree with the principle embodied in the vote of \$56,000.00 in vote 6 for Establishment 341 Community Development Grants. Their views were contained in the relative motion shown above in the paragraphs in these minutes dealing with vote 6.
- #4 The Committee's motion dealing with Community Development Grants and shown in the paragraphs of these minutes relating to vote 6 expresses their view on this motion.
- #8 The Committee required a study made of a third type of Sewer and Water system, viz. full water and septic tank, for places where a partial system as outlined in the draft report of the Inter-departmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations is not adequate. This third type of system was considered probably necessary for Porter Creek Subdivision. The study was to show estimated costs and methods of recovery, e.g. frontage tax. The Committee noted that the draft estimates did not contain provision for a system providing full water and septic tank.
- #9 The Committee's motion dealing with Community Development Grants and shown in the paragraphs of these minutes relating to vote 6 expresses their view on this motion.

Motions passed by Council at their Fall Session 1961 referring particularly to the Yukon Health Plan are set out in enclosures B1 and B2. The Committee's views are noted hereunder:

- Motion #1 The compromise proposal as outlined by the Territorial Treasurer and as embodied in the draft estimates was accepted.
- #2 The Committee did not agree with the proposals of the Department of National Health and Welfare for a health station at Ross River and a dispensary at Teslin. In their view, the health station was

Motions of Fall Motion #2
Session 1961 cont'd.
cont'd.

needed at Teslin and the dispensary at Ross River.

Motion #8

The Committee's views in regard to the \$2.00 per capita charge against municipalities were contained in their motion detailed above in paragraphs relating to vote 5 - Health and Welfare.

The Committee then received from the Legal Adviser and, after amendment, approved draft Rules which would govern their meetings. These Rules are as detailed in enclosure C1.

The Chairman declared that the Committee had concluded its business and the Commissioner adjourned the meeting.

K. MacKenzie,
Territorial Treasurer.

MOTIONS MADE BY COUNCIL IN CONNECTION WITH FEDERAL-TERRITORIAL FINANCIAL
RELATIONS AGREEMENT AT FALL SESSION, 1961

1. Mr. Chamberlist moved seconded by Mr. Taylor, that Council request the Department of Health (Federal) to give them information as to when a full water system would be required for the Porter Creek and Watson Lake Subdivisions.
2. Mr. Chamberlist moved seconded by Mr. Livesey, that Committee in reviewing this report, especially in the portion dealing with the liquor tax fund, that the monies be allocated in exactly the same way as previously agreed upon by the prior Council of the Yukon.
3. Mr. Chamberlist moved seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the policy of the Council in regard to Capital Expenditure in Section 41 of the Education Report be the course that the Yukon Council intends to take.
4. Mr. McKamey moved seconded by Mr. Chamberlist, that Subsection (111) of Section 2, Page 10 be deleted.
5. Mr. McKinnon moved seconded by Mr. Taylor, that Council ask Mr. Carter for the Government policy with regard to emergency airstrips; if none, Council recommend that a policy be established and surveys conducted of emergency airports.
6. Mr. Chamberlist moved seconded by Mr. McKamey, that Paragraph 3, Page 29 be deleted because of previous motion (See Motion #2 this list).
7. Mr. Livesey moved seconded by Mr. Chamberlist, regarding Subsection C (Page 31) that the recommendations of this committee are that sufficient scope be allowed for future expansion of villages or other communities and that no monetary limit be set by way of administrative grants to such communities.
8. Mr. Chamberlist moved seconded by Mr. Livesey, that the Committee do not agree with the comments by the Interdepartmental Committee as to the needs for full sewer and water systems during 1962-67.
9. Committee recommended "That all tax revenue derived from the liquor tax be directed to Community Development during the period of this agreement on the same basis of distribution as heretofore."
10. Timber to be classified as a resource. See Mr. Livesey's motion #2 for production of papers, Page 26.
11. The Committee felt that the words "up to \$3500.00" should be deleted from Page 31, Sub. (C) of the report.
12. The Committee recommended that the present exemptions under the Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Ordinance be considered by Council and that the amount of the tax be increased at the rate suggested.
13. Moved by Mr. Watt seconded by Mr. McKamey
 1. It is understood the figures in this report are estimates only and that they are subject to variations insofar as major items of expenditure are concerned. Major items of expenditure should include major increases in administration costs as well as capital expenditures.
 2. This resolution could allow for expansion of sewage and water systems of Porter Creek and Watson Lake, sudden and substantial change in cost of living index or any other emergency that may arise.
14. Regarding sewer and water systems. It was moved by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. McKinnon that the words "The Committee did not anticipate any need for any new systems in the 1962-67 period" be deleted.
15. Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. McKamey that a classification be added to the recommendations to include piped water system as well as a full water and sewage system and the financial arrangement provided.

16. Moved by Mr. Shaw seconded by Mr. Livesey that the Territorial Civil Servants should be entitled to the same superannuation formula as is extended to Federal Civil Servants.

17. Moved by Mr. McKamey seconded by Mr. Taylor, that under the Tote Trail Classification, reconstruction be under the same classification and conditions as construction.

18. Moved by Mr. Livesey, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that Committee recommends that more attention be paid to the roads of the Lumber Industry relative to the building of roads into timber areas and mills in the Yukon Territory, when such assistance may be warranted during the life of the 1962-67 Interdepartmental Agreement.

19. Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that paragraph on page 29, referred to Liquor tax, be not accepted and any further reference be deleted and further that the whole liquor tax revenue be used in an equal share for each Electoral District as a basis for Capital Cost purposes for community recreational activities.

Chairman of Committee Mr. Shaw, stated it is agreed that this motion will obliterate any motions prior to this one on this particular regard.

20. Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. McKinnon that (a) Eliminate all exemptions except fuel used in stationary electric power plants and heating purposes, airplane fuel, and fuel used for mining. (b) increase tax rate from 6 cents to 9 cents beginning 1962-63 at the rate of 1 cent per annum.

21. Moved by Mr. McKamey, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that the fuel tax ordinance be drafted to replace the sections applicable under the Motor Fuel Tax Ordinance.

22. Moved by Mr. Livesey, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that for purposes of taxation under the proposed Fuel Tax Ordinance, "Fuel" shall be gasoline, kerosine, diesel fuels all grades, naptha, solvent.

23. Moved by Mr. McKamey, seconded by Mr. Livesey, that the Community Development Fund be renamed the Community Recreational Development Fund.

24. Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Watt that the Interdepartmental Agreement be accepted, subject to recommendations submitted by this Council.

MOTIONS MADE BY COUNCIL ON YUKON HEALTH PLAN AT FALL SESSION 1961

1. Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. McKamey that financial assistance be given to activate present emergency treatment centre at Watson Lake and serious consideration be given to the proposal of construction of suitable hospital facilities in 1962-63.

Motion Carried.

2. Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. McKamey that the Health Station be rehabilitated for dispenser services at Ross River and that a Health Station be constructed at Teslin and a resident registered nurse be provided at Teslin in 1962-63.

Motion Carried.

3. Moved by Mr. McKamey, seconded by Mr. Chamberlist that the Mayo Hospital be reduced to a four bed nursing station be deleted.

Motion Carried.

4. Moved by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Taylor that a health centre be established in the existing Mayo Hospital, or elsewhere, 1964-65.

Motion Carried.

5. Moved by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Taylor that Dawson Health Centre be not reduced unless conditions should warrant this in 1964-65.

Motion Carried.

6. Moved by Mr. Livesey, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that a registered nurse be established at the present quarters in Haines Junction, with suitable equipment installed, including beds to look after emergency cases, and that a survey be made of conditions along the highway north to the border to ascertain the most suitable place for a permanent nursing station in 1962-63.

Motion Carried.

7. Moved by Mr. McKinnon, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that a Senior Official of the Northern Health Services should appear before Council each year to discuss matters of mutual benefit in relation to the Health Plan.

Motion Carried.

8. Moved by Mr. Chamberlist, seconded by Mr. Watt, that all reference to the \$2.00 per Capita per annum contribution by the citizens of the municipalities be deleted.

Motion Carried.

-2-

9. Moved by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that those paragraphs concerning the reduction of the Mayo and Dawson Hospitals not be considered as part of this plan and that any changes should be with the cooperation of the Commissioner and Council.

Motion Carried.

10. Moved by Mr. Livesey, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the nursing services for the district of Carmacks be obtained and included in the Whitehorse Health District in accordance with discussions with Dr. Willis in Committee, which were agreed to by him.

Motion Carried.

11. Moved by Mr. Livesey, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that the Chief Medical Health Officer henceforth be required to act in a full capacity relative to public health and that his duties be severed from any connection with that of Superintendent of the Whitehorse General Hospital.

Motion Carried.

RULES OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
OF THE COUNCIL OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

1. In these rules
 - (a) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Finance, and
 - (b) "Committee" means the Advisory Committee on Finance appointed by the Commissioner upon the recommendation of the Council, pursuant to section 12 of the Yukon Act.
2. The Chairman of the Committee shall be elected by the Committee at the first meeting in each year and the Chairman shall continue to act as Chairman until a new Chairman is elected.
3. Where special circumstances require it, the Chairman, on the advice of the other member of the Committee, shall notify the Commissioner that a meeting ought to be held, stating the reasons therefor, and shall request the Commissioner to call a meeting of the Committee.
4. Where the Commissioner has called a meeting of the Committee it shall be the duty of every member of the Committee to attend the meeting.
5. The normal hours during which the Committee shall sit shall be from nine o'clock in the morning to twelve o'clock noon and from two o'clock to five o'clock in the afternoon.
6. When the Committee has concluded its work the Chairman shall so advise the Commissioner.
7. When the voices are equal in respect of any matter under the consideration of the Committee, the Chairman shall give his casting vote.
8. The conduct of the members of the Committee shall be governed by the Rules of Procedure of the Council.
9. The rules of the Committee may be amended from time to time by the Committee.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

29 March, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Banquet and Other Special Permits

1. Hereunder is the text of a memorandum to me from Mr. A.D. Vars, Superintendent, Liquor Control with information on the above in respect of three Western provinces and Ontario. I believe the procedures of the Maritime Provinces may be more curtailed than those described in the memorandum of Mr. Vars.

2. While I do not suggest that Yukon liquor laws need conform to those of provinces, I thought that the majority of opinion in these areas might be of value to you in assessing Yukon requirements.

" MEMORANDUM TO MR. F.H. COLLINS, Commissioner

British Columbia

Permit fees are \$1.00 and \$2.00 and may be issued later than 12.00 o'clock midnight but not later than 2.00 o'clock a.m. In conjunction with Regulation 5.09. No permits are issued for any Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day or any day on which Polling takes place. The amount of liquor permitted on permits is controlled by the R.C.M.P. or Municipal Police and is considered to be from 4 to 6 ~~oz.~~ per person. The Liquor Control Board also controls the price drinks may be sold for, generally .35¢ per 1½ oz. drink for bar rye, gin and rum and .25¢ to .30¢ per bottle of beer.

Alberta

It is not the policy of the Alberta Liquor Control Board to approve special permits beyond 11.30 o'clock p.m. There is no tolerance period for consumption beyond the hour stated on the permit and all liquor must be consumed or removed at 11.30 o'clock p.m. There are two special permits issued, Special Permit Ordinary and Special Permit Resale. Under no circumstances will Resale Permits be issued to an individual. Authorized amounts of Liquor, beer and wine may be purchased on an Ordinary or Resale Special permit, 5 oz. Liquor, 4 bottles Beer, 8 oz. Wine. No permits will be issued Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas or during Polling hours on an election day.

Manitoba

The hours of occasional permits are not extended beyond 12.00 o'clock midnight. There is a thirty minute grace after the expiry of the permit for consumption of liquor served prior to that time. There are permits for no sale or for sale issued, the fee is \$2.00. The amount of liquor authorized is 3 oz. Liquor, 5 oz. Wine and 3 bottles Beer. If Spirits, Wine and Beer are all purchased, the total quantities are reduced proportionately. No permits will be issued for Sunday, Good Friday


or Federal or Provincial election day. Sale, permits only the return of the cost of liquor and handling and serving it. Food of suitable kinds and quantities must be provided. Permits must be applied for seven days in advance.

Ontario

The serving of liquor must take place between the hours of 12.00 o'clock noon and 11.30 o'clock p.m. No exceptions are made to this rule. The hours of serving are curtailed to the duration of the affair stated in the Application. There are three types of permits issued: No Sale Wedding Reception \$5.00, No Sale Anniversaries, Showers, Stags, Graduation etc., \$1.00 and Sale, Chartered Clubs, Social Groups, Bowling Banquets etc., \$15.00. Permits will not be issued for Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day or on a day when Polling takes place for a Federal or Provincial election. Authorized amount of liquor is 4.5 oz. or 2.88 bottles of beer. No liquor may be sold or served except where a regular meal is served. No permit will be issued for the purpose or with the intent of gain or profit.

With the exception of very rare circumstances, it appears that most Provinces curtail the duration of Banquet or Special Permits to not later than 12.00 o'clock midnight. Some allow a 30 minute grace period but few allow for extension beyond 12.30 o'clock midnight. There are Applications and Permits available for the above Provinces, should you wish to see them. "

3. For your information.



F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Y.T.,

2 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:


C.P.A. Staff House

1. On Page 241, Establishment 370, you will note an item - "C.P.A. Staff House, Whitehorse - \$57,000." The details are to be found on Page 269.
2. The purchase price of the land, building, and contents is \$50,000. The \$7,000. is for alterations and additional furnishings. The purchase price of \$50,000. includes all contents except certain office equipment and that required to keep plane meals hot or cold. At 25% of present prices, the furniture and equipment included in the purchase price is in excess of \$2,000.
3. The building is a frame structure on a full concrete basement, two storeys in height, measuring 30' x 86' on a lot 50' x 100', situated on Fourth Avenue. Cost of construction in 1942 with material and labour costs frozen, was \$65,000. without the land. Replacement cost today would greatly exceed that figure. Fuel costs average \$140.00 - \$150.00 per month which indicates the quality of construction. The building has been kept in excellent repair.
4. The following provides basic details:

Exterior Finish	- Wood siding
Floors	- Lino
Interior Walls	- Donnacona
Heating	- Hot water W/cast iron radiators
Elec.	- In conduit in basement
Basement	- Boiler room, janitor's shop, washroom, 2 bedrooms.
Main Floor	- Washroom, 4 offices, dining room, pantry, kitchen, C/W walk-in refrigerator and range, lounge, 1 bedroom
2nd Floor	- 8 double bedrooms, 2 washrooms, 5 single bedrooms.
5. The second floor will accommodate 13 single persons, both male and female; the first floor will provide for two married quarter suites, a kitchen and dining room for the single inmates, with the basement providing for a recreation room and a further suite.
6. The Superintendent of Schools estimates that in 1962-63 additional teacherage accommodation will be required for 9 persons, in 1963-64--5 more, and in 1964-5--5 more. Added to these requirements are the following not under the Superintendent of Schools, viz., the Director and staff of the Trades School, possibly 8 persons; the Director of the Travel Bureau and the inevitable additional to the staff of the Territory generally.
7. With the exception of single teachers and single key personnel, it is proposed that regulations be issued for occupancy by married couples for a period not exceeding 3 years and that by the autumn of the third year, the married occupants will move into their own homes.

Economic rents will be charged to all occupants, sufficient to meet operating and maintenance costs but not depreciation.

8. The territorial engineer and the Superintendent of Schools recommend this purchase, and I most strongly do so.



F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

Ottawa, January 24th, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. K. J. CHRISTIE

TOTE TRAILS - YUKON TERRITORY (& N.W.T.)

With your memorandum of December 28th, you let me have your comments on several problems concerning tote trails and in particular your comments on a memorandum for Mr. Cunningham of November 14th prepared by Dr. Jenness of the Economic Division and the attached memorandum for Dr. Jenness of November 6th prepared by Dr. Pfuffer.

Mr. Carter, Mr. Phillips and I have given thought to the various points raised in the memoranda mentioned above and we discussed the problems with you early in January. This memorandum will confirm the ideas we discussed then on the handling of the Tote Trail Program, on which I believe we had full agreement. I should mention that these ideas have also been discussed with Dr. Jenness and he agrees with them. A separate memorandum is being sent to you regarding Johobo Mines.

1. The provision for tote trails which had been made at a territorial budgetary level of \$50,000 per year in each territory during each of the five years of the new financial agreements commencing April 1, 1962, was intended to fill a particular need in association with the other components of the Federal Government's road program in the territories during the next five years. During the past five years we have found it extremely difficult to find a reasonable basis on which to justify federal assistance to a whole series of small road projects in the territories leading to mines and other sites of natural resources. The tote trail program was intended to be a system under which a fairly flexible approach could be taken toward the granting of assistance to these many small projects (and on occasion, larger projects) with their many different justifications. In addition, it was intended to provide a means of giving at least some assistance at the "exploration stage" while leaving direct federal contributions for the production stage when there was a much better idea of the economic value of the resource.
2. Because of the intent of the tote trail program, we do not wish to be too rigid in our application of rules and regulations. On the other hand, the fact that a relatively small budget has been established for the program means that we must find some way of limiting the kinds of projects on which we can spend money. We have already worked out policy guidance for Mr. Collins of the Yukon and for the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and committees have been formed to judge individual cases. All of this has been done on the supposition that the projects to be approved will all involve construction rather than maintenance.
3. In the description of the tote trails program as defined in the paper on territorial roads in the interdepartmental committee's report, it is perfectly clear that maintenance is to be the responsibility of private companies concerned, and not of the Territorial Governments. If we were to establish a too generous description of "construction" which would allow work that is essentially of a maintenance nature to be done under the program, very soon a high proportion of the tote trail monies would be used for that purpose rather than for the development of new natural resources. On this dividing line, therefore, we think we must be very careful.
4. The following rules should be applied:
 - (a) The construction of a winter trail over new ground should be eligible for assistance. The reconstruction of that winter trail over the same ground in any succeeding year should also be eligible for assistance because in the reconstruction of such a trail practically all of the work has to be done over again and it could reasonably be considered that it is wholly new work. In setting aside funds for winter trail construction, however, a differentiation should be made between funds required to open up the trail at the beginning of the winter season and funds required to keep the trail in good condition throughout the remainder of that season. The tote trail fund should contribute to the former but not to the latter and this could be controlled fairly easily by paying for work done on each particular winter road during only a certain limited period of the year.

Ottawa, January 24th, 1962.

- (b) Snow-plowing of an existing summer or all-year road must be considered as maintenance and not eligible for assistance under the tote trails program.
- (c) Requests for assistance in the construction of summer trails or all-year trails are obviously eligible if the road follows a new location. Where it follows an old location, however, the reasons for assistance must show quite clearly and separately (i) details of the proposed improvements to the road, and (ii) details of the proposed restoration work on the road. We can contribute from the tote trails program to any improvements but not to restoration work of a maintenance nature. It is realized that each individual case will have to be considered on its merits. In some instances a road may have deteriorated so badly that the restoration job is almost entirely new construction. Because the projects are normally fairly small, we can leave the judgement in the hands of the committees as they will bear in mind the fact that funds normally required to maintain a road of the nature under consideration are not to be covered off by funds from the tote trail program.

A copy of this memorandum is being sent to Mr. Collins, Commissioner of the Yukon, and to Dr. Jenness and Mr. Connolly.

Director.

SESSIONAL PAPER Number 13-1962


P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

6 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Application of Federal Superannuation Scheme
to Territorial Employees

1. I am advised by telegram from the Director, Northern Affairs and National Resources, that Treasury Board advise, orally, a legal opinion that Territorial employees, including teachers, may be given benefits under the Public Service Superannuation Act, subject to suitable arrangements between the Territorial Government and the Department of Finance, which will probably involve Territorial legislation.
2. The Administration will press for the basis from Ottawa upon which the suitable arrangements mentioned could be made, with a view to affording this service to Territorial employees at the earliest possible date.
3. The Administration is also obtaining draft plans of a Superannuation scheme from insurance companies but it is anticipated that the cost of an equivalent superannuation plan from this source would entail additional expenditure by both the employee and the government. It is, therefore, the view of the Administration that it should press for the early application of the Federal Government plan.


F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

6th April, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR COUNCIL:

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Territorial Property Tax owed by Alaska-
Yukon Refiners and Distributors Limited
on the asphalt operation plant at
Haines Junction.

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to set down for consideration by Council the facts relating to the following item of Property Tax which is outstanding on the books at this date:

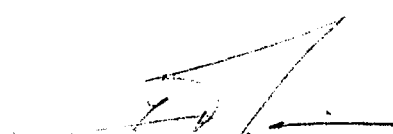
<u>Roll No.</u>	<u>Tax</u>
HJ 118	\$19,010.16

2. Roll No. HJ 118 represents Crown Land covered by Leases 427 - 429 and buildings forming the asphalt operation plant at Haines Junction erected by Alaska-Yukon Refiners and Distributors Limited in 1958/59. The Tax Roll shows the owners to be the Montreal Trust Company (Alaska-Yukon Refiners and Distributors Limited). The tax figure of \$19,010.16 covers taxes for the past three years.

3. Although these taxes are in arrears, action to enforce payment in accordance with Section 73 of the Taxation Ordinance has not yet been taken. We were approached in the Spring of 1961 by Mr. J. P. Yates, Executive Vice-President of Alaska-Yukon Refiners and Distributors Limited and asked that taxes and interest be allowed to accrue until such time as the asphalt plant could be economically placed in operation and the first profits from the plant applied against taxes. I replied by letter dated 7.7.61, extending the period of payment to 31.12.61, when full settlement was to be made. Mr. Yates wrote to Mr. F.J.G. Cunningham, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, on 28.6.61, setting out the position and asking for Mr. Cunningham's help. Since then the matter has been the subject of correspondence between the Department and ourselves. The latest letter from the Department signed by Mr. R.G. Robertson, Deputy Minister, written under date of 28.2.62, indicates that it would be inadvisable to continue to allow payment of these outstanding taxes to be deferred. The question to be decided now is the course of action to take in this matter. Should the provisions of Section 73 of the Taxation Ordinance be applied or should they not?

4. I recommend that the provisions of Section 73 be applied on the grounds that failure to do so will make it difficult not to extend the same latitude to other taxpayers.

~~5. I would like to discuss with you.~~


F. H. Collins,
Commissioner.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

9 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Re: Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers #3
Tabling of Address on Alcohol by
Chief Medical Health Officer

1. This motion was referred to the Chief Medical Health Officer, Dr. J.D. Munroe for reply. In his reply, dated April 9th, he states as follows:

"The portions of my address on alcohol as given to the Council are attached."

Hereunder is Dr. Munroe's paper on alcohol consumption in the Territory:

"May I thank Commissioner Collins for providing this opportunity to speak to you today. My tour of duty in the Yukon is almost over, my successor has been named and will arrive shortly. It is unlikely that I would have the opportunity of speaking to you again.

The subject that is of greatest concern to me as a Medical Health Officer is the abuse of alcohol within the whole Yukon Territory.

All agencies dealing with health and welfare are concerned with the inability of our law enforcement agency to obtain convictions under the present ordinance.

In a personal experience in which I appeared as witness for the prosecution, the evidence was clear cut and defence counsel had no questions to ask any of the witnesses. He did not need to bother as the case was thrown out on a technicality which the defence knew would render any attempts at obtaining a conviction useless.

It is my plea that such technicalities be removed and the Ordinance and Regulations be rewritten in such a fashion that the police can apply them with the confidence that they will stand up in court.

To commence with, the Superintendent of Welfare is concerned with the alcoholic excess which leads to abandoned and neglected children, to destitute families whose slender incomes have been spent on drink; to abandoned wives; to untold misery and suffering which the average person never sees.

He has told me that he has approached many of you individually on this subject. It is of interest that the costs to the Canadian taxpayer of alcoholic abuse in the Yukon is \$114,000 per annum which represents 65% of the care for Child Welfare and social assistance. This large sum of money could surely be better employed than in patching up the effects of excessive drink.

When the white man came to this continent, he brought to the native people smallpox, tuberculosis, venereal disease and fire water. The diseases are to a large extent controlled. The fire water is not.

It is of interest that the Indian people know well their continuing alcohol problem. You have read in the paper of the Council of Chiefs who have condemned alcohol due to its effect on their people. I recently solicited the opinion of a small group and was astonished to find their awareness of this problem—especially among the wives. They need your help in the control of liquor vendors by adequate law.

In British Columbia, recently, a woman was savagely attacked and died in an incident which occurred on her way home from a beer parlour late at night. From what information I have it is my opinion that excessive drink was the direct cause of her death. We do not want this to happen in the Yukon.

The Indian Superintendent has given me permission to bring the following to your attention:

"As a result of many discussions, interrogations and meetings with the Indian people, we must suspect that the majority of cases of child neglect, domestic quarrels, damage to and neglect of houses, fights, moral deterioration, etc. must be directly attributed to excessive drinking habits."

To illustrate the problems that confront the police under present liquor control measures, I will read an extract from a report on this subject by the R.C.M.P. -

"Furthermore, most tavern operators do not hesitate to exploit the Indians to the fullest extent, so long as they can remain within the absolute limit of the law while so doing. On the other hand, the Indians have absolutely no self-discipline in their drinking, and many of them tend to be rather demanding in regard to their tavern privileges. The drunker they get the more demanding they become, adopting the attitude that as long as they have money they are entitled to buy beer; hence, rather than incur the disfavor of their best customers, or risk the possibility of physical violence, the operators tend to try to satisfy them and eventually get them off the premises with as little trouble as possible. Granted, the tavern operators could take a firm stand and refuse to serve anyone whom they feel has had sufficient to drink, and in fact to operate the premises properly this is the stand they should take; however,


as most of them are greedy and interested solely in profits, they aim to dispose of as much beer as possible, so long as they can evade successful prosecution. The situation would be different if the tavern operators were genuinely interested in the welfare of the Indian, but this type of tavern management is quite rare."

In the medical service we find that it costs the taxpayers thousands upon thousands of dollars in nursing back to health neglected children, treating venereal disease and tracing contacts, treating the victims of accidents and assault. These unpleasant end results of excessive drinking are the cause of most of our high rate of hospitalization, higher than anywhere else in Canada.

We know that if a liquor outlet is operated by a conscientious man as in Carmacks, no evil results attributable to alcohol will occur. Too few of the vendors have this type of conscience or interest in the Welfare of their fellowman.

We require strict enforcement of an ordinance revised to exclude those loopholes which render it ineffective."

2. This submitted for your information.



F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER Number 16 - 1962 First Session.


P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

9 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Re: Notice of Motion for the Production
of Papers No. 4
Swift River School

1. In view of the fact that the school population at Swift River has remained constant at 7-9 children, the construction of a new school does not appear to be warranted at present. The Department of National Defence feels that by 1 September, the school should be in the renovated quarters as described below.
2. The Department of National Defence reports that it has plans for bringing in eight new units for married quarters to relieve the pressure on housing in the camp. At that time, the present foreman's quarters would be renovated to become the school and teacherage.
3. This for your information.



F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER Number 17 - 1962 First Session.


P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

9 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Re: Notice of Motion for the Production
of Papers #5
Requested Resignation of Local Medical
Health Officer at Watson Lake, Y.T.

1. This motion was referred to the Chief Medical Health Officer, Dr. J.D. Munroe, for reply.
2. Dr. Munroe advises that this was answered in Council on Friday, 30th March, and that the Commissioner of the Yukon was advised, as was the Chief, Northern Health Services.
3. This for your information.


F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

10 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

1. Hereunder are contents of a letter dated 9 April, 1962, received from United Keno Hill Mines Limited, Elsa, Y.T. signed by Mr. A.E. Pike, Manager.

TO: The Commissioner and Members
of the Yukon Territorial Council:

"In the matter of proposed legislation for the establishment of a National Park in southwestern Yukon, may we register our disapproval of such legislation and respectfully recommend its reconsideration and abandonment.

The setting aside of an area as a National Park which precludes multiple resource development would not be in the best interests of the Yukon Territory. Mining has been, and for many years in the future will be, the basis for our economy, and any restriction such as a National Park limiting the areas in which mining might take place would not be desirable.

The area in question has been considered by qualified governmental authorities and by mining people in general as offering good possibilities for mineral production. A successful mining operation in the area would help to improve the basic economy of the Territory and afford tangible benefits to residents in the Territory in the form of employment with steady payrolls, auxiliary services and subsidiary industries and would contribute to the tax revenues of the Territorial Government. A mine, generally speaking, uses only a small surface area and this would in no way detract but rather add to the area as a tourist attraction.

We sincerely hope that the proposed legislation for the establishment of a National Park will be reconsidered and that it will be abandoned in the best interests of the Yukon Territory.

2. This for your information.

F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

13 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers #8
Fire Protection for Destruction Bay
and Beaver Creek

1. The following, for your information, in reply to the abovementioned Motion.
2. The Highway Maintenance Establishment of the Royal Canadian Engineers, N.W.H.S. at both localities have equipment considered sufficient for their own protection. Equipment includes the usual fire extinguishers and a hose reel complete with enough hose to reach from a central standpipe to all outlying buildings. Owing to the fact that the great majority of the H.M.E. employees stationed at Destruction Bay and Beaver Creek will, during normal hours of duty, be absent from the locality, it would appear doubtful that this manpower alone would be sufficient to be of value in fighting community fires.
3. The new schools at each community have fire extinguishers installed as recommended by the Army Fire Chief. Each school also has an internal fire alarm system that can be converted to a community fire alarm system - if such a scheme is ever contemplated.
4. There is a Forest Warden stationed year-round at Beaver Creek. Water pumps, hose and miscellaneous fire fighting equipment in his charge could be used during an extreme community fire condition.
5. A forest warden is stationed at Destruction Bay only during the summer fire season. The equipment here could also be used for community fires if deemed necessary (summer only).
6. It is suggested that the administration approach the Commander, N.W.H.S. with a view to co-operation between the Territory and the Highway Maintenance Establishment concerning fire protection along the same lines as now exists at Watson Lake. It is considered that the Watson Lake procedure has proven most satisfactory and as similar situations, although on a smaller scale, exist at Beaver Creek and Destruction Bay, it is felt that the same type of co-operation would provide an effective system for these two points.
7. If Council agrees it can be arranged that the Army Fire Chief and the new Fire Marshal check the situation at Beaver Creek and Destruction Bay and be asked to recommend the institution of necessary facilities and volunteer staff to meet the needs of these two small communities. Following such a report there would ensue consultation between the Administration, the Commander, N.W.H.S. and the Member for Kluane-Carmacks with a view to instituting an agreed upon policy.

F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER -- No. 20 -- 1962 First Session.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

16 April, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER,
Members of Council:

1. Herewith copy of a Draft Agreement between myself and the Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Whitehorse covering the construction, operation and maintenance of Territorial Separate Schools, with particular reference to Christ the King Elementary School and Christ the King High School in Riverdale.
2. Attached to this Draft Agreement is a Schedule describing the properties immediately affected by the Agreement.

F.H.Collins,
Commissioner.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

17 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Re: Question No. 1 - Alaska, Yukon, B.C. Conference

1. In reply to the above question, I may submit the following information:

(1) The proposal to hold the Third Alaska-British Columbia-Yukon Conference in Whitehorse was generally agreed upon at the Second Annual Conference.

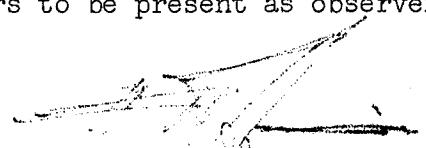
(2) It is only since a comparatively recent date that it was possible to fix the date for the Third Conference for May 17th and 18th. The British Columbia authorities have indicated that their delegation would comprise approximately fourteen government officials and would include the Premier of the province who would be accompanied by Mrs. Bennett. The Governor of Alaska and his wife were also planning to come to Whitehorse on this occasion together with a number of Alaska officials who have not yet been designated.

(3) No agenda has yet been drawn up for the Conference although steps have already been initiated with both British Columbia and Alaska to have one prepare it. As on previous occasions, the role of the Yukon delegation would be that of observers and it was expected also that representatives of the Federal Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources would also be present at the discussions.

(4) There is a likelihood, however, that the Conference might have to be postponed until later summer or early autumn of this year, if an early federal election eventuates.

(5) In respect to previous conferences, Mr. George Shaw, as Member of the Yukon Territorial Council, was present at both the first and second conferences and can, therefore, inform you on these.

(6) Will you kindly designate a member to officially attend the next Conference, although an invitation will be extended to all members to be present as observers.


F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.


P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

17 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Motion for the Production of Papers #9
Boat Loading Ramps

1. Councillor H.E. Boyd has requested that copies of plans and estimates of cost, for the construction and installation of boat loading ramps at various locations in the Territory be provided to Council. The matter was discussed with the Territorial Engineer who suggested that pre-cast concrete slabs could be placed at selected sites for use during the summer season. He further suggested that these ramps could be of 5" thick x 16" x 8' length, reinforced concrete planks, placed six planks wide. Presumably, two lengths of such planks would be required. He estimated the cost of one ramp to be in the neighbourhood of \$100.00 including cost of hauling and placing.
2. Further discussions with government officials indicate that wooden ramps would be more suitable and, being more portable, could be removed more easily in the fall and the cost would be approximately fifty percent less, and these ramps could be taken up and stored during the off-season. No money has been provided in the estimates for such a project nor has Councillor Boyd suggested sites for them or the number he would suggest might be required. My own idea is that the estimates of cost are too low and that the concrete ramps in place at each site would cost about \$150.00 with the wooden structures being about \$100.00.
3. This program cannot be financed under the present campground program and it is, therefore, presumed it would have to be charged to the appropriation for the furtherance of the tourist industry.


F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

18 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

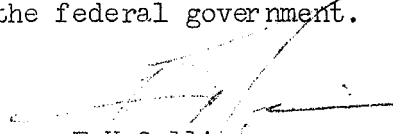
The following is an analysis of estimated 1962-63 expenditures on operation and maintenance, territorial capital and federal loan capital, together with revenues and recoverables.

Operation and Maintenance	- Gross territorial	\$1,860,013.00	
" " "	- Recoverables from		
	Federal Gov't	1,777,978.00	
" " "	- Deficit Grant	<u>1,183,084.53</u>	\$4,821,075.53
Capital	- Territorial		
"	borrowing	\$2,453,467.70	
"	- Recoverables from		
	Federal Gov't	<u>2,529,056.71</u>	<u>\$4,982,524.41</u>
			\$9,803,599.94
GROSS EXPENDITURE BY CHEQUE ISSUE			<u><u>\$9,803,599.94</u></u>

The above expenditures will be met from the following sources:

Gross territorial revenues	\$1,860,013.00	
<u>Receipts from Federal Government</u>		
Operation and maintenance	1,777,978.00	
Capital	2,529,056.71	
Federal capital loans	2,453,467.70	
Federal deficit grant, Operation and Maintenance	<u>1,183,084.53</u>	<u>\$9,803,599.94</u>

It can, therefore, be seen that in a total budget of \$9,803,599.94 only \$1,860,013.00 (the total of territorial revenues) is derived from territorial taxation. This is about 18.5% of gross expenditures.. The balance of 81.5% is contributed by the federal government.


F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

18 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

1. Section 26 (2) of the Yukon Act reads as follows:

"The Auditor General shall, whenever he deems it necessary or desirable, send an officer of his office to the Territory for the purpose of examining and auditing such receipt, expenditure and accounts, and reporting thereon to him."

2. The Auditor General has stated that despite the permissive aspect of Section 26 of the Yukon Act he is prepared to interpret broadly the statutory audit responsibility placed upon him and to furnish audit certificates for the Territory's annual Public Accounts. In other words, he would like legislation introduced to give him statutory authority to making it mandatory upon him to carry out this examination and audit and issue a certificate thereon.

3. This statutory authority could be provided in three ways -

- (a) by administrative direction of the Commissioner under the authority given him by the Yukon Financial Administration Ordinance to specify the form which the public accounts of the Territory shall take;
 - (b) by an amendment to the Financial Administration Ordinance specifically requiring an audit certificate;
- and
- (c) by an amendment to the Yukon Act requiring the preparation of annual accounts of the Territory and their certification by the Auditor General as the statutory auditor.

4. The Auditor General believes that (c) is the proper course and has expressed the opinion that (b) is beyond the terms of the Yukon Act. The Department's objection to (c) is that it involves opening up the Yukon Act for a relatively minor amendment. From Council's point of view, the objection might be that it constitutes an interference with your authority to deal with your own financial affairs.


5. This matter is, therefore, referred to you for your opinion and I would like to have this provided as follows -

- (a) Have you any objection to an amendment to the Yukon Act for the purpose of providing this statutory authority to the Auditor General, or
- (b) Are you willing to amend the Financial Administration Ordinance to provide such statutory authority?

It would not be possible to amend the Financial Administration Ordinance

at this Session of Council but provision could be made for the submission of same to Council at the Full Session. Quite obviously, any amendment to the Yukon Act would require the consent of Parliament and might therefore be delayed.

6. If you decide on (b) above, it would be necessary to determine from the Department of Justice whether or not the Commissioner-in-Council does have authority under the Yukon Act to make an Ordinance of this nature. If the Act does not confer this power, then an amendment to the Act would be required for either (b) or (c).



F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

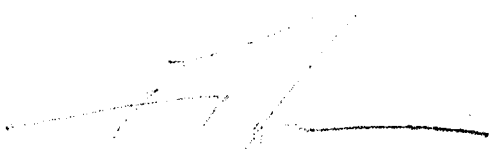
P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

17 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Population figures of the Yukon Territory
1961 Census

1. There is attached for your information the population figures of the Yukon compiled from the 1961 Census and forwarded by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
2. With respect to the unincorporated settlement figures, as these places do not have any legal or official boundaries, their populations in some cases should be considered as approximations. In general, they relate to the area locally considered to comprise the community in question. Further, it is not always possible from the addresses shown on the enumeration records to determine precisely their populations as distinct from the surrounding areas.
3. With respect to the unincorporated places in the Dawson Area, it is obvious that the figures shown include the seasonal employees of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation at Dominion Creek, Granville and Sulphur.



F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

POPULATION FIGURES OF THE YUKON TERRITORY
1961 CENSUS

Incorporated municipalities

Whitehorse	5,031	
Dawson	<u>846</u>	5,877

Unincorporated settlements

Mayo	332	
Aishihik	65	
Bear Creek	138	
Beaver Creek	96	
Burwash Landing	56	
Calumet	377	
Carcross	175	
Carmacks	218	
Champagne	56	
Destruction Bay (Mile 1083)	104	
Dominion Creek	88	
Elsa	395	
Granville	84	
Haines Junction	198	
Keno City	156	
Marwell	95	
Old Crow	217	
Pelly Crossing	99	
Riverside	68	
Ross River	164	
Sulphur	51	
Teslin	231	
Upper Liard	199	
Watson Lake	<u>511</u>	

Elsewhere in Territory

TOTAL

4,578

14,628

continued page 2

The Whitehorse total excludes the residents of hostels, hospital patients, temporary residents in hotels and the population of the Metropolitan Area of the City. However, within this area the following are shown as unincorporated settlements, viz., Marwell and Riverside.

P. . . .

P.O.Box 2029,

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

19 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE PRODUCTION
OF PAPERS NO. 11
Wells Subdivision (Marwell Area)

1. This in reply to the above Notice of Motion moved by Councillor McKinnon and seconded by Councillor Watt.
2. An agreement was entered into between the Commissioner and Mr. V.W. Wells on May 2, 1957. The Main provisions of the agreement are as follows:
 - (1) Mr. Wells was to install a water system servicing the lots in the subdivision with a pressure adequate to provide fire protection for the residences on the lots, and every residence was to be connected to the water system.
 - (2) The disposal of sewage is to be by way of a sewage system approved by the Medical Health Officer or by means of a septic tank of a type, and installed in a manner approved by the Medical Health Officer.
 - (3) When conditions permitted, adequate street lighting was to be installed at Mr. Wells' expense.
 - (4) Mr. Wells agreed to construct roads, streets and lanes before any lots were sold.
 - (5) All buildings constructed in the subdivision must meet the standard of the National Building Code.
 - (6) Anyone purchasing a lot in the subdivision has a right, under the agreement, to enforce the observance of the covenants in the agreement.
3. From time to time, persons resident in the subdivision have approached the Territorial Government asking that we maintain the roads in this subdivision. We have consistently taken the view that the Territorial Government is not prepared to assume responsibility for the maintenance of streets and lanes in the subdivision until the streets and lanes and drainage arrangements have been brought up to a satisfactory standard. According to the Territorial Engineer, the streets require ditching, widening and trimming, two culverts (not counting private entrances) and 150 cubic yards of additional fill and grading, in order to bring the streets up to a satisfactory standard. Once this was done, the cost of maintaining the streets would be in the order of \$300. to \$400. per annum. The foregoing assessment of the situation was made by Mr. G.B. Starr, the Territorial Engineer, in July, 1961.

F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

P.O.Box 2029,

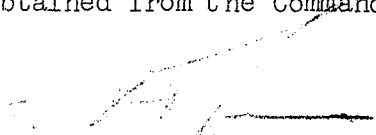
Whitehorse, Y.T.,

19 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 12
Army Sewer Relocation, Watson Lake

1. "The following is in reply to the above Motion, moved by Councillor Taylor and Seconded by Councillor McKamey.
2. The disposal system consists of a standard septic tank and disposal field located within the camp area. About the 25th or 26th of March, surface seepage of effluent was observed in the low ground adjacent to the disposal field. Investigation disclosed that the effluent in some of the tile in the disposal field had frozen.
3. Immediate steps were taken to pump the sewage from the septic tank to a tank truck and dispose of the sewage in a safe location. The danger of continued contamination has been eliminated by disposal direct from the septic tank.
4. I am aware of this problem and its potential danger and remedial steps will be taken by the Northwest Highway System as soon as weather conditions permit excavation.
5. I am unable to tell you precisely the corrective measures which will be taken, until such time as a survey has been completed by the Army. However, their tentative plans are to pipe the sewage to the back of their camp and dispose of it in an area where run-off would not endanger any built-up areas of Watson Lake. "
6. The above information was obtained from the Commander, Northwest Highway System.


F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

24 April, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SPEAKER,
Members of Council.

Franchises - Yukon Gas Co. Ltd. -
Whitehorse - Watson Lake

1. The matter of a franchise for Whitehorse is, of course, one for City Council to decide. That for Watson Lake will be for Territorial Council decision.

2. Mr. J.D. Phelps is Engineer-Agent for this Company which seeks franchises to install underground piping for distribution of liquified methane within the City and Watson Lake to be utilized for heating purposes. Draft copies of the franchises were sent to me and I took them to Ottawa in February, for expert study by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. This study took longer than anticipated and was only received here over the weekend.

3. It is not possible to have the Watson Lake franchise considered by Council at this session and I am, therefore, passing on the information received from Ottawa to the Territorial and City Councils for review and study. A copy will also be sent to Mr. J.L. Phelps in order that he may be in a position to discuss the points raised by Ottawa before the respective Councils, at an appropriate date.

4. The report from Ottawa follows:

"We are sympathetic, naturally, to any project which would lower the cost of heating in the Yukon municipalities. At the same time, it is essential that the cost calculations for any new project indicate that lower costs will in fact be achieved, else very serious losses may be incurred. In the case of the franchises under consideration, there are grave doubts that the competitiveness of the project is as attractive as the sponsors suggest.

There are two major points which I suggest the Council should take into consideration.

The first is that the franchise agreements, as now written, would give Yukon Gas Limited a monopoly for the distribution and sale of all natural gas components. The second paragraph of the agreements extends the franchise to "natural, manufactured and other forms of combustible gas....." which could be interpreted to include propane, butane, and other special constituents of natural gas already available for sale in the Yukon in one form or another. Furthermore, the wording of Section 1 of the proposed agreement with Whitehorse states that Yukon Gas Limited is to be permitted to install a "gas distribution system within the City of Whitehorse including gas pipelines and related structure and equipment.....". This clearly implies that Yukon Gas Limited would be given a franchise for all forms of gas distribution in Whitehorse, including that of bottled propane or butane by truck. The same wording is used in the proposed franchise for Watson Lake.

We strongly recommend that, if a franchise is awarded at all, it be specifically limited to the distribution of natural gas in its gaseous form (which would be chiefly methane) and to local distribution by pipeline only.

I am sure you will agree that it would not be wise to give Yukon Gas Limited a monopoly to distribute bottled propane or other natural gas components which are currently readily available in the Yukon.

The second point which I suggest you might make to Council concerns the methane itself. As I understand it, the transportation of methane through refrigeration and liquefaction (as contemplated by Yukon Gas Limited) is a very new development. It is so new that the costs and technical problems have not been worked out, particularly for moving relatively small quantities of gas. The only major experiment to date in the use of liquid methane has been by the British Gas Council in conjunction with an American company, Constock Liquid Methane Corporation. According to the Petroleum Press Service, this experiment suggests that because of the big investments involved and the inherent economies of scale that new markets of less than 50,000,000 cubic feet per day of natural gas would not be worth considering. Since very liberal estimates of the demand in the Yukon market range around 500,000,000 cubic feet per year, it can be seen that the Yukon market falls far short of an adequate size. The British Gas Council is proceeding to construct a liquefaction plant for \$56,000,000 and a reforming plant for \$21,200,000 plus several very expensive insulated ocean tankers. These plants will handle 160,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. It is possible to build smaller plants, and indeed there is a plant in Louisiana which liquifies only about 5,000,000 cubic feet a day. But this is a pilot plant and no cost figures can be located here.

The technical problems of transporting liquid methane by truck have apparently not been thoroughly investigated. Trucks of 10,000-gallon capacity with the insulation required to keep the temperature near -258° F. (the temperature at which it can be liquified at normal atmospheric pressure), would be enormous pieces of equipment. Furthermore, extensive safety precautions would have to be taken both with the trucks and the storage tanks. Should one of the trucks become involved in an accident and any of the liquid methane escape, it forms a highly explosive mixture in the air and could obliterate a large area. An explosion involving liquid methane occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, some time ago, killing several people and causing extensive damage.

Since the award of a franchise for the distribution of methane gas would involve considerable disruption of the streets of Whitehorse and substantial outlays by the inhabitants for natural gas furnaces and appliances, I would suggest that the Territorial Council and Whitehorse City Council request Yukon Gas Limited to provide more definite cost calculations for all stages of operations before awarding the franchises. These cost calculations should be based on the following assumptions:

- (a) That total market will not exceed 500,000,000 cubic feet per year for the entire Yukon.
- (b) That reforming plants are constructed far enough from the populated centres to provide safety for the inhabitants.
- (c) That the truck transports will meet good safety standards, and will be within the weight limits for the Alaska Highway and local territorial roads.

Specifically, Yukon Gas Limited should be asked to provide engineering cost data for:

1. The liquefaction plant at Fort Nelson for a volume of 1,500,000 cubic feet per day.

2. The cost of trucks meeting the above specifications.
3. The cost of reforming plants at both Whitehorse and Watson Lake, including refrigerated storage tanks.
4. The cost of the distribution systems in Whitehorse and Watson Lake.
5. Operating costs, including cost of original gas, labour, fuel, maintenance, depreciation and interest on the capital investment.

Annual sales of 500,000,000 cubic feet, at a price of \$1.74 per mcf, could bring a total revenue of about \$870,000 per year. Thus annual costs would have to be limited to this figure.

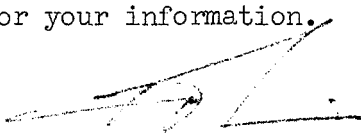
In addition, any franchise should carry with it a bond of about \$1,000,000 to cover the consumers against loss in case of bankruptcy of the distribution firm. The cost of this bond should be included.

I would suggest that before the Territorial and Municipal councils award a franchise for the distribution of natural gas by pipeline in the Yukon, they have Yukon Gas Limited provide definite technical and cost data on the above points. If this data shows that the company has a reasonable chance of operating at a profit, and lowering the cost of heating to the Yukon consumers, then the councils could proceed at their own discretion.

I might add that a few questions have been raised about the draft of the franchise agreement itself. If and when such a franchise is awarded, there might be a clause inserted requiring Yukon Gas Limited to abide by any safety regulations which the Territorial Engineer or the Fire Marshal, when appointed, deems necessary. There is also no mention of who is to regulate rates in either Section 12 or 13 of the agreement. If either the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of Alberta or the British Columbia Board is intended to act until such time as a Utilities Commission may be established for the Yukon, then it seems advisable that the franchise agreements be referred to the selected board before they are approved. The method of establishing and altering rates should be very clearly and carefully set out in the franchise agreement to avoid conflict at a later date.

The Legal Division has also made many changes in the wording of the agreement, mostly for technical reasons and making little change in the substance of the agreement. They have not redrafted the agreement but will do so if requested, incorporating these changes."

5. The above submitted for your information.


F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,
24 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Notice of Motion for the Production
of Papers No. 6

Closing down of Snag and Aishihik Airports

1. I am advised as follows, on the above:

"The possibility of the closing of the Snag and Aishihik Airports was discussed with an officer of the Department of Transport in Ottawa. As you know, neither of these airports has been operated as such for some time, although they have been in use as radio range beacons and weather stations. With the improvements that have been made in aircraft design and performance since these fields were constructed, beacons are no longer needed at such short intervals.

I am reliably informed there is a proposal to decommission Snag and Aishihik completely and open a radio range station and weather office at the existing airfield at Burwash. This would mean a reduction of approximately 50% in personnel and a financial saving estimated at over \$100,000. per annum."

2. Council's concern in this regard is appreciated but the reasons for the proposal seem adequate and sound. At the moment, the proposal has not been approved by any authority competent to initiate the change but everything points to approval being granted and it would appear that little, if anything, could be done to alter the initiation of the change.

F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.


P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

24 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Question No. 2 - Fifty One thousand dollars
reportedly allocated to the Yukon
Territory by the Federal Government
under the National Physical Fitness and
Aid to Amateur Sports Programme.

1. I have not received any official information in relation to grants to provinces by the National Advisory Council on Physical Fitness and Amateur Sport, although newspaper reports indicate that the Minister of Health and Welfare has made some announcements on the subject. Steps will be taken immediately to secure more information.
2. Meanwhile, it might be explained that in February of this year, an enquiry was addressed to the Director of Northern Administration, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, as to whether, under the proposed program for physical fitness, it might be possible for the Territorial Government to apply for funds for the development of school playing fields such as baseball diamonds, football fields, tracks, tennis courts, and other such facilities provided for the development of sport amongst high school students. It was not possible, at that time, to give an affirmative or negative reply to this question. The intimation was given that it would be necessary to await the standard agreements which were being drafted for submission to the provinces by the Federal Government. It was felt that these agreements would set out in more detail what items would be eligible for grants under the Physical Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.
3. As soon as additional information is received on this subject I shall be in touch with you again.

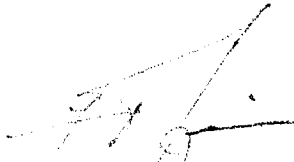

F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

24 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

1. The Yukon Chamber of Mines has requested a grant of \$500. for the fiscal year 1962-63 for the purpose of carrying out its program in the Territory. This money does not appear as an item in estimates but can be allocated from the contingent fund of \$10,000. which has been placed in the estimates for unusual situations. I strongly recommend the approval of Council for the expenditure of this amount as a grant to the Yukon Chamber of Mines, which, in my opinion, is performing an increasingly important function in the fields of geological education and the furtherance of mining development generally in the Territory.



F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

THIS MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this day of , 1962

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA,
hereinafter called "Canada",

OF THE FIRST PART,

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY ,
hereinafter called "the Territory",

OF THE SECOND PART

WITNESSETH that in consideration of the covenant and agreements herein contained the parties covenant and agree as follows:

COVENANTS BY CANADA

1. In respect of each of the five fiscal years 1962 to 1966 Canada will pay to the Territory in equal instalments on the 1st day of July and on the 1st day of January in each of the said fiscal years a subsidy equal to \$11,702.00.

2. In respect of each of the five fiscal years 1962 to 1966 Canada will pay to the Territory in equal instalments, on the 1st day of July and on the 1st day of January in each of the said fiscal years the amount of \$30,000.00 for the purpose of assisting in the cost of the administration of the Territory and its Council.

3. (1) In this section, "subsidy" means the yearly subsidy calculated pursuant to section 1.

(2) Canada will pay to the Territory an operating grant

(a) in respect of the fiscal year 1962 of an amount equal to \$1,210,080.00;

(b) in respect of the fiscal year 1963 of an amount equal to \$1,567,429.00;

(c) in respect of the fiscal year 1964 of an amount equal to \$1,826,311.00;

(d) in respect of the fiscal year 1965 of an amount equal to \$2,069,561.00;

(e) in respect of the fiscal year 1966 of an amount equal to \$2,323,219.00.

(3) The payments mentioned in subsection (2) will be made in four equal instalments on the 30th day of June, the 30th day of September, the 31st day of December and the 31st day of March in each of the fiscal years 1962 to 1966.

During the period commencing on the 1st day of April, 1962, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, Canada will lend to the Territory for capital expenditures a sum not exceeding in the aggregate \$7,359,103.00, which sum Canada will pay to the Territory on such days, in such amount or amounts and on such terms and conditions as the parties may agree upon and the Governor in Council approves.

5. In addition to the sum mentioned in section 4, the Territory, from existing funds in excess of operating requirements, may spend for capital expenditures, if funds are appropriated to cover all known operating requirements for that fiscal year and the financial planning is such that

all known and anticipated operating expenditures to the 31st day of March, 1967 are offset by known and anticipated revenues of the Territory, \$504,954 for 1963, \$562,516 for 1964, \$612,827 for 1965, \$650,912 for 1966, being ten percent of the operating expenditures for each previous fiscal year as estimated by the parties of the agreement at its commencement on the 1st day of April, 1962.

6. (1) Canada will pay to the Territory in each of the fiscal years 1962 to 1966 an amortization subsidy equal to the difference between

(a) all moneys due or becoming due in that fiscal year from the Territory to Canada

(i) under the loan agreement or agreements mentioned in section 4;

(ii) under loan agreements authorized by the Yukon Loan Ordinance 1964, the Hospital Loan Ordinance 1955, and the Loan Agreement Ordinance 1961; and

(b) all moneys repaid to the Territory in that fiscal year by local administrative districts under loans made by the Territory from moneys borrowed from Canada pursuant to any loan agreement mentioned in paragraph (a).

(2) The amortization subsidy mentioned in subsection (1) will be paid before the end of the fiscal year in respect of which it is payable but may be paid in instalments on such days in that fiscal year as the Commissioner may require.

COVENANTS BY THE TERRITORY

7. The Territory will repay to Canada all moneys borrowed pursuant to section 4.

8. (1) The Territory will not impose or permit any local administrative district to impose

(a) an individual income tax or a corporation income tax on income received during the period commencing on the 1st day of January, 1962, and ending on the 31st day of December, 1966;

(b) a corporation tax on corporations payable during, or in respect of any act, matter or thing done, occurring, arising or any operations or activities carried on during the period mentioned in paragraph (a); or

(c) succession duties on successions or transmissions consequent upon, or on property passing upon, the death of any person during the period commencing on the 1st day of April, 1962, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1967.

(2) Without restricting the generality of subsection (1), the Territory will take such measures as are necessary to ensure that no local administrative district will assess, levy or collect any of the taxes therein mentioned in or in respect of the periods therein mentioned, and the Territory will repeal, suspend or nullify or cause to be or to remain repealed, suspended or nullified during the said periods any law of the Territory imposing an individual income tax, a corporation income tax, a corporation tax or a succession duty and will not, during or in respect of the said periods, amend, revise, re-enact or bring into operation any such enactment or law or enact any new enactment or law in the place thereof; and the Territory will not impose or permit any local administrative district to impose a tax of any kind that would have the effect of evading the true intent and purpose of this agreement, which is, except as specifically provided in this agreement, to secure to Canada the

exclusive right of taxation within the periods mentioned in subsection (1).

INTERPRETATION

9. (1) In this agreement,

- (a) "corporation income tax" means a tax that is levied on the net income or any part thereof of a corporation, but does not include a licence fee or other fee or tax for specific rights, benefits or franchises granted by a local administrative district, or where they are to be exercised or enjoyed only in an area not included in any local administrative district, by any authority (including the Territory) having jurisdiction in such area;
- (b) "corporation tax" means, subject to subsection (4), a tax or fee, other than a tax on net income, but including a tax on gross revenue or gross receipts or any part thereof, the imposing of which singles out for taxation, or for discriminatory rates or burdens of taxation, corporations or any class or classes thereof or any individual corporation or any class of persons that is composed mainly of corporations, either formally or in effect, by imposing a tax or fee on or in respect of any act, matter or thing or any activities or operations mainly done by or affecting or carried on by, corporations or otherwise, except
 - (i) a bona fide and reasonable territorial licence, registration, filing or other fee; but no fee or class of fees first charged or imposed after the 1st day of January, 1957, shall exceed \$400.00 per annum for each corporation, and no fee charged or imposed on or prior to the said day which is in excess of \$400.00 per annum for each corporation shall be increased by more than sixty per cent, and no fee charged or imposed on or prior to the said day which is less than \$400.00 per annum for each corporation shall be increased by more than sixty per cent, or to \$400.00 whichever is the greater,
 - (ii) the fees charged for the incorporation of a company,
 - (iii) a licence fee or other fee or tax for specific rights, benefits or franchises granted by a local administrative district or, where they are to be exercised or enjoyed only in an area not included in any local administrative district, by any authority (including the Territory) having jurisdiction in such area,
 - (iv) any assessment under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance,
 - (v) a business or occupancy tax based on floor space or on the rental or assessed value of property, imposed by a local administrative district or, in an area not included in any local administrative district, by any authority (including the Territory) having jurisdiction in such area,
 - (vi) a bona fide and reasonable business or occupancy tax imposed by a local administrative district, or in an area not included in a local administrative district, by any authority (including the Territory) having jurisdiction in such area on the gross revenue or gross receipts within the local administrative district or area from all or part of the business of
 - (A) a telephone, electric light, electric power, gas, street railway, trolley, coach, bus, or closed

circuit television company, in lieu of taxes imposed on power lines, pole lines, towers, cables, wires, conductors, conduits, equipment, mains, tracks or other like property or improvements at a rate not in excess of five per cent of the gross revenue or gross receipts subject to the tax, or

(B) any other corporation if

(I) the tax is imposed under legislation enacted prior to the 27th day of June, 1946,

(II) the tax is in lieu of such a tax based on floor space or upon the rental or assessed value of property,

(III) the tax is imposed on a corporation or class of corporation that is subject to the said tax under legislation enacted prior to the 27th day of June, 1946, and

(IV) the rate of tax is not in excess of the general tax rate;

(vii) a licence fee in respect of personal property of a corporation imposed in lieu of a personal property tax that could be levied upon the personal property of the corporation under or pursuant to an enactment enumerated in the Appendix if

(A) the licence fee does not exceed the amount that the corporation could be required to pay as a personal property tax in lieu of which the licence fee is imposed, and

(B) payment of the licence fee exempts the corporation from liability to pay the personal property tax in lieu of which the licence fee is imposed;

(viii) a fee or other charge that is not a tax on net income, gross revenue or gross receipts that is applied as part of the liquor control system of the Territory;

(ix) a tax upon the premiums of insurance companies or other persons carrying on business within the Yukon Territory in respect of insurance of persons resident or property situated in the Yukon Territory; and

(x) a fee based on the premiums of fire insurance companies or other persons carrying on business within the Yukon Territory in respect of property situated in the Yukon Territory, charged for the maintenance of an office of the Territory commonly known as the Office of the Fire Chief, sufficient to meet the costs incidental to such maintenance but not exceeding one per cent of such premiums,

(c) "fiscal year" followed by its designation means the period commencing on the 1st day of April of the year so designated and ending on the 31st day of March next following;

(d) "individual income tax" means a tax imposed upon the net income, gross revenue or gross receipts, or any part thereof, of individuals or partnerships and includes a poll or head tax based on income, but does not include

- (i) a registration fee for the purpose of raising moneys required for a health program that has been or may be established by the Territory or a local administrative district and that is imposed as a uniform fixed amount per person and that does not vary in relation to income, but provisions for
 - (A) a maximum payment in respect of members of a family based on the number of members of the family,
 - (B) exemption of persons in receipt of income less than a reasonable minimum amount, or
 - (C) a variation of rates based on the age of the persons in respect of whom the fee is required to be paid, shall not cause such a fee to be deemed to be a fee imposed other than as a uniform fixed amount per person or to vary in relation to income; or
- (ii) a bona fide and reasonable business or occupancy tax imposed by a local administrative district or in an area not included in a local administrative district by any authority (including the Territory) having jurisdiction in such area on the gross revenue or gross receipts within the local administrative district or area from all or part of the business of
 - (A) a telephone, electric light, electric power, gas, street railway, trolley coach, bus or closed circuit television business, in lieu of taxes imposed on power lines, pole lines, towers, cables, wires, conductors, conduits, equipment, mains, tracks or other like property or improvements at a rate not in excess of five per cent of the gross revenue or gross receipts subject to the tax, or
 - (B) any other business if
 - (L) the tax is imposed under legislation enacted prior to the 27th day of June, 1946,
 - (II) the tax is in lieu of such a tax based on floor space or upon the rental or assessed value of property,
 - (III) the tax is imposed on a business or class of business that is subject to the said tax under legislation enacted prior to the 27th day of June, 1946, and
 - (IV) the rate of tax is not in excess of the general tax rate;
- (e) "local administrative district" means the corporation of a city, a municipality, a school district, and any board, commission or other authority created by the Territory which levies or has the right to levy, taxes, licence fees, royalties or rates;
- (f) "succession" means the devolution of an estate consequent upon the death of a person, but where a person dies leaving an interest in expectancy, as defined in the Estate Tax Act, that is to fall into possession after the death of another person, the devolution of such interest on the death of such other person shall not be deemed to be a succession; and
- (g) "succession duties" means estate taxes, legacy, succession or

inheritance duties or any combination of such taxes or duties imposed upon a succession, probate fees, taxes or duties and any fee or charge imposed in respect of the filing of documents in connection with or the granting of letters probate or letters of administration, or otherwise, in respect of a succession, other than bona fide reasonable filing fees or fees for services; and probate fees and any fees or charges imposed by or pursuant to, any enactment in force on the 1st day of January, 1957, at the rates in force on that day are deemed to be bona fide reasonable filing fees or fees for services.

- (2) In this agreement, unless the contrary intention appears,
- (a) words importing male persons include female persons and corporations; and
 - (b) words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.
- (3) For the purposes of this agreement none of the taxes imposed by the enactments enumerated in the Appendix are deemed to be an individual income tax, a corporation income tax, a corporation tax or succession duties.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), any increase in a fee imposed or fixed pursuant to authority conferred by an enactment listed in the Appendix is, if the fee would have been a corporation tax but for the inclusion in the Appendix of the enactment pursuant to which it is imposed or fixed, subject to the limitations imposed by subparagraph (i) of paragraph (b) of subsection (I).
- (5) Notwithstanding anything in this agreement, where an enactment enumerated in the Appendix empowers the Territory or a local administrative district to impose a tax, fee, royalty or other levy without defining the basis upon which it may be imposed or without limiting the amount, the Territory will not impose or permit a local administrative district to impose an individual income tax, a corporation income tax, a corporation tax or succession duties.
- (6) In this agreement, where reference is made to a section, subsection, paragraph or Appendix without anything in the context to indicate that a provision in some other agreement, a statute, measure, or instrument is intended to be referred to, the reference shall be deemed to be a reference to a provision of this agreement and, unless the context otherwise requires, where reference is made to a subsection, paragraph or subparagraph, the reference shall be deemed to be a reference to a subsection, paragraph or subparagraph, as the case may be, of the section in which the reference is made.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Honourable Donald Methuen Fleming, Minister of Finance, has hereunto set his hand on behalf of Canada, and Frederick Howard Collins, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, has hereunto set his hand on behalf of the Territory.

SIGNED on behalf of the Government of Canada by the Honourable Donald Methuen Fleming, Minister of Finance, in the presence of

Minister of Finance

SIGNED on behalf of the Government of the Yukon Territory by Frederick Howard Collins, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory in the presence of

Commissioner of the Yukon Territory

APPENDIX

to the agreement between the Government of Canada and the
Government of the Yukon Territory

Title of Ordinance	Nature of levy that the Territory may impose
Adoption Ordinance	Court fees Filing fees
Amusement Tax Ordinance	Amusement tax
Arbitration Ordinance	Fees of arbitrator
Assignment of Book Debts Ordinance	Court filing fees
Bills of Sale Ordinance	Filing and registration fees
Business Licence Ordinance	Licence fees
Change of Name Ordinance	Court filing fees
Chiropractic Ordinance	Registration and annual fees
Collection Ordinance	Court fees and filing fees
Companies Ordinance	Incorporation, registration and filing fees
Conditional Sales Ordinance	Registration and filing fees
Controverted Elections Ordinance	Court fees
Cooperative Association Ordinance	Registration, filing and search fees
Coroners Ordinance	Court fees
Creditors Relief Ordinance	Court and sheriff's fees
Dental Profession Ordinance	Registration and licence fees
Distress Ordinance	Costs of distress
Dog Ordinance	Licence fees and impounding costs
Engineering Profession Ordinance	Licence fees
Evidence Ordinance	Licence fees
Ferries Ordinance	Licence fees
Fur Export Ordinance	Tax on export of furs
Game Ordinance	Licence and fees
Garnishee Ordinance	Court fees
Insurance Ordinance	Licence fees
Interpretation Ordinance	Printing fees

Title of Ordinance	Nature of levy that the Territory may impose
Judicature Ordinance	Court and probate fees
Jury Ordinance	Payment for jury trials
Legal Profession Ordinance	Registration and annual fees
Liquor Ordinance	Licence fees
Marriage Ordinance	Licence fees
Mechanics Lien Ordinance	Registration fees
Medical Profession Ordinance	Registration and licence fees
Miners Lien Ordinance	Registration fees
Motion Pictures Ordinance	Licence fees
Motor Vehicles Ordinance	Licence fees
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Ordinance	Fuel tax
Municipal Ordinance	Municipal taxes and licence fees
Newspaper Ordinance	Filing fee
Optometry Ordinance	Licence fee and annual fee
Partnership Ordinance	Registration and filing fees
Pawnbrokers and Second-Hand Dealers Ordinance	Licence fees
Poll Tax Ordinance	Poll tax
Pounds Ordinance	Pound fees
Societies Ordinance	Fees and fines
Steam Boilers Ordinance	Licence and inspection fees
Taxation Ordinance	Land Tax
Vital Statistics Ordinance	Fees for searches and extracts
Yukon Lands Ordinance	Transfer fees

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33 - 1962 First Session.

P.O. Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon
April 25, 1962.

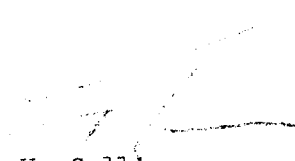
Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
PAPERS #7 COPIES OF HANSARD AND OTHER
PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

1. The following, for your information, in reply to the above mentioned Motion.
2. The policy has been that HANSARD and a copy of the BLUE BOOK (Estimates for the Fiscal Year) are ordered for each member of Council. This order is placed as a one year subscription and renewed annually to secure an uninterrupted receipt of these documents by the Councillors.
3. House of Commons Committee reports have been ordered only when requested by a member of council. In such case an order has been placed immediately and necessary funds provided for under vote 1. Such orders have not been renewed automatically.

For your information, attached is a list indicating the Standing Committees of the House of Commons as set out in Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, No. 20, February 14th 1962.

4. Subcommittees are usually appointed by Committees, but they report to the Main Committee, not to the House.
5. The procedure outlined under paragraph 3 would be applicable to all other available parliamentary information you may request.


F. H. Collins,
Commissioner.

HOUSE OF COMMONS COMMITTEES

- No. 1. Privileges and Elections
- No. 2. Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines
- No. 3. Miscellaneous Private Bills
- No. 4. Banking and Commerce
- No. 5. Public Accounts
- No. 6. Agriculture and Colonization
- No. 7. Standing Orders
- No. 8. Marine & Fisheries
- No. 9. Mines, Forests and Waters
- No. 10. Industrial Relations
- No. 11. Debates
- No. 12. External Affairs
- No. 13. Estimates
- No. 14. Veterans Affairs
- No. 15. Printing
- No. 16. Library of Parliament
- No. 17. Restaurant

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

26 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Notice of Motion for the Production of
Papers No. 10 - Amendment of Section
228 Subsection 1, Municipal Ordinance

1. With respect to this proposed amendment, I sent a telegram to the Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources on 28 March, 1962, requesting preparation of legislation. On 30 March a telegram was received, reading as follows:

"Legislation cannot be prepared here for this Session of Council. Please discuss with Mr. Olson next week."

2. Mr. Hughes had a discussion with Mr. Olson who advanced the view that to reduce the time for confirmation from twelve months to six months was a step requiring most careful study, since the prejudice of an owner's rights must at all times be jealously guarded against. He pointed out that even a twelve-month delay was much shorter than the delay period necessary in some other jurisdictions and was shorter than the period during which a mortgagor might redeem.

3. By letter of April 10, 1962, dealing inter alia with the matter under review, Mr. W.G. Brown for the Director, Northern Affairs and National Resources, referred to the Commissioner's memorandum of 7 March and stated:

" You also asked that the period of redemption be reduced from one year to six months and that only owners or legitimate representatives be allowed to pay taxes on property. These two proposals are being given further study."

4. Mr. Olson was made aware of the expressed desire of Councillor Shaw to reduce the confirmation time to six months pending; in particular, the fact that no purchaser could prudently develop property during the unconfirmed period was brought to Mr. Olson's attention.

5. The following is the procedure relative to sales of property for tax arrears:


- (a) Under the Municipal Ordinance property tax is payable to the municipality on the 31st day of December annually;
- (b) If taxes are not paid after 1 year the property becomes subject to sale for the arrears;
- (c) A list of such properties is prepared during May of each year for sale to take place on 15 August each year;
- (d) Failing sale for arrears the municipality is declared to be the purchaser;
- (e) After 1 year from date of sale notice is given to interested parties that application will be made to a Judge for confirmation of sale;

- (f) Hearing that application shall not be less than 30 days from the date upon which the notice is mailed;
- (g) Property may be redeemed at any time prior to delivery of the transfer of ownership certificate.

6. As can be seen, one year from the 31st December must elapse before the property becomes subject to sale for the arrears. A further period of $4\frac{1}{2}$ months must elapse before the properties in arrears are listed for the sale to take place after a further period of 3 months. Therefore, 1 year and $7\frac{1}{2}$ months elapses before the properties are actually put up for sale. A further year elapses from the date of the sale notice, at which time notice is sent to interested parties that application will be made to a Judge for confirmation of sale. This adds up to two years and $7\frac{1}{2}$ months. The application before the judge must be held within 30 days from the date upon which the notice is mailed, therefore, we have 2 years and 8 months before the purchaser of the property is actually able to take possession. The owner has a further short period of grace during which the property may be redeemed, which is that period prior to delivery of the transfer of owner certificate.

7. It would appear to me that an amendment to Section 228 (1) of the Municipal Ordinance, reducing the period of 1 year from the date upon which the tax sale was held to 6 months, would not jeopardize the interests of either the taxpayer in arrears or the final purchaser and, in fact, would perform an opposite function. It would then be possible for a purchaser to obtain vacant possession of the property at the expiration of the period of 2 years and 2 months from the date arrears of taxes commenced. It must be agreed that such a period is more than adequate to protect all interests and would, in fact, to me, seem a little too long.

8. Unless Mr. Hughes can produce more valid objections than have so far been raised, I would recommend that Council amend the Ordinance in accordance with the Motion of Mr. George Shaw, approved by Council on 21 November, 1961.


F.H. Collins,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 35 - 1962 First Session.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

30 April, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

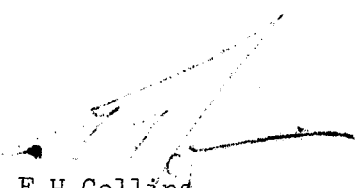
RE: NOTICE OF MOTION FOR THE PRODUCTION
OF PAPERS NO. 15

C.B.C. NEWS REPORTS

1. I have been informed, by Mr. Harry Boyle, Editor, The Whitehorse Star as follows:

"These broadcasts are produced under an agreement with the C.B.C. Any further use or distribution of them would be subject to decision of the Corporation."

2. It is, therefore, apparent that the request of Council should be made to the local Manager of CFWH who, in turn, would forward the request to the Director of the Northern Radio Service in Ottawa.



F.H. Collins,
Commissioner

REVISED DRAFT AGREEMENT PER OTTAWA SUGGESTIONS

THIS AGREEMENT made the _____ day of _____ 1962.

BETWEEN:

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

(hereinafter called the "Commissioner")

OF THE ONE PART

AND:

YUKON GAS LIMITED, a body corporate having
its head office at the City of Whitehorse,
in the Yukon Territory

(hereinafter called the "Company")

OF THE OTHER PART

WHEREAS the Company is desirous of installing and operating a system for the distribution of natural gas in and around the settlement of Watson Lake, in the Yukon Territory;

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of the premises IT IS MUTUALLY COVENANTED AND AGREED by and between the parties hereto as follows:

1. The Commissioner hereby grants to the Company the sole and exclusive right, licence, franchise and privilege for a period of twenty (20) years from the _____ day of _____ 1962 to install, operate and maintain within that certain area in and about the settlement of Watson Lake, in the Yukon Territory, bounded by a line describing a circle one (1) mile in radius with its centre located at the _____ corner of the junction of the Alaska Highway and the Watson Lake Airport Road (hereinafter called the "franchise area"), a pipeline system and its related structures and equipment (hereinafter called the "system") for the purpose of supplying natural gas in its gaseous form (but excluding constituents such as propane or butane sold in liquid form), hereinafter called "gas", by pipeline to the franchise area and the inhabitants thereof, and in particular the Commissioner:

- (a) grants to the Company the full right and liberty to construct, erect, put down, take up, relay, connect, disconnect, repair, maintain and operate the system on, along, to or under the franchise area and over which the Commissioner has control and authority in such manner as may be necessary or convenient for the purpose of supplying gas to the inhabitants of the franchise area and the Company by its officers, servants, agents and others is to that end authorized to enter upon any and all property within the franchise area over which the Commissioner has control and to break at its own expense the surface and to make the necessary excavation thereof when and where the same may be required for the aforesaid purpose, and to do all other things

reasonably necessary or convenient for the purpose of supplying gas to the franchise area and to the inhabitants thereof; and

- (b) insofar as the Commissioner has the power so to do grants to the Company by its officers, servants, agents and others the full right and liberty to enter in and upon the lands and premises of a consumer or one who has been a consumer for the purpose of reading meters, making inspections and testing meters and lines, and without notice to such consumer or without benefit of legal proceedings to enter in and upon such lands and premises for the purpose of removing all meters, pipes or connections owned by the Company in order to prevent fraud by such consumer or in the event of refusal or failure on the part of such consumer to pay for gas or other services.

2. Prior to the commencement of construction of the system or any extensions or modifications thereof the Company will submit plans thereof to the Commissioner for his approval such approval not to be unreasonably withheld.

3. The Company will extend the system within the boundary of the franchise area in accordance with the terms set out in the Company's Service Policy annexed hereto and marked Schedule "A" and revisions thereto as filed with the Commissioner from time to time.

4. The Company will proceed with the installation of the system as soon as is reasonably practicable after the date hereof and perform all work in connection therewith in a diligent and workmanlike fashion PROVIDED THAT gas shall be available to not less than one-half of the inhabitants of the franchise area who apply for gas service within four (4) years of the date hereof.

5. The Company will supply the Commissioner with copies of all applications received for gas services and reports as to the completion of such services.

6. The Company will construct, erect, put down, take up, relay, connect and disconnect the system and maintain all parts thereof in good and substantial repair in accordance with the following provisions:

- (a) The Company will give notice in writing to the Commissioner of any intention to excavate property within the franchise area not less than three (3) clear days before the beginning of such work; PROVIDED THAT in case of emergency, no such notice shall be required.
- (b) In all matters of construction, maintenance and repair the Company will do only that damage and cause only such obstruction as may be reasonable in the circumstances.
- (c) The Company will restore all property within the franchise area as closely to its original condition as is reasonably possible and maintain it in such condition for a period of ninety (90) days after the completion of any work, reasonable wear and tear excepted.
- (d) Where the surface of any street or pavement shall be broken, the Company will provide adequate safeguards for the public including a light or lights at night.

- (e) Notwithstanding the rights and privileges herein granted the Company will not excavate for nor install any part of the system in a manner that will unreasonably interfere with the repair, alteration, maintenance or operation of any water mains, sewer pipes or other utilities or connections thereto.
- (f) All structures, materials and equipment used and all work done by or on behalf of the Company shall conform to by-laws, regulations and ordinances in effect in the franchise area.

7. The Commissioner will give to the Company forty-eight (48) hours notice in writing of any work or repairs in connection with the system reasonably required by the Commissioner and in the event that the Company fails to commence such work or repairs before the expiration of such notice or having commenced such work or repairs fails to complete the same with all reasonable speed the Commissioner may perform or complete such work or repairs and in such event the Company will pay to the Commissioner such reasonable costs as are incurred by the Commissioner in connection therewith.

8. The Company will install and operate the system in a prudent and proper manner; PROVIDED THAT the Company will not be liable for any failure of or defect in the supply of gas or other breach of this Agreement caused by anything beyond the control of the Company including accident, breakdown of plant, the elements including cold and frost, acts of God and the Queen's enemies or the Queen's forces, the operations or orders of any governmental department or commission or local authority, riot, rebellion, civil commotion, interference by labour or strikes or lockouts or other industrial disputes whether in the Company or elsewhere affecting their business; PROVIDED FURTHER THAT the Company's obligations under this Agreement shall be resumed as soon as practicable after the removal of the cause of such failure, defect or other breach of this Agreement.

9. The Company will protect, indemnify and save harmless the Commissioner from and against all losses, costs, expenses and damages which may be incurred by the Commissioner in connection with the execution of the powers hereby granted to the Company and from and against all claims, demands, actions or other proceedings which shall or may be instituted against the Commissioner for or in respect of any operations of the Company in relation to its undertaking.

10. The Company will not assign this Agreement nor any charter, right, licence, franchise or privilege hereby granted without first obtaining the written consent of the Commissioner such consent not to be unreasonably withheld.

11. The Commissioner will not do or suffer to be done upon property within the franchise area or areas over which he has control any act or thing which may in any way diminish interfere with or damage the purity or the flow of gas in the system.

12. The Company will file a tariff of rates with the Commissioner before commencement of service and any amendments thereto are to be filed with the Commissioner thirty (30) days before the implementation thereof.

13. The Company will upon request by the Commissioner submit for review by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners for the Province of Alberta or the Board of Public Utility Commissioners for the Province of British Columbia, sufficient details of the operations of the Company in the franchise area to enable the said Board to recommend to the Commissioner

rates which are fair and reasonable for gas services in the franchise area at such rates but in all other respects upon the same terms and conditions herein contained; PROVIDED THAT in the event that a Public Utilities Commission is created by due process of law in the Yukon Territory the aforesaid review shall be by the Commissioners of such Commission; PROVIDED FURTHER THAT should the Board of Public Utility Commissioners for the Province of Alberta or the Board of Public Utility Commissioners for the Province of British Columbia refuse to act and if no Public Utilities Commission is created in the Yukon Territory, then in such case any dispute between the parties as to rates shall be determined by arbitration by a single arbitrator if the parties can agree on one and by three arbitrators otherwise and subject to the Arbitration Ordinance being Chapter _____ of the Revised Ordinances of the Yukon Territory 1958 and that each party will pay one-half the cost of the chosen arbitrator and the total cost of its respective appointee, if any.

14. In the event that the Company by written notice delivered to the Commissioner not later than six (6) months before the expiration of this Agreement requests a renewal of this Agreement the Commissioner will:

(a) grant a renewal of this Agreement for a further term of ten (10) years from the end of the term hereby granted on the same terms and conditions as are herein contained including this clause for renewal;

or

(b) purchase all the right, title and interest of the Company connected with its gas supply business and undertaking in the franchise area including the system, for such price and on such terms as may be agreed upon between the parties, or failing such agreement, then by arbitration by a single arbitrator if the parties can agree on one and by three arbitrators otherwise and subject to the Arbitration Ordinance being Chapter _____ of the Revised Ordinances of the Yukon Territory 1958 and that each party will pay one-half the cost of the chosen arbitrator and the total cost of its respective appointee, if any. IT BEING AGREED between the parties that the price to be awarded to the Company on such arbitration will be the fair market value of the system as a going concern but nothing shall be allowed or paid to the Company for any franchise or franchises received from the Commissioner.

15. Before the Commissioner undertakes any construction, replacement, repairs or alterations in respect of any public services, the construction, replacement, repairs or alterations of which may in any affect any of the Company's pipeline or lines, plant or equipment, the Commissioner will give to the Company or its representative in the franchise area two weeks' notice in writing except in cases where the construction, replacement, repairs or alterations by the Commissioner are required to be done immediately, when any notice will suffice. The Commissioner agrees with the Company that during any such construction, replacement, repairs, or alterations in respect of any such public services that he will do as little damage as possible to the pipeline or lines, plant or equipment of the Company.

The Commissioner further agrees that where the Company is required by reason of construction, replacement, repair or alteration by the Commissioner in respect of any such public services, to lower, move, repair, protect or otherwise be put to expense with regard to any of the Company's facilities, such expense will be borne by the Commissioner.

16. The Commissioner further agrees to protect, indemnify and save harmless the Company from and against any claims, losses, damages or expenses made against or sustained by the Company by reason of, arising out of or in any way connected with any such operation of the Commissioner.

17. Any notice which is required to be given under the terms of this Agreement may be effectually given by mailing the same by registered post directed to the other party at the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory or at such other address as either of the parties hereto may in writing provide to the other. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the expiration of the day following the day on which such mailing was effected.

18. Where the context of this Agreement requires or permits, the term "Commissioner" shall include the Government of the Yukon Territory and the servants or agents of the Commissioner or the said Government.

THIS AGREEMENT shall enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto their successors and assigns.

WHEREOF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY has hereunto set his hand and seal and YUKON GAS LIMITED has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed in the presence of its officers duly authorized in that behalf.

SIGNED, SEALED and DELIVERED)
by THE COMMISSIONER OF THE)
YUKON TERRITORY in the)
presence of:)
)
)
_____)

Commissioner of the Yukon

THE CORPORATE SEAL OF YUKON)
GAS LIMITED was hereto)
affixed in the presence of:)
)
)
_____)

SCHEDULE "A"

YUKON GAS LIMITED

SERVICE POLICY

SUPPLY CONTRACTS

Applications will be accepted, by mail, or in person, at any Company business office. Prospective customers will be asked to submit details of the service requested. Prior to installation of the service and a turn on of gas, the customer will be required to make a refundable deposit for the purpose of securing any bills payable to the Company for gas supplied to the customer. The amount of the deposit will not be more than twice the customer's average monthly fuel bill nor less than, in the case of a domestic customer, Fifteen (\$15.00) dollars, and of a commercial customer, Twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars. Such deposits will be refunded in full to the customer upon cancellation of that customer's service contract.

RATES

The rates to be charged will be in accordance with the Company's published rate schedules. Customers will select the applicable rate at the time application is made for service. The minimum term of any rate initially selected will be for a period of twelve (12) months.

CUSTOMER'S INSTALLATION

Customer's installation shall be defined as being all equipment located downstream of the point where the piping crosses the customer's property line. The point of connection between the customer's piping and the Company's piping will be known as the "point of delivery".

The customer will be responsible for the safe and proper installation of all necessary piping, controls, heating apparatus, safety devices or such other apparatus as may be required for the receiving of gas downstream from the point of delivery. All such piping and installation must be installed by a qualified gas fitter and in accordance with all applicable local and Territorial or Provincial laws, rules and regulations.

The Company will supply and install the regulator and meter at no charge to the customer and this regulator and meter remains the property of the Company.

MAINTENANCE OF METERS

The Company shall maintain said meters, free of cost to the customer, provided, however, that the customer shall be liable for any and all damage that may occur to the said meters through no fault, omission or neglect of the Company, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

ACCESS TO PREMISES

The Company shall have free access at all reasonable times to customer's premises for the purpose of reading meters, turning gas on or off, stopping leaks, examining pipes, connections and fittings, and the use made of gas by the customer, and to test, repair or remove said meter.

BILLS

Meters may be read and bills rendered monthly and the customer

agrees to pay same within ten days of date of reading or delivery thereof. The Company's records of the date of reading or delivery of the bills shall be presumptive evidence of the date of reading or delivery thereof.

INABILITY TO READ METERS

The Company reserves the right in the event of its representative being unable to gain admittance to the customer's premises for the purpose of meter reading, to estimate consumption and to render a bill based on such estimated consumption, or to disconnect service should its representative fail to gain admittance for three consecutive months.

MOVING METERS

The Company shall be entitled to make a reasonable charge for moving meters from one location to another at the request of the customer.

CUTTING OFF SUPPLY

The Company reserves the right to cut off the supply of gas for any of the following reasons:

- (1) For necessary repairs at any point on the system;
- (2) On account of failure, temporary or permanent, of the available supply of gas;
- (3) For non-payment of any indebtedness when due, or for failure on the part of the customer to pay any guarantee deposit or increase thereof forthwith on demand;
- (4) Assignment of insolvency of the customer;
- (5) The use by the customer of defective pipe, appliances or gas fittings, or the demand by the customer of the supply of gas in such a manner as in the Company's opinion is likely to lead to a dangerous situation;
- (6) The use of the gas contrary to the terms of these Rules and Regulations or any special contract made with the customer;
- (7) Flagrant misrepresentation in the relation to the use of the gas or the amount consumed;
- (8) Removal of the customer from the premises;
- (9) Termination in any manner of this contract;
- (10) Discontinuance of the use of gas on the premises.

CUT OFF FEE

In the event of the Company, as the result of any default or failure of the customer to comply with these rules or regulations or any special contract, sending a representative to the premises for the purpose of turning off the supply of gas, the customer shall forthwith pay the Company a fee of Two dollars (\$2.00) for such visit and an additional Two dollars (\$2.00) if the gas is actually turned off, and until payment is made of the total amount herein provided, the Company may in its discretion refuse to supply gas. The Company will make no charge for turning on gas again so long as the meter has not been removed from the premises and the customer has paid his indebtedness to the Company.

FAILURE TO SUPPLY

In the event of the supply of gas at any time becoming inadequate or entirely failing, whether due to natural causes, line or other breakages, or otherwise, howsoever, no action shall be maintained against the Company nor shall it be liable for damages for any injury either to person or property resulting thereof.

COMPANY NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGE

The property line shall be the place of delivery of all gas under this contract and all expenses, risks and liability of utilizing and using the gas after it is delivered at the property line shall be assumed and borne exclusively by the customer.

EXTENSIONS OF SERVICE TO NEW AREAS

Each possible new extension of mains to a customer, or group of customers, will be considered on its own merits. Wherever economically feasible extensions will be made by the Company at no cost to the customer, however, when a situation exists that the expected revenue from a proposed extension is not economically feasible, then the proposed new customer or group of customers may be required to accept the excess charges over the normal costs.

The following information is supplied as indicative of the Company's policy where service is requested at points along the transmission line where an isolated customer or group of customers request service.

The Company will make the necessary installation of the high pressure facilities, and the tie in to the transmission line. The cost of the necessary installation collected from the customer would usually be \$125.00 plus all pipe at \$1.00 per foot. Every possible effort will be expended by the Company to avoid, if possible, the necessity of having to bill any such excess costs and the Company will supply the usual equipment, i.e., regulator and meter, at no charge to the customer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 37 - 1962 First Session.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

2 May, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR PRODUCTION OF PAPERS NO. 17
Occupancy Rate of Whitehorse Gen. Hospital

1. The following is submitted in reply to the above Motion by Councillor Taylor on 27 April, 1962.

(a) Average Daily occupancy rate November 1, 1961 - April 30, 1962

	<u>A and C</u> (adults & children)	<u>Newborn</u>
November 1961	84.4.	8.5
December	66.6	7.5
January 1962	81.1	6.2
February	75.6	8.9
March	82.6	7.3
April	86.3	6.6

(b) and (c) No. of patients treated from Watson Lake, Lower Post and Liard River area -

From figures taken for months of February, May, August and November and multiplying by three (3), we give you the following information on number of admissions from above places.

Watson Lake	99	
Liard River	21	
Lower Post	51	
Teslin	<u>75</u>	Total <u>246</u>

There is a possibility that these figures could be higher as some admissions are of a very transient nature and could temporarily be in Whitehorse, or elsewhere than their original home and not indicate this on admission. The reverse could also be true.

(d) Present occupancy of Whitehorse General Hospital as of midnight April 30, 1962 -

Adult and Children	95	
Newborn	<u>6</u>	Total <u>101</u>

G.R. Cameron
G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

P.O.Box2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

3 May, 1962.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SPEAKER,
Members of Council:

1. Further to my Memorandum of 24 April, 1962, respecting Franchises - Yukon Gas Co. Ltd., Whitehorse and Watson Lake, you requested the following information.

Engineering cost data for:

1. The liquefaction plant at Fort Nelson for a volume of 1,500,000 cubic feet per day.

Answer: 1,500,000 cubic feet per day plant is marginal; however, three independent studies indicate the market requirements to be nearer three million cubic feet per day and price is estimated at one and a half million dollars.

2. The cost of trucks meeting the above specifications.

Answer: Cost of trucks to service above requirements is under seventy-five thousand dollars per tractor and trailer unit and minimum of four required in order to service peak and have standby equipment.

3. Cost of reforming plants at both Whitehorse and Watson Lake, including refrigerated storage tanks.

Answer: Regasification plant at Whitehorse including storage estimated at one hundred fifty thousand dollars; Watson Lake one hundred thousand dollars.

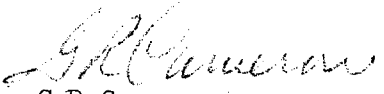
4. The cost of distribution systems in Whitehorse and Watson Lake.

Answer: Whitehorse distribution system one million dollars at end of five years, including military connection; Watson Lake one hundred fifty-thousand.

5. Operating costs, including cost of original gas, labour, fuel, maintenance, depreciation and interest on the capital investment.

Answer: Liquefaction costs including cost of gas and impurities removal and capital charges if fifty-five cents per mcf.

2. The above for your information.


G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39 - 1962 First Session.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

4 May, 1962.


Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

Notice of Motion No. 12 - Wells Subdivision

1. The following is submitted in respect of the above Notice of Motion moved by Councillor McKinnon and Seconded by Councillor Shaw.

As previously **notified** Mr. McKinnon, there are a number of legal aspects to this matter demanding thorough investigation before the responsibilities of Mr. Wells and those of the Territory can be clearly defined.

At the time Mr. Collins discussed this with Mr. McKinnon, he also informed him that, owing to pressure of business on the Legal Adviser, it was impossible for him to properly serve the Council during this session and devote any time to the Wells Subdivision matter. This condition still exists and, therefore, it will not be possible at this Session of Council to present all the facts of this case to it. However, as soon as possible after prorogation this question will be reviewed and notification of the actions which can be taken to remedy the present situation will be sent to each Councillor.


G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 40 - 1962 First Session.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

4 May, 1962.

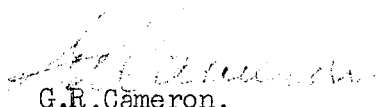
Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

RE: NOTICE OF MOTION FOR PRODUCTION
OF PAPERS NO. 13
Wilderness Area in
Southeastern Yukon

1. The following is submitted for your information in respect of the above Notice of Motion:

We have been informed by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, in Ottawa, that no wilderness area has been established in the Southeastern Yukon. The National Parks Branch will be carrying out an investigation of potential park areas this summer, but these are reconnaissance surveys only and in no way constitute the establishment of wilderness areas.

In previous correspondence, we have been assured that no wilderness area or national park will be established without full consultation with the Yukon Administration and the Council of the Yukon Territory. There is no reason to believe this has been changed.


G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 41 - 1962 First Session.

P.O;Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

4 May, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER,
MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:

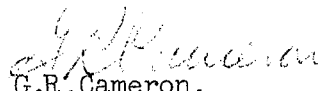
RE: NOTICE OF MOTION FOR PRODUCTION OF PAPERS
NO. 16 - PROPOSED MEDICAL FACILITIES IN YUKON

1. The following is submitted for your information in reply to the above Notice of Motion for Production of Papers. No. 16 moved by Councillor Taylor and seconded by Councillor Livesey.

A. Watson Lake Hospital - It is not possible at this time to provide a diagrammatic sketch plan of a proposed Watson Lake Hospital. The construction aspects of this hospital will depend on the number of beds, the disposition of these to functional purposes and such other facilities as may be found necessary to incorporate in the structure. However, you may be assured that a discussion of these factors will be held with the people of Watson Lake before final plans are drawn up.

2. Nursing Station - Attached as Sketch No. 1. The estimated cost of this Nursing Station equipped is \$35,000.00. Following the completion of the hospital this building will be converted to nurses' quarters and, therefore, any expenditure at this time will not be lost apart from minor reconversions which may be found necessary, by reference to the Sketch.

3. Health Station - It is presumed by this, you mean the health station to be constructed at Ross River - as per Sketch No. 2. It is proposed that this Station be a simple log building, 24' x 36', containing a bedroom and a living room/kitchenette with a separate health services room usually containing one or more folding beds for emergency patients, cupboards and a work bench. There will be a built on toilet room with chemical bucket type toilet separate for patients and staff. The building will be heated only when in use. Estimated cost equipped is \$8,000.00


G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Sessional Paper No. 42 - 1962 First Session.

P.O.Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory,

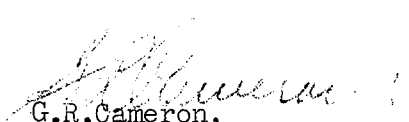
4 May, 1962.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council:

RE: Notice of Motion for Production of
Papers No. 14

Air Ambulance Service for the Yukon

1. The gist of this Resolution was referred to Inspector Vachon, Yukon Subdivision of R.C.M.P. who, in turn, inquired of his Headquarters on the possibility of utilizing the Royal Canadian Mounted Police aircraft stationed at Whitehorse for air ambulance purposes.
2. Inspector Vachon has now had a reply from the Headquarters of "G" Division in Ottawa, in which they point out that it is absolutely impossible to use the aircraft for the indicated service, in view of Air Transport Regulations and Instructions which the Air Transport Board has instructed, that R.C.M.P. aircraft be utilized only and specifically for police duties.
3. In addition to this prohibition, there is the obvious barrier to the use of government aircraft for such purposes when commercial aircraft are available for charter.
4. The R.C.M.P. regrets that, under the circumstances, as outlined, it is unable to render any air ambulance assistance by its aircraft stationed in the Territory.


G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO.43 - 1962 (First Session)

COMMISSIONER COLLIN'S FAREWELL SPEECH TO THE
COUNCIL OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

30 APRIL, 1962

As this is my final appearance before Council as Commissioner, I would like to say a few words of a personal nature.

Firstly, may I say that although by law I am not a member of Council it has been my privilege to be permitted a sort of honorary membership to the extent that I have always felt at home with Council and never an interloper or stranger. While it is true that some new Councils have initially given a contrary reception, this was short-lived and there was quickly established a rapport based on the knowledge that collectively and individually we were striving towards a common ideal and purpose -- the progress of the Yukon and its people. May I also say that I have enjoyed and appreciated more than words can express the courtesy and understanding granted me by this and previous Councils.

I have the impression that the public at large does not appreciate to the fullest extent the service rendered it by the Council of the Territory. The work of a session, onerous and diversified as it is, is far from being a yardstick of the efforts of council members individually and collectively. The day-to-day problems presented to each member by his district electors constitute a demanding labour. Many such problems cannot find solution at the local level and are referred to the administration for assessment and suitable action. The value of this process, unobtainable from other sources, and carrying with it the review and recommendation of the council representative, can be appreciated.

In this legislative field the ideas, advice and informed opinion of the elected representatives insure a competent review of all factors having district or territory-wide implications. On occasion in the past, due attention has not been given to the opinions of Council, with the result that amendments to and revision of considerable legislation is required, apart from that necessitated by time and changing circumstances.

I am most happy with the relationship existing between Council and the administration which embraces members and senior government officials. Without this spirit of confidence and trust between the respective arms of government, the efforts of both would be stultified and bereft of the full measure of service due the people of the Yukon.

This affords me the opportunity of expressing my deep gratitude to all those in the territorial and federal civil service with whom I have been associated. No executive could ask for a more loyal, devoted and dedicated staff. Without the intelligent effort of these people the plans of Council and the administration, their execution and resultant public benefit would be definitely curtailed. I commend this staff to the new Commissioner, the Council and the public while, at the same time, expressing my thanks for all that they have done and made possible for me to do.

The economic progression of the Territory still lies behind the question mark of the development and utilization of its natural resources. As I have so frequently stated, this can only be achieved if the partnership existing between private enterprise and all levels of government is maintained and strengthened. The factors of cost which enter into the production and marketing picture must be carefully assessed and provided with that continuing consideration afforded other basic industries in Canada, from both provincial and federal sources.

A grave situation confronting the Territory is that of providing employment for a fast-increasing population. This is particularly true of the Indian segment. Definite steps must be taken to train the youth of both sexes, white and Indian alike, in the basic skills that will enable them to fill such jobs as are and will be available in the Yukon or proceed elsewhere with some probability of obtaining a livelihood, being able to marry and raise a family. It is morally, spiritually and physically hazardous to have such a large percentage of our young people unemployable.

Much has been said and written about the liquor problem of the Yukon. My own observations indicate that the situation is improving. There are basic factors which tend to undue consumption of alcohol. Some of these are:

- (a) seasonal employment which results in a considerable force of transient labour;
- (b) sub-standard accomodation which, by its cheerless atmosphere, drives occupants to the warmth, light and company to be found in liquor outlets;
- (c) tied in with (b), the lack of indebtedness by a large part of the population who live, eat and drink on a hand to mouth, day to day basis;
- (d) the inability of many of Indian heritage to adjust funds in hand to future needs, moderating expenditures to that end. Add to this a naturally generous disposition and delight in sharing what he has with others, plus the build-up of ego which accompanies his consumption of alcohol, and one finds some of the underlying factors contributing to his present plight. The solution lies in the alteration of his basic outlook, providing him protection from the depredations of those who impose on his desire for equality and who take advantage of his inexperience in planning and handling his own affairs.

My appointment as Commissioner of the Yukon Territory seven years ago crowned a long career in the public service and I count it the greatest privilege of my life. It has been my good fortune to be the Chief Executive of the Territory in a period of marked development and large-scale rehabilitation in many fields. I believe that the foundations for consistent progress in these fields have been well and truly laid and are being intelligently built upon. You may be sure that I shall watch, with keen interest, the affairs of a people which, in all walks of life, has shown the most generous and heartwarming kindness to my wife and me.

Mr. Speaker, Members of Council, may I express my thanks for the conscientious discharge of the duties so far in this long session. In some respects I would judge it to be the most momentous in the history of the Yukon. This in itself should afford a measure of satisfaction to you and a degree of compensation for the many hours you have devoted to the covering legislation.

Assent has been given to those Bills enumerated by the Clerk of the Council. In bidding you farewell, I extend to each of you best wishes and, again, my sincere thanks for your friendship and assistance.

MR. TAYLOR'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Memebers;

This session has been one of the longest in recent history and the walls of this chamber have echoed many deliberations and debates over the past six weeks. Some twenty-nine of Legislation have been considered, as well as many other matters of immediate importance to the Yukon Territory and its people and though at times, the temper of the house was such as to effect no comprimise whatsoever, many very contentious issues were delt with and equitable solutions were found and implemented.

I would be remis in my duty, if I failed to mention at this time the departure of Mr. Fred Collins from the office of Chief Executive of the Territory. Speaking on behalf of those whom I have the honour of representing at this table, may I say that all of us have more than appreciated his careful and understanding attitude towards many of our problems, and his timely and sincere humour, as displayed both in and out of Council, will long be remembered by those of us at this table. We of the south-east Yukon wish both Mr. and Mrs. Collins, in true Yukon tradition, good trails where ever they may travel, and we most certainly hope that from time to time in the future, we may have the good fortune of seeing them back in Yukon, once again.

I would also at this time wish to extend, on behalf of both myself and my constituents, our sincerest wishes to our new Chief Executive, Commissioner Cameron. I look forward to our association both in and out of Council with great pleasure indeed, and am confident that he will accord the people of the Yukon the same measure of consideration and understanding that was exhibited by his predecessor.

The many issues brought under discussion at this table over the past many weeks, are so numerous as to prohibit comment on them all, however there are three items I would wish to comment on.

Firstly, the matter of National Parks. During debate on this question, I consistantly pointed out that in view of the fact that National Parks did in effect exclude Resource Development, I was in complete oposition to there establishment in the Territory, and may I say that I am still of the opinion that creation of Territorial Parks under the control of the Commissioner in Council, would appear to me the only apparent compromise to this situation. It would be sheer folly on our part to exclude one resource in favour of another. Resource Development, as a year round industry, will undoubtedly be our prime industry in the Yukon Territory, and we must at all cost encourage rather than discourage such development. On the other hand we must encourage another potentially large industry, tourism. May I say that, as Hydro Power and Industrial Development must come together, so must Resource Development and tourism, for here in the Yukon, this must be so, and therefore as I stated before, we must take very careful steps not to exclude one resource to boost another, lest we wind up, as the present trend would indicate, as "Ottawas Frozen Asset."

Secondly I would like to deal with matter of the new ammendments to the Liquor Ordinance. As many of you know, we members of this Council on behalf of the public at large have proposed and implemented some important changes in the Liquor Ordinance, taking into consideration all principal factors involved, such as social-welfare, enforcement, etc. We feel that in view of the fact that a move must be made to bring up to date our Liquor Laws, and also taking into account the coming Dawson Festival and its importance to the Territory as a whole,

that this was an opportune time to make a start toward such necessary revision. This is of course what you may term as an experiment of sorts. In other words if any aspect of this present change does not work out well, then Council have the same power to eliminate from the Ordinance, any undesirable section thereof. In short, may I say, however, that I feel these changes should result in less social problems, in view of the manner in which it is to be implemented and enforced, and most certainly represents the desires of the people of the Yukon Territory.

The third and final matter I would like to comment on is the matter of Health and Welfare in the south east Yukon. As you are aware, I have on numerous occasions both in and out of the House pointed out the deplorable lack of medical facilities in my constituency and have offered many proposals to both administration and Council as to the ultimate solution to these problems. Although both myself and my constituents have continually pointed out the needs of our district, Northern Health Service has been totally unsympathetic to our cause and have failed to understand our desires. Our latest proposal represents an honourable compromise to the situation, and it is my sincerest hope that it will be properly received, as well as implemented, and that good understanding relations will prevail in the future, and arguments of the past will be forgotten. To achieve this end is my most earnest desire.

In closing may I thank both the administration and members of council for both the courtesies shown, and understanding consideration of the problems which I have brought to the table at this session. I would wish each and every member present as well as all those in the Administration a most enjoyable, and rewarding summer, and look forward to meeting you all again at the Fall Session.

I thank you.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 45 - 1962 First Session.

MR. WATT'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my thanks to retiring Commissioner Collins, for the help and guidance he has extended to me as representative for Whitehorse West. I wish both Mr. and Mrs. Collins much happiness in their retirement from this posting to the Yukon. Their contribution to the Yukon will not be forgotten.

It is my pleasure to be a member of this Council when we have a Commissioner appointed from among the residents of this Territory and I am looking forward to future sessions of productive co-operation with our new Administrator.

This past session has sometimes been disappointing to me and at other times we have been able to enact Legislation to benefit all residents of the Territory.

I was disappointed to see proposed legislation defeated, that would have allowed members of the armed service and R.C.M.P. hunting privileges immediately on postings to this Territory. This legislation would have brought our Game Ordinance into line with other Provinces.

I was also unhappy with the decisions of Council respecting proposed change to daylight saving time. I strongly recommend the city of Whitehorse include this issue in a Municipal plebiscite so we as a Council have definite evidence of the wishes of the people concerning this matter

I would like to report, that so far my efforts to establish an Air Ambulance Service for the Yukon have been unsuccessful but I shall continue to work for this worthwhile project in the future.

The larger metropolitan area of Whitehorse has between sixty and seventy per cent of the population of the Yukon Territory within its boundaries. This same area has only three-sevenths of the votes in this House so it is impossible to get approval of Legislation without support from at least one of the members from the hinterland. I believe before the next Council is formed a couple of years from now, population increases will necessitate a new and better distribution of seats in this House, and maybe even an increase in number of seats.

I would like to thank the members of this House for the support they gave me for the Whitehorse-Skagway Highway. The complete support in principle of this Council for this project is an example of members co-operating to benefit the Yukon, in spite of local difference, and for this co-operation and assistance I would like to thank my fellow members.

At this session we have ammended the Liquor Ordinance. Our object was not to increase liquor sales but to bring our legislation into line with those of the Provinces that have made a study of this problem. In these Provinces this modern liquor legislation has reduced abuses of alcohol, mitigated welfare problems and upgraded some eating establishments. We are hoping to have the same success in the Yukon.

During this session we have spent considerable time discussing my favorite subject: Education.

First of all, work is going ahead on the Vocational School and it should be in operation later this year. This school will upgrade the standard of living of many of our residents who would otherwise have to work forever as unskilled labour.

This year is the first year in which we will be teaching Grade 13 in the Yukon Territory. This is the first year in our history we have had a sufficient number of students to warrent the inclusion of this class in our curriculum. The estimated cost of providing this service is small and consists of providing the space plus one and one quarter teachers per year.

I would like to leave a challenge for the young people of this Territory. As soon as you graduate from Grade 13 in sufficient numbers we will add first year university to our school calendar. This is a challenge to the students of the Yukon who we hope will give us reason for starting to make these plans at this early stage. I would like to see a university education available and taken advantage of by many young Yukoners regardless of their ethnic origin. It is possible and reasonable to erect a university building in the Yukon for the purpose of higher education. To some listeners this many seem strange but I have heard mentioned during this last session possible sites for the location of such a building. In conclusion I would like to say when conditions warrent the extension of our educational facilities you will find me standing to fight to provide this service to our children right here in the Yukon.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 46 - 1962 First Session

MR. LIVESEY'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members of Council

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I again accept the time

honoured privilege of addressing the House in reply to the Speech from the Throne. You will no doubt agree with me that this has been a long and at times a trying session for reasons which could in some instances be said to be attributable to the need for an intensive search for factual information in order that correct decisions could be made, while at the same time realizing and admitting that a considerable amount of repetition occurred, especially during debate on three very important items on the agenda namely the School Ordinance, the Health Plan and the Five year Financial Agreement. Other reasons could be found in areas which appeared to be apparently beyond the control of the House and it was for this reason that I brought to your attention the need to impress upon Administrative Departments the importance of early drafting of legislation well in advance of each legislative session in order that all members could become familiar with the various aspects of interpretation and thereby well equipped to deliver precise and distinctive views during debate.

The basic underlying policy of Council for the last four years has been to lend every effort toward the establishment of a more responsible form of government. The trend in this direction will show the need for increased efficiency and productivity because the end result will be an increase in responsibility for the legislature and a gradual decrease for Administration. It will be a slow process but every step in the right direction will lead us closer to success. In this respect I feel that Council could be assisted toward achieving its aims in a number of ways. One would be to give further study toward improving procedure and becoming more intimately aligned with the actual practices of the House of Commons especially with respect to the formation and use of committees as well as some tightening up relative to questions concerning debate.

The Administration both federal and territorial could assist by providing more information especially in relation to proposed legislation, and distribute draft legislation in advance of every session.

The Supply Bill or budget could be treated in exactly the same way especially in relation to meetings of the newly formed Financial Advisory Committee. It may be somewhat premature to offer any criticism here concerning this committee and its functions, because it was only during recent days that the Yukon Act was amended to allow the formation of this body however I did feel during the first meeting in January that the committee was fishing in shallow water and that the draft we received which was supposed to contain the meat of the financial picture for the coming year, was so thin that it appeared to have taken an overdose of financial metrecal.

Furthermore, the information received, was supplied to the committee during the meeting, which eliminated any possibility of preview and study. Hardly a compliment to the intelligence of the committee.

In order that the Council as a whole may gain proper perspective and direction in relation to government the need to study and understand the background and relationship of government to the people, would appear to be a vital necessity. The correct atmosphere could be enhanced by providing a new home for the Council, a structure suitable to the needs of a legislative body where the acoustics would encourage the general public to attend meetings of the Council. The present Legislative Chamber is in actuality the Magistrate's Court and is at best a substitute born out of necessity, and in my view was not constructed to meet the needs of a growing legislative body. Perhaps when the powers that be can see their way clear to consider new proposals and the financial requirements are at hand we will be able to consider a move in this direction.

A further improvement in the relationship between federal planners and the Council could come about by giving serious consideration to a proposal to include members of Council, their thoughts and ideas, during the early stages of any discussion relative to long range plans and agreements

such as the Five Year Fiscal Agreement and the Health Plan. Some thought could also be given to provide ways and means to educate residents of the Territory sufficiently interested in government and especially those willing to become Members of Council, in the general background of government and necessity for the continuity of the present democratic system and future planning. I feel that this is an essential as far as the actual Members of Council are concerned. This form of thinking could eventually lead to a closer relationship between local government and federal and local planning and quite conceivably be favourable to the economic dispensation of public funds, meet the needs of, and perhaps parallel grass roots opinion.

Another essential and basic fundamental of democratic freedom is freedom of the press. It is one of the freedoms for which many a hard battle was fought by our forefathers and where the results obtained left no room for doubt relative to their unqualified success. Freedom of the press however, no different than any other privilege, carries with it a certain amount of responsibility which cannot be ignored without endangering the principle which created the privilege. It is just as essential that we should realize this today. I feel that the people of the Territory are entitled to know what their representatives are doing and should be kept as well informed as possible. The privilege to criticize as well as praise is part of the freedom of the press. It is essential to the furtherance of democratic freedom that factual information should be made available and in a form as free from bias as humanly possible in order that our way of life may be furthered by the availability of truth toward education thereby assisting the general public to assess every situation properly and efficiently, any other method would appear to me to be detrimental to the very essence of the need for freedom of the press in the first instance.

Debate on the Supply Bill took up a considerable period of the Council's time, however very little could be said not to have received the scrutiny of the committee in full. Representatives of Administrative Departments were called when votes covering expenditures of their respective departments came up for discussion. The budget this year, in contrast to other years, turned out to be the first step of an annual financial formula predicated upon the needs of the Territory for the next five years, and the result of many new moves intended to be of lasting benefit to all concerned. Operation and maintenance costs still appear to rise each year, however this year we were asked to include the costs of Justice in the main estimates as a move toward the eventual acceptance of all normal government functions. Capital costs present a picture of heavy expenditure but include some very worthwhile and necessary items such as the new vocational school, the new high school, a senior citizens home for Whitehorse, a new school at Porter Creek and one for Carmacks, as well as the acquisition and construction of accommodation for school teachers.

Twenty nine bills were introduced in the House and discussed thoroughly in committee. Two of the most contentious being the repeal of the School Ordinance and the repeal of the Liquor Ordinance. Action on the School Ordinance has been pending ever since the Committee on Education brought down their report in 1960 and we hope that the changes agreed to will assist the expansion and promotion of education throughout the length and breadth of the Territory.

During discussion of the draft received from the legal department in Ottawa, I felt that in comparison to the immediate needs and the urgency which prompted the establishment of a Committee on Education to study the question in its entirety, far too much verbiage in the Ordinance was confined to the administrative aspects relative to the operation of school districts as compared with the recommendations of the Committee on Education covering the same subject. It was quite apparent that the gentlemen responsible for the legal essence and drafting of the new Ordinance had been confronted with certain aspects of constitutional validity relative to some of the recommendations of the Committee on Education which no doubt contributed to the deletion in the new Ordinance of several of their recommendations. An outstanding example in this respect would be the Committee's first recommendation which suggested that the policy making head of the Department of Education for the Yukon Territory should be the Commissioner in Council.

An item in the new Ordinance which should appeal to the teaching profession will be the authority created by the Ordinance for an association representing a majority of the teachers, to appoint a three member salary committee to meet a three member advisory committee to discuss salaries and working conditions. The advisory committee will be composed of one member from the Yukon Legislative Council, one from the Department of Education and a member chosen from the general public. This latter committee will then meet with the Financial Advisory Committee of the Council and the Commissioner for the purpose of making reports. Section 89 of the ordinance should also appeal to those of the teaching profession interested in tenure of office, and in addition gives the authority to the Commissioner to appoint a board consisting of three members to review cases of contested suspension or dismissal. Under the provisions of Section 13 resident adults in an area served by the territorial school may elect three of their number to constitute an Advisory Committee whose function shall be to make recommendations to the Superintendent and the Territorial Councillor of the district directly concerned with the operation of the school.

During the session an occasion of unusual interest occurred when Mr. Gordon Cameron of Whitehorse was sworn in as the new Commissioner to replace Mr. F. H. Collins now retiring from service after many years of devotion to duty and exceptional interest in the economic affairs and general well being of the Territory. In saying goodbye or au revoir to Mr. & Mrs. Collins, as your Speaker, I feel that I can say with all due sincerity that we will miss two very good friends of the people and wish them all happiness for the future wherever they may be. I would also like to extend at this time a very special welcome to Commissioner and Mrs. Gordon Cameron with the assurance that the same loyalty and respect will be shown to those now chosen to fill this office of honour, dignity and esteem in the Territory.

I thank you

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 47 - 1962 First Session

COMMISSIONER CAMERON'S CLOSING SPEECH
TO COUNCIL

May 11th, 1962.

Mr. Speaker, Members of Council:

After many days and nights of trying deliberations you have reached the closing point of this Council Session.

As a very new Commissioner, I would be quite remiss in giving any lengthy speech on your accomplishments. I have followed your recent undertakings with great interest and am sure that your efforts have not been in vain.

I will do everything in my power to administer the Ordinances you have laid down to the satisfaction of Council and the benefit of this Territory and its people.

I wish you every success in your private avocations for this coming summer and shall look forward to working with you as a Council later on this year, and to hearing from you individually and collectively throughout the year.

Assent has been given to the Bills enumerated by the Clerk of the Council.

I thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of Council.

