YUKON TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

FIRST SESSION 1966

Votes and Proceedings

VOLUME 4

(Sessional Papers)

I N D E X

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SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 1-1966 (1st)

December 31, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Motion No. 7: Participation at Federal-Provincial Fiscal Conference

It is the opinion of Council that steps should be taken immediately to arrange for participation as observer only for one member of the Yukon Legislative Council to the next Federal-Provincial Fiscal Conference.

The following was received from the Director, Northern Administration Branch:-
'The policy on the above subject has not been changed, that is to say, it is still the Minister's opinion that Commissioners, as Executive heads of the Territorial Governments who exercise their authority under the overall responsibility of the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, are the proper persons to advise the Minister; he, in turn, is responsible to the Prime Minister at conferences of the nature mentioned in Council's above-noted motion.

Having said this I wish to assure you that the latest expression of opinion on the part of the Yukon Council will not go unnoticed. On the contrary, the question will be re-examined and I shall be in touch with you again to inform you of the results of this further study.'

for G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 2-1966 (1st)

5 January, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Motion No. 21 - Bridge at Dawson

That in the opinion of Council the immediate start on the construction of a bridge over the Yukon River at Dawson is an economic necessity for the following reasons:

1. To expedite the operations of the large asbestos deposits which have already resulted in the commitment by a large corporation of expenditures of millions of dollars to produce a mine-mill complex of a capacity of at least 40,000 tons yearly. This important enterprise in the Yukon's economy will now face the prospect of a possible three month yearly cessation of productivity in a highly competitive world market due to the freeze-up and break-up each year of the Yukon River.

2. That a proposed Government expenditure of approximately $250,000 for a ferry and ferry landing facility at Dawson is unrealistic in view of the fact that ultimately a bridge will have to be constructed and that this is a short-sighted approach and a waste of money as it does not materially improve the present existing facilities and that any landing facility that is not constructed of steel and concrete could easily be carried down river on the first break-up or be under water during June and July.

3. That there are substantial known deposits of silver, lead, zinc in the Sixty Mile area this bridge would service, close to the Alaska border which if they were to come into production could more likely than not be transported through Alaska rather than close the operations for a minimum of two and possibly three months each year.

4. That this bridge would produce a secondary outlet for the Yukon, year around, to Alaska and would certainly assist the tourist industry of the Yukon which has steadily shown an increase over each of the last ten years and is still on the up-grade.

5. That the construction of this bridge would almost certainly preclude the possibility of the freighting of ore and supplies through the State of Alaska road system to the detriment to the economy of the Yukon Territory.

It is therefore respectfully requested that the Northern Affairs Department take appropriate action on a program to commence construction of a bridge over the Yukon River at Dawson by the Fall of 1966.

The above Motion was forwarded to the Department of Northern Affairs and answered as quoted below:-

I can assure you that when the decision was made to use a ferry instead of a bridge over the Yukon River, the practicability as well as social and economic factors involved were thoroughly and carefully considered, including the points brought out in the Motion by Council. The international aspect, and the impact a bridge might have in accelerating local and Territorial development, received special attention. These considerations led quite clearly to the conclusion that a $3,000,000 bridge could not be justified under existing conditions and rate of industrial development.

I am sympathetic, however, to the wishes of Council and the people of the Yukon in this regard and can assure them that the decision at this time against building a bridge is by no means final. To ensure, in the meantime, that the people of Dawson area and the Yukon as a whole receive the maximum benefit from the Clinton Creek Development, provision has been made in the Agreement with Cassiar Asbestos Corporation to have the Company ship at least 75% of its supplies /2

and its products from the mine for 10 years over the Yukon Highway system between the mine site and the City of Whitehorse.

We are keeping a close eye on the current pace of social and economic development of this area. When these reach a point where construction of a bridge could be justified, such a development will certainly have the full support of my Department.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 3-1966 (1st)

January 5, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council.

We have received the following communication from the NWHS Association, dated December 11, 1965, and signed by Gordon Graham, President:

"On behalf of the NWHS Employee's Association, I wish to submit the following brief with reference to your recent proposal in Council to eliminate payed holidays in the Yukon. We object very strongly to this legislation for these reasons:

(1) It would be taking advantage of unorganized labour in the Yukon, since the legislation could not be applied to organized labour.

(2) The Canada Labour Standards Code, which came into effect on July 1, 1965, states:
"Every employee is entitled to and shall be granted a holiday with pay on each of the general holidays falling within any period of his employment."

(3) There is a shortage of labour in the Yukon now because of the low pay rates. This proposal of eliminating payed holidays would be one more reason for people to stay away from the Yukon, and for those here to leave.

(4) The proposed legislation would be an obstacle to the progress of the Yukon for the above reasons.

We sincerely hope that the Council, as the governing body in the Yukon, will not take such extreme measures to satisfy a minority wish."

The above is submitted for your information.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 4-1966 (1st)

February 1st, 1966

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

The Department of Labour has suggested that consideration be given to prohibiting the employment of women in underground mining operations.

The present Mining Safety Ordinance, which is Chapter 57 of R.O.Y.T. 1958 has no direct prohibition against the employment of women underground. If it is decided to make the change the section suggested for amendment would be Section 10, Sub-section (1), which reads as follows:

> "10.(1) No male person under the age of eighteen years shall be employed underground or at the working face of any open cut workings, pit or quarry."

It is in this section that it might be convenient to introduce a prohibition along the following lines:

> "No female person shall be employed underground on any mining property."

Members of Council may be aware that in fact there are no women working underground in the Yukon, and moreover there is a deep-rooted superstition among miners against the presence of women underground. It would seem therefore that there is no practical barrier to introduction of the amendment which would bring Canada into line with enlightened employment policies favoured by the International Labour Organization and United Nations.

It is recognized that in the Yukon wives of men working placer operations may help with the work but since this is not an underground operation little problem should be encountered. The prohibition would not prevent a nurse or female in non-mining capacity from entering a mine if it was felt such a saving clause should be introduced. The detail of the actual wording could be settled by the draftsman in the light of Council's discussion.

The Mining Safety Ordinance in vogue in the Yukon in 1946 did in Section 5, Subsection 3 contain a provision along the lines of the suggested amendment. Council is asked to advise the Commissioner of its wishes regarding the present proposed change. Mr. Oliver will be available in his capacity as Mining Inspector, and the Legal Adviser has prepared the following summary of comparative provisions and the extract from the former Yukon provision which it seems was dropped through inadvertence and not because of any policy change.

PROVISIONS IN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION REGULATING EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MINING OPERATIONS AND FORMER YUKON PROVISION

British Columbia

(1) Coal-mines Regulation Act, R.S.B.C., 1960, c. 61:

> S. 30. (1) No boy under the age of sixteen years and no woman or girl shall be employed or be permitted to be in or about the surface workings of a colliery for the purpose of employment; and every manager shall, on the request of an Inspector, produce a copy of the certificate of birth or an affidavit or a statutory declaration setting forth the age of any boy employed in or about any mine or surface workings. This prohibition shall not affect the employment of any person engaged in the performance of clerical work, or in performing domestic duties in a hotel, boarding-house, or residence in connection with a mine.

.../2

(2) No woman or girl and no boy under the age of seventeen years shall be employed underground at any mine to which this Act applies.

(2) Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, R.S.B.C., 1960, c. 242.

S. 15 (3) No person shall employ a girl or woman in or about any mine except in a technical, clerical, or domestic capacity.

Alberta

Coal Mines Regulation Act, R.S.A., 1955, c. 47.

S. 94. (1) No person shall be employed in or about a mine unless he is a male and at least seventeen years of age.

(3) This section does not apply to the employment of a person engaged in the performance of clerical work or of domestic duties in a hotel, boarding house or residence operated in connection with the mine.

Saskatchewan

Mines Regulation Act, R.S., 1953, c. 340.

S. 19. (b) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations governing ... the age and sex of persons who may be employed in or about a mine.

Regulations governing the operation of mines under the Mines Regulation Act (O.C. 735/53)

S. 57. (2) No female shall be employed or be permitted to be employed in or about any mine except in a technical, clerical or domestic capacity.

Manitoba

Mines Act, R.S.M., 1954, c. 166

S. 7. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council ... may make regulations and orders for ...

(n) regulating the age and sex of persons who may be employed and setting the maximum number of working hours during which they may be employed in or about a mine.

Regulations under the Mines Act governing the operation of mines in Manitoba (Man. Reg. 57/45)

S. 5. (2) No female person shall be employed underground in any mine.

Ontario

Mining Act, S.O., 1961-62, c.81

S. 162.(2) No female person shall be employed at a mine except on surface in a technical, clerical or domestic capacity or such other capacity that requires the exercise of normal feminine skill or dexterity but does not involve strenuous physical effort.

Quebec

Quebec Mining Act (In effect January 1, 1966)

S. 259. No woman or girl shall work underground in a mine, except as an engineer or geologist.

New Brunswick

Mining Act, - 1961-62, c. 45

Regulations governing the operation of mines and quarries under the Mining Act (O.C. 55/829)

S. 34 No person shall employ a girl or woman in or about any mine except in a technical, clerical or domestic capacity.

Regulations governing the operation of coal mines under the Mining Act (O.C. 57/711)

S. 36. No person shall employ a girl or woman in or about any mine except in a technical, clerical or domestic capacity.

Nova Scotia

The Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Regulation Act, R.S.N.S., 1954, c. 176

S. 4. (2) No female person shall be employed at any mine except on the surface in a technical, clerical or domestic capacity or such other capacity as requires the exercise of normal feminine skill or dexterity but does not involve strenuous physical effort.

Newfoundland

The Mines (Safety of Workmen) Regulations, made under the Regulation of Mines Act, R.S.N., 1952, c. 178.

S. 3 (1) No woman or girl, other than those engaged in office or laboratory work, shall be employed in the working of a mine.

Northwest Territories

Mining Safety Ordinance, R.O.N.W.T., 1956, c. 70.

S. 10 (2) No female person shall be employed at a mine except on the surface in a technical, clerical, domestic or such other capacity as requires the exercise of normal feminine skill or dexterity but does not involve strenuous physical effort.

Former Yukon Provision

Mining Safety Ordinance, O.Y.T. 1946, c. 2.

S. 5 (3) No girl or woman shall be employed in or about any mine except in a professional technical, clerical or domestic capacity.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 5-1966 (1st)

February 2nd, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion #33
Coal Mine Lake

This motion reads as follows:

"It is respectfully requested that the Administration assess the feasibility of constructing a recreational road to Coal Mine Lake, adjacent to Carmacks."

Snow conditions at this time of year prohibit a proper survey of the existing trail to Coal Mine Lake, but from interviewing local residents we have determined that it would not be too difficult to upgrade the trail. A rock cut does exist on the route but it is felt that this can be removed at a minimum cost.

The estimated expenditure needed to upgrade the road is $3,000.00.

for G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 6-1966 (1st)

February 4th, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion No. 30 - Home Owners Grant

"Whereas home owner costs such as taxes, electrical power, heating fuels, materials, and maintenance are considerably higher than those of the provinces and

"Whereas it is further recognized that these high costs are contributing to the exodus of our population, and

"Whereas the Federal and Territorial Governments recognize these increased costs by subsidizing their respective employees by supplying various fringe benefits such as housing supplied and at reduced rental rates, transportation and northern allowances,

"Therefore, it is the opinion of Council that the Administration make immediate provision for a home owners grant to relieve this excessive burden on the Yukon home owners."

This Motion probably has the same origin as the one dealing with exemption from income tax. There have also been proposals from time to time that some kind of wage differential should be applied in the Yukon which would equalize the benefits for employees other than those in the Federal Civil Service. In addition, we have considered together suggestions to lower basic transportation costs, heating costs or power costs.

There may well be a case for some kind of equalization or financial adjustment but I believe that this must be judged in the context of a comprehensive financial and economic study. The preliminary arrangements for this study now under way and I expect that it will be in full swing by the end of this year.

G. R. Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 7-1966 (1st)

February 11th, 1966

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion No. 7 - Participation at Federal-Provincial Fiscal Conference

"It is the opinion of Council that steps should be taken immediately to arrange for participation as observer only for one member of the Yukon Legislative Council to the next Federal-Provincial Fiscal Conference."

I have just received word from the Director that the situation regarding the attendance of any members of Council at Federal-Provincial Conferences remains unchanged, that is to say the Minister feels that the Commissioners, as executive heads of the Territorial Governments who exercise their authority under the overall responsibility of the Minister, are the proper persons to advise him at such conferences.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 8--1966(1st)

February 21, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 34 - Coal Mines.

It is respectfully requested that Administration consider from an economic point in government operation, and as well as financial protection for approximately 30% of the Carmacks population.

Consider the feasibility of purchasing coal from Yukon Coal Company now under United Keno Hill Mines Management at Carmacks. And that coal be considered for heating plants in all new Territorial buildings as well as the existing Carmacks school and other Territorial government buildings in Carmacks.

The Engineering Department has investigated the possible use of coal in Territorial buildings and the conclusions are set out below:

(a) To use coal in proposed new buildings would involve an additional capital expenditure in each instance of approximately $21,000 per building. This amount would be required for coal storage, boiler room and stoker equipment. It is assumed that the cost of the boiler and controls for a coal-fired unit is the same as that for oil-fired equipment. The coal storage facilities were sized assuming that coal would be delivered four times per year by the coal company, i.e. for a 3-4 classroom school, 1200 cu. ft. would be required to hold 20 tons, the maximum load that could be transported over the highway in one load.

The present cost of coal at the mine is $8.00 per ton and the cost of coal delivered to various points in the Territory would be as follows:

Dawson	$8.00	+	(223 mls	@ 7¢/ton	ml	= $15.61)	=	$23.61/ton
Mayo	8.00	+	(145 "	" "	"	= 10.15)	=	18.15 "
Elsa	8.00	+	(173 "	" "	"	= 12.11)	=	20.11 "
Whitehorse	8.00	+	(110 "	" "	"	= 7.70)	=	15.70 "
Beaver Creek	8.00	+	(379 "	" "	"	= 25.90)	=	33.90 "
Haines Junction	8.00	+	(193 "	" "	"	= 13.51)	=	21.51 "
Teslin	8.00	+	(224 "	" "	"	= 15.68)	=	23.68 "
Watson Lake	8.00	+	(391 "	" "	"	= 27.37)	=	35.37 "
Carmacks	8.00	+	(0 "	" "	"	= 9.00)	=	8.00 "

The Carmacks coal has a calorific value of approximately 12,000 BTU per pound and by referring to the table below a comparison of the cost per 100,000 BTU has been made between coal and oil at various locations.

	COAL				OIL
	Delivered Cost	(i) Labour Cost	(ii) Capital Amortization	Total Cost	
Dawson	$0.098	$0.045	$0.110	$0.253	$0.208
Mayo	0.076	0.045	0.110	0.231	0.195
Elsa	0.084	0.045	0.110	0.239	0.223
Whitehorse	0.065	0.045	0.110	0.220	0.149
Beaver Creek	0.141	0.045	0.110	0.296	0.193
Haines Junction	0.090	0.045	0.110	0.245	0.163
Teslin	0.099	0.045	0.110	0.254	0.176
Watson Lake	0.147	0.045	0.110	0.302	0.176
Carmacks	0.033	0.045	0.110	0.188	0.175

Note:

(i) The cost of labour column reflects the additional expense of handling cash each day including Sundays and holidays.

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Note:
(ii) The additional cost of $21,000.00 is a capital investment and it is assumed to be amortized in 20 years at a rate of 5¼% interest.

For a building in each locality with an annual consumption of 1.5 billion BTU, i.e. a 3-4 room school, the cost of fuel is as follows:

	COAL COST/YEAR	OIL COST/YEAR
Dawson	$3,795.00	$3,120.00
Mayo	3,465.00	2.925.00
Elsa	3,585.00	3,345.00
Whitehorse	3,300.00	2.235.00
Beaver Creek	4,400.00	2,895.00
Haines Junction	3,675.00	2,445.00
Teslin	3,810.00	2,640.00
Watson Lake	4,530.00	2,640.00
Carmacks	2,820.00	2,625,00

It is readily seen that for new buildings the use of coal is uneconomical at present coal prices.

(b) To convert the existing oil fired equipment at the Carmacks Grader Station and at the school to coal fired equipment would involve a capital expenditure in each case of $40,000.00 for a total of $80,000.00. Almost 1/2 of the cost of conversion is required for coal storage and boiler rooms at each place.

The total coal requirement is estimated to be 130 tons per year, i.e., 65 ton per building. This represents an annual expenditure for coal of 130 x $8.00 = $1,040.00.

The cost of coal and oil per 100,000 BTU compares as follows:

COAL				OIL
Delivered Cost	Labour Cost	Capital Amortization	Total Cost	
$ 0.033	$0.045	$0.210	$0.288	$0.175

The annual cost for each building assuming a consumption of 1.5 billion BTU per year is:

COAL	OIL
$4,320.00	$2,625.00

Therefore, by continuing to use oil the Government would realize a saving of $1,695.00 per year per building, or a total saving for the grader station and school of $3,390.00.

In view of the fact that (a) conversion to coal would represent a sale of only $1,040.00 per year by the coal company, and (b) the conversion would cost the Government $3,390.00 per year, it is recommended that the existing oil fired equipment be retained.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 9 - 1966 (1st Session)
OPENING ADDRESS
by
GORDON R. CAMERON, COMMISSIONER
at the
FOURTH SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH WHOLLY ELECTIVE COUNCIL
OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

I wish to welcome you, Mr. Speaker and the Members of Council to the Fourth Session of the Twentieth Wholly Elective Council of the Yukon Territory.

You are once again asked to advise and assist Administration in obtaining the maximum benefit and progress for all citizens of the Yukon for the coming year. We are entering into a year which could well prove to be the most exciting, active and rewarding one since the Klondike Gold Rush. Our number one industry being mining, is continuing on the rise and will no doubt account for a much larger amount of employment than ever before.

Estimated mineral production for 1965 was valued at 13 million, a drop of about 2 million from 1964, due mainly to decreased production of gold and silver. However, the discovery of major base metal deposits in the Vangorda Area, near Ross River, precipated a staking rush which is continuing at an accelerated pace, bringing the total claims in good standing in the Whitehorse District to an all-time high of 11,923. A total of 8,696 of these claims have been recorded since October, 1965 and it is expected that staking activity will increase as the weather moderates.

At present, exploration programs are underway at the Big Thing (Arctic Mining and Exploration) Carcross Area; Shanghai (Silver Titan Mines Limited, Keno Hill Area; Webber, Huestis and Brown McDade (Peso Silver Mines Limited) Mt. Nansen Area and at Casino Creek (Nordex Exploration Limited). Properties being prepared for production include Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited asbestos deposit at Clinton Creek and New Imperial Mines Limited in the Whitehorse Copper Belt. Discovery Mines Limited have closed their Laforma gold mine in the Carmacks area due to lower grades than anticipated and the inability to attract suitable labour.

A major item of importance to the mineral and oil industry is the Minster's recommendation to the House that up to 3 million dollars a year be used as an incentive for exploration with the government paying up to 40% of exploration costs on approved programs in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. Loans are repayable only if an exploration project is successful. In direct ratio to the recent mining activity, interest in sub-division lots and Crown lands has increased. Many citizens of the United States have expressed varying interest in Yukon lands and are genuinely delighted to know that nationality has no bearing on applications.

More areas for public recreation and highway relocation have been reserved. Also, the electric and communications companies are applying for lands in all districts.

Our secondary industry, that of tourism, indicates that prospects are good for another bountiful tourist season this year. Mail enquiries have surpassed the 30,000 mark for the current year.

Hotel and motel accommodation will be extremely short again with an increasing demand by tour operators for group bookings. This will be true in Dawson City also where tour operations are now finding it impossible to obtain reservations for their clients.

In our schools the enrollment has reached an all-time high of 3,166. It is particularly gratifying to see the increases in the senior secondary grades eleven and twelve.

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Carrying through the idea that children should, as much as possible, get their elementary schooling in their home community, and in line with Council's request at the last sitting, we are going to ask for funds to provide for a two-room school at Pelly Crossing and another at Ross River. These schools will be relocatable, should the centres of population shift.

We are fortunate in having been able to attract a dedicated and capable roster of teachers to our schools. In Whitehorse, several have been able to rent, purchase or build their own homes, and we hope that this points generally to a lower turn-over of personnel and to the fact that teachers see the Territory as a place where they want to set down roots.

Construction on the extension to the Vocational school is only about two weeks behind schedule, due mostly to extreme cold weather and material delivery. Construction has not had too serious an effect on the present school year. The Administration has felt it most as office space has been disrupted since mid-December.

I believe the most significant item as far as engineering is concerned has been the winter maintenance of the Canol Road to Ross River and the Dawson Boundary Road. Both these have been kept open to facilitate a movement of supp lies to areas of future mine development. The use of the Dempster Highway over the winter months has been minimal due to the termination of the exploration program of Socony Mobil Oil Company. The roads to resources program in the Dawson and Ross River areas is expected to continue during 1966.

Generally a good deal of progress has been made in the past few years in all areas of social welfare service. A more extensive coverage of the southern area of the Yukon is now being provided with the establishment of a District Welfare Office at Watson Lake. Development of our existing social welfare programs is continuing in the light of changing conditions and existing needs in the Yukon. Emphasis is being placed on the continuing development of a more intensive program of preventive and remedial service.

The Alcoholism Program which was initiated in the Yukon in November, 1964, at the request of the Territorial Government and with the approval of Council has now been integrated into the Territorial Department of Social Welfare. Previously, this program was operated by the Alberta Division of Alcoholism of the Department of Public Health on our behalf, with the Territorial Government assuming the actual costs of operation by means of a subsidy grant. In my letter dated January 20, 1966, to members of Council, you were informed of the expressed desire of the Alberta Division of Alcoholism to withdraw from the administration of the Yukon's program as they felt that the Division could no longer operate a branch agency outside of the Province and it was their opinion that the program was developed to such an extent that the Territorial Government could very well undertake the continuation of the program with properly trained staff. The Alberta authorities are prepared to continue the supervision of the program from Edmonton and assist us in the recruitment of trained staff as well as in the training of staff, and we have their assurance of their fullest co-operation and support at all times.

The Regional Library reached a mile-stone in late January with the opening of a new library in Whitehorse. Although this is not to be regarded as the final goal in library development, it is a much appreciated step forward and is proving itself to be not only an impressive addition to the landscape but a very efficient and progressive public service.

You will have placed before you a confidential report on salaries and wages in the Yukon Territory. This report is the result of a study made by three very capable individuals outside of the Territorial Government in order to assist the Administration in compiling satisfactory job classifications and wages commensurate with the positions on a competitive basis with the rest of Canada. This report is presently being studied by an Administrative Committee

and as a result of its content certain submissions and recommendations will be placed before you in order to justify expenditures in the different classifications of government employees. As a result of this recent study and other discussions with officials of the Department of Northern Affairs it is our intention to establish a Personnel Department whose department head will be responsible to the Commissioner for up-to-date information regarding personnel classifications, job descriptions, basic salary adjustments and all other benefits pertaining to employees working conditions. This will not impinge on Department heads but provide a necessary service. This is found to be essential in view of our increase in size and complexity due to the bouyant economy presently existing throughout all of Canada. Whether we like it or not the Yukon Government is big business and it is no longer realistic to continue operating on a corner store basis.

There is also a task force presently at work compiling factual information about the Territory which, when brought together in book form, will be available as a basis for a proper economic study on the Yukon. When such a study is completed a much more favourable atmosphere should be obvious to private industry so that more capital will be forthcoming in the amounts required to fully develop our resources.

As mentioned to you some time before, the Administration is pursuing the matter of a constitutional study for the Yukon and it is my hope that in the not too distant future this will receive the support of all parties concerned and get underway with a minimum of delay. I personally believe that both the above-mentioned studies go hand in hand and one without the other would be incomplete and therefore ineffectual for future organized programs. I would not like to leave the impression that either of the above studies will produce drastic changes overnight. I must strongly recommend that we proceed cautiously, particularly in the constitutional field. As the old saying goes, we must not cut off our nose to spite our face. The Federal Government has for many years now been extremely kind to the Yukon and I believe that to consider provincial status in the immediate future is completely out of the question. I do, however, feel that a constitutional study should produce a plan which would recommend certain stages of autonomy to be implemented when certain things happen, whether that be an increase in population or an increase in revenue, or ideally, both.

At the present time dollar-wise, we are a great distance from self-sufficiency. However time can change many things and if the present development trend continues we could find ourselves in a much more desirable position and when this happens a comprehensive plan should be available to Council and the Administration, outlining proper progress steps towards more responsible government and financial independence.

During this Session you will have the opportunity of discussing the new Corrections Program with Mr. Isser Smith. You will also have the opportunity to meet with the Director of Northern Affairs or his Assistant to discuss various subjects. A member from the Department in Ottawa will also be available during this Session for discussions on Government housing and all its ramifications. Mr. Bill Ritchie, Deputy Personnel Adviser for the entire Department of Northern Affairs, will also be available for discussions with you.

It is my hope that you will recess as a Council in order to attend the Northern Resources Conference to be held the 23rd to 25th of March. This Conference should produce much valuable information for you as Councillors.

The new Five-Year Agreement will not be placed before you during this Session. It has had one perusal by the Department of Northern Affairs and when it is set up again in acceptable form it is my recommendation that the whole Territorial Council make a special trip to Ottawa in order to carry out a full discussion of the agreement and if at all possible, reach an acceptance in principle, thereby eliminating a great deal of lengthy, unnecessary debate and correspondence. As this is a spring session your business will evolve around the Main Estimates for the coming year and as a result a

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minimum amount of legislation will be placed before you.

Among the subjects which will be placed before you and which you will be asked to consider are the following:

BILLS 1966 (1st) Session

1. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE SCHOOL ORDINANCE

2. AN ORDINANCE FOR GRANTING TO THE COMMISSIONER CERTAIN SUMS OF MONEY TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE TERRITORY (interim Supply Appropriation Ordinance 1966)

3. AN ORDINANCE FOR GRANTING TO THE COMMISSIONER CERTAIN SUMS OF MONEY TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE TERRITORY (First Appropriation Ordinance 1966-67)

4. AN ORDINANCE FOR GRANTING TO THE COMMISSIONER CERTAIN SUMS OF MONEY TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE TERRITORY (Second Appropriation Ordinance 1966-67)

Mr. Speaker, Members of Council, I commend all these matters to your consideration.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 10 - 1966 (1st Session)

10 March, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

The Yukon Historical Society has prepared a brief about river boats in Whitehorse.

The Society has requested that it be permitted to lay this brief before Council and to send a small delegation to discuss the brief with Council during Committee.

Would you please let me know your wishes?

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Attached hereto copy of Brief.

B R I E F

WHEREAS, the Yukon Historical Society has been incorporated for the collection and preservation of all items and records of historic, cultural and educational value pertaining to the Yukon Territory;

AND WHEREAS, the members of this Society are concerned over the proposal of the Department of Northern Affairs & National Resources to move the steamer "Klondike" from it's present site;

NOW, THEREFORE, the members of the Yukon Historical Society strongly urge that this matter be reconsidered, in view of the very important part the riverboats played in the history of the territory, and we make the following recommendations as to why we think the steamers should not be moved, and we think should be done to restore them:

1st: The Metropolitan plan for the City of Whitehorse shows a park area along the Yukon River, including and down past the area where the steamers are presently moored.

2nd: It is our understanding that only one and one-half feet of the bow end of the steamer "Klondike" projects over White Pass & Yukon Route property, and that the hull of this boat, as well as the space now occupied by the steamers "Casca" and "Whitehorse", is on waterfront reserve.

3rd: We have three sternwheelers now, which is the only place in the world we know of with such an unique attraction on view. Therefore, we ask, why destroy two and only restore one?

4th: We would point out that the steamer "Whitehorse" was built in 1901 and is the original boat; also, that the "Whitehorse" and "Casca" (rebuilt twice), have operated since the early days, whereas the "Klondike" was built in 1936 and used as a freight steamer, ahuling ore from the Mayo district. It was only used as a tourist boat during the 1954 and 1955 seasons.

5th: We feel there is more likely to be vandalism to the steamers if one is moved to the proposed location in South Whiskey Flats, close to a main traffic artery, where hundreds of school children pass every day.

6th: We would point out that the steamers are situated in the old shipyard site, where they were built. This area still contains parts of the old ways and steam capstans used to pull the boats out of the water. These, along with other large exhibits of the river navigation ara, could be used to create an historic site of great interest. We strongly recommend that this location, along with the three steamers, be made an historic site.

7th: We would point out that many visitors to Whitehorse do not have their own transportation. They now visit the W. D. MacBride Museum, and walk from there down to the shipyard area, an easy stroll for even elderly people. The prow of the "Klondike" is now about three city blocks from the proposed location of the new museum-city hall complex, and five city blocks from Main Street. On the other hand, the proposed new location for the "Klondike" in Whiskey Flats is about eight city bloacks from Main Street.

8th: We wish to submit the following proposals for the disposal of the river boats:

(a) Leave all three boats at the present location.

(b) Move the "Klondike" towards the river, to be wholly on Crown land and well clear of private property.

(c) Clean, grade and landscape the area around the boats and provide parking space.

(d) Erect a high chain link fence around the entire area, with access being allowed only when an attendant is present.

(e) Straighten up the blocking under all boats and, if required, place them on a more permanent type of foundation.

(f) Paint all the boats and patch the leaks in the decking canvas.

(g) Renovate the "Klondike" enough to allow conducted tours on board.

(h) Build a proper access road from the foot of Strickland Street to this boat area, with large signed and if necessary, fencing to divert traffic to the riverfront, preventing it from entering the White Pass freight yards.

9th: If there is in existence some long time contract with the White Pass dealing with the boats, of which we are not aware, we would request this whole matter be re-negotiated with White Pass & Yukon Route, and an attempt made to find a satisfactory, economical solution to the problem, which would allow for preservation of all three boats.

Signed by the Directors of the Yukon Historical Society, this tenth day of March, A.D. 1966.

L. A. Cyr, President

Mrs. Wm. Horback, Vice-President

Miss V. A. B. Faulkner, Secretary

Mrs. J. Cowan, Treasurer

J. A. MacDonald, Director

W. F. D. McKenzie, Director

K. J. Mulloy, Director

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 11 - 1966 (1st Session)

10 March, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Motion No. 35 - Home Brew

Whereas the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Territory has enacted in the Liquor Ordinance in Sec. 45 thereof the following provision:

"45.(2) (b) Have or keep liquor not purchased from a liquor store but this does not operate to prohibit the keeping of beer or wine if made by a member of the household where the beer or wine is kept if such person is the holder of a valid permit to make such beer or wine, and it shall be lawful for such permit-holder to dispense such home-brewed beer or wine in reasonable quantities without charge to members of his family and bona fide guests."

And whereas at this present session Bill #3 being an Ordinance to amend the Liquor Ordinance was presented to the Legislative Council of the Yukon Territory for consideration, and in Bill #3 in Sec. 8 thereof it was provided:

"8. Subsection (2) of section 45 of the said Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(2) Except as authorized by this Ordinance, no person within the Territory, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent shall have or keep liquor in a place other than the residence in which he resides.

(3) A person eligible to purchase liquor from a liquor store may

(a) have or keep liquor in a motor vehicle in a manner authorized by section 48; or

(b) possess and consume in his dwelling house beer or wine lawfully made or brewed by himself or by a member of his family residing with him in the same dwelling house."

And whereas the Legal Adviser to the Council informed the Council sitting in Committee of the Whole that objection had been taken to the wording of Section 45 of the Liquor Ordinance in its present form because it allowed the holder of a home-brew permit to dispense hospitality to bona fide guests not being members of his family, and this was contrary to provisions of Sec. 174 of the Canada Excise Act;

And whereas the said Sec. 174 of the Canada Excise Act provides as follows:

"174.(1) Notwithstanding anything in Secs. 172 and 173 the duties of excise hereby imposed shall not be levied or collected upon beer brewed by any person for the sole use of himself and such members of his family as reside with him in the same dwelling house and not for sale, if such person has, before beginning to brew, given notice in writing to the nearest collector of his intention to brew, and has received from such collector a letter of consent.

(2) Every such notice shall state the utensils or apparatus intended to be used, and such utensils or apparatus shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act respecting the possession of brewing apparatus by unlicensed persons.

(3) No letter of consent shall be issued to any person who has been convicted of any offence under this Act, or of any offence against the laws of any province respecting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; nor to any person dwelling in the same dwelling house as any such person, nor to any person to whom the Minister deems it advisable in the interest of the revenue, to issue any such letter.

(4) Any such letter may be revoked, cancelled, or suspended by direction of the Minister.

(5) Everyone who brews any beer for the use of himself and his family without giving the notice hereby required, and receiving the collector's letter of consent, or after such letter of consent has been revoked, cancelled or suspended as herein provided, or having so brewed any beer, sells the same

to any person, or disposes thereof to persons other than such members of his family as reside with him in the same dwelling house, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to the penalties herein provided for the brewing of beer without a licence. 1934, c. 52,s. 178; 1948, c.49 s.33."

And whereas after due consideration the Legislative Council of the Yukon Territory were of opinion that the restriction in Section 174 of the Canada Excise Act reflected an attitude towards bona fide hospitality that was alien to the Northland and its people, and the said Legislative Council did therefore refuse the proposed amendment to the Liquor Ordinance;

And whereas the Legislative Council desires that a record of its conclusion be brought to the attention of the Federal authorities so that the Canada Excise Act may be reviewed and improved.

Be it therefore resolved that a copy of these presents be delivered to the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory for transmission to the Federal Government and for such publication as may seem proper.

This matter was referred by the Minister of Northern Affairs to the Minister of National Revenue who is responsible for the Canada Excise Act.

The Minister of National Revenue considered this matter very carefully but has replied that at the present time it will not be possible to amend the Federal Excise Act along the lines suggested.

Until Section 174 is amended, therefore, it must be realized that it will be illegal for beer brewed for private use to be served by the permit holders to "bona fide" guests.

I have been asked to bring this matter to the attention of Council.

G R Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 12 - 1966 (1st Session)

10 March, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion No. 22 - Yukon Fishing

It is respectfully requested that in answer to a memorandum of the Commissioner in relation to Yukon fishing sent to the Director on March 30th, 1965, and answered by said Director on September 17, 1965, requesting a clarification by Council, that the following proposal be forwarded to the Department of Fisheries with the support of the Department of Northern Affairs and the Minister thereof.

That the Yukon Territory be given the same control over fresh water fishing as the Provinces now enjoy, whatever this may be.

A meeting was arranged for the Advisory Committee on Finance in Ottawa during their visit this month and the subject was discussed thoroughly.

I assume that Council will be receiving a direct report on these discussions from the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Finance.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13 - 1966 (1st) Session)

March 10, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 2 - Radio Facilities, Whitehorse

The Administration is respectfully requested to convey to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation the immediate request for 24 hour radio service for the City of Whitehorse by either utilizing the present facilities or installing low power relay transmitters where required to service the Whitehorse area.

This Motion was referred to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. We have now received a reply saying that the C.B.C. is not now prepared to extend this service in the Whitehorse area. We are advised in the reply that the Corporation does not feel justified in spending the money involved for the all night service when it has more pressing demands on its own resources from other areas in the north which are inadequately served by radio.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 14 - 1966 (1st Session)

10th March, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 25 - Pelly River School

In the opinion of Council it is respectfully requested that the Administration discuss with the Indian Department the possibility of establishing a school at Pelly River.

Council's recommendation has been discussed with the Indian Affairs Branch who have expressed agreement in principle to the idea. Money will be included in the Estimates so that these two matters can be further discussed in Council.regarding Ross River school and Pelly River school.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

MINUTES OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FINANCE - FEBRUARY, MARCH 1966 - WHITEHORSE, YUKON.

The Committee met in Whitehorse, February 14, 15 and 16. Those present were as follows: H.E. Boyd, F.G. Southam, J.K. Thompson, Commissioner G.R. Cameron, D.A.W. Judd, K. Fleming and K. MacKenzie.

On a joint motion of Councillors Boyd and Southam, Councillor J.K. Thompson was appointed Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. K. MacKenzie opened the meeting by explaining the current position of the Territory financially, in respect to the current Federal-Territorial Financial Relations Agreement, and it was agreed that the Territory was within its estimates for the five year period. This will cover the period up to the end of March 31, 1967.

The following votes were examined and passed by the Committee as being in order and ready for submission to Council.

Vote One: Yukon Council
Vote Two: Territorial Treasurer
Vote Four: Territorial Secretary
Vote Five: Health
Vote Six: Municipal and Area Development
Vote Nine: Roads, Bridges and Public Works
Vote Ten: Vocational Training
Vote Eleven: Yukon Hospital Insurance
Vote Fourteen: Regional Library
Vote Fifteen: Welfare
Vote Sixteen: Public Administrator

VOTE THREE - EDUCATION:

School problems generally were discussed and mention was made of the proposed new school being considered for the Clinton Creek area and the portable classrooms with corresponding accommodation for teachers for both Pelly River and Ross River. In view of the mining activity in the Vangorda area, it was felt that some consideration be given the location of the Ross River School. Separate Schools in the Territory was the subject of considerable discussion and adverse criticism. St. Mary's school in Dawson was cited as an example of duplication of facilities and it was moved by Mr. Southam and seconded by Mr. Boyd that the Administration initiate a survey to show the comparative costs of operating the separate school system. It was further agreed that the agreement with the Catholic Episcopal Corporation should be amended and towards this end further discussion with the Deputy Minister should be included on the Ottawa agenda. The Superintendent of Schools was asked to submit a proposal regarding the Separate School situation and this he did on February 17, 1966. This is a most comprehensive report and the recommendations made by the Superintendent of Education should be encompassed in any amended agreement. I would like, on behalf of the Financial Advisory Committee, to thank Mr. Thompson for what we consider an excellent and enlightening resume concerning this situation and one that definite action is certainly justified. I would further like to enter a copy of Mr. Harry Thompson's report at this time for inclusion in this Financial Advisory Committee Report.

Vote Three - Education was passed for submission to Council with the committee strongly recommending the amendments to the Separate School agreement being implemented as stated in Mr. Harry Thompson's report.

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VOTE SEVEN - GAME.

It was the Committee's feeling that ONE Game Officer was not sufficient to properly patrol and police the game population of the Territory. In this respect it was suggested that the Forestry and RCMP Personnel should be able to augment the Game personnel in their duties. Very definite proposals regarding the game department should be forwarded to the Administration prior to negotiations for the next Five Year Fiscal agreement.

It was further suggested that a WILDLIFE survey be initiated for the Yukon to determine wildlife populations. It was felt that Dr. Art Pearson should be invited to council to give an outline of the current wildlife situation in the Territory.

*** Vote Seven passed for Council's approval.

VOTE EIGHT - GENERAL.

Property Insurance expenditure had been reduced by approximately $20,000.00 in the fiscal year. This was realized by insuring against fire risk on Territorial Buildings and contents individually exceeding $100,000 in cost. Inasmuch as this was a departure from the usual method, it was *** felt that a change in policy would have to be approved by both Territorial Council and the Department of Northern Affairs. Mr. Boyd moved and Mr. Southam seconded that this change in policy be instigated, pending Northern Affairs concurrence.

The high cost of renting office space in various buildings in Whitehorse, due to overcrowding in the Federal Building, was noted and the proposed move to the Headquarters Building of the Northwest Highway System in Takhini was considered the most logical solution.

Vote Eight was passed for submission to Council.

VOTE TWELVE - TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY

It was noted an amount of $10,000.00 was included in this Vote for a Development Program for DAWSON CITY. The Territorial Treasurer read a letter which intimated that this moeny would be used to clean up cemeteries, and various other projects, primarily one of hiring a consultant to promote *** Dawson as a Tourist attraction such as Barkerville in B.C. It was decided that this would no doubt be fully discussed in Council and this Vote was passed for submission to Council with this reservation.

VOTE THIRTEEN - JUSTICE

This vote was noted at $506,000.00 or better than half a Million Dollars with no detail. The Commissioner commented that in all probability this item should be omitted from the Estimates inasmuch as this was a Federal matter. Until such time as more detail of this vote is provided, Mr. Thompson *** went on record as stating that he would vote against passing this Vote. With Mr. Thompson contrary, the Vote was passed for submission to Council.

The Corrections Program and the New Minimum - Medium - Maximum Security Jail together with the Mobile Camp were discussed to considerable length and it was the general consensus of the committee that the building and the program had been misrepresented somewhat from the original submission to Council and *** in view of the costs of operating such a complex, it might be better if this program were to be operated by Northern Affairs rather than the Territory until such time as more accurate costs could be studied and evaluated. To the committee it seemed a tremendous expense and the personnel required to operate such a complex in relation to the number of prisoners or inmates seemed vastly out of proportion. This Vote was not passed for Council's approval but further discussions would be entered into when the Committee visited Ottawa.

Another subject for general discussion was introduced by His Worship the *** Mayor of Whitehorse concerning certain parcels of land in the Whitehorse area held by the Whitepass & Yukon Route. It was generally agreed that steps should be taken to ascertain some indication of White Pass' intent regarding this matter. This was deferred for further discussion in Ottawa.

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In the estimates for Vote 20, certain items received particular attention one of which was the item of $32,730.00 covering a new portable classroom for Christ the King HIGH School in order to alleviate overcrowding in Christ the King ELEMENTARY School. In view of the previous discussion and decisions taken regarding the Separate School problem under the Education Vote Three, it was decided to leave this item in abeyance until it had been further investigated.

There being no further business to discuss, the meeting adjourned February 16th at 5 p.m.

YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT - ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

MEETINGS HELD IN OTTAWA, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 28 THROUGH MARCH 4, 1966

The Committee convened at 9.30 a.m. in the New Northern Affairs Building with the following present:

Members of the Advisory Committee	- J. K. Thompson H. E. Boyd F. G. Southam
Yukon Territorial Government	- Commissioner G. R. Cameron C.P. Hughes, Legal Advisor * (K. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer) * (K. Fleming, Administrative Assistant)
Northern Affairs Branch Officers	- C.M. Bolger, Assistant Director & Chairman of Committee J. Frank Delaute, Territorial Division John McKay, Territorial Division R. Stuart, Financial & Management Division Doug A. Davidson

Mr. C. M. Bolger, Assistant Director welcomed members on behalf of the Director, Mr. Frank Carter.

It was stressed that any and ALL new policies that are contemplated to be included in the next Federal - Territorial Financial Relations Agreement should be considered at this time so that they may be submitted for inclusion in the draft which will be fully discussed before the agreement is finalized.

In the Justice Vote, Ottawa suggested that if Territorial Council were to be asked to Vote funds for this that they should have detail as to the costs regarding policing, court costs, justice, etc. and Ottawa intimated that the Territorial Administration had these figures available and should be able to produce same. With this in mind it is this committee's recommendation that this Vote be withheld until such information is forthcoming. It was further suggested by Northern Affairs that Council submit a detail of the information required for the Justice Vote and that this be done prior to discussions on the next Five Year Agreement.

It is this Committee's strong recommendation that the next Five Year Agreement have an open end so that there will be a possibility of future negotiations regarding such things as the

(1) Alaska Highway Take over
(2) Whitehorse General Hospital
(3) Yukon Research & Development Findings and other unknown costs at this time.

Further to the Yukon Research and Development Study for which there is an item in this years budget in the amount of $150,000.00, this is proposed to be a joint Federal-Territorial effort and is not to be confused with the purely FEDERAL Economic Survey. The FEDERAL Economic Survey will comprise of a fact finding group to compile all available statistics concerning the YUKON from an Economic standpoint. This Survey should be available late this fall and will be available to the Joint Federal-Territorial Yukon Research and Development Study. In setting up this agreement, particular care should be exercised in defining, in a most concrete manner, the terms of reference so that the findings can ultimately lead to beneficial legislation for the Territory as a whole. This Survey is not only a joint effort in compiling information but is intended to be a cost sharing arrangement too. By the Territory showing its sincere intent by appropriating $150,000.00, it is hoped that Northern Affairs will also contribute to this worthwhile and necessary program.

One interesting comment which was interjected and which bears repeating

for our benefit is that if the Territorial Council do NOT agree with Northern Affairs Administration (Civil Servants) decision on certain matters, we have recourse by taking the problem to the Minister. Whether this would in fact solve anything is another matter; at least one could try.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES:

A discussion with members of this Department concerning the Control of Fresh Water Fishing being turned over to Territorial Control met with general approval from those present. Dr. A. S. Pritchard, J. G. Hutchison, Chief of the Protection Branch, and J. A. Summers. C. R. Lellton, Director Conservation and Production Service pointed up the various problems, chief of which would probably be the recruiting of trained personnel to administer the program. Here again, specific terms of reference should be laid down prior to negotiations with the Department of Fisheries on a contemplated take-over. It must be noted that Salmon is a Federal responsibility and would not be included in the agreement. B.C. have control of their Fresh water resources, they run their own hatcheries, sell their own licences, etc. It was the Committee's hope that if this take-over were approved, that a joint Fish & Game Department could be established whereby better coverage could be obtained in the overall operation of the department. It was pointed up that presently the cost to the Federal Government of operating the Fisheries department in the Yukon is costing between 50 and 60 Thousand a year as opposed to revenue of around 12 to 13 thousand.

CORRECTIONS PROGRAM

Mr. Neville was present to discuss this problem. In view of the size of this jail and the number of personnel to staff same, the continuing cost of operation was felt to be on the high side and inasmuch as certain aspects of this program has been, it was felt by the Committee members present, misrepresented, it was suggested that Mr. Isser Smith, who was recruiting staff for both territories and was not present at our meeting, should be invited to the spring session of Council to clarify certain points. Although Northern Affairs feel that the Territory should take this program over at this time, in keeping with the thought that eventual autonomy will be granted, they felt that not to take this over would be a retrogressive step. Another problem will be a clash of salary scale as present correction rates far exceed present Territorial standard so this will mean an upgrading of Territorial salaries to conform which will again mean an overall increase in territorial costs. Northern Affairs confirmed that Mr. I. Smith will attend Council during the spring session.

DRAFT LEGISLATION

Municipal Ordinance reviewed in Detail and Committee was informed that Draft Legislation would, in all probability be ready for discussion at the Spring Session.

Securities Legislation: was briefly discussed and the Senior Legal Advisor, Mr. C. P. Hughes, suggested that the Yukon should probably pattern their proposed legislation after those of Ontario and Saskatchewan. It was the Committee's recommendation that immediate steps should be taken to present Council with draft legislation covering Securities as soon as possible, in view of the tremendous interest which is now being shown in the Yukon in connection with exploration and development in the mining industry.

Labour Code. It was with considerable surprise that the Committee learned from Northern Affairs that the Northwest Territories Draft of Labour Legislation HAD NOT BEEN approved and was referred to as "THEIR GHASTLY DRAFT." In view of the time that the Yukon Council had spent during the last session reviewing the N.W.T. Labour Code Draft, under the mistaken belief that N.W.T. Council had approved of same, it was the Committee's recommendation that another review of this draft be instituted with the view of obtaining Labour Legislation for the Yukon in keeping with the Canada Code and amended to local conditions.

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GAME ORDINANCE REVISION. The Committee asked the Legal Advisor the state of the proposed amendments for the Game Ordinance and were advised that he is still in the process of preparing this. He did not think the necessary changes would be incorporated in time for discussion at the spring session.

NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. Coleman, Mr. Don Learmont & Mr. Lloyd Brooks of the National Parks Branch were present to again discuss the possibility of establishing a National Park. Their approach is still the "CORE" type proposal and this would in effect prohibit ANY other type of activity and the Committee pointed out the necessity of making ALL Yukon land available for exploration inasmuch as the basis of the present economy is primarily Mining. The Committee felt that a Park should be planned for the Yukon and that such planning should start immediately. The approach to this problem was that the Park should be a TERRITORY PARK as opposed to a NATIONAL PARK and that this recommendation be encompassed within the new Five Year Federal-Territorial Financial Relations Agreement. With this in mind a motion to this effect will be introduced at this session.

WHITEHORSE-WHITEPASS LAND DISCUSSION

It was suggested that a three-way discussion be held. White Pass, the City of Whitehorse and the Administration to determine just what White Pass' intentions were regarding the release of lands held by them. This discussion could presumably be held during the Northern Resources Conference scheduled for Whitehorse March 23, 24 and 25, at which time a representative of Northern Affairs could also be present. It was pointed out that the present White Pass policy was to lease their land to prosepctive customers and the Normic Hotel was sighted as an example of business which is currently leasing and not able to purchase. It is this Committee's recommendation that the aforementioned meeting take place and that a member of the Yukon Territorial Council be present also.

ALASKA HIGHWAY TAKEOVER

Discussions between the Administration and the Department of Public Works are progressing to the point where the eventual Territory take-over will take effect with the least possible confusion. The possibility of the Territorial Administration moving up to the Headquarters Building in Camp Takhini was cohingent on the Territorial Take-Over of the Alaska Highway. Available space in downtown Whitehorse for further administration functions was non existent and it is considered that the move up to Takhini would be the most expedient. Northern Affairs expressed some concern regarding the Alaska Highway Take-Over inasmuch as they wondered if the present Territorial Engineering Department could assimilate the additional responsibility. It was the opinion of the administration members present together with those of the Committee that the Territorial Engineering Department had in fact maintained Territorial roads to a greater degree of efficiency than the D.P.W.

1966-67 TERRITORIAL FINANCIAL ESTIMATES

Owing to the illness of the Territorial Treasurer, discussion on the 1966-67 estimates was postponed until the last two days of the Committee's visit, at which time Mr. MacKenzie joined Committee. Northern Affairs commented on the healthy financial position of the Territory, in particular in reference to the present Five Year Agreement, and much of this credit is due Mr. K. MacKenzie, the Territorial Treasurer.

Gross operating expenditures for the period are estimated at

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approximately Nine Million Dollars, an increase of $1,623,913.00 over last year. The bulk of this is broken down as follows:

EDUCATION	- up approx.	$230,000.
GENERAL	- up	268,554.
ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.	- up	427,252.
CORRECTIONS	- new	617,664.
WELFARE	- up	42,740.
BALANCE OF VOTES		37,700.

In the education vote, salaries are the main item; these are increased by approximately $150,000.00 over last year. The addition of further transportation requirements with the advent of DPW and RCAF terminating their services in this respect account for a considerable portion of the remainder of the increase in this vote.

*** Further to the agreement between the Territory and the Catholic Episcopal Corporation in respect to separate schools, it was the opinion of the Committee that a meeting be held between the Territory, Episcopal Corporation, a Northern Affairs representative and a member of Territorial Council to discuss possible amendments to the agreement along the lines as suggested by Mr. Harry Thompson, Superintendent of Education for the Yukon. It was further felt that the recommendations of this meeting should be submitted to Council for approval. The opinion was voiced that it might be well to have one or two representatives from the Catholic School Advisory Committee in attendance to hear their opinions as well.

IN THE GENERAL VOTE, No. 8, Salaries, Building Rentals and an amount of $150,000.00 for a Yukon Research and Development Study account for the majority of the increase.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND PUBLIC WORKS is up $427,252.00 which reflects the increased interest in access roads and the keeping open of main supply routes on an all-year basis. An increase of $70,000.00 for the Whitehorse Keno section is included as is $46,000.00 for the Stewart Crossing Dawson road.

THE CORRECTIONS PROGRAM at $617,664.00 for the initial year of operation was considered excessive by not only the committee but by Northern Affairs as well. It was Northern Affairs recommendation that if the Territory DO decide to proceed with this program, that 1/3 of the total amount be deleted inasmuch as the program will not be operational until late this summer. (This raises a point which the committee would like to make mention of at this time, and that is the position the Advisory Council are in when discussing estimates in Ottawa. On the one hand, we are asked to support the Administration in their demands for funds to operate the Territory and then when we return to Council, we are just as likely to delete certain items because of various reasons.)

WELFARE DEPARTMENT is up $42,740. $27,000 of which is for salaries. This seems a bit high but it also may be that additional personnel are to be added.

TRAVEL & PUBLICITY

This Vote is up by $17,485., $10,000.00 of which is an amount set up for a Development Program for Dawson City. The balance is an increase in salaries and wages. The opinion of Northern Affairs is that they do not agree with this expenditure. It was their opinion that this should be a community project and the Committee concurred in this respect. It was also learned that this was merely a prelude to a further amount of $100,000.00 which is presently in the new Five Year Agreement.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

With reference to the new Five Year Financial Agreement, Mr. Cameron suggested to Northern Affairs that the entire Yukon Territorial Council would, in all probability travel to Ottawa this summer or fall to discuss in detail the new agreement. Northern Affairs concurred in this matter so it will just be a matter of arranging suitable dates for the meeting. Committee members were agreeable with this suggestion.

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TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

Some concern was voiced regarding transportation arrangements to and from Ottawa. It is this Committee's recommendation that any arrangements for travelling be made by the individual themselves and that FIRST CLASS accommodation be supplied members of the Yukon Territorial Council while travelling on Territorial business.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS

The Commottee together with members of the Territorial Government and Northern Affairs personnel were entertained at a Luncheon given by Mr. E. A. Cote, Deputy Minister. Of considerable interest to the Committee were Mr. Cote's comments regarding the recent trip Northern Affairs personnel took to Russia and the degree of similarity of the two countries. Mr. Cote was most impressed with the trip and commented on the tremendous amount of subsidy given northern Russia and the progress that had been shown by this part of the country.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, ERIK NIELSEN

Mr. Nielsen was host to a luncheon held in the Parliamentary restaurant for members of the Committee and Yukon Territorial Administration staff. We had the opportunity to meet several of the members and discuss a variety of subjects which the individuals themselves wished to explore.

MINISTER OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS

Mr. Arthur Laing hosted a dinner for the committee and members of the Administration in the New Zealand room of the Parliamentary restaurant. Unfortunately, the Northern Affairs estimates were being discussed in the house and Mr. Laing was unable to be with us. Mr. Cote substituted as host. After dinner passes were supplied and we were guests in the members gallery of the House of Commons. During our visit, our M.P. Mr. Erik Nielsen spoke regarding the Yukon and its emerging roll in the country's economic picture. Mr. Commissioner and members of the Committee were recognized by Mr. Nielsen during his speech. Although we were unable to meet with the Minister at that time, we were however able to have a brief chat with him in his office prior to our leaving Ottawa on the Friday. During this meeting, he intimated that he would be in Whitehorse for the Northern Resources Conference and would welcome the opportunity of meeting with Territorial Council, informally. As Chairman of this Committee, I took it upon myself, after first having conferred with the other members of the Committee, to try and arrange such a meeting, hoping in fact that Council would concur.

INSURANCE

With reference a change in the method of coverage which has in fact lowered our rates concerning Property Insurance. Northern Affairs concurred with this amended approach and it was the opinion of the Committee that this change in policy be implemented forthwith (See Vote 8 General).

In conclusion, I would like to submit to Council this report on behalf of our Financial Advisory Committee. It is our opinion that the time spent by the Committee in deliberations, not only in Ottawa but with Administration here have been most enlightening, and by spending this time, we feel that recommendations made by this, and future Financial Advisory Committees, will in fact enable Council to complete their sittings much more expediently and efficiently. We feel that a certain amount of incentive should be given this committee and that their recommendations and suggestions be implemented wherever possible. We further feel that to spend the time in Council going through every Vote, item by item, is a waste of Councillor's time, and an affront to our intelligence. We agree that any large expenditures should be and most certainly can be explained by the department head concerned, but this Council is more concerned with the overall policy rather than the day to day operations of its administration. This will not preclude questions of any type, but will in fact speed up the process of Council and when estimates are discussed in general, and not in detail, relevant questions can be asked and answered by those concerned.

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With these remarks I hereby table this report on behalf of the Financial Advisory Committee and wish to take this opportunity to personally thank the other two members, Mr. H. E. Boyd and Mr. F. G. Southam, for their undivided support and assistance during our deliberations. I would also like to thank, on behalf of the Committee, members of the Territorial Administration who accompanied us to Ottawa and to the Northern Affairs personnel who arranged the various meetings for our benefit. I hesitate to single out any one person for special mention but we would like Mr. C. Bolger to know that we appreciated his guidance, tolerance and assistance in dealing with the various aspects of Government operation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. K. Thompson, Chairman

H. E. Boyd, Whitehorse East

F. G. Southam, Mayo-Elsa

APPENDIX A to
SESSIONAL PAPER NO.15 - 1966 (1st Session)

MEMORANDUM FOR: Commissioner

FROM: Superintendent of Schools

SUBJECT: Request from you and Financial Advisory Committee Meeting of 15 February, 1966

At the meeting of the Financial Advisory Committee which I attended on February 15th, I was requested by you and the Financial Advisory Committee to:

1) Examine the school enrolment picture in the Territory to see where economies could be effected without prejudicing the education which our young people are receiving or the intent of the agreement with the Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Whitehorse (where it may apply).

2) Examine the agreement with the Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Whitehorse, and in the light of our experience with it over the past four years, and further in the context of the educational changes following the Chant Report, suggest amendments.

I would suggest that these examinations should be conducted with four basic premises in mind. These are:

1) That the action already taken or is contemplated is educationally sound;

2) That the arrangement which exists or is contemplated can be financially justified;

3) That the arrangements in effect or contemplated are in the best interests of the children and their parents;

4) That the interests of the Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Whitehorse (where applicable) are protected.

A. Effecting Economies Without Prejudicing The Educational Program

Before examining the present situation may I point out that at the beginning of the current school year we did effect one change which was in congruence with the first three premises. (The fourth one was not applicable in this case). We closed down the Brooks' Brook School and bussed the pupils from Johnson's Crossing and Brooks' Brook to Teslin. We were able to absorb the students into the Teslin School without an increase in staff.

Examining the position at present, there are two - possibly three - places where economies can be effected without hurting the educational program or the interests of the Catholic Episcopal Corporation. These are at Granville School, St. Mary's School, and possibly Christ the King High School. Let us examine each situation in turn.

1) Granville School

This school now enrols eight pupils. According to newspaper reports the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation which operates dredges in Granville intends to close down permanently its operations this fall. If this happens, the Granville School should be closed down as of June 30th this year.

2) St. Mary's School

This is not a separate school as defined in the School Ordinance nor is it established under the agreement with the Catholic Episcopal Corporation. It may perhaps best be described as a quasi-private school receiving grants-in-aid from the Territory. The fiscal estimates for 1966-67 provide a total sum of $11,105.00 for these grants.

As late as 1960 the enrolment of the school was over 30 pupils. However, since that year the enrolment has gradually decreased to the present figure of only 12 pupils. Of these twelve, according to the priest of the parish, only six are of the Roman Catholic faith. The school has experienced a great deal of difficulty in obtaining teachers. The present one is a Lutheran by faith. It would appear that St. Mary's School as it exists now hardly meets the intent of a separate school as envisaged by the Committee on Education, 1960, or by the intent of the agreement signed with the Catholic Episcopal Corporation.

From the standpoint of economics the school can't be justified. The 12 pupils attending it who are in grades one to eight, inclusive, could easily be accommodated in the Dawson Elementary-High School without increase in staff or classrooms. From an educational standpoint, the situation would be improved since there would be only one or two grades per classroom rather than a one-room School situation.

3) Christ the King High School

Because of the anticipated increase in enrolment in the elementary grades, a sum of $22,000.00 has been provided in the 1966-67 estimates to install a portable classroom on the grounds of Christ the King High School. (It should be pointed out that the grounds of Christ the King Elementary School are very limited, hence the reason for placing the classroom on the High School grounds.)

The suggestion was made by the Financial Advisory Committee on February 15th that in view of the small enrolments in grades XI and XII, the pupils in these grades be transferred to the F.H. Collins School next year, thus freeing two classrooms and two teachers. This suggestion would also obviate the need for the portable classroom.

As of January 31, 1966, the enrolments in grade IX and up in these two schools were:

	F.H. Collins Secondary	Christ the King High	Total
Grade 12	51	6	57
Grade 11	68	10	78
Grade 10	109	27	136
Grade 9	131	27	158

An exmination of the above table indicates that the pupils in grades XI and XII from Christ the King High could be absorbed into the F.H. Collins Secondary School without increasing the teacher and classroom requirements.

If this trend of small enrolments in grades XI andXII were to continue into next year, the question then is would the action suggested by the Financial Advisory Committee be acceptable in the lightof the four premises I have established. Let us examine them.

The proposed action would definitely be educationally sound. The F.H. Collins Secondary School is much larger school and therefore is in a position to offer a broader program of offerings and to have teachers who specialise in one or two subjects. In the June, 1965 British Columbia Departmental examination papers written by students in grades XI and XII, 89% of the papers in the Collins School received passing grades compared to only 57% in Christ the King School.

The proposed action would also, of course, be financially sound. The savings effected would include the capital cost of the portable classroom, the salaries of two teachers, plus the operational costs of two classrooms.

Would the proposed action be in the best interests of the students and their parents? This is very much a subjective matter. But what harm really could be done to th students? There is evidence that this year a substantial number of students of the Roman Catholic faith are already attending the Collins School. There are six Roman Catholic students in grade Xll (the same number as in Christ the King High School) and four students in grade Xl.

I would appear to me that the major obstacle to the proposed arrangement is the agreement with the Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Whitehorse. The relevant section of this agreement reads:

"Where a separate school has been established pursuant to subsection (2) of this section and the Commissioner is satisfied that there are residing in the area for which the separate school was established children of Roman Catholic parents who, in his opinion are eligible to attend grades ten, eleven or twelve and whose parents whish them to be educated separate and apart from children of non-Roman Catholic parents the Commissioner may

(a) where the number of such children is twelve or less arrange for their instruction in grades ten, eleven and twelve in the separate school which was established, or
(b) where the number of such children is more than twelve, if it is not, in his opinion uneconomical to do so, establish, operate and maintain for that area a separate high school providing grades ten, eleven and twelve."

It would appear desirable to effect a suitable amendment to the agreement, which, while protecting the interests of the Catholic Eposcopal Corporation, would at the same time avoid the unnecessary expenditures of many thousands of dollars. From the points of view of educational soundness and of economics, the minimum acceptable enrolment in each of the grades Xl and Xll should be 20 students.

No doubt one further question will be asked: Is there any indication of what the enrolments in these grades will be in 1966-67? The best method we have of estimating enrolments is by examining previous trends. The following table presents the secondary grade enrolment figures of Christ the King High School over last four years at September 30 of each year.

Grade	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
12	-	-	7	5
11	9	13	8	10
10	21	23	25	29
9	24	37	33	29
8	42	50	30	38

From an examination of the above table, it would appear most unlikely that the enrolments in either grades Xl or Xll will be 20 or more students.

B. Suggested Amendments to the Agreement With the Catholic Episcopal Corporation

This agreement which was signed April 30, 1962 has proved to be satisfactory except in the areas where it deals with the secondary grades. In the Territory we follow by choice the curriculum and the grade organization of the province of British Columbia, The Committee on Education, 1960, agreed that this choice should continue to be followed. Following the implementation of the Chant Report in B.C., certain major changes have taken place in the educational system. Some of these are:

1) Grades 1-Vll, incl., have been established as the elementary grades.
2) Grades Vlll-Xll, incl., have been established as the secondary grades.
3) There has been a complete revampment of the courses and programs in the secondary grades. (In some cases these are still going on.) In order that a school may carry out effective teaching in these grades it requires adequate facilities and teachers.

With these facts in mind I would suggest the following amendments to the agreement: (1) In Section 2 and 2(c) wherever "grades one to nine" is written, it should be changed to read "grades one to seven".

(2) Section 3 should be revised so that the intent would be that secondary grades would not be taught in a separate school unless the minimum enrolment in each secondary grade to be taught was 20 students.

(Signed) Harry Thompson,
Superintendent of Schools.

HT/k

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16 - 1966 (1st Session)

15 March, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Re: Volunteer Fire Brigades (Sessional Papers #27 & 29, 1965 Second)

It was the wish of Council, after discussing the Brief submitted by the Mayo and District Chamber of Commerce, that the Administration ask responsible organizations in communities where a Volunteer Fire Brigade is active, to submit their views on the proposals outlined in the Brief. Letters were forwarded to the organizations listed.

January	17	Mayo and District Chamber of Commerce
"	"	Watson Lake Chamber of Commerce
"	"	Teslin Community Club
"	"	Haines Junction Advisory Committee
"	18	Carcross Community and Curling Club
"	"	Carmacks Community Club
"	"	Keno Community Club

These Organizations were requested to submit their comments by February 15, 1966. The Mayo and District Chamber of Commerce, the Haines Junction Advisory Committee and the Keno Community Club replied by February 23rd. The other Organizations did not comment on the Brief.

The following summaries of the comments received are for your information and discussion:

Mayo and District Chamber of Commerce

i) The monthly salary of $50. now paid to Fire Chiefs is definitely too low.

ii) A qualified person who is to discharge his duties and be responsible for the protection of the property in a community should receive higher remuneration. It is suggested that the Fire Chiefs could be paid according to the total value of property in his jurisdiction. Three scales of pay are suggested: $75., $100., and $125. each month, depending on the value of property in the community concerned.

iii) An alternate method of pay would be a basic wage of $50. each month with an hourly rate of $2.75 for each hour actually spent on Fire Brigade business.

iv) It is further suggested that perhaps one man could be given the full-time job of Fire Chief, Dog Officer, Truant Officer and general maintenance man.

v) Volunteer Firemen are now paid $2. for each Drill session attended, to a maximum of two drills each month, and $5. for each fire attended. It is suggested that perhaps they could be paid an hourly rate for the time spent fighting fires.

vi) It is estimated that the Mayo Fire Chief is required to spend from 15 to 20 hours each month during summer months and from 25 to 30 hours each month during winter months for maintenance and training. This does not include the time spent on inspections and fire fighting.

Haines Junction Advisory Committee

i) Although the community has in the past been fortunate in obtaining the services of individuals as Fire Chiefs who have been more interested in the welfare of the community than in the salary, the position will become vacant this spring and it is expected that it will be difficult to fill. It is suggested that a monthly salary of $100. with an additional $2. per hour for each hour spent on Fire Brigade business would be more commensurate with the duties of the position.

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ii) It is estimated that the Haines Junction Fire Chief is required to spend from 15 to 20 hours each month during summer months and from 20 to 30 hours each month during winter months to discharge his duties.

Keno Community Club

i) The Fire Chief spends many hours each month discharging his duties and has many responsibilities. The Fire Chief should receive $125. monthly for his services.

ii) As the Firemen are required to turn out for drills in cold weather they should receive $5. for each drill instead of $2.

The Mayo and District Chamber of Commerce commented on the salary paid to the Mayo Dog Officer. The salary for this position was $65. each month. However, the Dog Officer was expected to supply his own vehicle, and pay for its operation, feed and care for the dogs impounded and patrol the communities of Mayo, Elsa, Calumet and Flat Creek Camp. The salary has now been reduced to $40. each month with the area of responsibility confined to the community of Mayo. If the expenses of the position are considered it is obvious that the Dog Officer is not paid more than the Fire Chief.

I would like to suggest that although a Fire Brigade is operated for the protection of the community as a whole and is therefore a responsibility of all residents the following rates of pay should be considered:

Fire Chief - (all volunteer fire brigades) $100. each month

Volunteer Firemen - (all Volunteer Fire Brigages)
$4. for each drill to a maximum of two drills each month
$10. for each fire attended - no maximum.

I would appreciate your comments regarding an adjustment of salaries for Volunteer Fire Chiefs and Firemen.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17 - 1966 (1st Session)

March 16, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

St. Ann's Separate School

On January 26, 1966, a meeting was held in my office with Mr. John Gordon, Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. David Judd, Mr. Keith Fleming, Father B. Studer, Mr. Harry Thompson and myself present.

Information was brought out which showed that Watson Lake Public School is now recognized as containing five academic class-rooms. The three other classrooms which were once described as "academic" are now rated as the Science Laboratory, the Library, and the Typing Room. in the recent addition cannot be recognized by the Federal Government at the present time for capital cost-sharing.

The meeting also established that St. Ann's School contains three academic classrooms, making a total of eight classrooms for the Watson Lake complex.

The estimated enrolments of the two schools for September, 1966, are: Watson Lake Public - 130 pupils; St. Ann's School - 101 pupils; total - 231 pupils. Based upon a total enrolment of 231 pupils, Mr. Gordon stated that a total of 10 academic classrooms would be recognized by the Federal Government for capital cost-sharing.

In view of the fact that St. Ann's School has only three rooms and an expected enrolment of 101 pupils in September, it is most urgent that additional construction take place this spring and summer to provide at least one more classroom. In the circumstances, it would be desirable to add two classrooms. One of the rooms would be occupied this September, and the other in September, 1967.

The forecast enrolments for this school for the next three years are:

1966-67 - 101 pupils
1967-68 - 116 pupils
1968-69 - 128 pupils

The estimated cost of a two-classroom addition to the school is $65,000.00 plus $3,000.00 for furnishings and equipment.

Your advice on this matter would be appreciated. If approval in principle for this project is given, funds for it will be provided either through supplementary estimates or by allotment transfer.

G. R. Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18 - 1966 (1st Session)

March 16, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

St. Mary's School

The Superintendent of Schools has received a letter dated the 26th of February, 1966, from Bishop J.P. Mulvihill advising him that St. Mary's School in Dawson City will not be in operation next September.

This information will be of value to you when you study the Vote 3 Estimates.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 19 - 1966 (1st Session)

17 March, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion No. 31 - Museum

That in view of the fact that the new museum has ample basement space, it is the opinion of Council that the Administration consider implementing a show place that will house mounted game and fur-bearing animals.

In response to this Motion the Director of Game has tried to get an estimate of the costs which would be involved in such a project. It is assumed that such an exhibit would include the following animals: Moose, Grizzly, Black Bear, two species of Sheep, two species of Caribou, a Goat and a Mule Deer. In addition there would be some six species of local birds and about thirteen small mammals such as rabbit, fisher, and beaver. The predators would be represented by a wolf, a coyote and a wolverine. The cost would run to something like $10,000.00.

Is it Council's wish that this amount be included in some future estimates? Does Council also wish the Administration to ask the Yukon Historical Society if they would be willing to make free space available in their new museum for the exhibit?

G. R. Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 20 - 1966 (1st Session)

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
17 March, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 37 - Whitehorse - Juneau Road

That the Administration institute joint discussion with the Federal government, the Province of British Columbia and the State of Alaska respecting the feasibility of establishing a road from Whitehorse, Yukon to Juneau, Alaska, via the Atlin, B.C. Taku river route.

I believe that the first question to be solved is whether there will be a road to the sea from the Yukon and if so, when and who is going to pay for it. The exact route of such a road will then have to be argued about.

This Motion was sent to the Department of Northern Affairs in Ottawa who have now replied that no study of such a route has been done so far. They say, however, that the State of Alaska has made a preliminary report of a proposed route inland via Taku Inlet. It is the general opinion, however, that the possibility of implementing such a project is very remote because of extensive glaciation throughout the area. It is Ottawa's impression that the American authorities have abandoned the idea because of the difficulties involved.

Council will also wish to know that Ottawa has provided additional money for surveys to be carried out this summer on a proposed route to Skagway.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 21 - 1966 (1st Session)

17 March, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 40 - Dawson Airport

It is the opinion of Council that the Administration be respectfully requested to direct the Territorial Engineering Department to survey the Dawson Airport with the objective of 1) extending the present runway and later (2) applying some form of binding agent to the gravel, which will then permit the landing and take-off of tri-cycle landing aircraft that normally cannot land on gravel strips, and further that if this project is found feasible, that funds be allocated in the 1966 Spring Estimates for a start on this project.

The Department of Transport have now told us that they will not undertake any upgrading of the existing facilities at the Dawson City airport. They have not closed the door to future renovation but they say that the present use of the airport does not justify additional Federal funds now.

In the meantime money has been included in the Main Territorial Estimates for 1966-67 for the Territorial Engineer to undertake ground surveys and soil testing. The work will be done this summer so that we can get, as soon as possible, an accurate idea of the feasibility of extending the length of the landing strip and the amount of money that will be involved.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22 - 1966 (1st Session)

March 17/66

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 17 - Computer Facilities for Administration

That the Administration is respectfully requested to take immediate steps to invite a representative of International Business Machines Limited to come to the Yukon and after making a study of accounting and other systems employed by the Administration, provide the Council, now assembled, with recommendations and information related to use of computers including efficiency and cost comparisons.

I have been informed that there will be a representative from I.B.M. coming to the Territory about mid-April. I also intend to discuss this matter at some length with the Department of Northern Affairs because I feel that we, as a Government, should also have an opinion independent of the manufacturer's.

I will keep Council informed from time to time of changes and developments in our mechanical systems.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 23 - 1966 (1st Session)

March 17, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Elsa School.

Under Vote 20, Est. 2343, Elsa school, a sum of $23,000.00 has been requested to purchase, install and equip a new classroom. However, the Department has requested that the money be left in the Estimates so that it may be used to improve the housing accommodation for two of the teachers. These teachers are at present in a house-trailer whose condition is deteriorating rapidly.

The Superintendent of Building Maintenance in a memorandum to the Department of Education dated February 14, 1966, stated: 'I strongly recommend the purchase or construction of more suitable living quarters, as this trailer has been a constant source of trouble from the day it was placed at Elsa.".

If you approve of the expenditure, it is the intention of the administration to purchase and install a three-bedroom, relocatable home at the Elsa School. This home will be exactly the same as the ones which are planned for purchase for the proposed Pelly River and Ross River schools.

The estimated cost of the purchase and installation of the proposed house is $20,000.00 and that of the furnishings is $2,000.00.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 24 - 1966 (1st Session)

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
18 March, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Rates of Pay - Territorial Civil Service

Council has been given copies of the confidential report of the Salary Commission. The summary of the recommendations of that Report are contained on page 61. These specific recommendations are meant to wipe out the anomalies which have become apparent in our classification structure in the last few years. If Council approves these recommendations then the adjustments in salary for the employees involved will be made retroactive to the 1st of October, 1965.

The point of this message is to bring to Council's attention that there will probably be an additional recommendation from this Administration within the next two weeks for a general percentage increase to all Territorial Civil Servants effective the 1st of April, 1966. The rising cost of living in the last twenty-four months and the several increases given to the Federal and Provincial civil services make it important that we try, wherever we can to adjust our salaries so that we do not fall too far behind national averages.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25 - 1966 (1st Session)

March 17, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

The Organization of Secondary Grades in the Public School System of Greater Whitehorse.

You will recall that Council, during its fall session (p.657, Votes and Proceedings, 1965 - 2nd session), established a committee to submit a report to you at this session on the matter of the organization of the secondary grades in the public school system of Greater Whitehorse. The people you appointed to the Committee were: Councillor H. E. Boyd, Superintendent of Schools Harry Thompson, and myself.

The Committee has made a careful examination of the problem. In addition to the brief submitted to Council by the Selkirk St. School Advisory Committee and the Report of the Committee on Education, 1960, the Committee studied two other documents. These were: (1) a memorandum from the Superintendent of Schools dated January 12, 1955; and (2) a paper entitled "A Suggested Reorganization of the F.H.Collins Secondary School" prepared by Deputy Superintendent of Schools J. H. Froese, and Principal H. A. Bugara. These documents are included as Appendixes A and B to this sessional paper.

The Committee submits the following recommendations for your consideration:

1) That, effective September 1, 1966, the F.H.Collins Secondary School enroll all public school pupils of Greater Whitehorse in grades 8 - 13, inclusive, plus the students in the Occupational Program.

2) That, when the enrolment in the F.H.Collins School reaches 750 pupils, a senior secondary school be established separate and apart from the junior secondary school. This point will be reached by September, 1968.

3) That plans for a senior secondary school be drafted this fall so that construction may commence in the early summer of 1967. It is estimated that the construction period will be at least one year in length.

G. R. CAMERON,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

January 12, 1966.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Committee

FROM: Superintendent of Schools

SUBJECT: Organization of Grades at Secondary School Level

I. Background of the Problem

In November, 1965 the Superintendent of Schools indicated to the Selkirk St. School Advisory Committee that it was studying the feasibility of placing all public school grade 8 and Occupational programme students in the F.H.Collins Secondary School for the term commencing September 1, 1966. The Selkirk St. School Advisory Committee was very much against moving the grade 8's from its school as it felt these pupils were too immature to be placed in the same building with the senior secondary students. The Committee did, however, favor the establishment of a junior secondary school to contain grades 8 - 10, inclusive, separate from a senior secondary school teaching grades 11-13, inclusive.

The Territorial Council, after considerable discussion of the Advisory Committee's brief, agreed that an ad hoc committee of three consisting of the Commissioner, Councillor Boyd, and the Superintendent of Schools, should submit a report on the matter of the organization of grades at the secondary school level for the spring session of Council (p.657, Votes and Proceedings, 1965--2nd Session).

II. The Views of Committee on Education, 1960

The Committee of Education studied the matter of the organization of grades into schools. It made a number of interesting comments and a recommendation which should be useful in guiding our thinking on the topic under study. In reviewing the Committee on Education's statements, one should keep in mind that since 1960 there has been a re-organization of grades in British Columbia. Grade 7 is no longer a junior high school grade but is the final year of elementary school.

The Committee on Education commenced its discussion of the situation in the Yukon by remarking on p.64 of its Report:

"Elementary pupils in the British Columbia school system are pupils enrolled in Grades I to VI, although some small isolated elementary schools enroll Grades VII and VIII. This is one example of how the Yukon schools have not, in their use of the B.C. curriculum, been consistent, as even in the largest centres in the Territory, they give Grades VII and VIII the general status of elementary school grades.

"It is suggested that, although it may be necessary to place these grades in an elementary school where the total population is small, that they be looked on as junior secondary grades and placed in a secondary school whenever possible. This concept is the one recommended both by the Alberta Royal Commission, and by the Manitoba Royal Commission. Grades VII, VIII and IX should be considered as the junior section of the secondary grades."

On p.68, the Committee had some further comments:

"In the western provinces, there is some difference of opinion as to whether the secondary grades should not all be included in one school, as is customery in England, or should be separated into two schools, a junior and a senior school. Both systems are used in British Columbia, with the latter now predominant.

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"Normally, the transition in a growing community would be as follows: First, all grades are found in one school as in the existing situations at Dawson and Whitehorse. When two schools are required, the division is made into two schools of six grades each--an elementary school and a secondary or junior-senior high school. This makes possible joint use of special facilities such as laboratories and shops at the secondary level, ensuring the most economic utilization of them. As soon as these facilities require duplication, usually about the time the six-grade school has reached a population of 750 or so, a decision must be reached as to how the next division is to be made, whether into distinct intermediate and senior high schools or into regional, combined secondary schools. That decision will depend not only upon general philosophy, but also upon the distribution of the school population within the area served."

The Committee on Education made the following recommendation which was approved by Territorial Council:

"Recommendation 82"

That Grades VII and VIII be considered normally as secondary school grades and that the following pattern be used in future expansion of schools within the Territory:

(a) That Grades VII and VIII be taught in an elementary school only in those areas where there are 25 or fewer pupils in the secondary grades.

(b) That when there are 26 or more pupils enrolled in the secondary grades, the school be organized as an elementary-senior high school, with two or more qualified teachers to teach the secondary grades.

(c) That when there are 500 or more pupils enrolled in the combined school, it be reorganized into two schools--an elementary school enrolling Grades I to VI and a secondary school enrolling Grades VII to XII.

(d) That when there are 750 or more pupils enrolled in the combined secondary (junior-senior high) school, it be reorganized into:

(i) an intermediate (junior high) school enrolling grades VII to IX and a senior (senior high) school enrolling grades X to XII; or alternatively,

(ii) two regional secondary (junior-senior high) schools where that solution appears more desirable."

III. The Reasons Prompting the Department's Study of Placing Grade 8 and Occupational Programme Students in F.H.Collins Secondary School

If the Committee on Education felt in 1960 there were strong reasons for separating the secondary pupils from the elementary pupils when the combined enrolment is 500 or more, there are even more compelling reasons today. Some of these are:

1) The courses are planned to include grade 8 and the Occupational classes in the secondary programme.

2) The new science programme requires the students to have the use of a laboratory and extensive equipment. These are not available in the Selkirk St. School.

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3) The grade 8 pupils require specialist teachers and special facilities for:
   a) Home Economics
   b) Industrial Education
   c) French
   d) And would benefit from specialist teachers in all subject area.

   Again these are not available in the Selkirk St. School.

4) The library in the F.H.Collins Secondary School is much more extensive and meets the needs of all the secondary grades more effectively than that of any other library in the Territory. It also has a full-time librarian to help both students and teachers.

5) The F.H.Collins Secondary School has counsellors who are ready and able to help the pupils. This service can be extended if the grade 8 and Occupational programme students are brought into the school.

6) The F.H.Collins Secondary School has a full-sized double gymnasium which is much more suitable to the needs of the grade 8 pupils than the activity room of the Selkirk St. School.

7) With 130 or more pupils in grade 8 at the F.H.Collins Secondary School, it will be possible to group students according to ability and achievement and thus offer a challenging programme to all.

8) Special courses in Art and Music plus Band will be available in the F.H.Collins Secondary School on an elective basis.

9) In a Junior Secondary section of the F.H.Collins Secondary School such as we propose to organize, the grade 8 students will have many of their own age and similar interests with whom to associate.

IV. The Implementation of Recommendation 82

There are two stages of development with which we would be concerned if we were to implement Recommendation 82 of the Committee on Education. These are: (1) the establishment of a combined junior-senior secondary school, and (2) when the combined enrolment is 750 or greater, the establishment of a senior secondary school separate from the junior secondary. Let us examine both these stages.

1) The Establishment of a Combined Junior-Senior Secondary School

The Deputy Superintendent of Schools and the Principal of the F.H.Collins Secondary School have prepared a paper on this matter which indicates:

a) This is feasible of implementation as of September 1, 1966;
b) It will result in improved teaching-learning situation for both pupils and teachers;
c) That this improvement can be effected without increasing staff over what would normally be required. Indeed, it appears possible that the teaching staff could be reduced by one or two members because of the increased efficiency of the combined operation.

2) The Establishment of a Senior Secondary School Apart From The Junior Secondary School

The Committee on Education recommended that when the enrolment of the combined secondary school becomes greater than 750 pupils, two schools should be established.

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The following table provides the actual enrolment of public secondary students in Whitehorse as of October 31, 1965, and a forecast of enrolment for the next three years. In this table drop-outs of pupils have been accounted for but no adjustment has been made for increases as a result of the impending mining activity. The forecasts, therefore, could be on the low side.

Enrolment of Public Secondary School Students In Whitehorse Schools

Grade	Actual 1965-66	Estimated 1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
13	14	16	18	20
12	58	59	88	91
11	70	92	99	113
10	109	110	126	136
9	130	130	140	160
8	123	129	158	146
Occup.	50	60	70	80
	554	596	699	746

It will be noted from the above table that by September, 1968 the combined enrolment will be approximately 750 pupils. Therefore, if Recommendation 82 is to be implemented a separate senior secondary school (for grades 11-13, inclusive) should be ready for occupancy on that date. If this is to be done, then the planning for the new senior secondary school should commence this fall; construction will then start in the summer of 1967 and the school plant completed by September, 1968.

V. Some Points For Discussion Re Proposed Senior Secondary School

1) Site

I suggest Lot 19. This piece of land was suggested by the Committee on Education as a possible secondary school site (see p.112 of Committee on Education's Report). This would be a central location. The facilities of the school would be conveniently available to the public.

2) Size

A school similar to F.H.Collins Secondary School but somewhat smaller would be required. The Collins building contains sixteen regular classrooms. I would suggest providing twelve regular classrooms for the proposed building.

3) Effect On Five Year Agreement

In the draft of the Five-Year Financial Relations Agreement we have provided for the additional classrooms in the Whitehorse area for public school pupils, plus six kindergarten classrooms (for both public and separate school pupils, plus five classrooms for Christ the King Schools)---a total of 21 classrooms.

Of this total, it is estimated that seven classrooms will be required by Christ the King Schools, two by Selkirk St. Elementary School, leaving twelve classrooms for the proposed senior secondary school.

4) Cost

In the Five-Year Agreement an estimate of $71,000.00 per classroom has been provided. Using this figure the estimated cost of a twelve-classroom school would be $852,000.00. If this building were for an elementary school, the estimate provided could very well be accurate. For a secondary school plant, it would appear to be quite low. It is my guess that the school I have suggested will cost closer to $1,500,000.00.

HARRY THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Schools.

HT/k

APPENDIX B

A SUGGESTED
REORGANIZATION OF THE
F.H.COLLINS SECONDARY SCHOOL

In this re-organization two premises are basic and the third is considered important:

1. the inclusion in the F.H.Collins Secondary School of all Grade 8 and Junior Occupational classes in the Whitehorse area.
2. the organization of a Junior Secondary and Senior Secondary school under the one roof with one principal and separate vice-principals, anticipating the eventual divorcing of these two schools.
3. the application of a semester system in most subjects in Grade 8 to 12 inclusive.

There are numerous advantages to be gained by both pupils and teachers. Let me list just some of these, since their number is great, under the premises listed previously:

1. (a) The Junior Occupational Programme is considered a part of the Secondary School;

   (b) The pupils are older;

   (c) Their course experiences should be widened to include more than the Whitehorse Elementary School can offer;

   (d) The students would regard being in the Secondary School as a privilege, thereby give them more motivation for achievement;

   (e) The courses are designed to include Grade 8 in the secondary program;

   (f) The new science program requires the students to have the use of a laboratory and extensive equipment. This is available in the Collins School;

   (g) Grade 8's require specialists and special facilities for:
      (i) Home Economics
      (ii) Industrial Education
      (iii) French
      (iv) And would benefit from specialists in all fields.

   (h) The present practice of having the Selkirk pupils attending the Collins School for some subjects is becoming increasingly unwieldy. The numbers are small, and it ties up a block of time, robbing regular secondary students of their choice of option;

   (i) The Collins library is much more extensive and meets the needs of a secondary grade more effectively;

   (j) A full-time librarian is present to help them;

   (k) Boys and Girls Counsellors are ready and able to help the pupils;

   (l) A full-sized gymnasium is available;

   (m) With about 130 pupils it is possible to group them according to ability, and to offer a challenging program to all;

   (n) Students could avail themselves of courses such as Art and Music.

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2. The age differential between the Junior and Senior Secondary and the variation in courses, suggests a need for the division of grades. Eight, nine and ten would be in the Junior Secondary school along with the Junior Occupational pupils, while 11, 12 and 13 would be in the Senior Secondary section. Eventually separate buildings will be required to house these grades, but for now they could function under one roof. Part-time counsellors for both sections would be desirable. Some of the teachers, such as those teaching vocational subjects would need to work in both the Junior and Senior areas, but as much as possible these would be kept separate.

This will partly fulfill the request of the Selkirk St. Advisory Committee for separate facilities, and should allay their fears.

3. Advantages in a semester system are also numerous. In addition to mentioning that some of the Senior Secondary courses are now on a semester basis on the recommendation of the Department of Education in Victoria, let me add the following reasons:

A. A student would be afforded the opportunity of concentrated study in fewer subject areas for a shorter period of time (not shorter in terms of time requirements allotted to each subject). Example - Where yearly requirements assign a minimum of seven courses, the student would not be burdened with the entire course complement for the year length of the school term. While the assigned work load may not necessarily be reduced during the half year period, the range of varied subject matter would be reduced considerably. Such a reduction would result in more effective learning during the course of the year.

B. Students would undoubtedly be able to register in a greater number of optional courses. Under the present organization it is often impossible to program courses which are in demand. The semester organization would enable a double offering during the school year should student interest indicate desirability of including the course in a second session. More effective use of available facilities, including instructors, could result.

C. Semester organization would provide for more efficient and effective work in certain science, industrial, commercial, etc., courses where the nature of the course is experimental or practical and requires practice and mastery of laboratory and shop techniques. Under the semester system there would be few problems in assigning blocks of time (double and triple periods) to ensure that a project started would have ample time for completion. With increased course offerings on a year length basis it is difficult and often impossible to assign a double peiod to a laboratory course, which is detrimental to both students and instructor.

D. Commencing the implementation of the semester system would not require its continuance should disadvantages manifest themselves. A return to the normal could be effected after a year's try without handicapping any pupil.

Teacher Requirements:

Assuming that a teacher is available for 1650 minutes per week, with no periods off for preparation, we could estimate staff requirements as follows:

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Junior Secondary (8,9,10)

Subject	Classes		No. of Min/Week		Teachers
English	12	@	250 min. = 3000		1.8
French	9	@	170 min. = 1530		.9
Math	12	@	250 min. = 3000		1.8
Social Studies	12	@	340 min. = 4080	4080/2 = 2040	1.25
Science	12	@	340 min. = 4080	4080/2 = 2040	1.25
Typing	7	@	340 min. = 2380	2380/2 = 1190	.7
Home Ec.	7	@	340 min. = 2380	2380/2 = 1190	.7
Commercial	2	@	340 min. = 680	680/2 = 340	.2
				TOTAL:	8.6

Senior Secondary

English	7 1/2	@	250 min. = 1875		1.1
French	5	@	250 min. = 1250		.8
Social Studies	5	@	250 min. = 1250		.8
Science	9	@	250 min. = 2250		1.36
Typing	2	@	250 min. = 500		.3
Home Ec.	6	@	250 min. = 1500		.9
Commercial	8	@	250 min. = 2000		1.2
Math.	5	@	250 min. = 1250		.8
				TOTAL:	7.26

Total Staff Requirements

Junior Secondary	8.6
Senior Secondary	7.26
Junior Occupational	3.
Physical Ed.	2.
Industrial Education	4.
Librarian	1.
Music	1.
Art (plus part-time)	1.
Principal	1.
Vice-principals	2.
Counsellors	4.
	34.86 or 35

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Since the vice-principals and counsellors would also be teaching part-time, this would give enough flexibility to the staff to give each some time daily for preparation periods and to include Guidance teaching in the school.

If we consider existing staff for these students we have:

Selkirk Street	1
Whitehorse Elem.	10
F.H.Collins	25
TOTAL:	36

The Collins School would need two additional staff members for next year because of the growth in population and the need (because of course re-organization) to offer six more courses than are presently taught in the Commercial and Science areas, making the total staff requirements for next year 38 under the existing organization.

It is thus possible to offer more choices, better quality of instruction, increased services with a decrease in staff. The cost will be lower, since there is a saving of three teacher salaries, but the benefits are improved, so it would appear to be good business to proceed with the re-organization.

Tentative Course Offerings:

Grade 9:

Fall Semester	Spring Semester
4 English *	4 English *
4 Mathematics *	4 Mathematics *
4 H.P.E. *	4 H.P.E. *
2 Typing	2 Typing
2 Woodworking	2 Home Ec.
1 Electricity	1 Metalwork
3 French *	1 Power Mechanics
1 Art	3 French *
1 Music	1 Graphic Arts
4 Social Studies	1 Music
1 Community and Food Services.	

* Not on a semester basis.

Grade 10:

Fall Semester	Spring Semester
4 English *	4 English *
4 Mathematics *	4 Mathematics *
4 H.P.E. *	4 H.P.E. *
4 Social Studies	4 Science
2 Typing	1 Shorthand
2 French *	2 French *
1 Business Fundamentals	1 Art
1 Music	1 Power Mechanics
	1 Home Economics

* Not on a semester basis

...../5

Grade 11

Fall Semester	Spring Semester
3 English *	3 English *
3 Mathematics *	3 Mathematics *
2 H.P.E. *	2 H.P.E. *
3 Social Studies	1 Biology
2 Chemistry	1 Physics
2 French *	1 General Business
1 Shorthand 11 A	2 French *
2 Typing	1 Shorthand 11 B
1 Foods and Nutrition	1 Bookkeeping
1 Drafting	1 Construction
1 Industrial Power	1 Mechanics
1 Art	1 Electricity
1 Band	1 Applied Design
1 Drawing and Painting	1 Band
	1 Instrumental Survey

* Not on a semester basis.

Grade 12:

Fall Semester	Spring Semester
2 English *	2 English *
1 French *	1 French *
1 Mathematics	1 History
1 Chemistry	1 Physics
1 English Literature	1 General Business
1 Secretarial Practice	1 Office Practice
1 Business Machines	1 Office Orientation
Construction 12 A	1 Industrial Science
Mechanics 12 A	1 Construction 12 B
Electricity 12	1 Mechanics 12 B
Foods 12 A	1 Electronics 12
Art 12	1 Foods 12 B
Bookkeeping 12	1 Accounting 12
	1 Band

* Not on a semester basis

Grade 13

Not on a semester basis

Mathematics 101
English 100
English 101
Chemistry 101
Physics 101
History
French 110
French 120

Grade 8

4 English
4 Mathematics
4 Social Studies
4 H.P.E.
4 French

Fall Semester	Spring Semester
3 Home Economics	2 Art
2 Industrial Education	2 Music

Junior Occupational Classes

The students will be assigned to a home room teacher for all subjects excepting for the practical. The teachers may then also be used part-time at the Grade 9 or 10 levels.

4 January, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 26 - 1966 (1st Session)

March 22, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Re: Power Rates at Carcross

The Yukon Electrical Company Limited have informed us that with the completion of their 23.9 KV, 3 phase transmission line from McCrae to Carcross, they will be able to reduce the residential rates to the community of Carcross. Following is a comparison of the present rates and the new rates which will take effect when the line goes into operation:

Old Rates:	First	40 KWH	@	16¢/KWH
	Next	160 KWH	@	10¢/KWH
	Next	100 KWH	@	8¢/KWH
	Excess	KWH	@	5¢/KWH

Minimum charge - $2.50

New Rates:	First	40 KWH	@	16¢/KWH
	Next	160 KWH	@	10¢/KWH
	Next	100 KWH	@	4¢/KWH
	Excess	KWH	@	3.5¢/KWH

Minimum Charge - $2.50

The Yukon Electrical Company Limited stated their commercial and power rates are presently under review.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27 - 1966 (1st Session)

22 March/66

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Re: Ferry at Pelly River

During the oral question period with me on Friday March 18th, a question was asked regarding the type of ferry being installed on the Pelly River this coming summer. My answer to the question was that it was one of the Dawson motorized ferries and was not a cable ferry. I have since re-checked this information with the Engineering Department and I am sorry to say I gave Council the wrong information. The ferry will be the barge that has been used previously as an approach landing barge in Dawson City and will be cable-operated by a power winch and will be crewed at all times by one or more men.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28 - 1966 (1st Session)

22 March, 1966.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Question No. 2 - New Townsite in Elsa-Mayo Area

What progress has been made as to the new townsite in the Elsa-Mayo area? When can we expect some definite announcement re the same?

During the summer of 1965 the Engineering Department flew over the area in question and picked out five site locations which showed favourable indications towards the establishment of a community. In consultation with other members of the Administration and Councillor Southam the first and second choice areas were selected and on that basis as of March 21st the Engineering Department reports that arrangements have been made for a topographical plan of horizontal scale 100' = 1" and vertical scale of 3' = 1", to be prepared from air photos by Lockwood Surveys.

The vertical and horizontal ground control required for the plan will be completed by May 15th, and the topographical plan is expected to be completed by July 1st.

When this plan is received the proposed townsite will be designed. The design phase will be followed up by a field check for water supply and sewage disposal. All of this work will take the greater part of the summer of 1966, therefore, a definite announcement could not be expected before the fall or winter of 1966.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29 - 1966 (1st Session)

23 March, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 3.

Do lodges or taverns along the highway, which sell beer to the travelling public, have to remain open to midnight every night if there is no business to warrant same? And do they have to have permission to close?

In discussion with Council at the Second Session, 1965, Section 31 was amended and it is our interpretation that operators of (a) Taverns (b) Cocktail Lounges, and (c) Cabaret Lounges, may open any time during the hours stated, but may not re-open once closed for that day.

Section 31(7) provides for notice to be given to the Commissioner for a period of closure exceeding 96 consecutive hours.

The intent was to permit the operators to open and close at any time during the hours permitted to be open; the restriction being placed on the period they must remain closed.

G. R. Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30 - 1966 (1st. Session)

March 28, 1966.

MR. SPEAKER

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

RE: QUESTION NO. 5 - P.S.V. LICENCES

How many P.S.V. Licences were issued last year to residents and non-residents?

How many P.S.V. Licences were refused last year to residents and non-residents and why?

In the 1965/66 licence year there has to this date been issued a total of 292 P.S.V. Licences - 260 of these to residents of the Yukon Territory, 31 to non-residents.

Three licences were refused during the licence year, all three to residents. The reason for refusal in one case was due to the fact that the applicant's husband is a full time employee of the Yukon Territorial Government.

In the two other cases open P.S.V. Licences were applied for and the board turned the applications down on the grounds that the present fleet in the Territory were more than sufficient to meet the demand.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 31 - 1966 (Ist Session)

28 March, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 6 - Elsa School Bldg.

What is unsafe about the Elsa School building?

We are not aware of any unsafe condition at the Elsa school.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32 - 1966 (1st Session)

March 29, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 1 - Resource Roads

1. What is the projected completion date of the Watson Lake-Ross River Road?

2. What is the projected completion date of the Ross River-Carmacks Road?

3. What is the projected completion date of the Ross River-Norman Wells Road?

The tentative completion dates are as follows:

Item 1: Summer 1966
Item 2: Fall 1968
Item 3: Fall 1968

G. R. Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 33 - 1966 (Ist Session)

March 29, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Question No. 8 - Amendments to Catholic Episcopal Agreement

Has a definite date been set to discuss possible amendments to the Catholic Episcopal Agreement? And if so can Council be advised?

In view of the pending arrival of Mr. Clare Bolger on Wednesday night, it is my intention to have a meeting with a member of the Catholic Episcopal Corporation and this Administration in my office Friday morning.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34 - 1966 (1st Session)
(as per Motion #10 Carried on page 283 of the Votes & Proceedings)

TEXT OF AN ADDRESS TO THE YUKON NORTHERN RESOURCE CONFERENCE

Sponsored by the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce and the Yukon Chamber of Mines, Whitehorse, Yukon. March 23rd, 24th, and 25th, 1966

BY ERIK NIELSEN, D.F.C., O.C., LL.B., M.P.,
Member of Parliament for Yukon.

Delivered Wednesday, March 23rd, 1966.

It is a privilege for me to have been asked by the Yukon Northern Resource Conference to present a paper on the future of the Yukon. In order that many who may be doubtful as to how I will be approaching this matter may be set at ease, let me say at once that I intend none of my views which follow to have any partisan overtones whatsoever and I have been very careful indeed to exclude the possibility of misinterpretation in this regard. As a matter of fact, as will be seen, I will be having some complimentary things to say not only about present government policy in the North but, as well, about the Minister primarily responsible for the development of those policies, the Honourable Arthur Laing, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, soon to be --- Indian Affairs and Northern Affairs.

I must, of necessity, be critical in certain of my remarks, but where I advance criticisms I hope you will construe them as being constructive since that is my only intention.

I believe we are all agreed that within the boundaries of Canada we have human and natural resources unmatched by any other country in the world. By far the largest portion of these natural resources lie in the northern half of our country. We are convinced that the Yukon has vast riches which will contribute substantially to the overall growth of the economy of Canada. For the achievement of this result however, sound and positive goals must be set now.

Sometimes the argument is made that Canada should not be in a hurry to exploit the natural resources of her northland --- that these resources will be called into production by the natural processes of market demand in due course and that will be time enough. In other words, the proponents of this philosophy say, "Wait for the markets to develop and then set about the development of the resources necessary to supply the demand." I am among those who reject that approach. The acceptance of such a philosophy has the dubious virtue of postponing investment, both governmental and private. I wish to advance two good reasons for saying that such an attitude is very dangerous. In the first place it counsels stagnation. The businessman who retreats from competitive battles soon finds himself out of business. Our whole economic concept is founded on the belief in aggressive competition. The nation that has abandoned real effort in the fields of science, engineering or industry will soon loose her zest for progress and even the know how for ordinary things.

Another reason for saying that there is danger in a passive attitude toward the development of the resources of the northland is that the rapidity of technological developments today makes it impossible to rely on world demand of some future remote date ever calling into market the raw materials which Canada may have -- I say may have for the simple reason that in the field of exploration and discovery, only the surface has yet been scratched. There is today no world shortage of base metals, nor of oil and gas, with perhaps the current temporary internal shortage of copper excepted. If Canada has these commodities, she will do well to search them out and market them as she can. If Canada sits on her resources she may still be sitting 50 years hence while countries which have greater dynamic, find other ways to supply their needs. Technological obsolescence can overtake almost any commodity.

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Accepting the premise then, that Canada should explore and develop her resources now, we are faced with the problem of how best to achieve this end.

We are confronted with three basic problems here in the north---problems that are common to the world today. The first of these is the task of bringing about political growth to self-government; secondly, the economic transformation in Canada's north from its existing status as an undeveloped area; and, thirdly, the accomplishment of the social adjustment of people not really yet adapted to our modern life. This last is much more of a problem in the Northwest Territories with respect to the Eskimo population than it is in the Yukon where the problem is confined almost solely to the Indian people.

The political problem---the growth from Colony to province is analogous to the same problem confronting the nation as a whole and with which we have been struggling for 150 years. We have solved, more or less, the problem on a national scale, at least to the extent that we govern ourselves with no let or hindrance from any other country. But Canada is a federal state and the fact remains that within our own boundaries we have not yet completed the process of democratic evolution. The western provinces were evolved in 1905, finally obtaining resource control in 1930, and since 1905 there has been no further progress of substance made toward self-government in the remaining 40% of Canada. In so many areas of the world this process of political evolution from colony to self-government is the source of so much strife ---the evolution from external control to autonomy and self-government.

Most of us in Canada have never thought of our country as being a Colonial Power. In the sense, however, that the federal government does in fact control and administer the northern regions of Canada the description is an apt one. The problems that confront France, Great Britain and other countries in the control and administration of their possessions in various parts of the world are no different than those which confront Canada in the northlands. Perhaps if more were aware of these problems and the close similarity they bear to the problems facing colonial powers in the world today we would have come to grips with the solutions far earlier than this late date. Perhaps if the federal authorities were more cognizant of the similarity of the difficulties more would have been done and that, sooner and better.

I cannot accede to the philosophy held at the federal level of government that Canada's objective with regard to her northern territories should be one of "controlled exploitation". For certainly that is what it is expressed to be and is in fact. Mr. R.G. Robertson, Clerk of the Privy Council, when he was Deputy Minister of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, held the view that the objective of the Department should be to administer itself out of existence. In other words, the political umbilical cord joining our northern territories to the "motherland" must be severed and these regions weaned and raised to self-government.

It is not sufficient for those responsible for administration simply to devise organizations that are capable of adjustment as changes require them. They must also by their policy and administration help desirable changes to come about---and to have them occur in as orderly a way as possible. An administration of passive adjustment is not good enough. Let me draw a parallel with industry. Industrial concerns have found it necessary to give considerable authority to the local operator in the field. In the north, problems have a way of developing unexpectedly, and they must be dealt with on the spot.

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Even with the great improvement in northern communications in the last 8 years it has been found impractical to attempt to rely on head office for all decisions. To a limited degree federal governmental organization for administration has been improved, particularly in the Yukon. But it remains essential to delegate more authority and responsibility to administrators in the field, for instance, in the settling of local trade debts. Industry would not excuse the existing situation and no government should be a party to the exertion of hardships on small businessmen.

In the construction field, more so in the Northwest Territories than in the Yukon, the administration is modestly successful but at times fails to take full advantage of the summer season. At times contracts are not put out for bids until late in the year and when this happens one can be assured that construction costs will be from 15 to 50 per cent higher than necessary. This indicates that insufficient advance planning is done, that the administration is not really aware of local conditions, or that the mechanics of government are so ill designed that full advantage of the season cannot be taken.

Such examples of these inadequacies could be multiplied several times over, and, economically, contribute to the retardation of northern development, and, hence, national development.

In dealing with the problem of the political evolution of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories to autonomy and self-government we should not compound the mistake of continuing to regard these two territories of Canada's north in exactly the same light. Each of the territories have different histories, different geographical factors existing, different economic and administrative problems, to mention only a few of the differences. Yet, these differences are subjugated for the sake of administrative expediency.

There is a little poem which has applicability here---called 'The Administrative Dachshund':

> There was a dachshund---one so long
> He hadn't any notion
> How long it took to notify
> His tail of his emotion
> and so it happened, while his eyes
> Were filled with woe and sadness
> His little tail went wagging on
> Because of previous gladness.

It is evident by now that what I am suggesting to you is that there is a need for designing a blueprint now which will achieve self-government in the future. I will direct myself to the Yukon although the proposals which I will outline, with some modification, would be equally as applicable to the Northwest Territories. I wish to make clear at once that I do not advocate immediate self-government for the Yukon, but rather, as will be seen, the adoption of staged reforms which will progressively lead to that objective.

Most opponents of eventual autonomy for the Yukon advance two arguments, both of which, I submit, do not stand up in the face of reason and precedent. First, they say, there is insufficient of a population to justify autonomy. This suggestion is invalid for two reasons: first, the desirability of establishing democratic institutions and governments does not rest on such a flimsy base, and secondly,

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there is ample precedent in Canada which indicates that small populations were no bar to the erection of autonomous machinery of government in the provinces. History will show, for example, that when the Province of Manitoba was carved out of the then District of Assinaboia of the then Northwest Territories in 1879 the white population was much less than it is in the Yukon today. Yet, the Province was created. The second argument advanced against autonomy is economic. These opponents to self-government argue that "the one who pays the piper, must call the tune". Again, democracy does not permit of the acceptance of such a proposition, nor does it stand up in the light of economic precedent both past and present. In the Yukon we have a very healthy respect for the substantial benefits of federal activity. It must be remembered though that the federal purse supported the new province of Manitoba for many years after 1879 and, even today, the Maritime Provinces are the recipients of very substantial federal grants and subsidies---notably Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. This second argument is sometimes shaded by the averment that these northern territories are lacking in available people outside of government service who, in other parts of the country, can be called on for the performance of administrative and legislative service. They say, in short, "the talent is not available to assume the responsibilities". I believe that this kind of argument is disproven by simply looking around you at this conference.

The Territorial Council in the Yukon is intended to be a kind of part way house on the road to provincial status. Apart from the creation of the Advisory Committee on Finance a few years ago, however, the part way house has been a permanent stop for over 50 years with no real reform having taken place. The character of the Council can be appreciated by considering the system in effect in Canada in, say 1840---before the achievements of responsible governments. The Canada of that day was administered by a Governor who was responsible, not to the local assembly or Council, but to the government in London. Today, the government of each of our northern territories is handled by a Commissioner who is responsible, not to the Territorial Council, but to the Minister of Northern Affairs and the Governor-in-Council at Ottawa. There is no real and effective local representation and control. No legislation is passed that is not prepared by the government and no real fiscal control is exercised except the merely negative control over supply. Before 1905 the Northwest Territories included what are now Alberta and Saskatchewan---and much of what is now part of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. The first system of government for the Territories was set up in 1875, and this was very similar to that which now exists in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. By 1888 the Territorial Council had acquired the name of Legislative Assembly and there was an Advisory Committee on Finance. Pressure grew for direct control of the administration and in 1892 an "Executive Committee of the Territories" was established. In 1897 this hatched into a genuine cabinet---and Executive Council with full powers of government, responsible to theLegislative Assembly. The egg had become a chicken and in 1905 the fact was recognized when the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed.

That the Yukon is a future province is not doubted; the Prime Minister in 1960 made that quite clear. There are however divergent views, as I have tried to show, as to timing. The real test lies not in the size of the population or the fiscal capability of the population but rather in the more compelling desireability for the establishment of democratic institutions. There is emerging in the Yukon a vigorous

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self-assertion giving rise to the same pressures which brought about the first measure of executive control in the Northwest Territories of 1892. The time has arrived for the same kind of reform in the Yukon---there must be commenced a gradual transfer of executive responsibility from the federal administration to the elected legislative council. In addition, other federal functions should be transferred for local administrative control. The separation of the executive and legislative functions which has existed in the Yukon for over 65 years is inconsistent with the democratic way and has given rise in recent years to the intolerable situation where the Territorial Council has evolved into a sort of permanent opposition. The Council has become the constant critic of executive action and thereby the production of fresh policy at the legislative level from where it should come, is frustrated. Some far reaching reforms are necessary. The pressures for such reforms are not only coming from the general population here but are being generated as a result of the rapidly accelerating investment and industrial activity in the Yukon over the last decade. What for the future then?

First I would suggest that the responsibility for the administration of Justice should be transferred from Ottawa to the Yukon. There is good fiscal reason to justify such a move which would necessitate the establishment of the office of Attorney General for the Yukon together with the attendant administrative structure similar to that existing in the provinces. I am convinced that substantial savings would be effected by such a move and that administrative efficiency immensely improved. There is further reason for such a transfer now in view of the extensive plans now underway for the completion of a corrections institution in Whitehorse and the establishment of a new Department of Corrections as part of the Territorial Government.

Secondly, I would suggest all facets of lands administration now remaining in Ottawa be transferred to the Yukon. The intolerable delays, produced in large measure by administrative procedures, which confront those wishing to acquire land in the Yukon are simply no longer acceptable or necessary.

Thirdly, those few remaining administrative functions now performed at Ottawa with respect to Yukon affairs should be transferred to the Yukon along with the personnel responsible for their performance who would become part of the Territorial civil service where necessary.

At this point I wish to make it clear that I do not propose any change in the control by the federal government over water, oil and gas, and mineral resources. All other resource functions, however would become a Territorial responsibility.

Fourthly, there are urgent reforms necessary if the Territorial Council is to mean anything at all. There is not much point in paying lip service to democratic institutions and forms of government. An Executive Committee must be established which will evolve into a full-blown cabinet. Concomitant responsibility must also go with the creation of executive control. In order to achieve these results I would suggest that the following staging is necessary:

1. Increase the number of members on the existing wholly representative Council from 7 to 15.
2. This legislative body to be styled the Yukon Legislative Assembly.

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From a 15 member Assembly there will naturally emerge a majority and a leader of that majority. The injection of a division within the legislative body, whether the majority and minority are blues and reds or Socialists and Democrats or Liberals and Conservatives, is essential if the Council is to be converted from its present role as an 'opposition' to a properly function-in Assembly. The majority, of course would hold power, their policy views prevailing by virtue of the recognition of the democratic principal of the majority ruling. The minority becomes a real opposition with, among the many responsibilities of an opposition, the task of testing the policies advanced by the majority.

The ultimate objective would be to increase the number of Assembly members (M.L.A.'s) to 21 or more.

3. The leader of the majority would select from the 8 or more members of the majority a 5 member (including himself) "Executive Committee".

The 5 member Executive Committee would replace the existing Advisory Committee on Finance and become, in effect, a 'partial cabinet'. As it becomes necessary and expedient to assume further responsibilities the size of the Executive Committee would be increased as would the Assembly, until it became a genuine cabinet with the same executive responsibilities now enjoyed by the provinces.

4. The matter of setting the indemnities payable to the members of the Assembly and of the Executive Committee would be one for determination by the Assembly, as it should be now. Certainly, it would be reasonable to expect that the members of the Executive Committee should receive an allowance in addition to the members' indemnity.

5. Full executive power should be transferred to the Executive Committee in the following departments:
   (i) Education, Health and Welfare
   (ii) Resources (Territorial) and Lands
   (iii) Public Works
   (iv) Justice and Corrections
   (v) Revenue and Finance

Each member of the Executive Committee would assume responsibility for one of the above "portfolios".

The Yukon Legislative Assembly, as contemplated by these proposals would have all of the rights, powers, jurisdiction and obligations as do the Provincial Parliaments except as to the limited executive powers and responsibilities of the Executive Committee. The remaining areas of executive control would be retained by the federal government until such time as ultimate autonomy was achieved. The administration of the federal function, however, would be located at Whitehorse, the seat of the government and not 4000 miles away in Ottawa,---just as is the case in the Provinces.

Consequential amendments to the Yukon Act would be required as an interim measure until an Address of both Houses of the Canadian Parliament was directed to Her Majesty under the provisions of Section 146 of the British

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North America Act, requesting the establishment of the Province of Yukon. The position of Commissioner would be abolished. The term of the Assembly would be 4 years as opposed to the existing 3 year term of the Council. The existing fiscal prohibition in Section 24 of the Yukon Act would be repealed insofar as it affected the responsibilities of the Executive Committee. Other amendments would be required and which, for the sake of brevity, I will not enumerate here.

These then are a broad outine of the reforms I believe to be essential. Planning for their implementation should be undertaken forthwith and their achievement targeted for our centennial year. There must, of course, be a Commissioner appointed to replace Mr. Gordon Cameron who has served the Yukon so devotedly and well for so many years. The next appointee however, should hold office on an interim basis only --- and should be the last one --- relinquishing office when the Yukon Legislative Assembly is created as I have outlined above.

Before leaving this assessment of our political considerations, I would like to observe that in order to avoid the opposite evils of no government (anarchy), and all-government (totalitarianism), democratic government must be possessed of two distinquishable qualities; it must, in the first place be strong; and it must, secondly and equally, be just. James Madison once remarked that "in framing government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this; you must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place to oblige it to control itself. The aim of democracy is to seek that happy mean between too much confidence and excessive jealousy in public affairs". In practice, either of these extremes can be fatal, because, in the words of an early American document, "the first is a temptation to men in power to arrogate more than they have a right to; the latter enervates government, prevents system in administration, defeats the most salutary measures, breeds confusion in the state and disgusts and discontents among the people, and may eventually prove as fatal to liberty as the opposite temper".

A land with the history which we in the Yukon enjoy, notwithstanding the larcenous efforts of some "outside" organizations east of the Rockies - west of the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary --- north of Red Deer and South of Whitecourt!, is not one whose people will shirk from any task or responsibility, however onerous. We have the people capable of discharging any responsibility --- all we require is the means --- it is such a small step to take one wonders why the hesitation at all.

The second problem I want to discuss briefly with you is the economic one. I drew a parallel between the political problems which confront emerging nations and those which confront the emerging province of Yukon. In the economic field the parallel with the problems of new countries is very close. If any area in the world qualifies for the description "underdeveloped" it is Canada's northland --- in the Northwest Territories this is particularly true but great advances have been made in the Yukon. The recent high level of industrial activity is the result of the creation of development policies in 1958 and which are being continued and enlarged upon today. An entirely new roads construction and maintenance policy was designed in 1958 and recently endorsed and renewed on the same basis by our Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources and his government. Similarly, the recent re-endorsement of airstrip construction policy by the Minister is an indication that government intends to continue making a substantial investment in the Yukon. This is, in my view, a proper and responsible course to follow on behalf of the Canadian tax-payer. The federal government should continue to assist wherever possible with the development of transportation facilities, such as railroads, airstrips, access roads and docks. The high cost of moving

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supplies and products is doubtless the most difficult problem facing northern development. Once promising discoveries have been made there should be no limitation on the part of the authorities in aiding developers in this field. Unfortunately this limitation does exist. For example, for years it was known that the deposits of lead and zinc at Pine Point are among the largest in the world. The company which owns these deposits had indicated that it was willing to put them into production provided a railroad was extended to the mine. The railroad was eventually built. There is a parallel situation now existing in the Snake River Area of the Yukon. Again, the intense activity in the Ross River area of the Yukon. It is inevitable that access by rail must be had in order that the resource may be economically exploited. The responsibility of the federal government in providing planning initiative and fiscal cooperation with industry is clear.

The recent announcement by Northern Affairs Minister Laing of a three million development fund is an example of the kind of policy which is sound and which is required if we are to create an attractive climate for capital investment in our north. This policy is similar to that which has existed in Australia for several years now and one which is a fine illustration of the kind of contribution which should be made by government to the partnership which must exist between government and industry for effective northern development. The Minister is to be complimented for his part in obtaining the approval of his colleagues in the Cabinet to the scheme and we wish him success --- having this particular fund enlarged, an objective I am sure he would like to accomplish.

Perhaps the single most important task which faces the government today is the urgent need to design a water policy for the Yukon. It would be pointless for me to do other than mention to this assembly of experts in the field of resource development the vital necessity for a source of cheap power in any development. The Yukon has the tremendous good fortune to be richly endowed with a hydro-electric potential over twice as great as the total output of the St. Lawrence Seaway. As I have stated before, I am one of those who believes that resource development now will attract the industry of the future. Those who doubt the validity of that philosophy need only look south to the Peace River power project which is having results exceeding initial expectations. It follows that I must suggest to you that there are very good reasons for evolving a plan to harness the Yukon River hydro-potential. Indeed, there are dangerous indications that unless we act now our own future position could well be prejudiced by such schemes as the Rampart in Alaska. It is, of course, recognized that the water policy designed for the Yukon resource must form part of our national water policy. Again, I must applaud the government for their endorsation of those policies devised in 1959 and expanded in the immediately following years. One of the main stays of those policies is the concept of a National Power Grid anchored at one end on the Hamilton River in Newfoundland and at the other end by the Columbia and Yukon rivers.

We are on the verge of seeing new industrial complexes spring up. The potential areas of the Yukon are rapidly emerging. If the full exploitation of these areas is to be realized, immediate planning and projects are required. How much power is required in these areas? --- What are the resources? --- Thermal, hydro or other power sources? --- What are the energy requirements? -- the power requirements? --- What is the access to markets? --- What transportation requirements? --- What improvements are required to existing ransportation and communications? --- The questions yet unanswered and which require solution are very many indeed. If, however, future development is to be achieved we must come to immediate grips with the problems and their solution.

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Some immediate improvements of which I have already made mention have been made. Others could be made. For instance, a reappraisal of taxing policies applicable to high cost northern areas. Perhaps tax rebates on the production of electrical power -- the extension of the free period of mining operations to 5 years --- greater personal exemptions to assist in attracting the necessary skilled labour force necessary for resource development --- Government financial participation in the establishment of smelter and transportation facilities --- arrangements to provide unlimited access to tidewater through the Alaska Panhandle --- Alaska Highway saving --- an expansion of northern research plant and facilities in the Yukon ---.

Great events are taking place in the Yukon today. There is confidence everywhere of the future. But we all face a challenge, government, industry and, perhaps greater then any, Yukoners ourselves. Itis a challenge to continue to forge ahead with the development of this land in which we live; and, secondly, to impart to the building of a better Canada the great wealth of our resource potential. We must all be prepared to take the risks necessary in order to accomplish. We must also be prepared to give the freest possible reign to the doers, the adventurers --- the men of action. The federal government must be prepared to continue to invest substantially in a national development policy which includes as an integral part of that policy these northern areas. The three of us --- government, industry and Yukoners --- have a shared purpose; to ensure that our efforts mean something to the future of the country in which we live. We also have a shared recognition, that we are a partnership in which each partner must, with vigour, effort and determination, make a full vital and continuing contribution secure in the knowledge that by so doing, present and future generations of Canadians will be the beneficiaries.

It would be impossible to do justice to an analysis of the social problems and to deal with future direction in this field in a paper of this length. For this reason I make no attempt to do so but the problem is no less important than the political and economic. Through no fault of their own, the Indian and Eskimo people of the north all to generally live in conditions of poverty and squalor that we tend to regard as the pitiful lot of backward peoples of foreign --- very foreign --- areas. But these people are not foreign and they are not remote; they are Canadians and they live here. The problem, however, is very similar to that existing in the emerging countries of the world --- it is the problem of adjusting to a new, a different and in many ways a frightening world.

It is my firm conviction that the Yukon is in the process of "breaking through" --- we have already reached the turning point and that the future holds great things in store. My observation is one of universal confidence in the future --- my submission is that government now exhibit the same confidence in the ability and capability of the people of the Yukon as is being displayed by industry in the resources of the Yukon. If the partnership is to work effectively that exchange of confidence is essential. The time to act on the reforms I have suggested is upon us. To let sleeping territorial dogs lie is to produce, ultimately, an empty, unsanitary kennel.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35 - 1966 (1st Session)

March 30, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 11 - Administration of the Alaska Highway

Will the administration of the Alaska highway be turned over to the Territorial Government in the Spring of 1967?

I presume the above question was asked before the information on the subject, as released in the press, was available. Therefore, as outlined in the Minister's address, the Alaska Highway turn-over is deferred for at least a year.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

March 30, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Question No. 9 - White Pass land in Whitehorse

Can any indication be given at this time regarding a proposed meeting between representatives of the City of Whitehorse, Territorial Administration, Northern Affairs, a member of the Yukon Territorial Council, and White Pass and Yukon regarding the intention of White Pass and Yukon Route concerning disposition of White Pass land in the metropolitan Whitehorse area.

In answer to this question I can only pass on the correspondence to date on the subject. I am still in hopes that the White Pass and Yukon Route will supply a member of their Company as requested in my letter so that the subject may be fully discussed while you are still in Session. In the meantime I shall keep you informed of any further information as it is made available to me.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Att.

COPY

Box 2703, Whitehorse, Y.T.,
15 March, 1966.

Mr. A.P. Friesen,
Vice President,
White Pass and Yukon Route,
1312 Standard Building,
510 West Hastings,
Vancouver 2, B.C.

Dear Mr. Friesen:

Once again the problem of obtaining land for commercial or industrial use in the immediate area of the City of Whitehorse has been brought to my attention.

Both the City Council and some members of the Territorial Council have expressed great concern over the fact that approximately 30% of the available land in the City proper is owned by the White Pass and Yukon Route and is not being developed. The stories are that the Company is not prepared to sell any of the property and business, therefore, is forced to move out of the City, which tends to defeat the orderly implementation of the Metropolitan Plan. It has also been said that the Company will only lease certain properties on short-term leases, with a six-month cancellation clause. The fact that you have such a large tract of undeveloped land in Carcross continues to be a point of contention.

The above and many more stories about the White Pass land policies are running rampant and the Company's image is badly blurred to say the least.

May I suggest that one of your senior officers meet with the City Council and the Territorial Council some time during the next two or three weeks and explain the facts as they are and make public your land policy so that the records may be set right for all to see.

If you agree to the above suggestion I shall be happy to arrange for such a meeting with the Territorial Council and I will also notify the Mayor of your intentions.

Yours sincerely,

'G.R. Cameron',
Commissioner.

COPY

White Pass & Yukon Route,
510 West Hastings St.,
Vancouver 2, B.C. March 23, 1966.

Mr. G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner, Yukon Territory,
Dept. of Northern Affairs & National Resources,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Dear Mr. Cameron:

Thank you for your letter of March 15.

I am afraid that a number of misconceptions have arisen in relation to White Pass land, and I believe that I should endeavour to set out for you what our position has been in the past and what our policy is to be in the future. Significant changes are taking place at the present time, one of which is the return to us of the 17th Works area in Whitehorse which has been under lease to the Government. We expect to have land for sale and for lease. It will take some time to gather the basic facts, and I hope to be able to write you within a couple of weeks.

Yours very truly,

'A.P. Friesen'
Vice President.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 37. - 1966 (1st Session)

Whitehorse, Yukon.
March 31, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Re: Question No. 7

Please list names of Communities and library stations that received copies of Votes and Proceedings for second session 1965 in the Yukon Territory.

Besides the Yukon Regional Library, the following library stations were mailed Votes and Proceedings for 1965 (2nd) session:

DAWSON CITY LIBRARY
(Mrs. Athol Retallack)

ELSA LIBRARY
(Mrs. Art Wall)

HAINES JUNCTION LIBRARY
(Mrs. E. Grills)

MAYO LIBRARY
(Miss Rita Hartwig)

WATSON LAKE LIBRARY
(Mr. Randy Nord)

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 38 - 1966 (1st Session)

30 March, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Plans for Proposed Senior Secondary School

You will know that Council has now approved of all three recommendations in Sessional Paper No. 25 relating to the organization of the secondary grades in the public school system in greater Whitehorse.

Recommendation No. 3 in this paper reads:

> "That plans for a senior secondary school be drafted this Fall so that construction may commence in the early summer of 1967. It is estimated that the construction period will be at least one year in length."

Since it takes approximately five months for the architect and his consultants to do a thorough job of preparing plans and specifications, it is important that work should commence immediately on the preliminary planning. This would involve discussions between the Department of Education and the principals and staff of the F. H. Collins Secondary School, between the Department of Education and the Territorial Engineer and the architect, and the preparation of a number of preliminary sketches and possibly a model of the proposed school. It is to be hoped that this preliminary planning can be completed by the time Council meets for its fall session in order that the final preliminary drawings and the model could be presented to them for approval.

When this approval has been obtained then the working drawings and specifications could be proceeded with. These would then be ready for the Spring session of Council in 1967.

May I have your advice on this matter of proceeding immediately with preliminary plans of the proposed senior secondary school?

G. R. Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39 - 1966 (1st Session)

1 April, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Subsidization of Travel Necessary for Medical Reasons

As you are aware, the estimates for the current fiscal year provide funds for the transportation of persons urgently in need of medical attention. At the time the estimates were prepared it was intended to provide for an injured logger or miner or other person requiring immediate transportation from some outlying point by charter aircraft to the nearest and most suitable hospital in the Territory, usually Whitehorse General Hospital. The arrangement was considered necessary because, in most cases, the injured party was unable to pay for the charter aircraft, the owners of which thereby sustained a loss.

Experience of this arrangement during the current fiscal year has made it necessary to extend its scope so as to include transportation to hospitals outside the Territory and in addition to charter aircraft being involved within the Territory it has been found necessary to subsidize other means of transportation, e.g. ambulance and motor vehicles used for that purposes.

Expenditure has not been heavier than anticipated but it is considered that the situation should be reviewed with the object of establishing a revised and clear policy for all concerned to follow.

It is suggested that recommendation No. 252 of the Royal Commission on Health Services should be accepted as a basis for a revised policy. That recommendation reads as follows:

> "That all residents of the Territories requiring medical attention not available in their home areas be flown out for such attention and returned on discharge as part of the medical services benefit."

The matter has received the attention of the Department of National Health and Welfare, Northern Health Services and their views are expressed in the following extract from a recent communication from them:-

> "Our recommendations on this matter must be based on the following principles:

(a) The Yukon Government should officially accept no responsibility whatsoever for non-residents of the Yukon, i.e. persons having less than three consecutive months residence in the Territory.

(b) The aim of the program is to relieve non Indian Yukon residents, who are not already entitled to medical evacuation by virtue of employment agreements, of excessive costs of medical evacuation.

(c) The expenditure of public funds should not be delegated to non-government or junior government personnel except in emergency where there is not the facility or the time to get proper authority.

(d) Prior approval of expenditure of funds must be obtained from the constituted authority except in exceptional cases.

It is doubtful if it is advisable to distinguish between emergency and non-emergency cases, and we are in entire agreement with you that subsidiary charges such as taxi fares, meals, phone calls, etc. should not be considered.

I would suggest that an expenditure of under $50.00 each way is not excessive even by southern standards and that the patient should be responsible for that amount of the expenditure.

It is advisable to have the Regulations as simple as possible while at the same time protecting any abuse of Territorial funds:-

Subsidization of Travel for Medical Reasons

Provision for the subsidization of medically necessary specified travel to the nearest centre at which suitable treatment is available and the cost of which is in excess of $50.00 single fare or $100.00 return fare for patients who are residents of the Yukon and who are suffering from diseases or conditions other than cancer, tuberculosis or mental disease. Prior approval from the Zone Superintendent or his delegated officer is required before each expenditure is incurred except in acute emergencies where there is not the facility or time to obtain such authority.

Under normal circumstances, the patient will pay the first $50.00 or $100.00 direct to the transportation company, but if he has no funds immediately available the Territorial Government may pay the total cost of transportation and seek reimbursement of the first $50.00 or $100.00.

In cases where the patient is certified as medically or socially indigent by a Welfare Officer, the total cost of evacuation would be paid by the Territorial Government, but only that part in excess of $50.00 (single), or $100.00 (return), would be debited against the subsidized travel allotment. The $50.00 or $100.00, plus incidental expenses, would be debited against the medical assistance to indigent allotment.

Federal Government personnel (Civil Servants, Dept. of National Defence personnel, Royal Canadian Mounted Police) or their dependents are not entitled to subsidization of travel for medical reasons as their Department will issue the necessary warrants on the recommendation of a doctor.

Employees who are entitled, under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance to free transportation in respect of accidents or disease arising out of and in the course of their employment, are excluded from the subsidy for any such accident or disease as are employees covered by regulations under Section 3X of Part I of the Public Health Ordinance.

'Resident' means a person other than a Registered Indian or Eskimo who has resided in the Yukon Territory for a period of three consecutive months immediately preceding the medically necessary evacuation.

'Specified Travel' means long distance travel by aircraft, bus, train, ambulances or hired motor vehicle, but does not include city taxi or ambulance services, lodging, meals enroute or any other incidental expenses.

Except in cases of acute emergency where no doctor is available, application for the subsidy will be made to the Zone Superintendent through the patient's private practitioner who must be licensed to practise medicine in the Yukon Territory.

I feel that something of this nature would cover the situation satisfactorily and yet avoid abuses.

I have not included non-indigent non-residents as I feel the Territory cannot officially contribute funds on their behalf. This does not prevent the Territory from loaning such funds in a medical emergency, but the total loan must be recovered and therefore it is not subsidized travel and should not come under this allotment any more than payment of travel for indigent residents.

The fact that Part II of the Public Health Ordinance has been revoked and not re-introduced will probably mean that the expenditures under this allocation will be 30-50% more than it would be if the mining companies were made to accept responsibility for the evacuations of sick employees. I feel this point should be brought out in discussions and I feel that Part II of the Public Health Ordinance should be re-introduced either as an Ordinance or Regulation before we broaden the scope of existing subsidies."

Submitted for consideration and discussion.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 40 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 1, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 12 - Lord's Day Act

What reply has been received from Ottawa respecting Sunday drinking, as discussed at the Fall Session 1965?

No formal reply was received from Ottawa respecting Sunday drinking. The Legal Adviser discussed the question with the Chief of the Legal Division, Northern Affairs, who supported his view that the Territory could pass legislation permitting Sunday drinking.

The Lord's Day Act would not limit the power of the Territory to pass permissive legislation but individual employers should take independent advice regarding the operation of their respective establishments. Each operation would have to be looked at separately and before engaging in Sunday operation the licensee would be wise to consult a lawyer to see that he arranged his affairs so that he did not infringe the Lord's Day Act.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 41 - 1966 (1st Session)

5 April, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 15 - Government Grants

Can a Community Clublawfully exclude from full membership and eligibility for office in the Club any adult resident of a community or any particular group of residents and still qualify for Government Grants?

There would appear to be two questions in this question by Councillor MacKinnon. I therefore divide the question into two parts as follows:

1. Can a community club lawfully exclude from full membership and eligibility for office in the club any adult resident of a community or any particular group of residents?

Discrimination which is dictated by other than sound management principles would seem to be alien to the general idea of a community club. However, if a majority of the members of the community wish to impose some restriction against membership or voting rights they would appear to be able to do so. This may appear to be contrary to the spirit of the Bill of Rights but the exact effect of the Bill of Rights has not been fully explored in the courts and I therefore, at this time, take the view a club may run its own affairs unless it is doing something positively illegal.

2. The second part of the question is whether a club can lawfully exclude an adult resident from membership and may still qualify for Government grants. I have to assume that the grant in question is a Centennial grant. My understanding is that Centennial grants are discretionary and the Administration would exercise the distributive discretion in the light of general circumstances. These circumstances would no doubt include any recommendation received from the Territorial Council if the Council ascertained the facts and passed a specific resolution.

If in attempting to answer this question I am wrong in assuming Councillor MacKinnon had in mind the Centennial grant, I will have to give further study to the question.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 42 - 1966 (1st Session)

5 April, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 14- Eligibility of Students

Will Yukon students graduating from grade 13 this year be eligible for entrance into B.C. universities?

The Superintendent of Schools reports that Yukon students graduating from grade 13 are eligible for entrance into second year of the universities in British Columbia.

G. R. CAMERON,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 44 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 4, 1966.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

MOTION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PAPERS No. 2

The Territorial expenditures requested are as follows:

Monies voted and expended during the fiscal year ended 31:3:65

Vote		Amount Voted	Amount Spent	Unexpended
1	Territorial Council	$ 56,210.00	50,190.59	6,019.41
2	Territorial Treasurer & Collector of Taxes	183,707.00	177,265.33	6,441.67
3	Education	1,686,633.00	1,605,658.54	80,974.46
4	Territorial Secretary & Tax Assessor	81,090.00	72,467.37	8,622.63
5	Health	498,101.00	301,285.90	196,815.10
6	Municipal & Area Development Administration	345,946.00	290,286.64	55,659.36
7	Game	36,020.00	31,245.00	4,775.00
8	General	287,154.00	223,637.21	63,516.79
9	Roads, Bridges & Public Works	1,448,638.00	1,356,574.51	92,063.49
10	Vocational Training	335,345.00	301,765.29	33,579.71
11	Yukon Hospital Insurance Service	830,235.00	667,899.30	162,335.70
12	Travel & Publicity	64,664.00	59,336.82	5,327.18
13	Justice	569,104.00	537,748.26	31,355.74
14	Yukon Regional Library	48,407.00	43,654.91	4,752.09
15	Welfare	543,692.00	444,904.81	98,787.19
16	Public Administrator	6,858.00	6,115.32	742.68
19	Debt Redemption, Loans & Investments	560,594.50	508,575.78	52,018.72
20	Capital	2,488,367.59	1,649,360.45	839,007.14
	TOTAL	10,070,766.09	8,327,972.03	1,742,794.06

G.R. Cameron
Commissioner

April 6, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Interim Salary Increase-Yukon Territorial Government

Stage one of the recommendations of the Salary and Wage Commission was approved by the Council a few days ago. This consisted of a salary increase, effective October 1, 1965, for certain categories of employees in the Territorial Public Service to eliminate major anomalies and inequalities of treatment which existed between departments.

Stage two of the recommendations of the Salary and Wage Commission is to consist of an interim salary increase effective April 1, 1966, to keep pace with the increased cost of living and to maintain a degree of competitive parity with the salaries paid in industry and by the provincial governments of Alberta and British Columbia and the government of Canada.

With the help of Mr. Bill Ritchie from the office of the Personnel Adviser to the Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, the Administration has made a careful study of salary increases in Alberta and British Columbia as well as the differences in the cost of living between the Yukon and the provinces to the south. As a result of this study it is recommended that an interim increase of 10% should be applied to all classified salaries paid throughout the Public Service of the Yukon Territory with effect retroactive to April 1, 1966.

In arriving at its conclusions, the main factors considered by the Administration have been as follows:

1. The average increase in industrial salaries for the combined provinces of Alberta and British Columbia during the period January, 1965 to January, 1966 increased by slightly more than 8%. The rate of increased for both provinces projected from January 1966 to April 1, 1966 puts the increase well in excess of 8%.

2. Statistical data gathered by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicates that on the average the cost of living is at least 25% higher in Whitehorse than it is in Vancouver and Edmonton. A study carried out by the [illegible] government in 1962 indicated that food prices in Whitehorse were 25% t[illegible] than in Canadian metropolitan centres. A recent comparison of food [illegible] onton and Whitehorse showed that prices were 20-30% higher in White[illegible]

3. Since the differential in cost of living [illegible]se and southern metropolitan centres amounts to 25%, the combined indust[illegible]ry increase in British Columbia and Alberta during the calendar year [illegible]ojected to April 1, 1966, should be increased by an additional 25%, makin[illegible]tal of at least 10%.

4. In 1962 and again in 1964, the province of British Columbia increased provincial government salaries by 5%. Instead of waiting for the end of the normal two-year review period, however, British Columbia made an interim salary increase of 5% in 1965. In the course of one year therefore, British Columbia Civil Servants have received a salary increase of 10%.

5. In April 1964 the province of Alberta increased provincial government salaries across the board for all classes by about 5%. As in the case of British Columbia, they also made an interim increase in 1965 even though the normal two-year review period did not end until 1966. The interim increase in 1965 amounted to an average of 10%. This means that in some senior categories of the Alberta Provincial service there has been an increase of 20% from 1964 to 1965.

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6. The Territorial Government must face the fact that it has to maintain competitive parity with the provincial governments and with industry in the south if it is not to lose its experienced employees. There is a nation-wide shortage of qualified staff of all kinds and in the Yukon the situation is expected to become particularly acute during the coming months as mining activity increases. In the light of this situation, the request of the Yukon Territorial Public Service Association for an immediate across the board increase of 10% has been given careful consideration and would appear to be justified.

The recommended interim increase of 10%, effective April 1, 1966, if accepted by the Council, will complete stage two of the implementation of the Salary and Wage Commission's recommendations. The Administration proposes to begin work immediately on the details of stage three which is the last stage of the recommendations of the Commission. This will involve a complete study of job classifications, the elimination of any further anomalies that might continue to exist within the classification structure of the Territorial Government, the re-drafting the Public Service Ordinance, the problem of housing for Territorial employees, holidays, travel allowances, overtime, etc., and final pay adjustments. It is hoped that the studies in connection with stage three can be completed and implemented within the next few months. The total effect of the whole program will mean that the Public Service of the Yukon Territory will be a professional service comparable to any other public service in the country.

The foregoing is submitted for your favourable consideration.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 45 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 13, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 9 - White Pass Land in Whitehorse

Can any indication be given at this time regarding a proposed meeting between representatives of the City of Whitehorse, Territorial Administration, Northern Affairs, a member of the Yukon Territorial Council, and White Pass and Yukon regarding the intention of White Pass and Yukon Route concerning disposition of White Pass land in the metropolitan Whitehorse area.

Further to the above question and the interim reply of March 30th, I wish to submit the following information for Council's consideration. I have been informed by officials of the White Pass and Yukon Route that they are now prepared to appear before Council and explain their present and future land policies. As the main problem in this situation is within the immediate boundaries of the City of Whitehorse, the City Council are also extremely concerned about the subject. I believe the most information by all parties concerned could be gained by having the members of the City Council in attendance during the discussion as it is more likely to bring out important questions by all parties concerned in both Councils. If you agree to the above suggestion would you kindly advise me of an appropriate time, either Thursday or Friday of this week, so that I might have all of the principals involved notified.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 46 - 1966 (1st Session)

13 April, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion for the Production of Papers No. 4.
Disposition of Federal Property

Will Administration ascertain the eventual disposition of the Northwest Highway establishment known as Brooks Brook, this to be in reference to having these buildings and land transferred to Territorial Control with the view to establishing an all year resort area.

Several months ago, during our discussions with the Department of Public Works on the hand-over, the disposition of this parcel of land came under review. It was decided at that time that the land would be transferred to N.A. and N.R. once the DPW move to Teslin was complete.

The buildings are of 1943 vintage and therefore of little value so DPW will be turning these buildings over to Crown Assets for disposal.

The Administration agrees that this land should be reserved for a future resort area and will, therefore, take the necessary steps to place a reserve on the property.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 47 - 1966 (1st Session)

13 April, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 16 - Vocational Training

Please advise the names of all vocational school students as of March 31, 1966, together with their scholastic standing on acceptance to the school.

Name	Scholastic Standing on entry	Remarks
Cheryl Aubin	9	
Christiann Barendregt	10	
William Beaufeld	Occupational 2	
Marie Bicudo	11	Azores Rating
Inge Borgundvaag	10	Norwegian rating
Peter Borotsik	9	
Gerald Brown	12	
Judy Buckley	9	
Liard Burk	8	
Annabella Buxton	11	
Roy Chambers	10	American Rating
Amos Charlie	8	
Fibby Charlie	8	
Chappie Charlie	9	
Stringer Charlie	9	
Renee Cossette	10	
Scott Creyke	8	Partial 9
Joyce Curial	10	
Edna Dawson	11	
Donna Dembrowich	11	Partial 12
Hammond Dick	8	
Daniel Doonan	Occupational 2	
Danny Edwards	Occupational	Completed up-grading course
Ralph Eeles	Senior Matric	Alberta 1933
Julia Eikland	9	
Lorna Foth	10	
Daphne Fry	11	
Veronica Garside	8	Completed up-grading course
William Graafland	School leaving certificate	Technical School-Holland
Doreen Grady	9	
Theresa Graham	9	
Shirley Green	8	
Doris Grundmann	12	
Arlene Guyette	11	
Vivienne Hamilton	Occupational 2	
Russell Hart	12	American Rating
Marijke Hommes	10	
Nancy Hughes	12	
Joyce Hutton	10	Partial 11
John Irvine	10	

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Name	Scholastic Standing on entry	Remarks
Louise Jarvis	10	
Judy Joe	Occupational 1	
Howard Johns	8	
Albert Johnson	11	
Bernard Johnson	10	
Edmund Johnson	9	
Frank Johnson	10	
Linda Johnson	10	
Samuel Jonathan	8	
Sharen King	12	
Hans Kutschera	Sr. Matric	Austria (part-time student
Gary Lambert	11	
Lynn Lambert	12	
Dianne McCaw	11	
Joe McDiarmid	9	
Rosemary McDonell	9	
Evelyn McLaughlin	8	
George McLeod	10	
Patrick Mason	10	
Simon Mervyn	8	
Ronald Morberg	10	
Richard Moses	8	
Minnie Netro	10	
Robert Netro	10	
June Nichols	7	
Gary Oleson	8	
Carole Osborne	9	
Noel Pelletier	8	
Richard Peters	10	
Lyle Quock	8	
Howard Sam	8	
Renate Schuffels	10	
Wilbur Smarch	8	
Alice Smith	12	
Judy Smith	8	
Alan Spencer	10	
Brian Steinhauer	10	
George Temesvary	12	Hungary Rating
Ethel Tizya	12	
Tina Urban	8	
Richard Ursick	9	
Sharon Watson	9	Partial 11
Russel White	10	
Esther Williams	9	
Bow Doo Wong	12	Canton, China

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 48 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 13, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion for Production of Papers #6-Game Department

The Game Director made reference in a letter to the Speaker and Members of Council, dated March 16, 1966, to a memorandum dated January 24, 1966, from the Territorial Treasurer together with a copy of a letter attached dated December 3, 1965, and signed by W.G. Brown, Chief, Territorial Division, pertaining to the possible additions to the Game Department.

Would Administration kindly supply copies of these documents to members of Council?

Following is the information requested by Council:-

From Territorial Treasurer dated January 24, 1966.

"As will be seen from the Federal memorandum dated the 3rd of December, 1965, dealing with the estimates for this Vote concern was expressed over the proposed employment of three additional game guardians and a biologist. It is considered that justification for these additional employees should be provided and the director of game will have to produce the necessary paper on the subject. It was suggested that the game guardian work to be carried out by the three additional game guardians proposed might be undertaken by local persons seasonally employed. Forestry personnel might also be used to a greater extent and difficulties in the way of doing so should be explained. As in the case of other votes, it will be necessary to re-examine the estimates for salaries and wages for this department in order to ensure that they are soundly based and in line with revised thinking on the subject."

From W.G. Brown, Chief, Territorial Division, dated Ottawa 4, Dec. 3/65.

"Yukon Territorial Estimates - Five Year Plan 1967-72

As requested in your memorandum of November 26, I have received the draft proposals for expenditures on operation and maintenance under Game for the Yukon Territory covering the period April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1972.

It is difficult to understand why an estimated increase of 23% and provision for one Game Biologist is budgeted for 1964-65 when this fiscal year has already expired. The same rate of increase is shown for the current fiscal year 1965-66 and for each year thereafter, up to and including 1970-71.

I am also concerned about the necessity for three additional Game Guardians. The R.C.M. Police have looked after game matters in the Yukon for many years under instructions from the Director of Game and perhaps Mr. MacKenzie will be in a position to explain why it is necessary to supplement this service.

An explanation will also be required as to the necessity for a Game Biologist when they already have a Canadian Wildlife Service biologist stationed in the Yukon."

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 49 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 14, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 21 - Students in Yukon Schools as of March 31, 1966

The following table provides a break-down by schools of the number of pupils enrolled as of March 31, 1966:

SCHOOL	NO. OF PUPILS
F. H. Collins Secondary	367
Christ King High School	156
Christ King Elementary School	316
Takhini Elementary School	262
Selkirk St. Elementary School	231
Whitehorse Elementary School	717
Porter Creek Elementary School	130
Haines Junction School	56
Kluane Lake School	30
Carmacks School	66
Mayo Elem-High School	114
Elsa School	84
Beaver Creek School	19
St. Mary's School	12
Granville School	8
Dawson Elem-High School	159
Teslin School	67
Swift River School	10
St. Ann's School	74
Watson Lake Elem-High School	104
Carcross Public School	29
Old Crow School	67
TOTAL	3,078

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

April 15, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 17 - Radio at Clinton Creek

Due to the very poor radio reception at Clinton Creek can the Administration inform Council if C.B.C. radio facilities will be installed at that area concurrent with the completion of the C.N.T. land line?

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is presently considering the availability of radio service in a number of areas throughout the Yukon Territory and Clinton Creek is one of these locations. Further inquiries are being made about the possibility of improved radio facilities for Clinton Creek, and as soon as additional information is available the Council will be informed.

G. R. Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 51 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 15, 1966.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Motion Number 29 - Escarpment Stabilization

In the opinion of Council est. no. 3130 be continued to be used as the establishment number for escarpment stabilization rather than establishment number 3175 miscellaneous minor projects as is now planned. And the amount allocated for that purpose be returned to establishment number 3130.

In answer to this motion, the position is that Establishment 3130 will in fact continue to be used as the establishment number for Escarpment Stabilization as is shown in the Accounts Code for the current fiscal year prepared some months ago. Funds necessary for expenditure on Escarpment Stabilization will be transferred to Establishment 3130 from Establishment 3175 as and when occassion arises.

Establishment 3175 - Miscellaneous Minor Projects - $25,000.00 was set up in the Territorial Estimates in response to a similiar item in the Federal Estimates. It is not possible at this time to state how many miscellaneous minor capital projects will require to be financed from the $25,000.00 provided by the Federal Government and it is not possible at this time to state the amount of money, if any, that will be spent upon Escarpment Stabilization. I am informed that to date such expenditure has produced negligible results and it is felt that the problem will require to be reconsidered.

G.R. Cameron

G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 52 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 18, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion for Production of Papers No. 3 -
Area Development Incentives Act

That the Administration supply Council at this Session details concerning possible benefits that might be derived by the application of the "Area Development Incentives Act" as it applies to the Territory.

The Area Development Incentives Act was passed by Parliament on July 30, 1965, to provide capital grants in respect of new manufacturing and processing facilities established in designated areas as well as to firms already located in those areas which undertake significant expansion. The amounts of the grants must be directly related to the total investment in new buildings and equipment. A firm which qualifies for a grant can take it in the form of a credit against its income tax liabilities. Where the approved capital cost does not exceed $250,000, the amount of the development grant cannot exceed an amount equal to one-third of the approved capital costs. Where the approved capital costs exceed $250,000 but do not exceed One Million dollars, the amount of the Development Grant cannot exceed the aggregate of:

(a) 1/3 of $250,000 and
(b) 1/4 of the amount of the approved capital costs in excess of $250,000.

Where the approved capital cost exceeds One Million dollars, the amount of the Development Grant cannot exceed the lesser of

(a) the aggregate of (i) 1/3 of $250,000
(ii) 1/4 of $750,000
(iii) 1/5 of the amount of the approved capital costs in excess of One Million dollars or
(b) $5,000,000.

For the expansion of an existing facility, the amount of a Development Grant cannot exceed the lesser of:

(a) The amount obtained when the above formula is applied to the amount remaining after subtracting from the approved capital costs the greater of 10% of the value, as determined by the Minister of Industry of the existing facilities being expanded or $10,000, or
(b) $5,000,000.

There is also provision for accelerated capital cost allowances on machinery and equipment. A certified new manufacturing or processing business is eligible for capital cost allowances on a straight line basis at a rate of up to 50% per annum on new assets normally included in income tax Class 8 acquired during the period December 5, 1963, to March 31, 1971. In the case of accelerated capital cost allowances for new buildings, any taxpayer may claim more advantageous allowances than would otherwise be allowed for newly constructed depreciable buildings and certain additions in designated areas acquired during the period December 5, 1963 to March 31, 1967, at a rate of up to 20% per annum on a straight line basis.

Designated areas are established on the basis of criteria which include the unemployment rate and average family income in relation to the national average. At present, sparsely populated northern parts of the country are not included, but this is under active consideration.

G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion No. 11 -- It is respectfully requested that Administration examine the feasability of establishing dormitory facilities for school children, grades one to nine, in central communities as required throughout the Yukon.

The proposed secondary school dormitory which will be constructed in Whitehorse will provide accommodation for students who are in grades 8 - 13, inclusive. The question, therefore, should be: Is there a need for dormitory accommodation for students in the elementary grades, i.e., grades 1 - 7, inclusive?

Let us examine the facts. The students who do not live in a community where there is a school may be divided into two groups. These are: (1) those who are now being boarded in hostels or in private homes; and (2), those who are taking elementary school correspondence courses.

Table I provides information relative to group (1).

TABLE I

Number of elementary school students, by type of accommodation, in respective of whom the Territory is paying boarding allowances.

In private homes-	11 students
In Christ the King Convent-	13 students
In Ridgeview Home-	4 students
TOTAL:	28 students

Table II provides information relative to group (2).

TABLE II

Number of students, by location, taking elementary school correspondence courses.

Dawson Road-	4 students
Stewart River-	1 student
Alaska Highway North-	4 students
Alaska Highway South-	4 students
Ross River-	2 students
TOTAL:	15 students

Since the students in Table I already have accommodation, there would appear to be no problem with this group. With regard to the students in Table II, it will be noted that two of them are living at Ross River where there will be a school next year. The remaining thirteen students in this Table are scattered throughout the Territory. There is not a sufficient number of students in anyone area to warrant the establishment of a dormitory in that area. The administration feels that if any of the parents of the students in Table II wish to board their children in a community where there is a school, they should encounter no difficulty in placing their children in one of the hostels in Whitehorse.

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For example, of the thirteen children in Christ the King Convent this year, eight are from Ross River. Since Ross River will have a school next year, eight places in this residence will thus become available for other students.

G.R. CAMERON,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 54 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 18, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 24 -

Has the Minister of Northern Affairs made any plans or taken any steps for a Carrothers type Commission for the Yukon Territory? If so how soon will it be started? When will it be completed?

From recent discussions with the Minister of Northern Affairs I have been informed that no definite plans have yet been taken to establish a Carrothers type commission for the Yukon Territory. The Minister has expressed his wish to study the present Carrothers Commission Report upon its completion this summer before establishing such a program for the Yukon. Therefore, there is no specific starting date yet established and naturally no known date of completion.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 55 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 18, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 18 - Klondike

As the Custodian of Canada's North can the Minister of Northern Affairs who holds the destiny of the Yukon in trust for the people of Canada provide the information as to his position in regards to Edmonton's larcenous exploitation of the Klondike and its theme?

With reference to the above question the following Telex was received today:

"Minister will return to Ottawa tomorrow morning after two week absence Klondike controversy will be brought to his attention immediately and we will try to arrange that his views be sent to you as quickly as possible."

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 56 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 19, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Subject: Brief of Medicare for Yukon Territory

There follows for consideration by Council a proposed Medicare Plan for the Yukon Territory based on the recommendations of the Federal Government.

Prior Consultation with doctors

Preliminary discussion of this proposed plan has been undertaken with the doctors practicing medicine in the Yukon, the first occasion being at a business luncheon at the Whitehorse General Hospital on 2nd November, 1965; the second occasion being on the 16th January, 1966 at which time the brief was placed in the hands of the Yukon Medical Association to secure the most effective distribution to its members; the third occasion being on the 23rd March, 1966, when an offer was made by Northern Health Service to delete any suggestion of the principle of compulsion, since it had in the interim become apparent that the recommendations of the Canadian Medical Association on Medicare Plans basically advised rejection of the principle of compulsion.

We have to date not been favoured with a written reply from the Yukon Medical Association. In discussions with the doctors we are lead to believe that they are 'prepared to consider' the proposed Medicare Plan based on the recommendations submitted in this brief.

COMMENCEMENT DATE

The Prime Minister of Canada reported at the Federal-Provincial Conference on July 19, 1965, that, subject to parliamentary approval, the Federal Government would support provincial medicare plans by means of a fiscal contribution of pre-determined size on a per-capita basis. This fiscal contribution would be available as from July 1st, 1967.

FOUR PRINCIPLES

The Prime Minister laid down four points which must apply to each Provincial Plan if Federal financial assistance is to be expected. These points were:

a) Universality of Coverage.
b) Comprehensive Physicians Services.
c) Management directly by a Provincial Government or by a Provincial Government Agency.
d) Full transferability of benefits from one province to another.

The proposed Medicare Plan for the Yukon Territory takes into consideration the above principles.

FINANCING OF PLAN

It is proposed that the Plan be tax supported rather than on a premium basis because:

1) It is simpler to adminster.
2) A premium supported plan would not provide universal coverage, as experience in the Yukon has shown that it is extremely difficult and frequently impossible to collect amounts from many residents who under a premium supported medicare plan would be expected to pay premiums. The present level of social or medical indigents of the population makes it impracticable.

UNIVERSAL COVERAGE

It is proposed that the Plan will cover all residents who are covered under the Yukon Hospital Insurance Plan, i.e. all persons who have resided in the Territory for a period of three months, excepting the following:-

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a) Serving members of the Armed Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
b) Workmen receiving treatment for a compensable injury under Workmen's Compensation Board.
c) Veterans in receipt of a War Disability Pension while undergoing treatment at the Department of Veterans Affairs expense.
d) Inmates of Federal Penitentiaries.
e) Residents of Canada who have maintained their residence in another Province or Territory while engaged in short-term employment in the Yukon Territory.

In other words, if a patient is entitled to benefits under the Yukon Hospital Insurance Plan he will also be entitled to benefits under the Medicare Plan and vice-versa.

SCOPE OF INSURED BENEFITS

It is proposed that initially only physicians services, both general practitioner and specialist services, be covered, i.e. accounts will only be accepted from qualified and licenced practitioners and specialists in the jurisdiction where the services are rendered. Nursing services provided at Nursing Stations and Health Centres will be available without charge to qualified residents as will also be emergency treatment provided by Northern Health Services appointed lay or nurse dispensers.

It will be necessary to restrict certain strictly non-necessary benefits to avoid abuses but provision will be made to permit these services with the prior approval of a Zone Superintendent or a named consultant, e.g. plastic surgery for a hare lip or severe scarring would be insured but plastic surgery to remove "wrinkles" would not be approved. It is proposed that the following physician services be covered or denied as follows:-

a) Cosmetic surgery will be covered with prior approval of a Zone Superintendent or named consultant.
b) Refractions will not be covered whether performed by an ophthalmologist or optometrist.
c) Preventive procedures (not associated with actual treatment) will not be covered, for example, routine immunizations. Most services in this category are already provided in the Public Health Program of the Yukon Territory.
d) Routine physical examinations and check-ups will not be covered. An increasing number of these are covered under the Public Health Program.
e) Physician services in respect of Tuberculosis and Mental disease will be covered except where such services are rendered in Tuberculosis and Mental Hospitals which have an inclusive medical care and maintenance rate. The normal residency requirement of three months may be waived if the patient is not covered by one of the Provincial Medicare Plans.
f) Physician services in respect of Venereal disease will be covered and it is suggested that no residency requirement should be necessary for such services. This would eliminate the need to submit the name of the patient on the account in respect of this category of disease and thereby insure completely confidential documentation. The cases would however, be reported to the Medical Health Officer on the Notifiable Disease Report forms.
g) Dental services will not be covered whether performed by a physician or a dentist. Fractures and traumatic injuries of the face and mouth will not be considered as dental services from this standpoint.
h) Occupational health examinations will not be covered.
i) Immigration medical examinations and examinations to determine the presence or absence of infectious disease will not be covered.
j) The periodic examination of food handlers and other examinations required by law will not be covered.
k) Examinations for employment will not be covered.
l) Insurance examinations will not be covered.

In some provinces, necessary x-rays and laboratory procedures are commonly performed in the offices of radiologists or pathologists in which case they cannot be covered by the Yukon Hospital Insurance Plan. Medicare benefits will cover such necessary procedures when performed by an appropriate specialist in a non-listed facility.

PORTABILITY (TRANSFERABILITY) OF BENEFITS

Benefits will be portable from province to province within Canada and also to

countries other than Canada with the proviso that the scale of fees paid to registered medical practitioners outside Canada would not exceed those which would be paid if the services were rendered in the Yukon Territory south of the 66° parallel.

TERRITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PLAN

As previously stated the proposed residency requirements for Medicare are exactly the same as for insured hospital benefits and it is therefore feasible and desirable to operate the Plans through an expansion of the existing Yukon Hospital Insurance Agency (Y.H.I.S.). In this way, the residency qualifications of a person for both hospital and medicare coverage can be checked at the same time, thereby saving both time and reduplication of records.

SCALE OF FEES FOR SERVICES RENDERED

The scale of fees paid to physicians must be clearly of the private patient category and it is recommended that the British Columbia fee schedule be used as a reference basis. It has been accepted for many years that the northern fee schedule should be 20% higher than southern fees in order to cover the extra costs of medical practice in the Territory. It is therefore proposed that, in accordance with this practice, the scale of fees in the Yukon Territory between the 60° and 66° parallels be approximately 20% higher than those which will be paid by the British Columbia Government for services rendered under the Provincial Medicare Plan, i.e. if the British Columbia Government opts to pay 90% of the B.C. Schedule, the Yukon Territorial Plan will pay approximately 108% of the B.C. Schedule for services rendered in the Territory by practitioners licenced in the Territory. Fees paid north of the 66th parallel will be approximately 50% greater than those paid by the British Columbia Government.

The scale of benefits paid for services rendered outside of the Territory but within Canada will be the same as those appropriate in the host province. If the host province does not have a Medicare Program as such, it seems likely that a private insurance scheme offered by approved carriers and providing standard benefits will exist and in such case, the scale of benefits paid by the Yukon Territory Medicare Plan will be equal to those paid by the standard carriers.

Where insured services are rendered to a Yukon resident outside of Canada, the maximum rate of payment will be that which would be made for similar services within the Yukon Territory south of the 66th parallel.

Specialist fees will be paid only when the patient has been referred to the specialist by another physician. However, the specialist treating a self-referred patient will be paid at the general practitioner rate for the same service.

LEGISLATION

Legislation will be required to prohibit private insurance companies from covering the same benefits offered by the Plan. Private companies would of course, still be allowed to provide health insurance for benefits not provided by the Plan.

PROPOSED FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The provision of Medical care in the Yukon Territory is similar to that of the provinces in that nearly all physician services are provided by private practitioners. Nursing stations provide nursing care to patients with non-serious illnesses and in the absence of private practitioners will continue to do so - it is proposed that under the Medicare Plan these nursing services would be provided without charge to all qualified residents and the cost or operation of these centres will continue to be cost-shared between the Federal and Territorial Governments on a Health District population ratio basis. No accounts will be raised at these centres for services provided to qualified residents, and no outpatient treatment service will be allowed at these centres if a private practitioner is in practice in the community.

It has been proposed, earlier in this brief, that the Medicare Plan should be administered in the same manner as the Hospital Insurance Program, i.e. by the Y.H.I.S. section of the Territorial Treasurer's office which would purchase medical referee service from the Medical Services Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare, e.g.-

a) Private physicians would submit accounts for insured physician's services to both (a) Registered Indians and (b) non-Indians to the Y.H.I.S. office which would process and pay the accounts keeping note of the total amounts paid out in respect of (a) Registered Indians and (b) non-Indians.

b) Physicians whose salaries are cost-shared by the two Governments e.g. Zone Superintendent or touring Specialist, would not submit any accounts for insured services rendered to qualified residents. In the Yukon Territory, these would consist mainly of emergency services provided in isolated settlements such as Old Crow, Ross River, Beaver Creek, during tours of the Zone Superintendent and specialist services provided by touring specialists.

c) It is suggested that the Federal Government should be requested to pay the full costs of physician services to Registered Indians. The 1961 Census showed the Registered Indians represented 14.8% of the population of the Yukon Territory (2207:14,885). It is therefore suggested that this proportion of the Federal per capita grant in aid of Medicare be earmarked for this section of the population. Physician's accounts paid out by Y.H.I.S. in respect of Registered Indians, resident in the Yukon Territory, would be debited against this sum and the Federal Government would be requested to provide an extra grant to cover funds expended in excess of this sum.

d) It is difficult to estimate accurately the cost of a medicare program in the Yukon Territory. The Federal Government has estimated the National average cost in 1967 at $28 per capita. However, as there is a slightly greater incidence of illness in the Territory and as the proposed fee is approximately 20% higher than the British Columbia fee schedule it is suggested that we should allow for an expenditure of approximately $35-40 per head of population, i.e. approximately $600,000 to $640,000. It is further estimated that the Federal per-capita ($14.00) grant should be approximately $225,000 for the total population.

If Council signifies approval of the proposed Plan detailed above, the necessary funds will have to be requested in the Y.H.I.S. estimates for 1967/72.

Submitted by: Chief Medical Health Officer
for the Yukon,
Northern Health Service,
19 April, 1966.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 57 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 18, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 20 - Taxation U.S. Pipeline

To what extent is the Haines-Fairbanks pipeline subject to Yukon taxation? To what extent is the pipoline used for both commercial and military uses by the Americans?

The Haines-Fairbanks pipeline is a United States military pipeline and therefore not subject to Yukon taxation under an agreement known as Visiting Forces (North Atlantic Treaty Act). There is no commercial product put through this pipeline. It is strictly military.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 58 - 1966 (1st Session)

19 April, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

In connection with your request regarding Motion No. 38, we have been informed by Ottawa that there will be representation by National Parks Branch before Council on Tuesday, April 26th, 1966.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 21, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Motion No. 39 - Klondike Action

Be it resolved that the Commissioner request the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources as the Minister responsible for Northern Resource Development, to take immediate action on behalf of the Yukon Territory to give effect to the following desires of the Legislative Council of the Yukon Territory:-

1. That the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources officially request the Government of the Province of Alberta to take all necessary action that will result in preventing any further immoral exploitation of the Yukon's Klondike Resource for Tourist promotional purposes to the end, that the substantial and irreparable harm now being caused to the Yukon Tourist industry by such exploitation will cease.

2. That the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, in his official capacity as the Minister responsible for Northern Resource development communicate immediately with the Mayor of the City of Edmonton demanding that the City of Edmonton and its commercial organizations cease any further use in any manner whatsoever, of the Yukon's Klondike resource, since such use is seriously impairing the development of the Yukon tourist industry.

3. That the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources communicate immediately with the officials of Expo 67 with the request that

   a) The use of the Yukon's Klondike resource by any person, firm, corporation or organization civic or private, other than authorized by the Government of the Yukon Territory in any manner howsoever, in or by Expo 67, be prohibited and
   b) The officials of Expo 67, representatives of the Government of the Yukon Territory and of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources meet as soon as conveniently possible for the purpose of securing arrangements for the representation in Expo 67 of the Yukon and the securing arrangements for the representation in Expo 67 of the Yukon and the part played by this Territory in the history and the building of Canada.

4. That the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, as the Minister responsible for northern resource development, take all such necessary legal proceedings, civil or criminal, as may be necessary to achieve the foregoing results in order that the resource of the Klondike will be exclusively secured for the exploitation by the torist industry of the Yukon Territory.

5. That the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources communicate through the Commissioner with the Yukon Legislative Council, his immediate reply to this resolution indicating his acceptance of the foregoing and confirming that he will be taking the action requested by this resolution.

The following message has been received from the Assistant Deputy Minister regarding the above Motion:-

1. There is no known legal recourse either Civil or criminal. This is being explored further by Legal officers but Yukon's case seems clearly to rest on public sympathy understanding and knowledge of the facts. Tourism is a function and responsibility of the Territorial Government and from both these points of view the intervention of the Federal Government as suggested in this Motion would be neither appropriate nor as effective as continued representations through the Territorial Government and volunteer Yukon agencies.

2. I must make clear that best advice indicates there is no way in which the Federal Government can force the City of Edmonton or the Province of Alberta in this matter. Any efforts directed toward this end would be of dubious merit and likely to lose rather than gain sympathy and support for the Yukon case.

3. The Minister is prepared to approve supplementary estimates in any reasonable amount which may be demed appropriate by the Territorial Government in order to ensure that the Yukon interest is protected.

4. Would Council reconsider the possibility of consultation with the City of Edmonton to see if there could be a correct emphasis on the location and the pre-eminent Yukon relationship to the Klondike history which could be mutually beneficial? This would recognize that Edmonton is one of the jumping off points for the gold rush did have a part, if a relatively minor one, in this history.

5. On the Minister's instructions the matter is being reviewed further with senior directing staff of Expo 67 and I will report further regarding these discussions as soon as possible.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

April 21, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Reference for Advice.

Following discussions recently with the White Pass and Yukon Route in your Council chamber, the owners of Lot 19 have offered to sell all of this particular area with the exception of four lots, to the Territorial Government, for a set price of $115,000. I will attempt to outline Administration's thinking on this particular offer and ask for Council's advice and agreement, or otherwise, as to whether or not this purchase should be made. In the first place I am sure you will all agree that this particular piece of land has been the subject of great controversy for some years and it is felt that now more than ever before it is essential that this area be put to optimum use with a minimum of delay.

I understand that the Council agreed to the building of a new junior secondary school to handle grades eight, nine and ten, to be completed and in operation by the fall of 1968. It appears to us that the north half of Lot 19 would be an ideal location for such a school for the following reasons:-

a) It is fairly central and, therefore, would not require additional school bus facilities which would be needed should a school be placed on presently available Government land at the extreme end of the City, namely Riverdale.

b) It is basically barren ground already, without trees or shrubs, in approximately half of this area and therefore would not lend itself to an ideal residential location, and yet because of this it leaves unlimited possibilities for expansion of school facilities and playground area.

If it was agreed that the Territory should purchase this land we also eliminate the problem of waiving the Crown's one-third which in this case would merely be a matter of transferring this one-third from the Crown to the Territorial Government. It would then be our intention to have the southern portion of this property sub-divided into lots, serviced with water and sewer and sold for residential building. The number of saleable lots presently available is approximately 85 and depending on how much of this property was set aside for school and playground facilities, I would estimate there would be between 30 and 40 residential lots available for sale and the Territory would establish the price of the lots by dividing the total number of lots in Lot 19 into the purchase price and adding on the cost of services, streets and lanes. The residential lots would then be sold on a similar basis to what is presently being done in Riverdale and although it is impossible at this particular moment to say exactly what the price would be, it is estimated in the neighborhood of $2-3000 per lot.

The above is a general outline of the possibilities as we see them and I would be happy to discuss the subject further with Council. I might say that Ottawa's reaction to the suggestion is quite favourable.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 61 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 21, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Reference for Advice. (Centennial Grants)

You will recall that under the Memorial Centennial Grants Program the City of Whitehorse was to receive an outright grant of money for the construction of a City Hall and Fire Hall complex. The total amount of the Memorial Grant for the Yukon is $250,000 which was broken down to $175,000 for the City Hall complex and $75,000 for a new museum. The plans for these structures have been approved by the Centennial Commission and the money for each project would be forthcoming as construction gets underway. The City architects, however, have just informed the Council that their estimate on the construction costs of the City hall-fire hall complex is $250,000 or in other words $75,000 more than the Centennial grant allows for this one structure. As there is no further Centennial Grant money available, the only alternative appears to be for the Territory to lend, on a debenture loan basis, the necessary additional money to the City. As the architects' quoted price is only an estimate, there is a good possibility that the final costs might be even higher than anticipated. It is, therefore, felt that in order to protect themselves, the City should actually be prepared to borrow up to a maximum of $100,000. In order to do this they must pass a money by-law which also requires a plebiscite involving a 2/3s majority of the taxpayers in favour. Should they receive this majority on such a plebiscite the City would then issue debentures as required, which would be purchased by the Territorial Government and the loan monies would be repaid to the Territory over a pre-determined period of years at a pre-established interest rate.

We have discussed this subject with the Mayor and City Clerk, who have agreed to do everything possible to raise between $35-50,000 from their own funds, in which case, by matching their contribution, the actual loan monies would be considerably reduced. However, at the rate the building costs are presently escalating, there is a better than even chance that the final cost figure will be above that estimated by the architects and therefore, we feel that to be on the safe side, $100,000 should be made available for them to draw upon.

I would appreciate Council's consideration of this request in principle and if you so agree, a supplementary estimate for the actual amount borrowed will be placed before you during Fall Session of Council.

Should you wish to discuss the subject further I shall be happy to do so.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 62 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 21, 1966

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion For Production of Papers No. 7

The information requested as to the number of school rooms in use and the number of teachers at each of the schools listed in Sessional Paper No. 49 is as follows:

School	Number of Full-time Teachers	Part-time Teachers (1)	Regular Classrooms	Special Classrooms (2)
F.H. Collins Secondary	25	0	14	17
Christ the King High	8	2	8	4
Christ the King Elementary	11	1	10	1
Takhini Elementary	10	3	11 (3)	2
Selkirk St. Elementary	8	3	8	1
Whitehorse Elementary	32	0	28	6
Porter Creek Elementary	5	2	5	1
Haines Junction	3	0	3	0
Kluane Lake	2	0	2	0
Carmacks	3	0	3	1
Mayo Elem-High	6	3	6	5
Elsa	4	0	4	0
Beaver Creek	2	0	2	0
St. Mary's	1	0	1	0
Granville	1	0	1	0
Dawson Elementary-High	9	4	8	5
Teslin	3	0	3	0
Swift River	1	0	1	0
St. Ann's	3	0	3	0
Watson Lake Elem-High	7	3	6	5
Carcross Public	2	0	2	0
Old Crow	3	0	3	0
TOTALS:	149	21	132	48

(1) Includes specialist teachers in Music, Typing, Home Economics, Industrial Arts, and Library.

(2) Includes Science Laboratories, Home Economics rooms, Industrial Education shops, Study hall, Commercial rooms, Music rooms, and audio-visual education rooms.

(3) One of these rooms is used by the Retarded Children's Class.

G.R. Cameron

G.R. CAMERON,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 63 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 21, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion No. 32 - Search and Rescue

It is respectfully requested that the Administration assess the value of having a Yukon Air Search and Rescue Service established within the boundaries of Whitehorse to cover the N.W.T. and Northern B.C. and the Yukon.

At the present time throughout all of Canada search and rescue services are carried out by the Royal Canadian Air Force. The Search and Rescue Headquarters for the Yukon Territory is in Winnipeg. Under the present rules as laid down by the Department of Transport a flight plan must be closed no later than thirty minutes after estimated arrival time. When this is not done and the thirty minute period is up the air traffic control centre in Edmonton is notified and they take immediate steps throughout their radio network to make communication contact with the overdue aircraft. Should this be unsuccessful the Search and Rescue Centre in Winnipeg is notified and the Search Master starts the physical search by the dispersal of aircraft to the search area. If the pilot files a flight notification instead of a flight plan he is given a period of twenty-four hours before the above chain of action takes effect. The aircraft used are specially equipped with survival gear, first aid equipment, para rescue personnel and extra radio equipment in order to cover all frequencies of emergency communication. These aircraft fly a pre-arranged flight pattern as established by the Search Master's area Grid so that a complete and systematic coverage is assured. The Search Master may also call in additional civilian aircraft in which case the Government pays the expenses of such equipment and the additional machines are allocated specific areas within the Grid so as not to endanger other aircraft in the area or decrease the efficiency of the search. Having outlined the present procedures regarding air search and rescue, I am suggesting that to attempt the establishment of an additional civilian branch of such a service would actually be superfluous and would more than likely hinder rather than help the Search Master with his specially equipped aircraft and well trained crews.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No.6.4 - 1966 (1st Session)

25 April, 1966.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

I have just received information from National Parks Branch that Mr. Lloyd Brooks will be arriving in Whitehorse to discuss the Parks situation. Mr. Brooks will arrive on the afternoon of May 2nd and as it is imperative that he leave from Whitehorse on May 4th, I would appreciate Council's attention to this subject on Tuesday, May 3rd.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 65 -1966 (1st Session)

April 25, 1966.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council:

Question No. 4 -

Does the Federal Government recognize the Alaska Ferry System as being an extended highway?

The following information has been received from the Department in Ottawa:-

"The attached memorandum will perhaps serve to provide you with the required background information requested in your memorandum of March 28th to the Director of the Northern Administration Branch in connection with question No. 4 - Yukon Territorial Council, with respect to the question posed by Councillor Taylor.

It is suggested that he be informed the Alaska Ferry System cannot be regarded at the moment as an 'extended highway' but that the problem is being actively pursued by departmental officials both with the Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise Branch) and with the Canadian Maritime Commission. You might like to provide him also with a copy of part 13 of the Canada Shipping Act."

If my memory serves me correctly Councillor Taylor was quoting from the Canada Shipping Act; therefore a copy should not be necessary as is outlined in the last sentence of the above quotation.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 66 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 27, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

On April 5, 1966, Councillor Thompson requested certain information in connection with pupils in the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre. Following is the information:

(1) Summary of Students 1965/6 as of Apr 6/66

Course	Applica. Approved	No Reported	Failed to Report	Discontinued	Completed	Balance still on course
Nursing Asst.	15	12	3	-	1	11
Commercial	28	21	7	9	1	11
Heavy Duty Op.	25	24	1	9	5	10
" " Mech.	10	6	4	2	-	4
Automotive Mech.	12	7	5	4	-	3
Cabinet & Millwork	9	9	-	7	-	2
Welding	9	7	2	2	-	5
Drafting	11	9	2	1	2	6
Cooking	12	10	2	4	-	6
Industrial Elect.	6	5	1	2	-	3
Constr. Carpentry	7	5	2	2	-	3
Trowel Trades	9	4	5	-	-	4
B.T. & S.D.	32	25	7	10	8	7
Hairdressing	16	10	6	1	-	9
Sun Tune-up Course	25	25	-	-	25	-
Basic Surveying	6	-	-	-	-	-

(2) Instructors employed full-time - 15
" " part-time - 2

(3) No. of unskilled workers listed with NES from Sept/65 to Mar/66:-

	Labourers	Truck Drivers
Sept 30/65	30	4
Oct 31/65	65	13
Nov 30/65	117	32
Dec 31/65	115	39
Jan 31/66	129	50
Feb 28/66	132	51
Mar 31/66	125	31
	713	220
Mo. Average	102	31 *

* NES point out that approx. 90% have insufficient basic education to take advantage of the training offered and form the hard core of unemployed.

/2

(4) How many applications have been received for the 1966/67 Course Year?

Listed below by courses are number of applications received to date:

Heavy Duty Operators	- 6
Hairdressing	- 4
Automotive	- -
Constr. Carpentry	- 1
Cabinet & millwork	- -
Industrial Elec.	- -
Drafting	- 1
Heavy Duty Mech	- 1
Welding	- 3
Cooking	- 7
B.T. & S.D. (upgrading)	- 5
Commercial	- 6
Trowel Trades	- -
Nursing Assistants	- 6
	40

Advertising for 1966/67 school year is not scheduled to commence before July, 1966. It is anticipated that the school will be operating at full capacity.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 67 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 27, 1966.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 17 - Radio at Clinton Creek

Due to the very poor radio reception at Clinton Creek can the Administration inform Council if C.B.C. radio facilities will be installed at that area concurrent with the completion of the C.N.T. land line?

On April 15th, 1966, in Sessional Paper No. 50, I informed Council that the C.B.C. was considering the availability of radio service in a number of areas throughout the Yukon Territory and Clinton Creek was one of these locations. I am now in receipt of additional information from the C.B.C. which may be of interest to Council. I am informed that the C.B.C. plans to install a low-power relay transmitter at Clinton Creek concurrent with the provision of a program circuit by Canadian National Telecommunications. C.N.T. has made some progress on this project, but when it will be possible for them to provide a service for the C.B.C. is not yet known.

As soon as additional information is available, Council will be informed.

G. R. Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 68 - 1966 (1st Session)

29 April, 1966.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Subsidization of Boarding Home Costs
for school children from outlying areas

For a number of years children from outlying areas have been coming into Whitehorse to attend school, that their parents are unable to meet the amount of maintenance costs required over and above the educational subsidy received from the Department of Education. The reason for this is because they are unemployed, they are deserted mothers with no breadwinner in the family, they are living a bush life with no income, or they are in receipt of only a marginal income. There are several families living in areas where no day school is in existence and this involves sending the children into Whitehorse. Up to the present time these children have been made the responsibility of the Welfare Department as part of their non-ward care program.

The Education Subsidy Grant amount to approximately $20-26 per month but the general monthly board rate for private homes, hostels and residential school is between $50 and $60 per month, depending on the specific institution. As a result, where the parents of these children are unable to meet the balance of the maintenance costs, i.e., approximately $25 to $30 monthly, they have been a charge to the non-ward care program of the Department of Welfare. Last year there were six children in non-ward care for this reason, and there are several other families in a similar situation who have approached the Department to request this assistance. If these cases are accepted, there will be approximately 16 children at a cost of approximately $5,000 per annum.

In actual fact, the Department of Welfare has no authority to receive children into its care only for the purpose of subsidizing their room and board to enable them to attend school. It has been pointed out by the Welfare Department that this is actually the responsibility of the Education Department and the extra cost of subsidizing the parents of these children should be borne as part of the overall costs of operating the educational system in the Territory. The Department of Education is prepared to accept this responsibility, and appropriate changes will be made in Estimates.

G. R. Cameron

G. R.Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 69 - 1966 (1st Session)

April 29, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Number of Tourist Enquiries

During an appearance at Council Session last week Mr. Gibson, the Director of Travel and Publicity, was asked by Councillor George Shaw for information concerning the total number of tourist enquiries processed in 1965-66. The following statistics should provide the necessary information:

Total number of enquiries processed (April 1, 1965 - March 31, 1966)	-	33,056
Increase over the previous year	-	6%
Adult enquiries	-	87% of total
Student enquiries	-	13% of total
Source of enquiries - U.S.	-	74.5% of total
Canadian	-	22.3% of total
Foreign	-	3.2% of total

Bulk shipments of quantities of literature sent to outside Information Centres, Travel Agents, etc., total 85,674 pamphlets to 413 addresses.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 70 - 1966 (1st Session)

May 3, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Expo 67

I have this date contacted Mr. Blanchard of Expo 67 regarding the rental of 800 square feet of display space in Montreal. He has expressed pleasure at the Yukon's decision to enter the Exposition and has assured me that an area of this size can be set up in such a way to give a complete coverage to the Territory. He asked that I confirm the telephone conversation by letter and this has been done. He then proposes to give me a full explanation of procedures, requirements, costs etc. by an exchange of correspondence so that we will be able to get the project under way as quickly as possible. When confirmation and additional information is forthcoming I shall pass it on to you. He pointed out that the area we will be renting is basically for the promotion of tourism and stressed that our theme should be along this line. He also feels that in all probability it would be most advantageous for one or two of their display personnel to visit the Yukon in the near future to see at first-hand how best we might display and advertise our wares.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 71 - 1966 (1st Session)

3 May, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Question No. 25 - L.P.R.T. Service at Swift River

Is it the intention of the C.B.C. to install an L.P.R.T. service at Swift River this year?

The installation of an L.P.R.T. service at Swift River is under consideration by the C.B.C. but no decision has been reached. As soon as additional information becomes available, the Council will be informed.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 72 - 1966 (FIRST SESSION)

6 May, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 10 - Yukon Forest Service

Will the administration of Yukon Forest Service be turned over to the Territorial Government in the Spring of 1967 as a move toward more autonomy for the Yukon Territory?

The following reply has been received from the Director:-

"I wish to advise that the allocation of functions and responsibilities is a matter which will be discussed by the Federal-Territorial Inter-Departmental Committee and we will have no information until that has happened."

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 73 - 1966 (1st Session)

Mr. Speaker, 6 May, 1966.

Members of Council

Question No.26 - Position re Lands

In view of past motions what is our position re lands, i.e., is the handling of same being turned over to Y.T.G. and if so how soon?

Also what was the response to motions requesting that prices be declared re leased ground?

The administration of Crown lands within the Yukon by the Territorial Government has been under consideration but no decision has been made at this time.

The question refers to Motion No. 35 made April 1, 1965 concerning Tagish and Marsh Lake areas. Practically all of the lots in question would come under Section 8 of the Territorial Lands Act which establishes a minimum selling price of $60.00. In the case of a large parcel of land to which the minimum price does not apply, the selling price would be based on the authorized appraisal table which establishes the price of land at Marsh Lake at $45.00 per acre and at Tagish Lake at $30.00 per acre.

Of course, no sales can take place until after Order in Council P.C. 1954-1056 has been revoked. Consideration will be given to such revocation in June, 1970. Parcels of land within the 100' waterfront reserve may not be purchased at any time.

G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

6 May, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Expo 67

Further to my recent information passed on to you regarding the participation of the Yukon Territory in Expo 67, I wish to give you the following. I received a phone call from the Assistant Director this date and he explained to me that in some way or other the cost figures originally passed on from Mr. Blanchard are incorrect; in other words where we first anticipated the expenditure to be in the neighbourhood of $25-35,000 it is in actual fact to be $100,000. In view of this it is my suggestion that if we are to still carry on with the display at Expo, we cut our square footage requirements down from 800 to 400 square feet, which will, according to the Expo Officials, cost $50,000 for display space, decoration and design, shipment of supplies, staff, etc. for the duration of Expo. This, I believe, would be in keeping with the intent of the Minister's message to Council whereby he stated he would be agreeable to recognizing any reasonable amount of financial assistance in the form of supplementaries.

If Council concurs could I please be so advised.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.