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YUKON TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

FIRST SESSION 1967

Votes and Proceedings

VOLUME 3

(Sessional Papers)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

2nd December, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 1 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 10 - Liquor Inspector

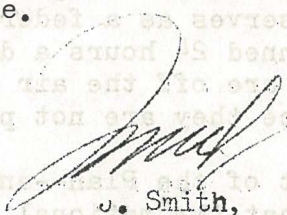
The following question was asked by Mr. Boyd:

"On what basis is our present Liquor Inspector employed?"

i.e. by the month,
by the year,
and is there a contract, if so what are the terms of the contract, and when was it negotiated."

The present Liquor Inspector is employed under the Public Service Ordinance of the Yukon. He is paid an annual salary, and this is payable on a monthly basis.

There is no contract apart from the terms and conditions of employment under the ordinance.



J. Smith,
Commissioner

An essential part of the Yukon radio network must remain... as a consequence of maintaining... the network in this constant state of readiness that all CBC... linked directly and automatically to the network receive... service 24 hours a day. These LPRTs are not themselves a... part of the RFP and the fact that they receive 24 hours service... is purely incidental. The possibility of the CBC installing... an LPRT (40 watts) to provide service during the shut-down... period of RFP cannot be entertained by the Corporation. We... do not feel that money which could be spent to expand radio... coverage in the Yukon to such communities as Swift River and... Clinton Creek should be used to provide a fringe benefit to... Whitehorse, which is already being adequately served. Quite... apart from these basic considerations, I should mention that... there would be a great difference in the number of listeners... reached by an LPRT as compared with those reached by the...

December 16, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 2 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

MOTION #1, Second Session, 1966

Motion #1, moved by Mr. Watt and seconded by Mr. MacKinnon as follows:

"That the C.B.C. be requested to install an L.P.R.T. in the Whitehorse area as soon as possible."

The following is the text of a reply received from Mr. J. A. Ouimet, President, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, dated December 7, 1966:

"I am sure the intent of the motion is to request 24-hour radio service such as that available from LPRT's elsewhere in the North. If so, I can do no better than reiterate what I have said to others who have sought this service for Whitehorse and I trust that you will appreciate the circumstances.

Prior to the advent of the Emergency Broadcasting Plan, initiated by the Federal Government in 1962, no CBC radio station operated on a 24-hour basis. The Corporation's participation in the Plan is that of placing its facilities at the disposal of Defence and Emergency Measures authorities for the defence of Canada. As a result, 16 of the 32 CBC-owned stations were designated to participate in the EBP because of their location in or near potential target areas, or association with a CBC studio that serves as a federal or provincial control studio and is manned 24 hours a day. CFWH is one of the remaining 16 which are off the air from approximately midnight to 6:00 a.m. since they are not part of the EBP.


An essential part of the Plan--and again this is not a C.B.C. initiative--is that the national radio network must remain energized at all times. It is as a consequence of maintaining the network in this constant state of readiness that all CBC LPRTs, linked directly and automatically to the network, receive service 24 hours a day. These LPRTs are not, themselves, a part of the EBP and the fact that they receive 24 hours service is purely incidental. The possibility of the CBC installing an LPRT (40 watts) to provide service during the shut-down period of CFWH cannot be entertained by the Corporation. We do not feel that money which could be spent to expand radio coverage in the Yukon to such communities as Swift River and Clinton Creek should be used to provide a fringe benefit to Whitehorse, which is already being adequately served. Quite apart from these basic considerations, I should mention that there would be a great difference in the number of listeners reached by an LPRT as compared with those reached by the

.....cont.

present 1,000-watt transmitter. Indeed, there would be a large number of people in the Whitehorse area who would not be able to receive the signal of a 40-watt LPRT and they would, no doubt, regard this as discrimination in favour of those listeners who would happen to live closer to the LPRT site.

At the moment our involvement in round-the-clock radio is a direct consequence of the EBP and of nothing else. To take the step suggested for Whitehorse would represent a move by the Corporation to go into all-night broadcasting on its own and we are not prepared to take such an initiative at this time."

The foregoing is submitted for your information.


J. Smith
Commissioner

HJT:ew

Although the Department of Transport has established Airport facilities at Burwash Landing their residences have been constructed at Destruction Bay. These residences, in addition to the existing D.F. residences and maintenance buildings, form the nucleus of a central community at this point.

In view of the possible growth of Destruction Bay it was recommended by the Fire Marshal that we consider the establishment of fire protection service for the Destruction Bay Burwash area in 1968 with the fire fighting equipment being stationed at Destruction Bay.

This is a matter for inclusion in arrangements covered by the Federal-territorial Financial Relations Agreement for the period 1967-75 and the question of appropriate financial provision in that agreement will receive attention.

J. Smith
Commissioner

March 13th, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 3 - 1967 (1st) SESSION.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council.

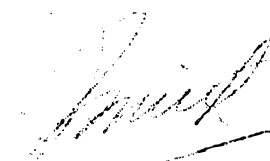
Motion No. 25. - Fire Protection - Burwash Landing

"It is respectfully requested that the Administration investigate the necessity of establishing a fire protection service for Burwash Landing."

Although the Department of Transport has established Airport facilities at Burwash Landing their residences have been constructed at Destruction Bay. These residences, in addition to the existing D.P.W. residences and maintenance buildings, form the nucleus of a potential community at this point.

In view of the possible growth of Destruction Bay it was recommended by the Fire Marshal that we consider the establishment of fire protection service for the Destruction Bay -Burwash area in 1968 with the fire fighting equipment being stationed at Destruction Bay.

This is a matter for inclusion in arrangements covered by the Federal-Territorial Financial Relations Agreement for the period 1967/72 and the question of appropriate financial provision in that agreement will receive attention.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

December 20, 1966
SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 4 - 1967 (1st)

Question No. 5

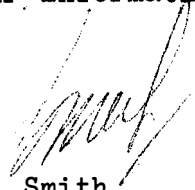
The above question was on a motion, Motion No. 49, which was moved by Mr. Shaw and passed by Council in April, 1965, and which suggested a Co-op at Old Crow.

The following is the text of a reply which we have received from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Whitehorse:

"In April 1965, Council passed motion No. 49 suggesting a Co-op at Old Crow in handicraft. I made an interim reply on April 23, 1965. It would seem appropriate now to reply further. Handicraft production is an essential feature of the Old Crow economy. It's importance varies from family to family but all gain something from handicraft and in a few families it is a prime source of income. We haven't any absolute figures but certain statements can be made with certainty. The Old Crow people sell at a very good price by orders placed with them by mail or through people visiting the settlement. They have little or no problem with bad settlements in the business done by mail. They appear to sell easily all they produce and we can assist in marketing, usually at their prices and without difficulty, anything they are unable to sell by their own direct effort. We assist in procurement of necessary raw materials not available in Old Crow. This has been quite successful. Production takes place in the homes during the spare hours the women find during the day. While organizing the producers into a Co-op might easily be achieved, I presume production would continue in its present fashion and, since everyone seems to sell everything they make, probably at much the same rate. All in all, the handicraft portion of the Old Crow economy looks very healthy as it is and it is not clear what would be accomplished in either production or sales by the organization of a co-operative enterprise in the traditional craft forms."

The above is submitted for your information.

HJT:ew


J. Smith
Commissioner

21 December, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 5 - 1967 (1st)

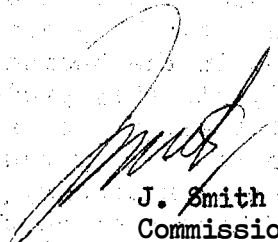
Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

DAWSON CITY FLOOD - SESSIONAL PAPER #51

Moved by Mr. Watt and seconded by Mr. Thompson "that the Administration immediately investigate the ground conditions in the flood area of Dawson City".

The Administration will endeavour to have the National Research Council undertake this study and Territorial Council will be kept aware of developments.



J. Smith
Commissioner

January 6, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 6 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

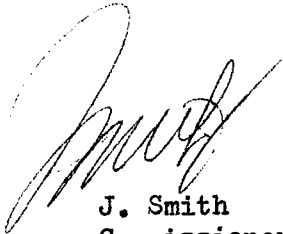
Motion #13 - Dawson Bridge

Moved by Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Watt:

"It is the opinion of Council that it is desirable and economic that the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development be approached with the view of having all river soundings, foundation investigations and all pre-engineering work completed this winter that will give all the information necessary for the construction at some future date of a bridge over the Yukon River at Dawson."

On December 22nd the Deputy Minister advised me that:

"Since the time of construction is yet undetermined, and since its design will be subject to changes in service requirements that might occur between now and the date of construction, it is not possible to predict the type or location of footings that are going to be required for the bridge. Furthermore, the changing profile of the river crossing from year to year would render obsolete any survey carried out now by the time construction actually takes place. For these reasons the request for the surveys as requested in Motion 13 cannot be recommended at this time."



J. Smith
Commissioner

January 18, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 7 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

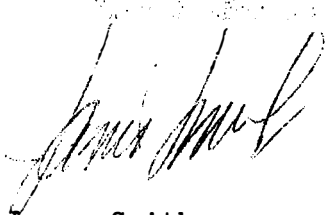
Members of Council:

Motion #9

Motion #9, moved by Mr. Southam and seconded by Mr. MacKinnon:

"That the Administration be requested to prepare legislation or regulations requiring all supervisors in mines to have approved First Aid qualification and full knowledge of Mine Rescue Equipment and Mine Rescue technique and Fire Prevention methods."

This is to advise you that the Administration has reviewed this Motion and is in agreement with the Motion. The administration feels, however, that additional changes are necessary in the Mining Safety Ordinance and the Mining Safety Rules, not only as applied to underground operations but particularly in the field of open pit mining operations. No legislative changes should be enacted without first consulting with Industry and Labour. In fact, the requirement of two such meeting with industry and labour will be necessary before draft proposals can be formulated. Appropriate action is being taken to prepare draft legislation although it may be next Fall before this recommendation and others can be submitted to you for your approval.


James Smith
Commissioner

13 January, 1967

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council: SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 8 - 1967 (1st)

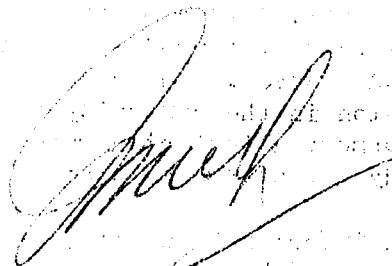
Motion No. 21 - Water Supply

Moved by Mr. Watt and seconded by Mr. MacKinnon:

"It is respectfully requested that the Administration thoroughly consider using a gravity feed water system to supply Whitehorse and if possible Porter Creek from lakes or creeks above Whitehorse. This investigation is necessary because: (1) Request for sanitation purposes the removal of expensive marina development projects at Schwatka Lake would not have to be carried out, (2) Cheaper operation costs, (3) Supply a larger area."

Investigation reveals that the Yukon Electrical Co. has a Water Licence covering the lakes in question. This Licence expires October 31, 1986. Consequently any water for domestic consumption would have to be taken from McIntyre Creek below the last generating plant.

I understand that the City of Whitehorse is contemplating a study on the gravity supply of water from Schwatka Lake and when this takes place I will suggest to them that their consulting engineers look into the possibility of using the McIntyre Creek source.



J. Smith
Commissioner

18 January, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 9 - 1967 (1st)
SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Dawson Flood

Moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Thompson:

"That the Administration immediately investigate the ground conditions in the flood area of Dawson City."

On December 21st we wrote to the National Research Council as follows:

"Dr. R.F. Leggett
Director of Building Research
National Research Council
Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario

The purpose of this letter is to inquire if the National Research Council could undertake an investigation of the soils underlying Dawson City with the view of recommending a course of action that will solve the annual flooding of the downtown area.

As you know, a good portion of the town sits on perma frost with a narrow band of thawed material (of unknown width and depth) along the Yukon River. We are becoming concerned with the flooding situation in the community because for the past several years it has been observed that high water covers portions of the town in spite of a dyke that has been constructed on the river bank.

Laymen inform me that it is their opinion that the situation is being caused by the thawing of the perma frost and as a consequence subsidence of the whole area.

I would be very grateful if you could arrange to have a study made this coming summer so that we can proceed with corrective measures as soon as possible."

In a letter dated December 30, 1966, Dr. Leggett replied:

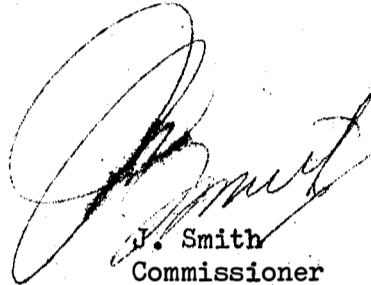
"Thank you for your interesting letter of the 21st of December about problems relating to the flooding of Dawson City. Although I have not visited this interesting location myself, two of my colleagues have done so and I will therefore consult them before making a full reply to your letter.

It may be helpful, however, if I now explain that we are not in a position to carry out such extensive surveys as your letter suggests. This is really in the province of consulting engineers or of operating engineering organizations such as the Federal Department of Public Works.

cont'd.

Our function is always to provide the best possible specialist information for such problems when we are in a position to do so. Please be assured therefore that we shall gladly give you all the information that is available to us."

When a further reply to our letter of December 21st has been received, the information contained therein will be made available to Council.



J. Smith
Commissioner

Mr. Speaker

January 20th 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER N. 10. - 1967 (1st)

Members of Council:

The following is a report on the 1966 forest fire season submitted by the Yukon Forest Service to the Associate Committee on Forest Fire Protection (National Research Council) as part of an exchange of information between fire protection agencies in Canada.

"In 1966, approximately 59% of the total area destroyed by fire in Canada was in the Yukon Territory, and the combined losses of Alberta, British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory represented about 90% of the total for Canada. This was one of the worst forest fire seasons on record for the Yukon with 103 fires burning an area of 393,000 acres. The heaviest hit areas were in the northwestern Yukon, near Dawson City, and across the central Yukon where hot, dry weather and severe electrical storms continued most of the summer. At the same time approximately 750,000 acres were lost in the State of Alaska, a large proportion of which was immediately adjacent to the Yukon Territory west of Dawson City.

Lightning caused 48% of the fires which is believed to be the highest lightning incidence on record. These fires also burned over 99% of the total area lost. The remaining fires were started by the usual man-causes although 11 fires resulted from prospecting and mining mainly in the Ross River area where there is very active mining exploration.

The most serious fire, which reached 86,000 acres, burned to within 5 miles of Dawson City and threatened the community on a number of occasions. At the same time, a fire south of Dawson City along the highway reached 25,000 acres. Another fire southwest of Dawson City burned for 3 to 4 months and covered approximately 250,000 acres in the Yukon, but was unfought because of heavy commitments and low land and timber values. This fire eventually spread into Alaska with a total area of 500,000 acres. (250,000 acres only have been included in Yukon Fire Statistics).

As a result of this and a number of other fires along the international boundary preliminary discussions were held with the Bureau of Land Management in Alaska in hopes of negotiating some form of co-operative agreement but nothing has been finalized at this date.

Direct fire fighting costs were approximately \$596,000 and damage values \$281,000.

The Forest Service again had two Super-Cubs, a Cessna 180 and a Bell 47G2 helicopter on contract but these aircraft were supplemented with a large amount of fixed-wing and helicopter casual charter flying. During the season approximately 1200 hours of helicopter time was flown on fire suppression with our contract machine and Bell G3B1's and Hiller UH12E's. A Canso bomber on loan from the British Columbia Forest Service was used

on two fires, but unfortunately was recalled after a few days. This aircraft was equipped with a gelgard induction system and proved very successful, even in the short period it was available. An Otter water bomber with external 180 gallon belly tank was also used on a number of fires but with only limited success. On a few fires with a short turn-around time and over relatively flat terrain it worked very well. In mountainous areas requiring a lift of 1000 to 2000 feet, however, this aircraft was greatly restricted because of the additional time required to gain altitude.

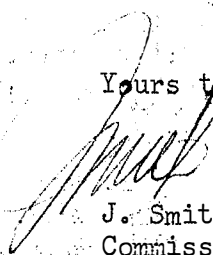
A limited V.H.F. radio system was initiated in 1966 and this will be extended over the next few years to cover much of the Territory. This communication proved particularly valuable on the larger fires and in directing aerial bombing operations.

Poor quality linen fire hose was again a serious problem. Hose tests on a 10% sample of 40,000 feet of one brand of new hose resulted in failure of every length at pressures of 150 to 250 P.S. I, and couplings separated on about 50% of the test lengths.

During the peak of the Dawson fires, Yukon Forest Service staff was supplemented by 3 Mackenzie Forest Service Rangers and 2 National Park Wardens.

The above for your information.

Yours truly,



J. Smith
Commissioner

January 23, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 11. - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Re: Winter Activities - Bud Fisher

Bud Fisher has been a full-time employee of the Department of Travel and Publicity since May, 1963. His annual salary at the present time is \$5,280.00.

In the early winter of 1965, Bud Fisher's Physician, Dr. William Buchan, recommended that Bud should spend the winter months in a warmer climate than the Yukon. At a meeting with former Commissioner Cameron it was agreed that Bud Fisher could be absent from the Yukon during the winter months and that he would use the State of California as the centre of his activities during that period. The following facts were considered in reaching that decision:-

1. Bud Fisher's extensive tour of North America in the winter of 1964, at the expense of the Department, produced many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of promotion through T.V., radio, newspapers and personal appearances. Our total cost was \$1,002.49.
2. Bud Fisher would travel to the heart of our major market area at his own expense with no cost to the Department for transportation, accommodation or meals. While there he would continue on salary and would make himself available for promotion activities in the areas of the West Coast where he was visiting.
3. The date of his return would depend on the Yukon weather and the number of promotion commitments available.

The following is a review of his activities during that winter season:-

A three-day appearance at Eaton's Art Department in Vancouver where a B.C. artist displayed an oil painting of Bud Fisher;

A two-hour "Open Line" program on a Vancouver radio station;

A one-day appearance at the Expo 67 Exhibit at the Pacific Northwest Travel and Vacation Show in Seattle;

Two T.V. appearances in Seattle;

Business meetings with ten Travel Agencies in California;

Numerous newspaper interviews and photos, school lectures and Service Club appearances in the States of Washington, Oregon and California.

Similar arrangements were made for a winter itinerary during the 1966/67 season. The itinerary includes the following commitments:-

Personal appearances at several locations for the showing of a film produced on the Yukon this summer by a Mr. Thomas Tomkins of Vancouver;

Business calls on the Canadian Government Travel Bureau Branch Offices in Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco for the purpose of briefing the Travel Counsellors at each Branch Office regarding travel to the Yukon;

A visit to B.C. House in San Francisco to promote the use of the new B.C. Ferry as a connecting link to Alaska and the Yukon;

A visit to Cal-Farm Travel Service, Berkeley, California regarding two Bus Group Tours booked for the Yukon for next June;

Participation in major promotion campaigns at the request of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau in the following locations:-

Macy's, San Francisco	- January 23 - February 4
Robinson's, Los Angeles	- February 13 - 25
Frederick & Nelson's, Seattle	- March 18 - April 1
Meier & Frank, Portland	- April 8 - 22

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau campaign in four major West Coast Cities is designed to promote travel to Canada through the use of huge exhibit areas in leading Department Stores in each city.

A request by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau for Bud Fisher to appear at a similar exhibit at Harrod's Department Store in London, England on January 24 - February 11 on a cost-sharing basis was rejected because of the conflicting dates of the San Francisco presentation and the greater value of the California Market Area. Bud Fisher will return to the Yukon following the appearance in Portland, Oregon.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

23rd January, 1967.

Mr. Speaker

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 12 - 1967 (1st)

Members of Council

YUKON TARTAN.

Moved by Mr. D. Taylor, seconded by Mr. G. Shaw:

"It is the request of Council, that the Administration forward a sample of the attached Tartan, designed by Mrs. R. Couture of Watson Lake, to the Minister for recognition as the official Tartan of the Yukon."

The matter and sample were sent to the Minister of Indian Affairs, and Northern Development on 19th December, 1966 and the following reply dated 16th January, 1967 has now been received:

"I have examined the sample of the Tartan which is proposed for adoption by the Yukon and I must say that I am quite favourably impressed. It is not, however, within the scope of my authority to give official recognition to the Tartan. It is really a matter which comes entirely within the purview of the Yukon Council. After the grant has been received from the King at Arms in Scotland the design of the Tartan should be submitted to the Department of the Secretary of State for copyright. In this connection you might wish to write to Mr. H.R. Pippy, Registrar of the Copyright and Industrial Design Division, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa."

The above is submitted for your information and as matters now come within the authority of Council, your decision regarding official recognition is awaited.

signed "J. Smith"

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

January 24, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 13 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

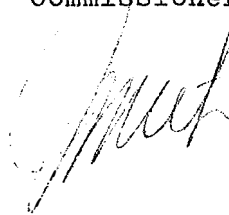
Members of Council:

During the 1966 Second Session, Councillor Taylor asked the following question:

"Is the administration aware of the accute situation with regard to the National Employment Service in the Yukon Territory, in the fact that the Unemployment Insurance Commission has withdrawn their office from the Yukon and moved it to Prince George, placing quite a hardship on people in the Yukon to know both where to get their forms and how to realize the benefits of a program that they are forced by law to comply with?"

I wish to advise you at this time that I have been in contact with Mr. L. T. Fraser, Regional Director, Pacific Region of the Unemployment Commission in Vancouver, B. C., and have been assured by him that they are in the process of appointing an agent in Whitehorse whose prime duty will be to investigate complaints in the Yukon. Mr. Fraser also stated that he would be visiting Whitehorse personally in the near future.

J. Smith
Commissioner



January 24, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 14 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, LIQUOR SALES

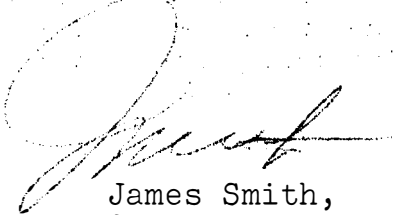
A comparison of gross sales for the five Territorial Government Liquor Stores for the period April 1st to December 31st, during 1965/66 and 1966/67, reveals the following facts:

Total gross sales for the period in 1966/67 amounted to \$2,337,279.82, as compared to \$2,006,171.46, for the same period in 1965/66. This is a total sales increase of \$331,108.36.

Whitehorse, Dawson, Haines Junction and Watson Lake show increases of \$239,911.45, \$72,106.10, \$6,106.10 and \$33,767.04, respectively; while Mayo shows the only decrease of \$20,836.33.

Total liquor tax revenue for this period in 1966/67 amounted to \$85,802.65, as compared with \$73,313.80 for the same period in 1965/66; an increase of \$12,488.85.

Whitehorse, Dawson, Haines Junction and Watson Lake show increases of \$9,489.70, \$2,704.65, \$270.20 and \$1,067.25, respectively; while Mayo decreased \$734.95 and the Dew Line decreased \$308.00.



James Smith,
Commissioner.

January 24, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 13 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

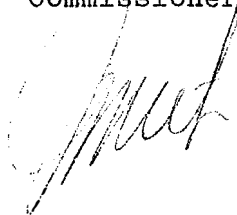
Members of Council:

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"Is the administration aware of the acute situation with regard to the National Employment Service in the Yukon Territory, in the fact that the Unemployment Insurance Commission has withdrawn their office from the Yukon and moved it to Prince George, placing quite a hardship on people in the Yukon to know both where to get their forms and how to realize the benefits of a program that they are forced by law to comply with?"

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J. Smith
Commissioner



January 24, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 14 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, LIQUOR SALES

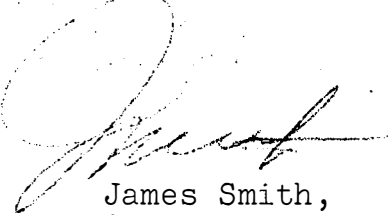
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James Smith,
Commissioner.

January 24, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 15 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

The following correspondence has been received from Mr. Harry W. Walker, Program Liason Officer, CBC Northern Service in Ottawa:

"We are writing to announce that the CBC Northern Service is appointing a professional CBC News Editor for its Yukon Radio Network. The appointee is Bill Morham, formerly of the CBC Newsroom in Winnipeg. He is expected to arrive in Whitehorse towards the end of the month.

It will, of course, take several weeks before he will have undertaken his major activity; namely, the establishment of a CBC News service for the Yukon Radio Network. As you are no doubt aware, the major part of this task of collecting and writing local, area, and regional news for broadcast over the Yukon Network has, in the past, been done in our behalf by the news service of the Whitehorse Star. We feel that the pace of events in the Territory now justifies our setting up our own Newsroom--not just to collect and disseminate news of the Territory to Yukoners but to increase the amount of news about the Yukon that is conveyed to CBC listeners 'outside'. We believe this 'breakthrough' in our radio news service will be welcomed by you and your colleagues in the Territorial Government even though it will no doubt result in increased demands on all of you in response to our newsman's queries about current activities of the Territorial Government and Administration."


J. Smith
Commissioner

27 January, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 16 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council:

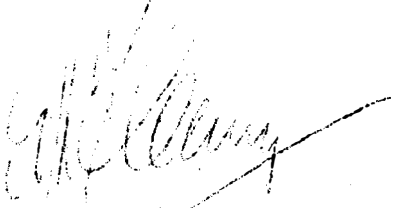
Motion #52 - Paving of Alaska Highway

Moved by Councillor Thompson and seconded by Councillor Boyd:

"I would move that a letter be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works with a copy to the Minister of Indian Affairs & Northern Development, that further consideration be given to the paving of the Alaska Highway and particularly in those areas designated as "high traffic density areas" as recommended by the Stanford Report and substantiated by the Alaska Highway Engineering Report as prepared by the Department of Public Works."

I have received a letter from the Director regarding this motion and he replied to me the following:

"I wish to advise that the recommendation of the Stanford Report is now being studied by this Department and that a decision will soon be reached in this regard. As soon as the decision is known I shall be glad to pass the information on to you."



J. Smith
Commissioner

January 31, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 17 - 1967 (1st)


Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 22, Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Thompson, "The Administration is respectfully requested to provide all Members of Council with the revised Criminal Code of Canada".

Because of the fact that a Councillor's term of office is limited and it is required that the revisions to the Criminal Code be purchased each year in order to keep them up to date, it was felt desirable to have the Regional Library supply a copy of the Criminal Code in each of its Branches.

This then is to advise you that copies of the Criminal Code are available in the Libraries at Watson Lake, Haines Junction, Dawson, Mayo and Whitehorse.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

February 21, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 18 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Motion No. 8: Road Signs

The following motion was passed by Council during the Fall, 1966 Session:-

"It is the opinion of Council that the Administration be requested to make a regulation to encourage roadhouse operators to attach information plaques on roadhouse highway signs informing the general public of winter closures."

In reply to this motion I would advise that notices were mailed on December 14, 1966 to all roadhouse operators requesting them to mark their highway signs accordingly if they closed their establishments for the winter months. Copies of this notice will be presented again to each roadhouse operator when he applies for renewal of his Annual Business License for the 1967/68 season.

The following establishments have been listed as "Closed for the Season".

Fox Point Lodge	M.P.	806
Squanga Lake Lodge		850
Marsh Lake Lodge		883
Sheep Mountain Motel		1054
Travelers Services		1118
Alas/Kon Border Lodge		1202
Dezadeash Lodge - Haines Road		125

I have been informed that a caretaker has been in attendance throughout the winter at:-

Marsh Lake Lodge
Travelers Services
Dezadeash Lodge

The highway signs for Alas/Kon Border Lodge and Travelers Services have been reported as marked "Closed".

Some of the establishments might have been closed and the operators departed prior to the distribution of the Notice on December 14, 1966. Notices will be mailed during the first week of October, 1967 to remind all operators to place a suitable plaque on their highway signs if they close during the winter season of 1967/68.

James Smith,
Commissioner.

February 23, 1967.

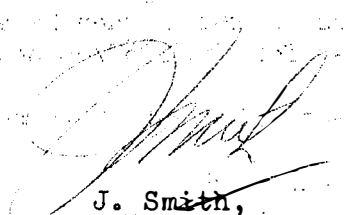
SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 19 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Unemployment Insurance Commission, Whitehorse

Further to my memorandum of January 24, 1967, I wish to advise you that the Unemployment Insurance Commission have appointed Mr. Michael Leamy as an Agent to take claims for the Unemployment Insurance Commission and have given him and his staff training in the proper methods. Mr. Leamy will be prepared to take claims as soon as he receives a letter from the Unemployment Insurance Commission officially appointing him. The Commission has also placed in all post offices in the Yukon and in British Columbia application kits which are available to claimants for unemployment insurance benefit. News releases announcing these innovations are being made available to all news media in the area.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

24th February, 1967.

Mr. Speaker SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 20 - 1967 (1st)

Members of Council:

Motion #12 - Power at Old Crow.

Moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Boyd:

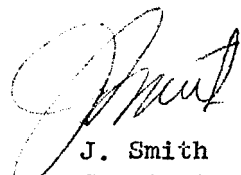
"It is the opinion of Council that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development subsidize the electricity and power charges at the Village of Old Crow so that residents do not pay an amount per kilowatt hour greater than that paid by the residents of Dawson City."

The text of the Motion was sent to the Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and a reply received from the Deputy Minister requested that the Yukon Electrical Company be asked to analyze their operation as it affects the Old Crow settlement with a view to determining what would be involved in adjusting their rates in line with those charged by the Northern Canada Power Commission in Dawson City.

A request was made to Yukon Electrical and they advised that it is common practice for their Company to review the experience of each year's operation in each community served throughout the Yukon Territory. On the basis of this review, the Company then determines if any adjustments can be made in rates. It is expected that a yearly review of the Old Crow operation will be completed about the end of March, 1967.

Yukon Electrical also pointed out that the cost of transporting fuel oil from Dawson City to Old Crow was approximately forty cents a gallon, that all supervisory and maintenance personnel must be transported from Dawson City to Old Crow via aircraft, and that the Old Crow rates contain an element of income tax which N.C.P.C. does not have to pay in Dawson City.

Further information will be supplied to Council as soon as it becomes available.


J. Smith
Commissioner.

February 27, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 21 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Interim Report - Yukon Pavilion - Expo '67

Please know that plans for participation in Expo '67 by Yukon are well advanced. Pavilion Booths 33, 34, 35 and 36 have been confirmed as the Yukon Pavilion.

Morgan's Stores Ltd., Montreal, Contract Sales Department, will perform interior decoration and furnishing of the Yukon Pavilion. We are aiming at April 28 opening.

A Whitehorse Committee, chaired by Mr. Ken Shortt, and composed of Messrs. Mayor H. Firth, D. Robertson, L. McLaughlin, guided by Mr. Cy Porter, the Yukon Centennial Co-ordinator, is arranging game exhibits, literature and other detail for the Pavilion.

Quotations on approximately \$15,000 worth of literature have been requested from 5 firms, including 2 local. Contracts will shortly be awarded.

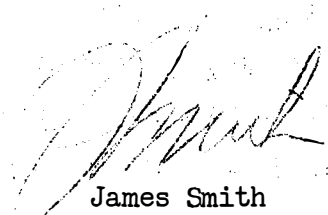
289 Yukon firms and communities have been asked to provide literature for give-away at Expo '67. In addition several transportation companies have agreed to supply advertising material in quantity.

A Territorial Government competition for 3 Hostesses, one to be a Supervisor, has been completed, and finalists are now being selected.

Quotations on hostess uniforms have been requested from 3 local firms.

A full scale model of the gold exhibit at Expo is being prepared by Mr. Geo. Murdoch, Murdoch's Gem Shop, Whitehorse, in collaboration with Mr. George Shaw, Speaker of the Yukon Territorial Council, and proprietor of Klondike Nugget & Ivory Shop, Dawson City. The exhibit will shortly be on view.

In due time an opening program will be prepared and distributed to you.



James Smith
Commissioner

February 27, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 22 - 1967 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Alaska Highway

At the last session of Council you asked me if the Fort Nelson section of the highway was going to be let out to contract.

Department of Public Works have called tenders for the maintenance of the highway from Milepost 300 to Milepost 496 and at this date of writing the successful contractor has not been announced.

Some of the employees of Department of Public Works will be moving to other locations on the highway when the contractor begins work.



J. Smith
Commissioner

March 6, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 23 - 1967 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Clinton Creek

During the last session of Council I was asked what agreements had been made between Cassiar Asbestos and the Department of Northern Affairs.

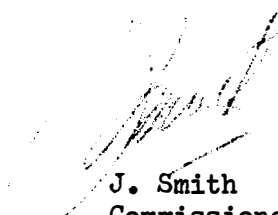
Discussions have been held between officials of the company and with members of my staff, and Cassiar has also been in contact with the Department in Ottawa.

It has been agreed that the Government of Canada will reconstruct the first 34 miles of the Dawson-Boundary Road and it will also install a new ferry of 80 tons capacity. In addition to this work the Federal Government is contributing funds to the construction of the access road to the Clinton Creek site and also the skyline over the Yukon River under the mine access road program.

The Territorial Government has agreed to build a school at the townsite to be ready for the fall of 1968.

Cassiar Asbestos has agreed to place a doctor in Clinton Creek and he will also be available to the people of Dawson. A nursing station is to be built by Cassiar at Clinton Creek.

A land area has been withdrawn from disposal under Order in Council P.C. 1099-551. A portion of this area is to be granted to Cassiar for the development of their townsite, and the balance of the surrounding area is to be kept withdrawn in order to check unauthorized fringe development.


J. Smith
Commissioner

March 6, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 24 - 1967 (1st)
SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Dawson Airport

During the last session of Council Mr. Shaw asked the following question:

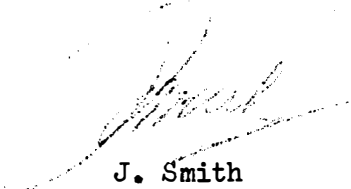
"I wonder if the Commissioner can inform the committee as to whether the work was done in respect to the uplifting of the Dawson Airport. There was to be a survey, I think they call it a soil testing and so on, with the object in view of upgrading the Dawson Airport. I wonder if that has been done this summer."

Although the Engineering Department passed the reply to this question to me on November 23rd, the opportunity to give you the information did not arise, therefore, the reply is being presented as a Sessional Paper.

I have been advised that the topographical survey has been completed as has been the soils survey. All this information has now been used to prepare a design for extension and improvement.

As a result of my meetings with the Department of Transport in Ottawa, I have instructed the Territorial Engineer to complete and forward an application for funds under the Airport Contribution Programme so that the work of improving the airport may proceed.

As yet we have had no reply from the Department of Transport in this regard.


J. Smith
Commissioner

March 7, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 25 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

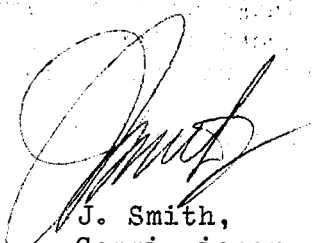
Members of Council.

Workmen's Compensation Costs -
Motion No. 28

The relevant Motion of Council read as follows:

"Moved by Mr. Southam, seconded by Mr. Thompson, re Compensation Costs. That Administration keep statistics for a period of time relating to premiums paid for compensation and claims paid in respect of same."

At the present time, the Workmen's Compensation Office in Edmonton compiles annual statistics such as Council is concerned with. This statistical report is forwarded to the Commissioner shortly after the end of March each year. The next report should be available some time during the next Council Session and I will forward a copy to each Member of Council as soon as ever possible.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

10 March, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 26 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

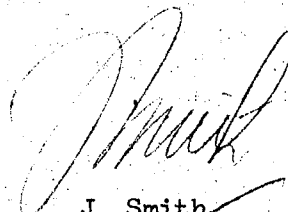
Members of Council

Yukon Activities - Historic and National Parks Branch

We have been informed that the Historic and National Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is planning on recruiting three employees for the Yukon in the fiscal year 1967-68 in connection with the national historic sites aspect of their operations. They are contemplating the employment of two custodial people, one in Whitehorse and the other in Dawson City, both of whom they would prefer to hire locally. If they can not hire anyone suitable who is already resident in the community for which they are being employed, they will be recruited elsewhere.

The third person to be employed is to be a supervisory person who will be responsible for all National Historic Sites activities in the Yukon. This person will not have a specific mandate to catalogue data on historic sites, but it will be part of his general duties. Although his responsibilities will extend only to historic sites of national significance, his activities should complement and assist us in the work we are planning for historic sites which are of Territorial significance.

As soon as the Treasury Board has approved the 1967-68 estimates of the Historic and National Parks Branch, they will begin recruitment for these three positions.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 9, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 27 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of the Council

Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board

A paper on this subject was presented to the Council at the last Session in which it was proposed that a Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board be established to perform the following functions:

1. Take an inventory of all historic sites in the Territory;
2. To assess their relative importance;
3. Make recommendations for their identification and preservation.

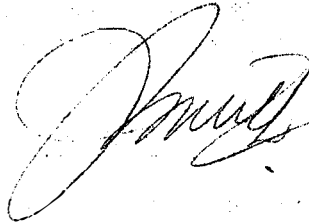
During the discussions of this paper by the Council at the last Session, the following points were raised:

1. How many people there would be on the Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board and whether or not they would be paid. One member of the Council suggested that the Board consist of representatives from each constituency along the lines of the Centennial Committee. The Administration concurs with the suggestion that the Board consist of a representative from each constituency nominated by each member of Council and that travelling and living expenses during meetings be paid by the Territorial Government but no fees or salaries.
2. The kind of legislation that would be required to implement a Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board and whether there was some legislation to prevent the removal of artifacts. There are three kinds of legislation involved. The first is Federal legislation to establish a National Historic Sites and Monuments Board. This legislation and this Board have been in existence for some time, but, as indicated during the Council's discussions at the last Session, this legislation and the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board are concerned only with matters which they consider to be of national historic significance as opposed to regional or local importance. For this reason, it is necessary for the Provinces, and in our case the Territorial Government, to establish a Board to deal with historic sites which are of Territorial importance and will enable us to extend considerably the work of preserving places of historic interest which the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board can handle in only a very limited way. Legislation for a Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board may not be necessary, but upon examination, it may be considered advisable to introduce legislation similar to the legislation enacted by some of the Provinces. With regard to the removal of artifacts, there is no legislation dealing specifically with items of purely historic interest, but there are regulations under the Yukon Act for the protection and care of archaeological sites in the Yukon Territory, and a copy of these regulations is appended to this paper.
3. There was some discussion about the funds available for a program of cataloguing and preservation of historic sites. A sum of \$100,000.00 is provided in the new Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement, and \$20,000.00, of which \$10,000.00 is for operation and maintenance and \$10,000.00 for capital, is included in the main estimates 1967-68.

It is proposed that we start the program off at the rate of \$20,000.00 a year for a period of five years. Expenditures under the program will not be shareable with Ottawa except under the new Financial Agreement.

4. It was suggested at the last Session of the Council that the new Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board could come initially under the Territorial Department of Travel and Publicity, and the Administration concurs with this proposal.
5. There was an inquiry about the Territorial contract with Mr. Innes-Taylor and the sum of \$3000.00 in the Territorial Estimates, 1966-67. There was also an inquiry about the destruction of records in the Forestry garage fire. The sum of \$3000.00 in last year's Estimates was for a contract with Mr. Innes-Taylor at the rate of \$500.00 a month for 6 months to assemble all the records and files no longer in use by the Yukon Administration and catalogue them so that they could be reviewed by an archivist and other specialists from the Records Disposal Organization of the Federal Government. All files and records of the Yukon Administration must be cleared with the Federal Records Disposal Organization before being turned over to the Territorial Archives or, if of no value, before being destroyed. The greatest possible care will be taken by the Federal Records Disposal Organization and ourselves to make sure that all records of any historical value will be carefully preserved. This is the first time any systematic effort has ever been made by the Yukon Administration to assemble and catalogue and preserve documents and files. Previously they had been allowed to accumulate in the old Administration building in Dawson City and it is believed that a large number of documents of some historic significance were dispersed or destroyed, and in at least one case, dumped in the Yukon River. As a start towards assembling old records, a large quantity of them were removed from the old Administration building and stored in the Forestry garage for cataloguing and review by an archivist. These records were brought down to the Forestry garage in 1963 and were completely destroyed when the Forestry garage burned down. Fortunately a large quantity of files and records were still in Dawson when the fire occurred so that the loss now appears to have been somewhat less serious than originally feared.

The Administration will be approaching the members of the Council sometime during the next few weeks to request their assistance and advice in the establishment of a Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Wednesday, the 14th day of November, 1956.

Present:

His Excellency The Governor General in Council:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, pursuant to the Yukon Act, is pleased hereby to make the annexed Regulations for the Protection and Care of Archaeological Sites in the Yukon Territory.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION AND CARE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the YUKON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES REGULATIONS.

Interpretation

2. (1) In these Regulations,
 - (a) "archaeological site" means a site or work of archaeological, ethnological or historical importance, interest or significance or where an archaeological specimen is found, and includes explorers' cairns;
 - (b) "archaeological specimen" means an object, thing or specimen of archaeological, ethnological or historical importance, interest or significance and includes explorers' documents;
 - (c) "Minister" means the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources and includes any officer of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources authorized in writing to act for and in the name of the Minister; and
 - (d) "permit" means a valid and subsisting permit issued under these Regulations.
- (2) Where any question arises as to whether a site, work or cairn is an archaeological site or whether a thing, object, specimen or document is an archaeological specimen, the decision of the Minister shall be final.

Protection of Sites

3. No person shall excavate or investigate any archaeological site in the Territory or remove from the Territory or collect any archaeological specimen unless he has obtained a permit to do so.
4. A person who excavates an archaeological site in the Territory shall, so far as is reasonably possible after completion of the excavation, restore that archaeological site to its normal condition.

Issue of Permits

5. Where an application is made to him in writing, the Minister may issue a permit to any person,
- (a) for the excavation or investigation of an archaeological site; or
 - (b) for the removal or collection of archaeological specimens.
6. No permit shall be issued in respect of an area larger than the area that can, in the opinion of the Minister, be fully and systematically investigated within the time specified in the permit.
7. No permit shall be issued for the removal or excavation of any structure or thing that, in the opinion of the Minister, may be permanently preserved in situ as an object of scientific or historic interest.

Duration of Permits

8. (1) Subject to subsection (2), no permit is valid for more than two consecutive years from the date of issue.
- (2) Where the permittee applies to the Minister in writing for an extension of his permit and in support of his application submits evidence to the satisfaction of the Minister that the work for which the permit has been issued has been diligently prosecuted and that further time is required to complete it, the Minister may grant an extension of the permit for such further period as he may specify.
9. The Minister may cancel a permit at any time.
10. A permit ceases to be valid where the permittee fails to begin the work for which it was issued within six months from the date of issue or where the permittee fails, in the opinion of the Minister, to prosecute the work diligently.
11. The permittee shall show his permit on demand to any person authorized by the Minister to demand the production of permits.

Reports

12. (1) At the close of each season's field work, every permittee shall furnish, in duplicate, to the Minister a report on the work performed.
- (2) A report under subsection (1) shall contain
- (a) full details of the work performed including details of any stratification or other chronological evidence encountered;
 - (b) a descriptive catalogue of all specimens collected;
 - (c) copies of all photographs taken, land maps and plans made in connection with the work, together with explanatory notes; and
 - (d) such other information or material as the Minister may prescribe.

(3) The Minister may grant permission to a permittee to extend the time by which any part of the report is to be submitted, or he may modify the requirements of the report as set forth in subsection (2) if the permittee gives reasonable grounds, in writing, for an extension or modification.

(4) A permittee shall provide the Minister with two copies of any reports published on the work performed.

13. (1) All archaeological specimens collected by a permittee shall be submitted by him to the Minister at such place as the Minister may designate.

(2) The Minister may direct that any specimens submitted under subsection (1) shall be turned over to the National Museum of Canada or Public Archives of Canada or to any other institution or the Minister may otherwise dispose of them as he sees fit.

(3) The Minister may allow the permittee to retain the specimens collected under a permit during such period as the Minister may approve for the purposes of preparing a scientific report before they are submitted for examination and disposal under this section.

March 9, 1967

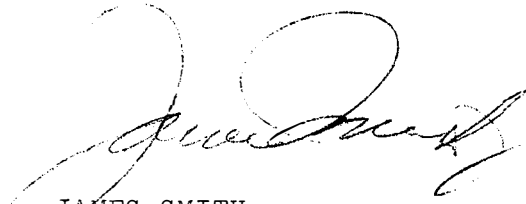
SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 28 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Destination of Pupils Withdrawing from School During
or at the End of the School Year, 1965-66

At the Fall Session, 1966, you raised a question regarding dropouts from our regular school system. The attached compilation of information is taken from the Principals' Reports on Destination Of Pupils Withdrawing From School During Or At The End Of The School Year, 1965-66.



JAMES SMITH,
Commissioner

I. DESTINATION OF ALL PUPILS LEAVING SCHOOL DURING OR AT THE END OF THE LAST SCHOOL YEAR

Number of Pupils from Grades:

Destination To		Number of Pupils from Grades:							
		Up to 6 incl. Elem. Spec.		7 and 8 incl. Occup.		9 and 10		11,12 & 13 1 yr. Com. or Tech.	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Transfers to further Ed- ucation and Training	1. Transferred to another public school (elementary or secondary within the Yukon Territory or elsewhere)	276	298	194	270	47	43	16	16
	2. University or college (including Teachers' College)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
	3. Other educational institutions (e.g. private schools, business or technical schools, nurses' training schools, etc.)	3	2	2	3	3	7	7	6
	TOTAL TO FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING	279	300	196	273	50	50	31	22
A. Employment	1. Professional, proprietary and managerial, commercial, financial	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4
	2. Clerical	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	24
	3. Manufacturing and mechanical	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	4. Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	5. Transportation and communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	6. Service occupations - personal, protective, others	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1
	7. Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8. Fishing, hunting, trapping, mining, logging (including forestry)	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-
	9. Labourers (not classified elsewhere)	-	-	5	3	4	-	16	-
	10. Unknown	1	2	10	13	6	2	16	7
TOTAL TO EMPLOYMENT	1	2	16	16	16	4	42	37	
B. Other Destinations	1. Marriage (Girls only)	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5
	2. Helping at Home - domestic duties (Girls only)	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	2
	3. Out of Work	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	4. <u>Death</u> or Disability	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5. To Corrective Institutions	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	6. Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7. Unknown	1	2	11	12	10	11	1	2
TOTAL OF OTHER DESTINATIONS	2	4	13	13	11	13	1	9	

II. RETIREMENTS BY AGE, GRADE, AND SEX - These are the pupils recorded in Section I (A and B) on page 1. Age is as of date of leaving and grade in which last registered.

Boys By Grade

Girls By Grade

AGE (At date of withdrawal)	Boys By Grade										Girls By Grade															
	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	Ele. Spe. or Occ.	One year Com. or Tec.	T O. T A L	AGE (At date of withdrawal)	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	Ele. Spe. or Occ.	One year Com. or Tec.	T O. T A L	
10 years and Under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 years and Under	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 years	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14 years	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
15 years	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	15 years	-	3	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	
16 years	-	-	3	3	7	2	2	1	-	2	-	20	16 years	-	1	1	6	4	2	-	1	-	3	-	13	
17 years	-	-	1	1	6	9	2	3	-	3	-	25	17 years	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	5	-	3	2	23	
18 years	-	-	1	1	1	8	4	3	2	2	-	24	18 years	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	3	2	3	2	22	
19 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	1	1	-	13	19 years	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	1	-	3	11	
20 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	20 years	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	4	
21 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	21 years and over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	9	11	
TOTAL	2	1	7	11	14	16	12	24	3	9	-	99	TOTAL	-	6	4	14	12	15	3	20	3	10	17	104	

March 9, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 29 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Fire Investigation Report
Whitehorse Elementary and Porter Creek Schools

Whitehorse Elementary School

1. INTRODUCTION

- (a) Date and Time of Fire - October 8, 1966, 3:15 A.M.
- (b) On establishing control and extinguishment of the fire, a preliminary inspection of the fire scene was conducted by Fire Chief F. Blaker, City of Whitehorse and Fire Chief J. Martens Department of Public Works, to assess the damage caused by the fire and by the fire-fighting operation and to determine, if possible, the cause of the fire. At about 4:00 P.M. on the day of the fire, a similar inspection was made by Chief Blaker and Yukon Fire Inspector G. Swanson. The cause of the fire was not immediately apparent. Measures were then taken to ensure that the area of the point of origin of the fire would not be disturbed.
- (c) On Sunday, 9th of October, 1966, a thorough examination of the fire area was undertaken. The path of the fire was tracked back to the area of the brick chimney at the right corner of the auditorium in the rooms adjacent to the stage. It has been agreed by the fire authorities that the fire probably started in the room on the second or top floor. The debris on the floor of the stage in the area of the fire and from the area under the rooms referred to were examined and removed in an attempt to locate and identify any foreign object or material which may have pointed to the cause of fire.
- (d) Considered possible sources of ignition in the area were the brick chimney which extends from the basement through the roof in the fire area, electrical wiring and equipment, steam pipes, spontaneous ignition, careless use of smoking materials, and deliberate incendiarism.

2. CHIMNEY

At this phase of the investigation only three faces of the chimney could be seen. The remaining face was concealed by intact framing of the corridor walls. A subsequent examination of this concealed face was made after the wall framing had been removed. There is no indication that the fire was caused by a defective chimney although it was noted that the concealed face has been poorly mortared and pointed. The chimney is eliminated as a possible cause of the fire.

3. SPONTANECUS IGNITION

- (a) Discussions were held with the caretaker staff as the investigation proceeded. It has been stated that the rooms concerned had been cleaned of combustible material which was previously stored there. Located in the debris at the lower section of the two rooms referred to were the remains of items listed by these employees.

- (b) Additional material such as a half-full five gallon can of dustbane and five gallons of tile cement were also found. There was no indication that any of the material found in the debris could have started a fire. From these considerations, the possibility of spontaneous ignition was considered unlikely and was ruled out.

4. ELECTRICAL

- (a) Discussions with the staff appeared to reveal a past history of many electrical problems. In particular, reference was made to fuses #4 and 16 in the distribution panel on the second floor. This panel was flush mounted in the wall of the room in which the fire was believed to have started. In addition, reference was made to a wall switch located inside this room. They were not able to switch on the light inside the room.
- (b) Located inside the room immediately below and flush mounted inside was another distribution panel together with separate switches and outlets, etc. The branch circuits from this panel were all equipped with switches and all were in the off position. Located beside this panel was a double wall switch box containing two switches. These were in the "on" position and controlled the lights in the lower rooms.
- (c) It was suspected that the fire may have originated from an electrical fault. Accordingly, all conduit both rigid and flexible in the fire area was examined for evidence of short circuiting and arcing. All distribution panels were checked for fuse sizes and all switches or other electrical equipment examined. It was noted that fusing ranged from 15 to 30 amps, indicating faulty electrical maintenance by the use of oversize fuses. An additional problem was reported by the caretakers concerning Room 114. This circuit is remote from the fire area and was discounted in connection with this fire.
- (d) The electrical panel mounted on the wall of the room in which the fire is believed to have originated was given special consideration due to the reports by the caretaker staff of trouble with fuses #4 and 16 and with the inability to switch on the light in this room.
- (e) The preliminary inspection of the panel revealed that there was no fuse in the fuse socket controlling the switch and light, therefore, this indication was eliminated.
- (f) The trouble in circuits #4 and 16 was apparently interrelated. If a fuse was inserted in No. 4 socket, No. 16 fuse would blow out or vice-versa, indicating a cross connection or short circuit. The services of Sgt. A. Gibeault, R.C.A.F. were secured to obtain a technical appraisal of this condition. These circuits were found to control lighting and wall outlets in the classrooms surrounding the fire area. Wiring to these circuits led from the panel, through about 3 feet of rigid conduit to a point where the conduit disappeared into a concrete beam. Based upon the appraisal and information supplied by Sgt. Gibeault and from a subsequent removal of the panel for further examination, this possible cause has been eliminated.
- (g) Located in the second floor room was a bank of 6 transformers and the heating system motorized control valves. These transformers were to reduce voltages to 24 volts for the operation of the valves and for control of the valves through timed thermostats. No evidence of failure was indicated by examination

of the transformers. A comment by one of the staff led to an investigation, because it was said that the motorized valve would sometimes fail to function. It was later stated that the particular timing thermostat controlling the particular valve had to be reset. This apparently corrected the trouble.

5. TIME - ELECTRICAL

(a) The power supply had been cut off in the early stages of the fire on the request of Chief Blaker to the Yukon Electrical Company. This is placed at about 6:30 A.M. It was noted during the investigation that the office clocks had stopped at 10:49 A.M. It was also noted that the timing clocks on the control thermostats of the motorized valves in the fire area were stopped at 3:15 A.M. The figure shown on the office clocks resulted in some concern to the investigators as an indication of possible electrical trouble sometime before the fire was reported. However, these clocks were traced to a remote branch distribution panel by Sgt. Gibeault. In addition, power had been restored for use by school authorities and it is believed these clocks and times shown were not relative to the fire. From the thermostatic clocks, it can be accepted that power failure as a result of the fire occurred at 3:15 A.M. in the area where the fire originated.

(b) No evidence that the fire could have been caused by an electrical fault or malfunction has been discovered.

6. STEAM PIPES

Insulation remaining attached to the steam distribution header and found in the debris of the fire area indicate that the installation was of a standard as to make the possibility of fire from this source very unlikely.

7. SMOKERS CARELESSNESS

Although this is a possibility, it has been discounted due to the concept that with the removal of most of the combustible material from the rooms the possibility of fire from this cause would be greatly reduced. There is no supporting evidence to substantiate further investigation in this area.

8. INCENDIARISM

(a) Resulting from statements made by the staff, investigation was made into the possibility of arson. It was found that a Mr. Aldo Dalsanto had been relieved of his duties as supervisor of the custodial staff in the middle of September 1966 and had been replaced by a Mr. Roy Chapman. Mr. Dalsanto had been transferred to the F.H. Collins High School at a reduced salary rate and at a reduced rank. It was stated that Mr. Dalsanto had kept in his possession a key to the boiler room which would permit access to all areas of the school. He had consistently refused to turn in this key in spite of requests to do so. It was subsequently discovered that he had in his possession a ring of keys fitting nearly all locks in the school. This aspect was reported by Corporal A. McLeod, R.C.M.P.

(b) There appeared to be a great deal of friction between Mr. Dalsanto and his staff and between Mr. Dalsanto and the school principal, Mr. Rongve. It was at the request of Mr. Rongve that Mr. Dalsanto was transferred from his position at the Whitehorse Elementary School.

- (c) In discussing the matter with Mr. Rongve, it has been determined that no threats were made by Dalsanto as a result of his transfer. One incident described by Mr. Rongve indicates that Dalsanto appears to have carried the memory of an imagined affront for a number of years.
- (d) Discussions with Mr. Dalsanto's present supervisor and another member of the staff appear to indicate that he is more satisfied with his present duties and has apparently made statements to this effect. To date, there is no indication that he was overly resentful of his transfer and loss in pay.
- (e) Corporal A. McLeod, R.C.M.P. was asked to interview Mr. Dalsanto. Corporal McLeod reports that the man's answers appear to be straight forward.
- (f) Mr. Rongve, Principal, reports a recent problem with a number of children of Indian origin. The main problem was in attempting to have these children attend school. Investigation will continue into this aspect.

signed by G.S. Swanson
Yukon Fire Inspector.

The cause of the fire is still undetermined. I have not closed the investigation as there is still a possibility that additional information may be forthcoming.

signed by R.G. Whatmough
Fire Marshal.

Porter Creek Elementary School

Report on the investigation of the fire which destroyed the Porter Creek Elementary School, Porter Creek, Y.T. on the 12th day of February 1967 at about 10:30 P.M.

1. INTRODUCTION

This building was of frame construction with an approximate floor area of 14,552 sq. ft. The outside finish was of 1" x 10" drop siding. The interior lining was predominantly 1/4" and 5/16" plywood with the exception of the new west wing addition, which was lined with gyproc and the boiler room, which was of laminated 2" x 4" spruce with an interior cladding of gyproc.

2. THE FIRE

The first alarm of the fire was received at the Department of Public Works Fire Department and recorded at 10:31 P.M. On arrival at the fire, as described by the firefighters, the building was almost entirely involved with fire. All efforts to combat the blaze with the limited supplies of water available were without effect. This investigator was able to view the fire during its progress, and arrived on the scene at about 10:47 P.M.

It was noted at this time that the only section not fully involved in the fire was the area comprising the new addition and this is attributed to the fire resistant qualities of the gyproc cladding of the interior partitions.

In the opinion of this investigator the fire had made such rapid progress that it was beyond control before the arrival of the Fire Department.

3. THE ALARM

The first alarm was received from a Mr. Charles Phillip Lavoie of Lot 28, Porter Creek, Y.T. He first noticed the fire from his home while watching television. Mr. Lavoie lives about 200 yards from the school site. He apparently saw the glow of fire through the trees and subsequently phoned the Fire Department at Phone Number 8-2222. An additional four phone calls were received from other parties whose names are not recorded.

4. THE FIRE INVESTIGATION

On the morning of February 13, 1967 at about 9:30 A.M., an examination of the fire scene was made by Fire Chief J. Martens and Fire Inspector G. Swanson, in an attempt to disclose the cause and origin of the fire. It was found that all the combustible components of the building and furnishings had been destroyed, making it almost impossible to trace the point of origin of the fire.

The description given by bystanders appeared to indicate that the fire had started in the area of the Principal's office. This was in the region of the basement, storage, kitchen and boiler room areas. Accordingly, close attention was given to this area in the hope of revealing a cause. Subsequently a search was made of the entire area. Because of information received from the R.C.M.P. Constables who had been inside the building about fifteen minutes before the fire call was received, particular attention was given to those discrepancies noted on an inspection made on October 20, 1966. It was considered that the fire would have had to be caused by some defect or condition existing in the building.

The wiring components and appliances had been damaged to such an extent by the fire as to make it impossible to disclose an electrical cause. A report concerning a unit heater was checked out and eliminated. A check of the boilers has revealed no evidence of malfunction which may have resulted in a fire. Drums and containers of liquid such as waxes and disinfectants were generally bulged or ruptured, indicating prolonged exposure to the heat. One five gallon container, believed to have contained wax, was noted in the hallway area. It is considered that this container was hurled into the hallway by the force of its rupturing.

No direct evidence as to the cause of the fire was revealed from the examination of the fire scene.

5. INTERVIEW - Mr. Charles Lavoie

It became obvious during the fire that a degree of investigation would be necessary into the allegation that the Fire Department had not responded to the call for a period of twenty to thirty minutes. This rumor was further amplified in an Editorial in the Whitehorse Star, dated Monday, February 13. A copy is attached to this report. One of the aspects of these rumors was, that the fire may have been controlled if the fire trucks had arrived in time. My first awareness of these rumors was in overhearing a conversation between another person and Mr. Jeff Venning at the fire scene. These allegations were attributed to information received from Mr. Charles Lavoie, who had turned in the fire alarm.

Mr. Lavoie was interviewed on Monday, February 13, 1967. No written statement was taken and the interview was held with Fire Chief Martens and myself present. Notes were taken as the interview progressed.

Mr. Lavoie said he first noticed the fire from his living room window and had seen the glow through the trees. He did not look at the time but thinks it was about ten or fifteen minutes after 10 P.M. when he phoned the Fire Department. He believes that it took the truck twenty minutes or more to arrive at the fire scene; after phoning the Fire Department he departed to the scene of the fire. When he arrived he noticed two men were already there watching the fire. He does not know their names.

6. INTERVIEW - Mr. Martin Antoniuk - Principal, Porter Creek Elementary School.

An interview was held with Mr. Antoniuk to determine if any peculiar or recurring problems had existed prior to the fire.

Mr. Antoniuk said that he had been working in the school from about 8:10 to 9 P.M. on the evening of February 12, 1967, approximately 1½ hours before the fire was discovered. He noticed no unusual conditions or smelled smoke.

He mentioned the following items:

- (a) The basement had been lined with gyproc and the excess cleaning materials had been moved from the storage areas behind the stage to the basement.
- (b) A good deal of the work noted on the inspection had been accomplished.
- (c) About the third week in January 1967 the boiler burner had stopped. In one case the breakers were thrown, in another case the reset was out.
- (d) A grinding or grating noise was often heard and appeared to be coming from the unit heater under his office floor.
- (e) No trouble with lighting or appliances was known.
- (f) The switches set out from the outlet boxes in the class rooms had not yet been repaired.

He could offer no further information which might have aided the investigation.

7. INTERVIEW - Mr. Jack Lane, Caretaker, Porter Creek Elementary School

Mr. Lane confirmed that those problems noted on the inspection were being systematically corrected. He indicates that the boilers were operating satisfactorily. He described recent thefts in the school which contributed to the reason for regular patrols by the R.C.N.P. He says that the unit heater mentioned by the principal, had been taken out for repair and reinstalled. This did not correct the condition which was said to be poor bearings (Note: on examining this appliance, very little damage had occurred from the fire and it appeared to have been protected by the floor members during most of the fire). Mr. Lane could give no further aid or information of value in determining the cause of the fire.

8. THE R.C.M.P. REPORT

R.C.M.P. Constables Adams and Jared made a routine property check of the Porter Creek School at 10 P.M., February 12, 1967. At this time they noted that the door (see red circle on the attached floor plan) was ajar. A thorough search was made of the building and the surrounding yard, presumably to locate anyone inside the building. Lights were turned on and off in the majority of the rooms while conducting the search. A relatively fresh fall of snow had occurred that day and they had taken note of fairly recent tracks at the front of the building.

No results were obtained from their search. They then made a phone call to the principal to advise him that they had found the door ajar. They also noted, at this time, two cigarette butts which had not been there the night before (Saturday), in the ashtray in the principal's office, and open file drawers. The principal accounted for these items.

They also noted the containers of duplicating fluid and have verified that there was no odor or sign of leakage. They noted no sign or odor or smoke at this time.

The time of their departure from the school is given as about 10:15 P.M. They were not able to lock the door on their departure.

The police then patrolled by way of the dump road, through Takhini, past the Fire Hall (DPW) and down the Two Mile hill. At about the midway point they received the call by radio of the fire. They place this time at 10:30 P.M. They passed the fire truck near the Porter Creek area, arriving on the scene at 10:35 P.M. and recording the fire truck arrival at 10:37 P.M. On their arrival ten people were already on the scene. Constable Jared began obtaining names and questioning these people, while Constable Adams made a foot patrol around the building to check for additional footprints in the event that someone had entered the school since their departure. No sign of new or additional footprints was found and there was no sign of tampering with doors or windows.

The names of those persons present on the arrival of the police are:

Charles and Jessie Lavoie
Ed Chaisson, Ed Keenan and
Frances Gatensby
Mark Lafrenier
Walter Fransen
Norman Jackson, Ron Ayotte
and Mervin Peel.

As Mr. Norman Jackson has previously been questioned in connection with a fire, the Police took immediate steps to clarify his whereabouts during the evening. They have established that his actions are accounted for. Information given by the remainder of these persons was of no value to the investigation.

9. ALLEGED TIME DELAY (ASSESSMENT)

A review of the Police report by Constables Adams and Jared indicates that Mr. Lavoie was in error in his estimation of time. It can be accepted that the Police had left the building at about 10:15 P.M. It would take the greater part of fifteen minutes to proceed from the school to the Two Mile hill area at a leisurely pace. A Mr. Fred Tromans, Area Supervisor, Department of Public Works, was visiting at the Fire Hall when the alarm was received and confirms that there was no delay. These rumors and the Editorial are without foundation and

the alleged delay was not contributory to the loss of the building.

On checking the location of Mr. Lavoie's home in relation to the school site it is noted that there is about 150 yards of dense timber intervening. It is considered that the fire would have broken out of the structure before being readily visible to Mr. Lavoie.

10. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CAUSE OF FIRE:

The partitions between the stage and storage areas and the main hallway were constructed of 1/4 inch plywood on dimensional lumber framing. All partitions separating classrooms and offices were of the same material. This would result in a fire resistance rating of approximately ten minutes.

There was no adequate fire walls or separation between such areas as the main school area and the auditorium and separation of the classrooms from the office and staff room areas. The result was the rapid spread of fire to all sections of the building. It was noted that the boiler room partitions were intact long after other framing had burned away. This room was of laminated 2 x 4 lined with gyproc and as previously mentioned, the new addition lined with gyproc stood for some time.

The combustible material interior finish with a flame spread rating of 100 to 169 is also considered as a factor contributing to the spread of fire.

11. PROGRESS ON THE INSPECTION REPORT

Attached is a copy of the inspection report dated October 24, 1966 and carried out on October 20, 1966. This report was prepared by G.S. Swanson and left for furtherance and signature by J. Martens, Fire Chief, Department of Public Works, as I was proceeding on a trip before the report could be typed.

The notations on this copy are made by myself and reflect those notes appearing on a copy that the Territorial Engineering staff were working from.

12. ANALYSIS OF THE FIRE

As a result of the actions of the R.C.M.P., the possibilities of incendiarism have been eliminated. Comparison of the time elements would indicate that the fire commenced almost as soon as the Police left the building. The rapid spread and involvement would indicate highly flammable materials were involved in the initial stages and accelerating the propagation of fire. The known materials of this type were the stored cartons of cleaning materials, oils and waxes and the duplicating fluid in the principal's office area. The degree of involvement of these materials cannot be accurately evaluated.

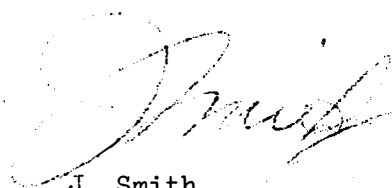
Consideration was given to a theory that some inadvertent act of the Police Constables may have resulted in the fire. In this regard, smoking materials are ruled out. The problem indicated in condition No. 3 of the inspection report was suspect as the Constables had operated the switches to look inside the rooms. It is felt that smoldering for a long period would have occurred in this case and it is considered unlikely.

13. CONCLUSION

The cause of the fire could not be determined from an examination of the fire area or from any circumstances or evidence obtained from occupants or staff and remains unknown.

signed by G.S. Swanson
Yukon Fire Inspector

The foregoing reports have been presented for your information.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

14 March, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 30 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

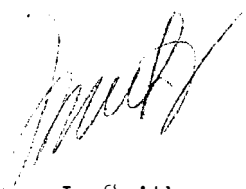
Landing Facilities - Ross River

At the first Session of the Council, 1966, it was moved by Mr. Taylor and seconded by Mr. Boyd that the Administration give active consideration to a program of upgrading and repair to the Ross River Airport, and that the Administration study the possibility of establishing a seaplane docking facility at the Ross River settlement.

At the last Session of the Council, Sessional Paper No. 6 outlined what had been done during the Summer of 1966 to improve the Ross River airstrip by bringing low areas up to grade and re-servicing them with pit-run gravel. This paper also indicated that a seaplane dock was constructed under contract and installed below the foot-bridge at Ross River.

Since the original motion was passed at the first Session, 1966, discussions have also been carried on with the Department of Transport concerning the possibility of establishing a standard community facility, and D.O.T. is prepared to look favourably on this proposal if they receive an application from the Commissioner accompanied by a resolution of the Council indicating the willingness of the Government of the Yukon Territory to accept responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the Ross River facilities when the proposed improvements are completed.

Accordingly, the foregoing is presented for your consideration.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 31 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Re: (1) Data re: Graduates of Yukon
Vocational and Technical Training
Centre,
(2) Training Underground Miners

In answer to the question raised by Council at the 1966 Second Session, Votes and Proceedings in respect to training Underground Miners:

The Director of Vocational Training and the Training Co-ordinator visited Keno Hill in 1963 before the school opened with the view in mind of co-operating with them in our training program. We received every consideration and assurance of co-operation from Keno Hill and they informed us they would require Steamfitters and Pipefitters and Carpenters. These courses were offered at the Vocational School in September 1963. However, they received very poor response. In 1964 we had no response whatever to the Steamfitters and Pipefitters Course and were compelled to drop this course to make better use of our available space. We have had a number of students from the school accepted by United Keno Hill from Carpentry and Heavy Duty Mechanics.

We have also continually attempted to establish a Diamond Drilling Course. We have obtained all the Course Outline and reference material from the Curriculum Development Department in British Columbia. The Director made personal representation to the training branch in Ottawa, arranged for financial participation in rental hire of equipment and cost of Instructor. He has made every effort himself, and a Member of Council also contacted a Diamond Drill Contractor. And in 1966 at the Trade Show three Diamond Drill Contractors were contacted. Since then the Commissioner has attempted to make a contact with a very large Drilling Firm, but to date we have not been successful in making any concrete arrangement for this course.

We are again suggesting the offering of Steamfitting and Pipefitting for 1967-68.

Under the new system which comes into effect on April 1st, 1967, where "Manpower" will be purchasing training. This type of training (underground mining) in all its phases will be very much simplified. Cassiar Asbestos have set up an in-service training scheme within their own organization which I understand will cover all phases of mining. This is known as "Training in Industry". I also am lead to understand that "Cassiar Asbestos" will be applying to Manpower for financial assistance. Other companies in B. C. in the mining field are also doing the same. Therefore Manpower can

and no doubt will refer students in the mining field for training where Mining Companies have the special facilities for this type of training. This is one of the major advantages of the new "Manpower" set-up.

Mining Companies also require Machinists, but the demand for this type of employee would not warrant the expense of a Vocational Course for Machinists at the Vocational Centre in the Yukon at present. Equipment and space for training Machinists would necessitate an outlay of over \$200,000. The Director has felt that this was at present out of line for the number of Machinists that could be placed. However under the new "Manpower" system applicants for this type of training could be referred to B. C. and the training purchased there.

Further to Councils enquiry with regards to Apprenticeship Training. This is one of the first considerations that the Director of Vocational Training was faced with, when he took up his appointment. This is of course, not as simple a matter as it might appear. First there was no Apprenticeship Ordinance in the Yukon. Secondly, there were no Trade Qualifications for Trades Journeyman in the Yukon. Thirdly, all Provinces in Canada and the Northwest Territories were considering an Apprenticeship Agreement, so that all Canada would be considering Apprenticeships on a National Basis, so that Apprentices would in future be able to complete their Apprenticeships, receive their Journeyman's Certificate from a Province and then if they wished, take an interprovincial examination and if successful, would have their provincial certificate stamped with a red seal by the Department of Labour in Ottawa which would give them Journeyman status right across Canada.

In order to bring the Yukon into this Agreement, and obtain the same standing for our Apprentices, it was first necessary to establish the validity of a Yukon Trade Qualification Certificate. This has been done by using the facilities which the Director was able to obtain through the co-operation of the Director of Vocational Training for B. C. and the Director of Apprentices for B. C.

It was decided to commence with the Automotive Trade and to date, 112 examinations have been supervised and 92 Mechanics have been successful and have obtained Yukon Certificates. We have now moved into the Heavy Equipment field, and so far have supervised 55 examinations and issued 19 certificates. It must be remembered that in each individual case we must be assured beyond doubt that each individual has: either served his apprenticeship, has a qualifying certificate valid in one of the Provinces or has documented proof of at least four years in his trade and is classed as a Journeyman. In order to maintain the validity of the Yukon Certificate.

So far we have met with the fullest co-operation from the Trade and from those who have sat for the examination. Also in the very near future, it is to be made possible that Journeymen with Provincial or Territorial Qualification Certificates will be permitted

to write interprovincial examinations, which are now restricted to apprentices only and those apprentices since the 1962 Agreement.

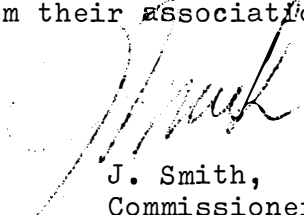
We are also now following B. C. with respect to the A.M.S.E. examination for Welders. It is necessary before an apprentice is placed in a trade that the Supt. of Apprentices assures himself that the apprentice is under the supervision of a qualified Journeyman.

A great deal of work has gone into this phase of Vocational Training, that has been made possible by the co-operation of the Director's of Vocational Training, the Director's of Apprenticeships in the other Provinces and the Northwest Territories. The semi-annual meeting of the Directors of both Vocational Training and Apprenticeships have been of the greatest value in obtaining this co-operation.

The further question by Council of data or statistics regarding students that have passed through the Vocational Centre, and are working at the trade they trained in at the Centre. No data has been kept for this purpose. Statistics have been kept by the Training Branch Department of Labour, Ottawa, from figures supplied by us, but on a national basis. The data requested would entail a great deal of work and I doubt very much if factual data could be kept. It would be very much more difficult under the new set-up of the Manpower Department as applicants for training could be referred to any Vocational or Technical School in Canada where the required training was available. Also "Manpower" could refer training to our Vocational School for residents of B. C., Alberta or any other part of Canada if training space was available here, but not available at the trainees home centre. "Manpower" of course would purchase this training on 100% basis.

In order to accumulate the data requested, in future this would be more available by Manpower as we would have no knowledge of training placements referred to the Vocational Schools outside of the Yukon. For example, any trainees referred to Cassiar Asbestos for training in the Mining field would not be knowledgeable to the Yukon Vocational Centre. This will be done directly by "Manpower".

When we commence to place apprentices, this type of data of course, will be readily available for these Apprentices. This data will also be available for our Nurses Assistants as they will be required to keep their Certificates renewed annually and this information will be available from their association.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

14 March, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 32 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

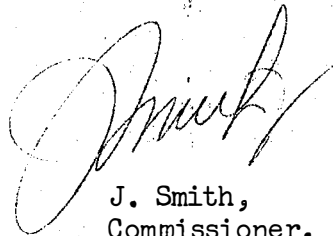
Members of Council.

Motion No. 18 - Paving 8th Avenue

At the last Session of the Council it was moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Southam and passed by the Council, as follows:

"It is the opinion of the Council that the Territorial Government accept some of the City's responsibility with respect to the paving of 8th Avenue as this would be adjacent to and serving Territorial taxpayers."

It is the current policy of the Government of the Yukon Territory to pay a municipality 50% of the cost of road construction, including paving, and this policy will apply to any paving done by the City of Whitehorse on 8th Avenue.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

14 March, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 33 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

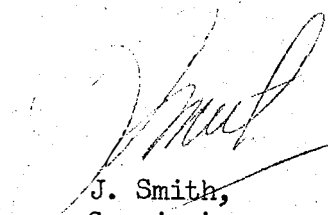
Members of Council.

Motion No. 26 - Feasibility Study

At the last Session of the Council, it was moved by Mr. MacKinnon and seconded by Mr. Thompson and carried by the Council, as follows:

"That the Administration be asked to study and report to Council as soon as possible on the desirability and feasibility of increasing the salaries and indemnities payable to Mayors and Councillors and to prepare any necessary legislation changes for approval by Council."

The Administration has made an examination of this matter and we find that the salaries now payable under the Municipal Ordinance to the Mayor and Councillors in Whitehorse and Dawson City exceed those payable to Mayors and Councillors in municipalities of comparable size in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. Accordingly, it is the view of the Administration that no change should be made at the present time unless the municipalities themselves can come forward with sufficient justification for a change.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 14, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 34 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM

In early December, 1966, a meeting was held by the Commissioner, the Senior Staff from the Corrections Department and other representatives of the Administration to set up some plan of operation to enable us to speed up the opening of the Whitehorse Correctional Institution and the Yukon Mobile Institution.

In carrying this plan forward we had to bear in mind the causes that were creating the delays. The outstanding problem was the lack of housing available to accommodate any staff that had to be brought to Whitehorse from other points in the Territory or from "outside".

Senior Corrections staff were instructed to prepare reports recommending the most feasible way to phase in operation of the two institutions.

In early January the first steps were taken to bring the Corrections program into proper focus. These steps included the transfer of the Probation Branch from the Corrections Department to the Department of Social Welfare and the appointment of Mr. W.R. Morrow as Acting Head of the Corrections Department with instructions to proceed as quickly as possible to implement a plan whereby the two institutions could commence operations.

At that time the Probation Branch was moved from its offices in the Casca Building to its present location in the Federal Building and the entire Corrections Department moved into the Whitehorse Correctional Institution.

The following proposals were made and now form the basis from which we are working towards opening of the institutions:

1. The two institutions commence operations as a common gaol. This requires a smaller number of staff than was originally planned, the intention being that we would not hire staff whose prime function is rehabilitation and also that as many supervisory staff would not be necessary when operating a reduced program. About forty-three staff will be required to have an efficient security operation in both institutions. When housing is available the operation of the institutions will be re-examined with a view to implementing a full-scale rehabilitation program.
2. Attempts to recruit staff from the local area were to commence immediately.
3. Prepare a draft of regulations and procedural instructions for the operation of the institutions.
4. Implement a public relations program.

With respect to these proposals and other related items, we are now able to advise you of the progress to date.

The staff recruitment program has been nearly completed and we are able to report that we have had a good response from an adequate number of suitable candidates now living in the Whitehorse area. Selections have been made and offers are being sent to the successful candidates.

Draft regulations and procedural instructions are in the final stages of preparation.

We have expanded our public relations activities to bring the people of the Yukon up to date on their Corrections program. This has included taped interviews for the local radio station, group and individual tours of the institutions and talks to interested groups and organizations and an open house.

We are planning to have all staff hired by April 1st at which time an intensive staff training program will take place as we are having to hire people who have had no previous experience.

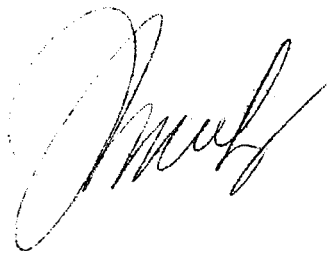
Shortly thereafter it is intended to bring the first inmates into the Whitehorse Correctional Institution. The first groups of inmates will be small so we can give the staff more detailed instruction and experience with inmates on the premises.

The Whitehorse Correctional Institution will then take all available sentenced offenders and people held on remand, but not persons who have not yet appeared before a court. These will be held in the R.C.M.P. lockup.

Once a sufficient number of inmates have been screened by the classification committee, the Yukon Mobile Institution will be put into operation.

The Yukon Mobile Institution will receive only sentenced offenders and only those who are classified as being good security risks, medically fit and who can gain the most from the work program of that institution. The basic program of the Yukon Mobile Institution will be focused on sound work projects that will teach good work habits.

Although operating the two institutions as a common goal means that rehabilitation as such will have to suffer somewhat at the outset, it is felt that as many areas of the program as possible will still be focused along correctional lines. It is no longer considered an economical use of public funds to incarcerate offenders without making every effort possible to rehabilitate them.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

16 March, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 35 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

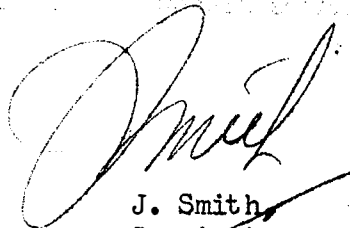
Members of the Council

Attendance of School Children Outside Whitehorse
Visit of Her Royal Highness, Princess Alexandra

The tentative program for the visit of Her Royal Highness, Princess Alexandra, following her arrival on Sunday May 28th, reception, dinner, etc., and tour of Whitehorse on the morning of Monday May 29th, involves meeting school children gathered from throughout the Whitehorse area at the F. H. Collins Secondary School. At this time there will be a ceremonial tree planting.

It has been proposed that two students from each of the schools outside Whitehorse be selected to come to Whitehorse to attend this function, but before making a final decision on this matter, the Administration would appreciate the views of the Members of Council.

If it should be acceptable to the Council that two students from each of the outlying schools be brought to Whitehorse, the cost will, of course, be borne by the Territorial Government. In conjunction with this occasion, it is proposed that half a day school holiday be declared on the afternoon of Monday May 29th, and this holiday will be observed at all schools throughout the Yukon.



J. Smith
Commissioner.

17 March, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 36 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Organization - Yukon Administration

Until very recently, the Yukon Administration has consisted of a wide variety of Territorial Departments of different size and complexity and several Federal Agencies. Although the Executive Assistant and the Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner have had responsibility for the functional direction of segments of the Yukon Administration on the Commissioner's behalf, the Head of each Federal Agency and each Territorial Department has had direct access to the Commissioner. By and large, this arrangement has worked reasonably well in past years, but the mushroom growth of new functions and new Territorial Departments has made it necessary for us to examine existing arrangements with some care and take some steps to streamline the whole operation in the interest of greater efficiency and economy. Basically, the structure of the Yukon Administration has not changed for many years, and each new function has been performed by a new Organization appended to the existing structure without much thought being given to the increasing burden of supervision imposed upon the Commissioner and his two Assistants.

Until late 1966, the Federal and Territorial elements of the Yukon Administration were as follows:

1. Commissioner's office including Executive Assistant and Administrative Assistant.
2. Central Registry.
3. Departmental Accountant.
4. Territorial Treasury.
5. Territorial Department of Public Works.
6. Municipal Affairs and Housing Development.
7. Territorial Personnel.
8. Travel and Publicity.
9. Regional Library.
10. Vocational and Technical Training.
11. Education.
12. Yukon Forest Service.
13. Supervisor of Lands.
14. Senior Advisory Counsel, including Public Administrator and Land Titles.

15. Territorial Secretary.
16. Welfare.
17. Liquor.
18. Corrections, including Probation.

Until April 1, 1966, the Mining Recorders under the direction of the Supervising Mining Recorder were also part of the Yukon Administration. Mr. Oliver, the Mining Inspector, who is part of the Mining Operation on the Federal side performs certain Territorial functions such as the administration of the Mining Safety Ordinance and the Blasting Ordinance, and in this capacity reports directly to the Commissioner. In addition, there are a number of Territorial functions performed by Federal Agencies. The Department of National Health and Welfare is responsible for the administration of the Public Health Ordinance, including the supervision and direction of the Sanitation Inspector, the Department of Public Works of Canada provides the Territorial Government with the services of a Fire Marshall and support staff, the Territorial Government makes use of a joint N.W.T. - Yukon Emergency Measures Co-ordinator in Edmonton, and similarly, both Territories provide part of the cost of a joint Agent supplied by Indian Affairs and Northern Development in Edmonton for Workmen's Compensation matters. The R.C.M.P. have been performing police services under agreement between the Territory and the Federal Government.

Excluding the police function, but including the Mining Inspector and the health function performed by National Health and Welfare, the Commissioner and his two Assistants have had a span of control of some 19 Agencies. Moreover, individual Departments of the Territorial Government have been operating entirely on their own for the provision of administration services. Until the creation of the Personnel Department, the only common services were those provided by the Territorial Treasury, the Engineering Department and Central Registry. Both financial and personnel services have been provided for the Federal elements of the Administration by the Departmental Accountant. It is obvious that this self-sufficiency on the part of the Territorial Departments for the provision of administration services, although convenient for the larger Departments, is extremely expensive and inefficient. It means that Departments are duplicating services and the small Departments, which are unable to justify funds or staff, have to operate as best they can by having employees hired for other purposes perform administration services.

It has been recognized for some time, therefore, that a number of changes must be made in order to eliminate duplication and provide improved service by increasing the scope and function of centrally operated administration services. At the same time, it is recognized that steps must be taken to consolidate existing Departments and Agencies so that the central administrative core of each Department can provide the same services for a number of existing Departments which, at the moment, have to perform these services on their own. To this end, several steps have already been taken. The former Department of Municipal Affairs and Housing Development has been combined with the former Territorial Department of Public Works to become a new Department of Engineering and

Municipal Services with Municipal Affairs a separate Branch within the new Department. In addition, as indicated in my memorandum of February 10, 1967, to all Federal and Territorial Department Heads, the former Departments of Education and Vocational and Technical Training are to be combined into a single Department consisting of three Branches comprising Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and Vocational and Technical Training. The Probation Service has been transferred from the Corrections Department to the Department of Social Welfare. A common mail pick-up and delivery system has been introduced under Central Registry.

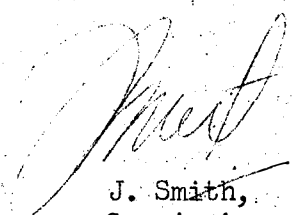
For the future, it is proposed to proceed with the integration of existing Territorial Departments and Federal Agencies under the direct authority of the Executive Assistant and the Administrative Assistant, acting on the Commissioner's behalf, as follows:

1. Combine the existing Territorial Department of Travel & Publicity, Regional Library and Game with the Yukon Forest Service, the Supervisor of Lands and the Mining Inspector acting in his Territorial capacity as distinct Branches of a new Organization under the Executive Assistant as Acting Department Head, to be known as the Resource and Recreation Group. Until the completion of his contract, the Centennial Co-ordinator will also form part of this Group. The Departmental Accountant will provide administration services for the Territorial elements of this new Group and also continue to provide both financial and personnel services for the Yukon Forest Service and the Supervisor of Lands. A separate memorandum has been sent to you on this subject.
2. The existing Department of Social Welfare could be expanded to become a Department of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation. This is a long range objective with a view to having this Department ultimately embrace the administration of Y.H.I.S., the health and hospitalization functions now performed by the Department of National Health and Welfare, and the Corrections Department. No changes are to be made immediately in this regard, and they will take place only as organizational and staff capabilities make them feasible.
3. The Territorial Secretary's Department will be expanded to become the Department of the Territorial Secretary and Registrar General. It will continue to perform its present function in relation to the Territorial Council, Vital Statistics, Motor Vehicles, Workmen's Compensation and Labour, but the functions of the Public Administrator, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the Registrar of Securities, the Registrar of Corporation Securities and the Registrar of Societies will be transferred from the Legal Adviser's office to the new Department. The present Department of Liquor will become a Branch of the new Department of the Territorial Secretary and Registrar General. All inspection services will come under the supervision and direction of this Department. This will include inspection services in connection with Workmen's Compensation and Labour, Liquor, Business licenses and Motor Vehicle licensing. Eventually, it is anticipated that Health and Sanitation inspections will also be included in

the inspection service of this Department, but there will be no immediate change in this regard.

4. A new Department of Administration Services will be established under the Administrative Assistant acting as Department Head. This Department will include the existing Personnel Department which will become a separate Branch of the new Department, Central Registry, Legal Services and Land Titles, Central Purchasing and Inventory Control, and Car Pool. This new Department will also be responsible for the allocation and control of all office accommodation, staff housing, and the Public Housing Programs now administered by the Department of Engineering and Municipal Services. Since Staff Housing, Personnel and Central Registry are already under the supervision of the Administrative Assistant, no changes are required in connection with these two agencies. Some internal re-allocation will be necessary, however, with regard to housing, and commencing with the school year 1967-68, the administration and control of space in Teacherages will come under the control of the Administrative Assistant. One of the biggest changes will be the organization of a Central Purchasing and Inventory Control Unit. As a first step in this direction, all existing purchasing elements within the Education Department will be transferred, pro tem, to the purchasing section of the Engineering Department, and as soon as suitable working quarters can be provided, the entire purchasing operation will be transferred to the Administrative Assistant as a separate and distinct division of the new Department of Administration Services. These changes will also involve transfer to the Department of Administration Services of the Queen's Printer function, the duties of Purchasing Agent, and the responsibilities for a central stationery stores, from the existing Department of the Territorial Secretary and the inventory control functions now performed in the Territorial Treasury Department.

The foregoing is submitted for your information. It is proposed that these changes will be carried out with the least possible amount of dislocation but keeping in mind that further changes may be necessary as these changes are being implemented in order to arrive at the best possible arrangement.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

15th March, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 37 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council:

Motion No. 7: Central Complex.

The following motion was passed by Council during the Fall 1966, Session:-

"It is the opinion of Council that the Administration discuss with our Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development the necessity of establishing a Central Complex for Territorial Government and Administration with a view to halting the present trend of decentralization."

During the Fall (1966) Session it was stated by the Commissioner that the question of a Central Complex was one matter which could be taken up during the discussions between the Interdepartmental Committee Federal Territorial Financial arrangements and Council in Ottawa. He went on to say that land to a degree is already available and the area has been designated in the Whitehorse Metropolitan Area Plan for such buildings and that he was confident that a long range plan of this nature would meet with a very good hearing.

The following is an extract from the minutes of the Interdepartmental Committee of February 2nd, 1967, on Federal Territorial Financial arrangements:-

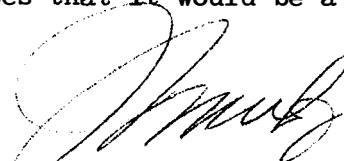
Mr. Watt then raised the question of rental of buildings for office space. The Yukon Council had made a proposal for a Legislative Building but this may still be a long way off. He wondered what the policy or advice would be on rental space vs. a territorial owned building. The Yukon Administration would certainly need more space within the two year term.

Mr. Bolger stated that the Minister had appeared amenable to a proper capital building but since we still have only a germ of an idea on this any arrangement for the building should be completely outside the Financial Agreement. What the cost sharing would be would have to be decided through further negotiations. In the meantime ample provision had been made on the operating side of the budget for renting necessary office space.

Mr. Watt still wondered if even in the next two years it would be wise to construct an office building for the space that will be required rather than renting more floor space.

Mr. Fry pointed out that in the Agreement provision has been made for continuing to rent additional space required and in any event it would be unrealistic to expect any construction to be completed before 1968.

Mr. Taylor was content to leave the question of a Legislative Building to the Federal Government in the hopes that it would be a gift."



James Smith
Commissioner

March 17, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 38 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Dawson Flood

Moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Thompson:

"That the Administration immediately investigate the ground conditions in the flood area of Dawson City."

Further to our paper of January 18, 1967, I have been advised by the Director that the Department of Public Works is being contacted in this regard.


J. Smith
Commissioner

20 March, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 39 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker


Members of Council

Mr. Don Green, E.M.O. Co-ordinator

Yukon and N.W.T.

In a telephone call from Ottawa, we were informed that the Government of the Northwest Territories wished to appoint Mr. Don Green as Administrator for the Municipality of Hay River, N.W.T., for approximately two or three months to handle the affairs of the town. The Government of the Northwest Territories wished to have our permission to make such an appointment because Mr. Green handles E.M.O. matters for the Yukon as well as the Northwest Territories.

Permission was given to the Government of the Northwest Territories to appoint Mr. Green as Administrator of Hay River for a period of approximately two or three months on the understanding that this appointment would not interfere with the performance of his duties in connection with E.M.O. or the Yukon Territory.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

20 March, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 40 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

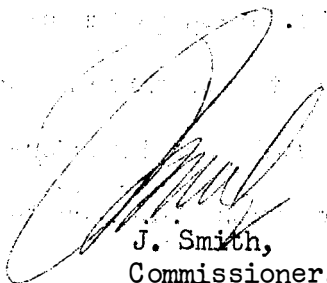
Mr. Speaker

Members of the Council

FLAG CONTEST

The Legion has been invited to conduct a contest for flag designs from which it is hoped that it might be possible to select a Yukon Territorial flag. We have been informed that the Legion has now received about 20 entries so far and it is the view of the Administration that the final decision should be made by the Council or a Committee of the Council.

It is respectfully suggested, therefore, that the Council might wish to consider the appointment of a Committee to review the designs and make a selection.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 17, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 41-1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Re: Pioneer Hall - Mayo

Attached to this message is a letter written by Mrs. Jean Gordon of Mayo in which she sets out the problems relating to the Pioneer Hall. I should be glad if the matter can be discussed in Council and I can be advised of the wishes of the Territorial Council.

"J. Smith"
Commissioner.

Mayo, Yukon.
March 17, 1967.

Commissioner J. Smith,
Government of the Yukon Territory,
P.O. Box 2703,
Whitehorse, Yukon.

Dear Commissioner Smith:

Re: Pioneer Hall - Mayo

This hall, which was built in 1921 in the traditional log structure of the Yukon, is the last Pioneer Hall left in the Yukon in the original form. In about 1952 the Pioneer Lodge in Mayo was unable to carry on as a viable force and they asked the I.O.D.E. to assume responsibility for the maintenance of the Hall. The Mayo Chapter of the I.O.D.E. agreed to do this and the property was transferred for the nominal sum of \$1.00. One feature of the arrangements insisted upon by the National governing body of the I.O.D.E. was that the building should be held in trust and in fact it was placed in the names of E. Kunze, C. Fisher and G. McIntyre. It is still in their names today.

The I.O.D.E. in association with the trustees has maintained the building to the best of its ability, although income sources are virtually non-existent. The building was originally able to generate some rental income, but there are in Mayo today more attractive modern buildings at which community affairs can be staged. Under the provisions of the Taxation Ordinance the building is not one which escapes assessment by virtue of the exemptions in Section 3. It comes very close to fitting the description of some of the exempt properties and is certainly a building which must be within the spirit of the exemptions if not within the actual wording. Last year the building was made the subject of an assessment and subsequent tax demand and further demand has been made this year. According to tax demand for the year ending March 31, 1967 the property is described as Roll No. M-26, Group 1004, Block 3, Lots 8 and 9, Certificate of Title 262 HH. The land is assessed at \$180.00 which gives a current tax figure of \$20.00 and arrears and penalty for last year of \$20.90 for a total tax due on the 15th February 1967 of \$40.90.

Since there are no funds available, unless the taxes are forgiven by virtue of the powers under the Financial Administration Ordinance, the property must inevitably be put up for tax sale. At that time it may very well suffer the fate of so many properties in Dawson when a private buyer has bought historic property for purely commercial purposes. We have no money to pay the taxes and in view of the fact that this building is now the last remaining legacy of its kind in the Yukon, we wonder whether the Territorial Government is prepared to forgive us our taxes or alternatively, to acquire the property so that it may form the nucleus of a museum in Mayo.

I believe that Council will be in Session from the 28th of March on and I would appreciate very much if this matter could be brought to the attention of Council, if you think fit, and some solution to our problem worked out. I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Southam, the Member for Mayo constituency.

Yours truly,

"G. Jean Gordon"

17 March, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 42 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of the Council

Motion No. 24 - Yukon Mace

At the last Session of the Council it was moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Southam and passed by the Council, as follows:

"That the Administration endeavour to determine the costs of production of the Mace design submitted by Mr. J. Ballentine and provide Council with such estimates and details at the Spring Session 1967."

Since the last Session, a certain amount of additional information has been obtained in connection with the Mace which may enable the Council to give this matter further consideration. Since very few Maces are being manufactured these days, the best information we have been able to obtain concerns the Mace manufactured for the Council of the Northwest Territories in 1958-59. In view of the length of time that has elapsed since the N.W.T. Mace was manufactured, it is highly likely that costs have increased quite considerably.

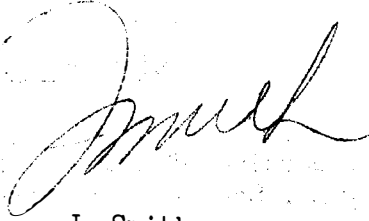
The original Mace of the Council of the Northwest Territories, which was manufactured for the most part from whalebone and ivory, was a gift of the former Governor General, the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, and in view of its delicate nature, a brass replica was manufactured for general use. From the financial records available to us, it would appear that the cost of the replica was \$3,263.75 broken down as follows:

Designing and Preparatory Work	\$1,483.75
Manufacture of Replica	1,700.00
Alterations and Refinement of Materials	20.00
Quillwork done by two Indian ladies (residents of the Territories)	40.00
Incidental costs	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,263.75

When a new Territory of Nunassiat was being considered, there were discussions at that time about the possibility of manufacturing a Mace. The fee for design was \$1,500.00 and a further \$5,500.00 was an estimate obtained from a manufacturing firm in Ottawa.

In addition to the question of cost, we have made inquiries about the necessity of Royal approval, and we have been informed that unless a replica of the Queen's Crown or some Royal Emblem or symbol were incorporated in the design of the Mace, there would be no need to seek Her Majesty's permission or personal approval. On the other hand, if a Royal Symbol or Insignia were included in the design, it wouldn't be necessary to submit the proposal to the Queen through the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Department of the Secretary of State, and the Governor General.

It has been possible to obtain a certain amount of historical background information which may be of interest to the Council, and copies are attached. Should additional information of interest become available, we will arrange to have it placed before you.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

THE MACE

From time immemorial, positions of authority have been associated with the possession of weapons of war. In primitive society, sheer brute strength was the distinguishing mark of the tribal chieftain, and the extent of his power as well as the duration of his leadership directly depended on his fighting prowess. Legend and song preserved a record of past exploits which enhanced the prestige of succeeding generations of chieftains by investing them with special privileges and prescriptive rights. Religious mysticism and ritual contributed to the outward panoply of power, and the trappings of office, no longer necessary as implements of war, attained a degree of esteem and awe completely unrelated to individual distinction.

The sceptre and the mace are the best examples of this development, but unlike the sceptre, the mace (from massue or masse, a club) was not exclusively monarchical until very late, and then it appears to have been used more often as a symbol of delegated authority than as part of the regalia of personal majesty. Until the Middle Ages, when it was replaced by firearms, the mace was widely used as a weapon by all classes, so much so in fact, that it had to be proscribed in England by Edward the Third. The earliest ceremonial maces were intended to project the King's person and were borne by the royal bodyguards established by Richard the First. Their first use in the House of Commons is unknown, but in the reigns of Edward the Third and Richard the Second, Parliament complained at the growing employment of silver maces by civic corporations which would indicate, if only by implication, that it was beginning to consider the mace, or at least some particular type of mace, as peculiarly its own.

The first specific reference to the mace in Parliament occurred in the reign of Elizabeth and concerned Sir Thomas Gargrove, the Speaker, who was depicted as departing "with the other members of the House of Commons to their own House, the Sergeant of the same carrying the mace all the way before the said Speaker, which was in like sort before him until his return from the Upper House, being presented to the Queen and allowed off." Nothing more is heard of the mace until 1653 when Cromwell described it as a "bauble" in his famous and dramatic speech dissolving the Long Parliament. With the Restoration in 1660, the mace once more took its place as part of the paraphernalia of the head of state, and it was widely used to bestow favour on civic corporations.

It is not altogether improbable to surmise that the association of the mace with the Speaker was a derivative of the King's ancient practice of convening and presiding over his own assemblages. When the King gave up this practice, in order to show that his representative was acting on his behalf, he was preceded by a Sergeant-at-Arms bearing a royal mace in the same manner as the bodyguards of Richard the First. Thus the mace became the badge of the Speaker's office and consequently the symbol of his authority. As Parliament increased in strength and the King's power declined, the Speaker became the appointee and servant of the House of Commons, even though his selection remained subject to royal approval, as it still is in England to this day.

The position of the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons is identical with that of his British counterpart except that in Canada it is no longer customary for a new Speaker to seek or obtain royal approval. This innovation originated in the refusal of Lord Dalhousie to confirm Louis Papineau as Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada in the late 1830's, and except in some provinces, it has since become standard Canadian practice.

Until after Confederation there were three different maces in Canada. In 1792 Governor Simcoe acquired the one used in the first assembly of Upper Canada which met at Niagara. The seat of government was subsequently transferred to York, now Toronto, where the mace was captured by invading Americans during the War of 1812. Very little is known of the second mace used in Upper Canada from 1813 to the union of the Canadas in 1841. There is no record of where it came from or whither it went. After the union, Sir Allan MacNab, the Speaker, recommended the purchase of a new mace and this was obtained in 1845. It was almost lost in the Montreal riots of 1849 but was recovered and restored to use in Toronto and Quebec before being taken to Ottawa in 1866 for the new federal House of Commons. In 1916 the Parliament buildings were destroyed by fire and all that could be found of the mace was a small ball of gold and silver conglomerate. Friends in England donated the present mace which was accepted and brought to Canada by Sir Robert Borden.

It is obvious from the foregoing that the mace has undergone many vicissitudes in its transformation from simple weapon to cherished treasure. Little more is known about this development than is contained here, yet obscurity has only lent greater effect to its essential purpose - the embodiment of the dignity and authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Procedurally, the mace always precedes the Speaker when entering and leaving the House. It is carried by a Sergeant-at-Arms but remains under the Speaker's control. When the Speaker takes his Chair the mace is laid across the table with the head pointing towards the Government benches, and it remains there as long as he presides. When the House resolves itself into Committee of the Whole however, the Speaker leaves the Chair and a deputy acts as Chairman. Then the mace is placed below the table to show that the Speaker's authority is temporarily in abeyance. As soon as the Speaker resumes the Chair, the mace is raised and the assembly once again becomes a formal session of the House.

THE MACE

The mace, originally a weapon of offence made of iron, steel or latten, was capable of breaking through the strongest armour. It was carried in battle by mediaeval bishops (Odo of Bayeux is represented on the Bayeux tapestry as wielding one) instead of the sword, so as to conform to the canonical rule which forbade priests to shed blood. The earliest ceremonial maces, as they afterwards became, though at first intended to protect the king's person, were those borne by the Sergeant-at-Arms, a royal body-guard established in France by Philip II, and in England probably by Richard I. By the 14th century a tendency towards a more decorative sergeant's mace, encased with precious metals, is noticeable.

The mace is the symbol of authority in the House. It is a large, heavy, and richly ornamented staff which is carried, at the beginning of each sitting of the House, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, to the Chamber where it is placed in special brackets at the end of the Clerk's table.

Governor Simcoe acquired in 1792 the mace to be used for the first Parliament of Upper Canada which met at Niagara. It was made of wood, painted red and gilt. When the Legislature moved to York (Toronto) naturally the mace was taken there. A unique history surrounds it. During the war with the United States, in 1812-14, when the Americans captured York on April 27th, 1813, the mace of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, was carried away by Commodore Chauncey commanding the invading force, and for over one hundred years it was a treasured trophy in the Museum of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. Then, as a gesture of good will, at the instance of President F. D. Roosevelt, on the occasion of the centenary celebrations in Toronto in 1934, Congress ordered it to be returned to Canada and today it reposes in a glass case in the Ontario Museum, on Bloor Street in Toronto.

Very little is known of the mace used in Upper Canada from 1813 to the union of the two Canadas in 1841. Whence it came and whither it went, there is no record. Colonel Clarke, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature in the early eighties, tried to secure information regarding its whereabouts but all his efforts were in vain.

After the union, Sir Allan MacNab, as Speaker, recommended the purchase of a new mace and this was obtained in 1845 at a cost of £500.0.0. To a large extent it was a facsimile of the one used in the British House of Commons. Made of silver and gold, richly gilded and elaborately chased in heraldic designs, it was an object of interest for nearly seventy years. It had a stirring history. When rioters burned down the Parliament Building in Youville Square, Montreal in April, 1849, the mace was rescued in interesting circumstances. The House was sitting when fire broke out and Speaker Morin immediately left the Chair. One of the rioters took his place and seeing that the mace was still on the Table, he said to Alfred Perry, one of the leaders of the mob: "Take that thing away". Perry approached the mace but the Sergeant-at-Arms interfered and drew his sword. Perry hit him with an axe handle and disarmed him. Perry then retreated from the Chamber when he met another rioter who claimed the mace as loot; but Perry held on to it. He jumped into a caleche and moved off, the crowd following and poking fun at the mace.

The intention was to destroy it in the public place. As the rioters were driving up McGill Street, two young men, one of whom later became Sir William Hingston, a distinguished member of the medical profession, leaned into the cab and, after some fighting, succeeded in pulling out the mace which they took to Sir Allan McNab, at Donegana's Hotel. It was used by the Union Parliament in Toronto and Quebec, and it was taken to Ottawa in 1866. It disappeared in the fire of 1916.

At nine o'clock on the evening of February 3rd, 1916, the House of Commons doorkeeper dashed to the Chamber and, addressing the Speaker and members present, exclaimed in excited tones, "there is a big fire in the Reading Room. Everybody get out quickly". No one thought of the mace. Col. Smith, the Sergeant-at-Arms and custodian of the symbol of authority, was in Room 16 at the time, and when the alarm reached him he tried to enter the Chamber to rescue the mace, but smoke and flames prevented him from doing so. Two or three days later, when the interior of the Commons had cooled, all that was found of it was a little ball of conglomerate with a gold and silver content, about the size of a man's fist.

When Parliament met in the Victoria Museum at Ottawa after the fire, the Commons used the Senate mace for a few days until a new symbol could be secured. This temporary mace is today carefully preserved in the vaults of the Parliament Building.

Friends in England donated the present symbol to the House, first securing from Canada the small ball of conglomerate retrieved from the ruins. Intimation of the intention of the donors came on February 14th in a cable message from Sir George H. Perley, then Acting High Commissioner in London, transmitting from the Lord Mayor of London the following: "Hearing that the Dominion Parliament lost its mace in the recent fire, the sheriffs of the City of London and myself will feel honoured if Canada allows us to replace it with, if possible, an exact replica of the one destroyed".

Sir Robert Borden went to England a few weeks later and while there was invited by the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Wakefield, to attend at the Mansion House a distinguished gathering assembled to greet him. The new mace was then formally presented to Sir Robert who brought it back to Canada. At the next session of the Canadian House, on May 16th, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, moved a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Charles Wakefield and his two colleagues for their generous gift, telling of the commission imposed upon him to bring the new mace to the Dominion and designating it as another link between Canada and the great City at the heart of the Empire. In seconding the motion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of the Opposition, said that the emblem and its presentation were evidences of our connection and growing relations with the United Kingdom. He continued, "for my part, though I am a democrat to the hilt, I certainly appreciate all these evidences of our Parliamentary history as it has come down to us through the ages. All these symbols and ceremonies have their uses. It may be that when a new member comes to this House he may think it somewhat archaic when he sees the Sergeant-at-Arms with the mace preceding the Speaker, but when he becomes better acquainted with Parliament he finds that each of these customs has its significance. One of England's historic personages, Oliver Cromwell, called the mace a "bauble"

and ordered it out of the Chamber, but its restoration signified the restoration to England of constitutional government as it exists today. Parliamentary Government has come from England to Canada, and this gift to us is an emblem of those parliamentary institutions which are so highly prized, especially, now that we are under fire in the present World War."

The general design of the mace now in use in the House of Commons is on similar lines to the one belonging to the English House of Commons.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a list or detailed description of items, possibly related to the mace mentioned in the text above.]

CANADIAN AUTHORITIES

A. Beauchesne - Rules and Forms of the House of Commons of
Canada. 3rd ed. 1943.

"The Sergeant-at-Arms is entrusted with the care of the
mace which is the symbol of the House's authority." sec.
733, p. 274.

- Canada's Parliament Building. 1947

"The mace is a symbol of authority in the House." - p. 55.

Sir John G. Bourinot - Parliamentary Procedure and Practice,
3rd ed. 1903

"Hatsell says: When the mace lies upon the table it
is a House; when under, it is a committee. When it is out
of the House, no business can be done; when from the table
and upon the sergeant's shoulder, the speaker alone manages.
Before the election of speaker, it should be under the table,
and the House cannot proceed to the election of a new
speaker without the mace. The mace remains in the speaker's
chambers during the prorogation or adjournments of the House
and accompanies him on all state occasions when parliament
is in session, and he has authority to be present on behalf
of the House." fn. (e) p. 184

- 4th ed. 1916

"During a session of parliament, or an adjournment,
the speaker can be accompanied by the mace on any state or
solemn occasion, in pursuance of the express resolution of
the house, or in accordance with parliamentary usage. Even
when parliament is sitting, and the speaker may have a doubt
as to the propriety of his using the mace on some occasion,
he asks the opinion of the house, and is governed accordingly.
But during a prorogation the speaker has no authority under
correct British Parliamentary usage to use the mace on any
public occasion, since it is an emblem of the authority of the
house and its speaker to be used only while parliament is
sitting." - p.176

R. MacGregor Dawson - The Government of Canada, 1947

"The mace is the symbol of the Speaker's authority, and
accompanies him on all formal occasions. It leaves and enters
the House with him, being carried before him by the Sergeant-
at-Arms, and it reposes in his chambers between sittings and
sessions of Parliament." - p. 407.

- Democratic Government in Canada,
1949.

"The mace, the symbol of the Speaker's authority, rests
on top of the table when the Speaker is in the Chair." - p. 77.

ENGLISH AUTHORITIES

Sir Bryan H. Fell (revised by K. R. MacKenzie)
- The Houses of Parliament 1947

"The House of Commons Mace is the symbol of the Speaker's authority from the Crown and is lent to him by the Sovereign, who resumes possession of it when Parliament is prorogued."
- p. 57

Sir W.R. Anson - Law and Custom of the Constitution, vol 1,
5th ed. 1922/35

"On the election being made the Speaker takes the chair, and the mace, the symbol of his office, is laid before him on the table." - p.64.

Re Speaker: "The symbol of his office is the mace which is laid before him on the table when he is in the Chair, and which, borne by the Sergeant-at-arms, accompanies him wherever he goes in his capacity as Speaker." pp 156-7.

Sir Erskine May - Parliamentary Practice 15th ed. 1950.

"The symbol of his authority is the Royal Mace."
p. 235.

"The Mace is received by the Sergeant at Arms from the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, it is, therefore, in the first place a symbol of the Royal authority, and thence derivatively of the authority of the Speaker and the House. When the House is dissolved or prorogued it reverts to the custody of the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, but during an adjournment it remains in the control of the Sergeant at Arms." - p.235.

March 17th, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 43 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council.

Public Restrooms - Whitehorse

In answer to Councillor Boyd's question, asked at the Second Session, 1966, concerning the establishment of Public Restrooms in Whitehorse I would like to confirm the statement which I made at that time.

There are of course no facilities of this nature in Whitehorse at the present time except those provided by the local businesses. The hotels, restaurants, retail stores and service stations in the City have, in most cases, restroom facilities for the use of staff members and for the public. If these facilities cannot be made available to the public or are inadequate then it is my opinion that the Council of the City of Whitehorse should consider it their responsibility to ensure that public facilities are provided,

The City of Whitehorse and its merchants derive a direct benefit from the public who travel to the City to do business and should therefore be prepared to provide restroom facilities.

A survey of businesses located on Main Street, between First and Fourth Avenues; on Second Avenue, between Main Street and Rogers Street; and Fourth Avenue, between Elliott Street and Alexander Street disclosed that there are 16 restrooms available for use by the public. Where there are separate restrooms for males and females they have been classed as one restroom.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 17th, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 44 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council.

Low Cost Housing Program

In answer to Councillor MacKinnon's question asked at the Second Session, 1966, concerning the administration of the Low Cost Housing Ordinance the following is submitted for your information.

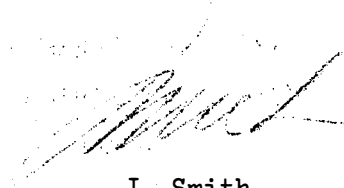
P R O C E D U R E S

1. AUTHORIZATION (i) Low Cost Housing Ordinance
(ii) Housing Loan Regulations
2. LOANS AVAILABLE (i) First Mortgage - up to \$8,000.00 - 7 3/4 % interest
(ii) Second Mortgage - up to \$1,000.00 - no interest - providing that the total cost of the dwelling does not exceed \$10,000.00 (repayable over 10 years at \$100.00 per year, waived for every year owner stays in possession.)
3. APPLICANT MUST (i) Be a Yukon resident of 1 year or more
(ii) Meet minimum income requirements - annual repayment of a loan must not exceed 25% of gross income.
(iii) Own or lease the land on which the dwelling is to be built.
(iv) Produce plans and building specifications that meet National building Code standards.
(v) Complete the dwelling within 2 years.
4. LOAN PROCEDURE (i) Applicant submits completed forms, together with plans and specifications.
(ii) Applicants' credit rating and financial statement are checked.

- (iii) Recommendation is prepared with supporting documents, including a Cost Estimate of construction.
- (iv) Low Cost Housing committee called to review the application.
- (v) Applicant is notified of the committee's recommendation.
- (vi) Complete documents - Mortgage, Assignment and Lease (if applicable).

TOTAL TIME TO COMPLETE STEPS I TO VI - APPROXIMATELY 2 WEEKS

- (vii) Funds are advanced as construction progresses. Payments are made on the value of material and contract labour only, withholding 20% of the value until 30 days after the dwelling is completed, to allow for the filing of liens.
- (viii) Repayment of principle and interest commences 2 months after completion of the dwelling. Payments to be made monthly in arrears, for the duration of the loan. The loan may be repaid at any time without penalty.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 17th, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 45 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council,

Low Cost Housing Program

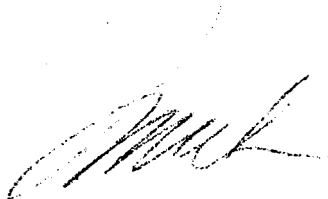
In answer to Councillor Watt's question asked at the Second Session, 1966, concerning the number of Low Cost Housing First and Second Mortgage Loans granted in 1966, the following statistics have been compiled.

First Mortgages

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Loans</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
June 26, 1963 to March 31, 1964	16	\$84,300.00
April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965	8	43,800.00
April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966	2	11,700.00
April 1, 1966 to February 28, 1967	10	73,000.00
	<u>36</u>	<u>\$ 212,800.00</u>

Second Mortgages

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Loans</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
June 26, 1963 to March 31, 1964	0	0
April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965	2	\$2,000.00
April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966	0	0
April 1, 1966 to February 28, 1967	5	5,000.00
	<u>7</u>	<u>\$ 7,000.00</u>



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 21st, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 46 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Financial Assistance for Post-Secondary Students

A. BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

In recent months it has become increasingly apparent that the financial assistance which we have been providing for post-secondary students at the university or comparable levels has been very limited. In view of the fact that we shall shortly be entering a new Federal-Territorial Financial Relations Agreement, the time is appropriate to review and revise the assistance which we are providing post-secondary students. Some of the factors which have led to this decision are:

1. As of March 31, 1967, the Vocational Training Agreement with the Federal Government ends. The latter government will no longer share the cost of vocational training at either the secondary or post-secondary level. The new Department of Manpower will, however, purchase training in the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre for all candidates which it refers to this school. In addition, it will make available to the Territory on an annual basis, \$15.00 per capita (approximately \$225,000.00) for continuing education. Part of this money should be used to assist students to attend universities, institutes of technology, community colleges, and schools of nursing.
2. Under the Training Allowance Act, 1966, students attending the Vocational and Technical Training Centre receive, depending upon their circumstances, from \$35.00 to \$90.00 per week, plus the training costs. University students from the Yukon, however, receive only their return fare transportation to either Edmonton, Vancouver, or Fairbanks. If they meet scholarship standards and are graduates of Yukon secondary schools, they may receive awards varying from \$250.00 to \$1000.00, with \$300 - \$400 being the average amount. It can readily be seen that the present arrangements are financially biased in favour of students taking vocational training. Therefore, they are hardly conducive to encouraging students to complete their secondary schooling and then proceeding to a university, technological institute, or a school of nursing.
3. In the Northwest Territories, a university student receives an outright grant to cover education costs including all university fees, books, supplies and special equipment prescribed by the university and the cost of transportation from the student's residence to the nearest university offering the course desired and return once a year. If a student receives a loan and after graduating from university returns to the Territories for employment for a period of three years, the full amount of the loan will be cancelled. If the period of employment in the Territories is either one or two years, the loan will be reduced by 20% or 50% respectively.

In the draft Five-Year Estimates a sum of \$63,000 has been provided to cover travel subsidy for post-secondary students.

B. THE PROPOSED SOLUTION

In our view, we cannot justify a program for university students which is substantially less generous than the program now in effect for students attending the Vocational and Technical Training Centre. Accordingly, we are recommending for your consideration a proposal which would embrace the following:

1. Transportation to and from the centre of learning on the same basis as at present.
2. Scholarships of equal value for students attaining a minimum academic standing so that there is no longer a sliding scale dependent upon academic qualifications.
3. An outright grant of \$500.00 to anyone qualifying for a scholarship which would enable the student to meet the cost of fees, books, and special equipment.

Each part of this proposal is developed in detail hereunder. An estimation of cost for the next five years is also included in this presentation.

1. Transportation

No change from the present provisions. The following three conditions must apply before disbursements are approved:

a) Student's Program

The student must be just entering or just have completed a full year's post-secondary program at a university, junior college, nurse's training school, institute of technology, or vocational training school. The course the student has embarked upon or has just completed must be one that is not available in the Yukon.

b) Residence Qualifications

The student must be ordinarily resident in the Yukon Territory. The criteria for determination of residence in the Yukon shall be the same as that which applies in respect of the Canada Student Loans Plan (see Approved Report of the Federal-Provincial Committee on Residence-- March 29, 1965.)

c) Transportation Costs

The transportation cost shall not exceed the minimum regularly scheduled commercial air transportation fare from either the City of Edmonton, the City of Vancouver, or the City of Fairbanks to the nearest regularly scheduled stop in the Yukon closest to the home of the student, plus (if applicable) the commercial ground transportation fare from the community in which the airport is located to the settlement in which the student resides.

The estimated cost of implementing the transportation program in the 1967-72 period is:

1967-68	50 students at \$150.	\$ 7,500.
1968-69	60 students at \$150.	9,000.
1969-70	70 students at \$150.	10,500.
1970-71	80 students at \$150.	12,000.
1971-72	90 students at \$150.	13,500.
	Total	<u>\$52,500.</u>

In the draft Five-Year Estimates a sum of \$63,000. has been provided to cover travel subsidy for post-secondary students.

2. Scholarships

I would recommend that the Master Plan of Scholarships be completely revised. The Science-Mathematics and the Liberal Arts Scholarships which form part of the present Plan can be eliminated. Under the revised Plan the following conditions must apply before scholarships are granted:

a) Student's Program

Same as given in 1(a) above.

b) Residence Qualifications

Same as given in 1(b) above.

c) Scholastic Requirements and Value of Scholarships

(i) Grade 12 Graduates

Grade 12 graduates with an average of 65% or higher in English 12 and two program specialties numbered 12 may receive scholarships of \$600.00 each.

(ii) Grade 13 Graduates

Grade 13 graduates with an average of 60% or higher in English and a further four acceptable Grade 13 subjects may receive scholarships of \$600.00 each.

(iii) Undergraduates in Post-Secondary Institutions

Undergraduates in post-secondary institutions who have successfully completed their programs for the year and who have averaged 60% (or equivalent) or higher may receive scholarships of \$400.00 each.

In estimating the cost of the proposed scholarship program in the 1967-72 period, it has been assumed that 4/5's of the students who qualify for transportation assistance will be eligible for scholarships. It has also been assumed that the average value of the scholarships will be \$500. The estimated cost, therefore, is:

1967-68	40 students at \$500.	\$ 20,000.
1968-69	48 students at \$500.	24,000.
1969-70	56 students at \$500.	28,000.
1970-71	64 students at \$500.	32,000.
1971-72	72 students at \$500.	36,000.
	Total	<u>\$140,000.</u>

In the draft Five-Year Estimates a sum of \$66,989.00 has been provided to cover scholarships. Therefore, if this proposal is to be implemented, an additional \$74,011.00 will have to be provided in the estimates.

3. Grants

I would suggest for your consideration that a grant of \$500. be made to any student who is accepted for education or training in a post-secondary institution. The conditions of the student's program and the residence qualifications which would apply are the same as those given in Section B(1) of this memorandum.

I would further recommend that the \$500. be an outright grant payable to the student in two instalments through the Registrar's office to cover fees, books, and miscellaneous supplies. Any monies remaining could be applied to the cost of room and board. I suggest this latter provision in order to give equitable treatment to our students who attend the University of Alaska where no tuition fees are charged but where board and lodging costs are much higher than in Edmonton and Vancouver.

The estimated cost of implementing grants in the 1967-72 period is:

1967-68	50 students at \$500.	\$25,000.
1968-69	60 students at \$500.	30,000.
1969-70	70 students at \$500.	35,000.
1970-71	80 students at \$500.	40,000.
1971-72	90 students at \$500.	45,000.
	Total	\$175,000.

No provision for grants to aid post-secondary students is contained in the draft Five-Year Estimates.

4. Recapitulation

The total estimated cost of implementing a complete program of assistance to post-secondary students during the period 1967-72 is shown in the following table:

	<u>Revised Estimates</u>	<u>Provided In Draft Estimates</u>
1. Transportation	\$ 52,500.	\$ 63,000.
2. Scholarships	140,000.	66,989.
3. Grants	175,000.	Nil
	<u>\$367,500</u>	<u>\$129,689.</u>

In order to implement the program I have outlined an additional \$237,811.00 will have to be provided in the Five-Year Estimates.

I have one final comment. Over the next five years, a year at university will cost on an average in excess of \$2,000. Under the proposals of this memorandum a student may receive assistance amounting to \$1050 - \$1250. per annum. It can be seen, therefore, that a student will still have to contribute approximately \$1,000. per annum from his own resources, parents' contributions, or by means of a loan for each year of post-secondary education.

It will be of interest to you to know that students requiring financial assistance may obtain this help through the Canada Student Loans Plan. This is a Federal Government program which is administered at the Territorial level by the Students Financial Assistance Awards Committee. Under the plan, the maximum loan amount that may be authorized to a student in any one academic year is \$1,000. The maximum that may be authorized in aggregate during a student's entire education period is \$5,000.00.

J. SMITH,
Commissioner.

March 20th, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO, 47 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds, Yukon Territory

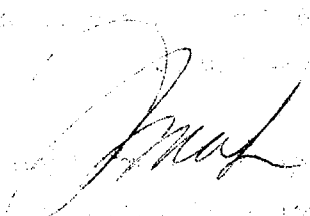
I am of the opinion that before the Yukon Territory experiences any further growth we must ensure that the operation of our cemeteries and public burial grounds are regulated and accurate records compiled and maintained of all burials which have taken place or will take place in the years to come.

I have issued instructions, February 13th, 1967, for the institution of an eight point program which will provide for the maintenance of the cemeteries in the Yukon Territory which are the responsibility of the Government of the Yukon Territory and for adequate records to be compiled and maintained for all cemeteries in the Yukon.

It will be necessary from year to year to request that you allow for the expenditure of Territorial Funds to maintain these cemeteries as outlined in the following program:

1. A list of all cemeteries and burial grounds in the Yukon Territory, with reference to geographical location, will be maintained by the Government of the Yukon Territory.
2. All cemeteries and burial grounds in the Yukon Territory will be surveyed and indicated on maps.
3. It will be determined which, if any, of the cemeteries and burial grounds in the Yukon Territory are the direct responsibility for maintenance and records purposes of any agency, other than the Government of the Yukon Territory.
4. Complete records of all lots and burials in all cemeteries and burial grounds in the Yukon Territory will be compiled and maintained by means of maps and ledgers.
5. All cemeteries and burial grounds in the Yukon Territory will be brushed out, fenced and put in good order.

6. All cemeteries and burial grounds, except those designated for continued use, will be closed and no further burials will be permitted.
7. Perpetual maintenance of all cemeteries and burial grounds in the Yukon Territory will be arranged for, either by the Government of the Yukon Territory or other responsible agencies.
8. A new Cemeteries and Burial Sites Ordinance will be placed before you which, if acceptable, will provide a more up-to-date legislative basis for the foregoing program.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

22 March, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 48 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of the Council

Director of Fitness and Amateur Sport

A paper on this subject was presented at the last Session of the Council in which it was recommended that the Government of the Yukon Territory hire a Director of Fitness and Amateur Sport whose duties it would be to assist local organizations and provide leadership in implementing the program. In its discussion of the paper, the Council felt that there was not sufficient information on the way in which the program had been handled in the past and what projects had been involved.

When this program first began in the fiscal year 1963-64, it was administered by the Executive Assistant to the Commissioner where it remained until 1966-67 when it was transferred to the Departmental Accountant. Since the program began in 1963-64, 60% of gross expenditures have been recoverable under the agreement with the Federal Government. This agreement is to be renewed for a further three year period commencing April 1, 1967.


The fiscal year 1966-67 will be the first year in which we have made full use of our allotment from the Federal Government. This is attributable to the fact that, for the first time, organizations throughout the Territory are becoming aware of the funds available and are organizing themselves to take advantage of them as well as the Winter Games in Québec City which was a special event and will occur only in the one fiscal year.

With the growth of this program and the importance attached to it by the government and the general public, as well as the planning which is now beginning for a Northern or Arctic Winter Games, the Administration would appreciate having the Council review the question of whether or not a Director of Fitness and Amateur Sport should be appointed. Since the last Session of the Council, it has been confirmed by Ottawa that the salary of a Director of Fitness and Amateur Sport could be shared under the agreement as a project financed like other projects from the total allotment for the fiscal year and, as a result, the Federal Government will pay 60%.

In order to ensure the maximum effectiveness of any such Director of Fitness and Amateur Sport, it would be the plan of the Administration to have this Officer and his activities associated with the Department of Education. In this way, he can assist the schools in organizing recreational and physical fitness programs and provide guidance in this field to the teachers.

Attached are statements showing the projects and organizations to which allocations have been made from the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program during previous years.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted for your consideration.


J. Smith,
Commissioner

FITNESS AND AMATEUR SPORT

	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>USED</u>
1962/63	3	\$22,877.00	\$7,987.88
1963/64	8	23,192.85	5,789.39
1964/65	19	39,780.84	25,511.18
1965/66	26	45,794.92	38,085.29
1966/67	39	57,821.95	55,000.00 (Approx)

1962/63

Yukon Ladies Curling	1,820.00	645.60
Old Crow Skiers	6,000.00	5,254.45
Planning Grant	15,057.00	2,087.83
	<u>22,877.00</u>	<u>7,987.88</u>

1963/64

Planning Grant	12,969.17	179.00
Lions Swimming Pool	2,300.00	-
Yukon Curling Assoc.	-	766.60
Shakwak Valley Community Club	1,616.88	1,424.88
Yukon Ladies Curling Assoc.	4,307.40	1,552.91
Whitehorse Ski Club	823.00	689.00
Calumet Ski Club	326.40	326.40
Sourdough Rendezvous	850.00	850.00
	<u>23,192.85</u>	<u>5,789.39</u>

1964/65

	<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>USED</u>
Beaver Creek Curling Club	\$ 172.16	\$ 172.16
Boy Scouts	140.00	140.00
Calumet Ski Club	548.60	442.60
Cassiar Curling Club	186.80	186.80
Destruction Bay Curling Assoc.	161.60	103.60
Keno Judo Club	708.90	631.90
Mayo P.T.A.	450.00	450.00
R. C. M. Police Curling	600.00	600.00
Shakwak Valley Community Club	3,704.00	2,336.00
Sourdough Rendezvous	2,800.00	2,700.00
Skookum Jim Hall, Director	5,575.00	2,845.97
Lions Club	2,450.00	2,450.00
Minor Hockey Assoc.	4,377.00	2,325.45
Whitehorse Senior Hockey	3,390.00	640.00
Whitehorse Ski Club	1,126.00	620.00
Yukon Amateur Ski Auxiliary	800.00	800.00
Yukon Curling Assoc.	2,844.00	2,827.30
Yukon Ladies Curling	4,879.56	3,727.90
Yukon Ladies Curling	4,867.22	1,411.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	39,780.84	25,511.18

1965/66

	<u>APPROVED</u>	<u>USED</u>
Bear Creek Community Club	\$ 80.32	\$ 80.32
Boy Scouts	2,049.00	1,104.00
Carmacks Community Club	250.00	90.00
City of Whitehorse (Pool)	500.00	500.00
City of Whitehorse (Rec. Dir)	2,925.00	2,925.00
Dawson Amateur Hockey	1,000.00	1,000.00
Girl Guides	150.00	150.00
Highland Dancing School	670.00	584.75
Keno Judo Club	560.00	560.00
Mayo P. T. A.	600.00	450.00
Legion Elsa	2,831.50	2,819.00
R. C. M. Police Curling	944.00	636.00
Shakwak Valley Community Club	2,240.00	1,593.60
Director Skookum Jim	6,260.00	6,253.89
Sourdough Rendezvous	4,000.00	2,836.00
Whitehorse Curling Club	2,000.00	2,000.00
Minor Hockey	5,104.00	2,606.00
Whitehorse Senior Hockey	1,080.00	1,080.00
Whitehorse Figure Skating	556.00	551.17
Whitehorse Ski Club	1,691.20	1,943.20
Whitehorse Soccer	401.50	380.95
Yukon Curling Assoc.	3,060.00	2,454.11
Yukon Ladies Curling	4,188.20	3,198.70
Yukon Ladies Curling	1,757.10	1,459.00
Kluane Lake Athletic Assoc.	297.10	297.10
Kiwanis Club - Dawson	600.00	532.50
	<u>45,794.92</u>	<u>38,085.29</u>

1966/67

	<u>APPROVED</u>
Skookum Him Hall Director	\$ 6,560.00
Boy Scouts	1,860.00
Dawson Amateur Hockey	200.00
Mayo P. T. A.	195.00
Legion Elsa	3,320.00
Whitehorse Minor Hockey	2,083.00
Dawson City Kiwanis	936.00
Carmacks Community Club	340.00
Whitehorse Minor Ball	382.50
Kluane Lake Athletic Assoc.	297.10
City of Whitehorse	650.00
Boy Scouts	1,405.00
Highland Dancing School	411.00
City of Whitehorse	3,847.50
Whitehorse Senior Ball	490.00
Dawson Guides	59.70
Boy Scouts	425.00
Old Crow Playground	400.00
Old Crow Playground	460.00
Whitehorse Curling Club	2,750.00
Whitehorse Ski Club	2,108.00
Shakwak Valley Community Club	2,892.00
Whitehorse Minor Hockey	7,187.55
Yukon Curling Assoc.	3,040.00
Mayo P. T. A.	250.00
Kluane Lake Athletic	600.40
Watson Lake Community Club	1,842.00
Yukon Ladies Curling	3,316.00
Yukon Ladies Curling	740.00
Winter Games Community	5,000.00
Takhini Rec. Centre	560.00

.../2

March 22nd, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 49 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Regional Library Service

The Yukon Regional Library has made rapid strides over the past five years, in response to a great need and an increasing demand for library service throughout the Territory.

The following statistical summary gives a graphic description of the increasing use of library facilities by Yukon residents:

	Library Outlets	Books Shipped	New Books added
1963-64	39	13,000	5,186
1964-65	49	20,000	7,323
1965-66	53	33,600	6,275
1966-67	58	36,000	10,000
		Present total book stock	65,000

Whitehorse Branch Library Statistics

	No. of members	Circulation
1963-64	2147	30,000
1964-65	3000	35,000
1965-66	3700	37,000
1966-67	4964	46,000
		Present total book stock approx. 13,000

In addition to the above circulation, Takhini Library with a membership of 391 circulates approximately 5,000 a year.

Library Outlets include:

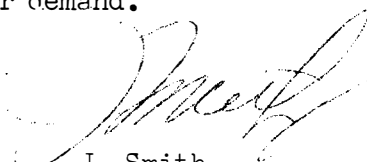
- 7 permanent branches
- 23 deposit stations in small communities and in such institutions as Vocational, Correctional and Hospital (Medical Dental Professional Library)
- 18 Schools
- 6 private kindergartens
- 11 individuals, isolated families.

Also, special collections are provided periodically for such groups as Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Ministerial Association, etc. and, in summer, for construction crews, survey and railway crews.

Additional Services:

- Interlibrary Loan
- Music collection with listening equipment
- Art exhibits.
 - 1964-65 3 exhibits were sponsored
 - 1966-67 20 exhibits were sponsored

Each of the above services has been added gradually over the past five years to meet ever-increasing popular demand.


J. Smith
Commissioner.

March 22, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 50 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council:

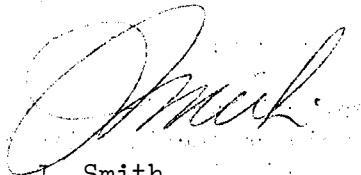
Quarterly Statistics - Child Welfare Services

The Department of Social Welfare publishes statistical data periodically which relates to their program of Child Welfare Services. I thought that you would be interested in receiving and reviewing the most recent reports published by the Superintendent of Child Welfare on the activities in the Department's child welfare program.

The Superintendent of Child Welfare informs me that his Department recognizes that the most important aspect of an effective and constructive child welfare program is the provision of sound casework services to families in their homes in order to help prevent disintegration and breakdown in the family unit. This is why the Department has developed and has been carrying out an intensive program of preventive and remedial services. Child Protection services given at an early stage of the development of family problems help to prevent the family situation from deteriorating to a point where the child is, in fact, neglected with the consequent risks so often presented when a child is separated from his own family. From a financial point of view as well, preventive services lead to economies in child care.

You will find attached hereto a statistical report relating to Child Welfare Services provided during the nine month period April 1, 1966 to December 31, 1966. This report contains cumulative caseload figures and reflects the total cases in each category of service which were handled by the Child Welfare Division of the Department of Social Welfare during that particular period. There is attached also a quarterly report which shows the activity and the movement in the caseloads of the various services during the third quarterly period of the current fiscal year, as well as the number of active cases in the child welfare program at December 31, 1966.

I trust that you will find these reports interesting and informative.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Statistical Data for the period- April 1st, 1966 to December 31st, 1966.

C A T E G O R Y	Number of Cases	WHITE STATUS	% of Cases	INDIAN STATUS	% of Cases	Number of Individuals Worked With	WHITE STATUS	% of Cases	INDIAN STATUS	% of Cases
a) CHILDREN IN CARE										
Wards	137	73	53.3%	64	46.7%	137	-	-	-	-
Non-Wards	140	52	42.1%	88	57.9%	140	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	277	132	47.7%	145	52.3%	277	132	47.7%	145	52.3%
b) PROTECTION	189	101	53.4%	88	46.6%	899	425	47.2%	474	52.8%
c) ADOPTIONS	35	34	97.1%	1	2.9%	111	103	92.7%	8	7.3%
d) UNMARRIED MOTHERS	29	22	75.8%	7	24.2%	39	28	71.8%	11	28.2%
TOTAL CASELOAD FIGURES	530	289	54.5%	241	45.5%	1326	688	51.9%	638	48.1%

- a) This is the accumulative total of children who have come under the supervision of the Superintendent of Child Welfare during the above-noted period.
- b) This represents the number of cases where casework services are provided to the family of the child in care, or follow-up service where a child has been returned to the parents, preventive service, and families where casework or counselling services are rendered in order to prevent family breakdown.
- c) This represents adoptive parents and child in home on adoption probation. This does not include applicants awaiting placement of a child, e.g. 6.
- d) This represents Unmarried Mothers where casework services has been given; together with putative father where contact has been possible.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

QUARTERLY REPORT

PERIOD: October 1st, 1966 to December 31st, 1966

1. CHILDREN IN CARE

Caseload at October 1, 1966	163	
New Cases	<u>36</u>	
Total in care during above noted period		199
Discharged from care	29	
Placed on Adoption Probation	<u>2</u>	
Total discharged from care in a/n period		<u>31</u>
Active Caseload at December 31, 1966		168

2. PROTECTION

Caseload at October 1, 1966	103	
New Cases	<u>22</u>	
Total Caseload during a/n period	125	
Cases closed	<u>23</u>	
Caseload at December 31, 1966		102

3. ADOPTION

Adoption homes under supervision at October 1, 1966	20	
Adoption placements made by Yukon Territory	2	
Private adoptions (step-parent)	<u>4</u>	
Total adoption homes under supervision (during a/n period)		26
Adoptions legally completed (orders granted)		<u>9</u>
Adoption homes still under supervision at December 31, 1966		17

4. UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Caseload at October 1, 1966	9	
New Cases	<u>9</u>	
Total caseload during a/n period		18
Cases closed		<u>7</u>
Active caseload at December 31, 1966		11

TOTAL CASELOAD FIGURES

March 28, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 51 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of the Twentieth wholly-elected Council of the Yukon Territory:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this your sixth, and possibly final session of this Council. For the first time in the History of sittings of this Legislative Body, we are meeting in a room today that is effectively designed and designated for Council and conference purposes. This is now Council's home and while a lot remains to be done before it is actually completed and furnished, the promise to secure you quarters in this building has been fulfilled. Between Council Sessions, full utilization of this facility will be made for conference and other similar purposes. To all who co-operated to have the necessary work done in time for today's opening ceremonies, I would express thanks on behalf of Council and myself.

During this past five months, it has been a pleasure to occupy the post of Commissioner and a word at this time of thanks to the general public, Members of Council and the Federal and Territorial staffs for the fine co-operation they have given me is surely in order. This is an exciting time to be privileged to be the Senior Officer of Government in Yukon and no one appreciates this more than I do. As I have said before, this is a teamwork proposition - not a one-man show. For my part I find everyone more than willing to do their part, I hope you find me the same.

A short resume of economic and government activity over the past few months would appear to be in order at this time.

The most important development since the last Session of the Council is the announcement by the Anvil Mining Corporation Limited that it intends to proceed with production from the extensive lead-zinc ores which it has discovered and developed in the Ross River area. Anvil's ore reserves have been reported to exceed 50,000,000 tons but there are also other ore bodies in the region which would bring the total known reserves to approximately 75,000,000 tons. As a result of continuing exploration, it is believed that reserves in the future might be expanded to exceed 100,000,000 tons. The Ross River area of the Yukon can be regarded as a major base metal region in which proven resources should be sufficient to support a smelter which in turn would provide a product with a high northern labour content.

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has stated that it is the Government's desire where major mineral deposits are developed that a maximum employment economic benefit should accrue to the region from the mining and processing of these deposits. It is expected that the Anvil Mining Corporation will make special provision for the training and employment of Yukon residents and will be able to draw heavily on the native population in the Territory. The Minister has also announced that a Consulting Firm has been engaged to advise the Government on the most economical means of shipping production to Tidewater so that provisions can be made on the extent, if any, the Government should participate in extending transportation facilities on both a long and short term basis. If the mine is to be placed in production by the Winter of 1969, as the Company hopes, then a short term means of transportation will have to be found, probably involving the utilization of existing roads and/or railway facilities or a limited modification of these. However, optimum benefit in the long term might require the construction of entirely new facilities which could take the form of a direct road or rail link to Tidewater. The Minister has said that he wishes to give every encouragement to developments of this nature in the Territories since significant economic expansion will continue to depend very largely on success in the non-renewable resource fields. The Government has already maintained access road and installed a ferry at Pelly River to enable the Anvil Mining Corporation to proceed with its production operations and, in addition, an all weather gravel road from Ross River to Carmacks is now under construction and will be completed in 1968 at an estimated total cost of \$6,000,000.

The Anvil Announcement should not be allowed to overshadow important developments by New Imperial Mines in the Whitehorse copper belt or the Clinton Creek Asbestos Mine west of Dawson, both of which are planning to go into production during the current calendar year. The announcement by United Keno Hill Mines Limited that their operation will continue for another year is very welcome. The Government has offered to provide the fullest possible assistance to the mine to enable it to continue its operations and to assist local residents to make whatever adjustments may be necessary if a major change in the economy of the region should occur. The Territorial Government has carried out a detailed study of the extent to which businesses would be affected in the Mayo region, as well as the impact on Government facilities and it is intended that the situation will be kept under constant review.

Although the intensity of staking during the period between late 1965 and the Fall of 1966 has now diminished considerably, there is still more than normal staking activity in the Watson Lake and Whitehorse Mining districts. There has been a tremendous amount of work done by exploration and development companies and to illustrate this point, more geophysical, geochemical and geological work was filed during 1966-67 than in any year since this type of work has been accepted. It is believed that this is probably more than has been submitted in the previous ten-year period.

In the oil and gas field, it has been announced that West Coast Transmission and Pan American Petroleum Corporation have come to an agreement on new gas discoveries in Northeastern B.C., Southeastern Yukon and the southern portion of the MacKenzie district of the Northwest Territories. Plans are being made for the construction of a 20" pipeline northwestward for 110 miles from Fort Nelson, B.C. to the massive gas bearing structures in the Beaver River area. The Beaver River structural trend and other parallel structures extend from B.C. into the Yukon.

Forestry statistics are now complete for the calendar year 1966. These show that timber production amounted to approximately \$3,500,000 which is a decline in production from 1965. During the 1966 fire season, a total area of 393,000 acres was burned in the Yukon Territory with damage amounting to \$281,000 in terms of forest loss. Direct fire-fighting costs for the season amounted to \$664,000.00. The average fire size for the 1966 season 3,816 acres compared to 249 acres for the 1965 season.

Land disposal problems are under review by the Administration and a number of steps have been taken which should make it possible to speed up the disposal of Crown lands. One of the biggest delays has been the length of time it takes to obtain Letters Patent, but to surmount this difficulty, it is necessary to obtain Federal Legislation to amend the Land Titles Act, the Territorial Lands Act and the Great Seals Act. We are endeavouring to have this legislation passed by Parliament at the earliest possible moment.

Some of the financial problems encountered in placing Lot 19 on the market have been overcome and as you know, lots in this area were placed on sale on the morning of March 22, 1967 with very gratifying results. Plans are presently underway, subject to your concurrence, to install water and sewer services in Lot 19 this Spring, and an

and an arrangement has been entered into with the City of Whitehorse whereby the capital cost of water and sewer services will be recovered by a frontage tax in the same way as elsewhere in the City of Whitehorse on the west bank of the river.

Since the first of the year there has been a minor land boom in the Yukon, in spite of the fact that at this time of year lot sales in the sub-divisions are normally fairly infrequent. Since January 1, 9 lots have been sold in Porter Creek, 7 in Riverdale, 2 in Crestview, 5 in Ross River and 1 in Watson Lake, making a total sales value of \$22,150.00. These land sales would seem to indicate a mounting demand for housing and there has been a much higher than normal increase in the number of inquiries about the Low Cost Housing program. In order to relieve the anticipated demand for housing, negotiations have been entered into with the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation which has undertaken to investigate and make recommendations regarding the necessary financing. At present, C.M.H.C. is screening proposals from interested developers, including any potential developers in the Yukon. C.M.H.C. has also undertaken to locate a relatively senior officer in Whitehorse to handle applications for C.M.H.C. loans. C.M.H.C. has also been asked to provide town planning services for the proposed townsite on the Anvil Mine property.

In addition to the provision of normal C.M.H.C. financing, we have been carrying on discussions with the Corporation concerning the possibility of a housing study of the entire Yukon to be carried out with the assistance and co-operation of the Territorial Department of Social Welfare, the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and present plans are to carry out the study this coming Summer. In conjunction with this survey, it is proposed that a Housing Ordinance be drafted which will enable the Territorial Government to make use of the provisions of the National Housing Act and, if necessary, establish a housing authority which could deal with all Crown-owned housing, whether Federal or Territorial, as well as the public housing program.

Travel for the Summer Season, 1966, showed a marked increase in the number of visitors to the Yukon placing the total well over the 100,000 mark. Surveys indicate that tourists are now spending an average of 7 days in the Territory as compared with an average of 5 days in former years. This has imposed a considerable strain on hotel and restaurant facilities in the Territory, making it highly

unlikely that the availability of such services will be adequate to meet the demand during the Summer of 1967. In view of this dramatic change in the tourist situation in the Yukon, we have carried out a major analysis of the functions and duties of the Travel and Publicity Branch and the results of this review, together with the results of a public survey, are being presented to you in a separate paper.

As members of the Council are aware, discussions with the Federal Government have now proceeded to the point where specific proposals can be made for the new Financial Agreement. The Members of the Council accompanied me in discussions with the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Relations in Ottawa in January, so that I need not elaborate in detail on these conversations. The main highlights consisted of a mutual understanding that the new Fiscal Agreement would be for a 2 year period rather than a 5 year period and that some financial relief might be made available by the Federal Government in the financing of the Corrections program and, possibly, some modification of the need to expand revenue from varying tax sources. Although we are not going to be called upon to meet the local tax revenues originally forecast, it will still be necessary for Council and the Administration to explore possibilities of expanding taxation to some degree. During our conversations in Ottawa, it was agreed that the Justice Agreement would not be renewed.

The Educational system has suffered severely from fires during the current school year. The first one occurred at the Whitehorse Elementary School on October 8, 1966, making it necessary to close the school for repairs. However, the school was re-opened at the beginning of the January term and only 1 day of classes was lost. A more serious incident, however, was the fire on February 12, 1967 which completely destroyed the Porter Creek Elementary School. Students were immediately re-located at the Whitehorse Elementary School and the Takhini School, and only 2 days of schooling were lost on this occasion. The problem of whether to re-build the Porter Creek Elementary School and if so, when, will be a major topic of discussion this Session. A settlement has been negotiated with the Underwriters in connection with these schools, and the details of our negotiations are set out in a separate paper. The results of the investigations carried out by the local assistant to the Fire Marshall are also set out in a separate paper. A further paper will review discussions that we have been carrying on with

the Fire Marshall to ascertain what would be a realistic target date for the transfer of the Fire Marshall's functions from Ottawa to the Yukon.

Looking at the whole field of Education for a moment, there are a number of major problems facing us. Discussions are currently underway between the Territorial Government and the Federal Department of Manpower and Immigration concerning the new arrangements proposed by the Federal Government for the financing of Occupational Training. It would appear at the present time, that these arrangements will enable us to orient the Occupational Program more closely to the Manpower market without any loss in financial support from the Federal Government under the program. On the academic side, careful consideration must be given to the question of whether or not we will teach up to and including Grade 10 in small schools throughout the Territory, and if so, what the impact of this decision would be on plans for student accommodation in the City of Whitehorse. A separate paper is being prepared for presentation to you on this important matter. Another paper is being prepared on the Senior Secondary School proposed for Whitehorse, and I trust that your deliberations will make it possible to arrive at a mutually satisfactory course of action on this matter.

In the Engineering field, there are several developments worth noting. The Watson Lake-Ross River road was maintained for part of the Winter but was closed down in February because the limited use of the road made it impossible to justify obtaining additional funds. The Canol Road was kept open throughout the Winter and provided the main access to mining properties in the Ross River area. This road has been used extensively for Winter freight hauling. The skyline over the Yukon River at Dawson started operation at freeze-up in November 1966. The use of this skyline vis-a-vis the construction of a bridge will be kept constantly under review by the Administration. The new 80 ton ferry which will be named "The George Black" will be in operation at Dawson City during the coming summer.

Positive action is underway at last in connection with the Corrections Program. The proposal that the Correctional Institution and the Mobile Camp be operated as a common gaol was submitted to the Corrections Committee, and the Committee were of the opinion that, since we were unable to provide housing for the kind of professional staff originally contemplated, we should endeavour to recruit enough people locally who would be qualified to operate both Institutions as a common gaol and thereby relieve the R.C.M. Police of the serious

accommodation problem they have to deal with in their lock-up. Since this decision was made, several important steps have been taken to implement this idea. Competitions for staff have just recently closed, and we are now in the process of hiring the staff required. In conjunction with the recruitment program, steps have been taken to complete an inventory of all items in the Correctional Institution and the Mobile Camp and invite proposals from Catering Firms who can provide cooking facilities in the Correctional Institution. Regulations under the Yukon Act are now being prepared and will be brought into effect about the time the Institution and the Mobile Camp get underway. At the time it was decided to operate the Correctional Institution and the Mobile Camp as a common gaol, the Corrections Department was moved from their quarters in the Casca Building to the Correctional Institution and the Probation Service was transferred from the Corrections Department to the Department of Social Welfare. A separate paper on the Corrections Program has been sent to you.

Members of the Council will recall the discussions that have taken place in connection with the proposed Yukon Exhibit at Expo 67. Satisfactory arrangements have now been made for the rental of a suitable pavilion and Morgans Department Store is handling the furnishings and display. A staff of 6 has been hired, of whom at least 3 will be local Yukon girls, to staff the Pavilion and operate it as an information centre. Preparations for the Centennial Program have been going hand in hand with planning for the Yukon display at Expo 67. Most cost-share projects with the Federal Government are on schedule and planning for other events and activities is well in hand. A separate paper has been distributed to you on the Expo display and the Centennial Program which will give you a more comprehensive idea of the planning which has been necessary for these two functions, as well as details in connection with financing.

One of the highlights of Centennial year will be the visit of Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra and her Consort to the Yukon on May 28 and 29. At the present time, the program calls for her to officially open the new Whitehorse Museum under the auspices of the Yukon Historical Society and a tree-planting ceremony at the F. H. Collins School.

Although a Sessional Paper has been distributed to the Members of the Council, I think it might be appropriate to comment on the re-

organization proposals which are currently being implemented. As I have indicated in the paper, steps have been taken to make what was formerly the Municipal Affairs and Housing Development Department into a Branch of a new Department to be called Engineering and Municipal Services. A similar move is being made with respect to Education and Vocational and Technical Training. Recruiting is currently in hand for a Senior Officer to take charge of the new Department, which will be called Education and Occupational Training, and under him there will be 3 Deputy Superintendents, one for Elementary Schools, one for Secondary Schools, and a third for Technical and Vocational Training. One of the most extensive changes we are planning involves the establishment of a Central Purchasing and Inventory Control Agency which we are planning to have form part of a new department of Administration Services under the Administrative Assistant, as Department Head. This will embrace the existing Personnel Organization as well as Central Registry and will eventually also include Stationery Stores and the functions of the Queen's Printer. The main purpose of this development, of course, is to eliminate the duplication which exists between Departments which are now providing their own administration services as well as increase the efficiency and economy of the whole Territorial Government by making these services available to all Departments on a uniform basis. For organizational purposes, the Federal elements of the Administration which are the Yukon Forest Service and the Supervisor of Lands have been grouped together with the former Department of Travel and Publicity, the Department of Game, the Regional Library, the Centennial Co-ordinator and the Mining Inspector as a Resource and Recreation Group under the direct supervision of the Executive Assistant acting, for the time being, as the equivalent of a Department Head. Plans are also underway to consolidate the registration functions performed by the Territorial Government in the hands of the Territorial Secretary. This Department will therefore become the Department of the Territorial Secretary and Registrar General, and the registration functions now performed by the Senior Advisory Counsel will be transferred to the Territorial Secretary's Department. At the same time, it is planned to make the Liquor Department a Branch of the new Department of Territorial Secretary and Registrar General. This will enable us to handle all licensing in a single Department and create a uniform inspection service for Workmen's Compensation, Labour, Liquor, and other ordinances where specific inspection and enforcement is the

responsibility of the Territorial Administration. Giving effect to these changes will take time, but I wished to lay this plan before you to show the goal being aimed for.

It is anticipated that during the 1967-68 fiscal year the Yukon Government will enter into agreement with the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare under the new Canada Assistance Plan, which is designed to provide encouragement and financial assistance to the Territories and Provinces with a view to the development of more comprehensive and flexible social welfare programs. This plan will replace the Unemployment Assistance program under which the Yukon presently recovers fifty percent of expenditures under our Social Assistance program. Territorial Legislation is required before it will be possible to enter into an agreement with Canada under this plan and it is hoped to have the required Legislation completed for presentation at the Fall Session. The existing Unemployment Assistance Agreement will remain in effect until such time as the new Agreement can be executed. A sessional paper containing a general description of the provisions of the New Canada Assistance Plan has been prepared and will be submitted during this Session of Council for your information.

During closing remarks at the last Council Session, I intimated a desire to visit all settled areas of the Territory as soon as possible. To a very large degree this promise has been kept and those areas not yet visited, whether they felt they were to be spared the agony of my presence I do not know, but I will be there soon. To all the people, firms, organizations, Council Members and my own staff who co-operated to make these travels possible and so profitable, my sincere thanks. It was a most rewarding experience and one which I intend to continue. It has never seemed to me that the problems of the Yukon are visible from the windows of my office in this building. I am now more than ever convinced that first-hand knowledge is a necessary tool in the Commissioner's hands if he is going to do a job for all 15,000 Yukoners, not just those who live in close proximity to Whitehorse. The spirit of the people in the communities all over the Territory was tremendous. The high moral and good turnouts to community meetings, plus an awareness of the tremendous events going on in our Territory today made me very aware that the residents of the Hinterland are just as much a part of the life-blood of our Territory as their capitol city counterparts.

Main Street in the Yukon is anywhere and everywhere our people live and it's an exciting place to visit. I see more smiling faces in Yukon than were visible on the streets of our nation's Capitol, and the doom and gloom I hear expounded from time to time about threatened mass evacuations of people, the wholesale closure of businesses and other similar tragedies, were not too much in evidence to me. This does not mean to say there are no problems to be solved - what it does say - is that the energy being expended to solve the problems far exceeds the energies of those who wish to throw in the towel. It is our job to help those who want to help themselves.

The Economic Study of the Territory has been progressing. The terms of reference approved by Council last Fall have been sent to six research-type firms asking for proposals. These firms are now getting their presentations to us and the selection of the successful bidder should be announced shortly.

To co-ordinate the activities of all Federal Government Departments operating in the Yukon, an Interdepartmental Committee is being formed. This group, composed of Senior Officer representation from each department will meet at regular intervals to appraise the Territorial Government of their activities present and planned and in turn to be made aware of ours. In this way, we hope to more fully and effectively use the taxpayers' dollars in developing the Territory and avoid duplication of effort and facilities in the process.

The following Bills will be presented to you:

1. An Ordinance to amend the Societies Ordinance;
2. An Ordinance to amend the Co-operative Associations Ordinance;
3. An Ordinance to amend the Financial Administration Ordinance;
4. An Ordinance to amend the Taxation Ordinance;
5. An Ordinance to amend the Cemeteries Ordinance;
6. An Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance;
7. An Ordinance to amend the Municipal Ordinance;
8. An Ordinance to authorize the Commissioner to enter into a Financial Agreement with the Government of Canada;
9. An Ordinance respecting the installation of electrical equipment and wiring;

10. An Ordinance for granting to the Commissioner certain sums of money to defray the expenses of the Public Service of the Territory (the Interim Supply Ordinance, 1967-68);
11. 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 1967-68);
12. 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, 1967-68); and such additional measures that may, from time to time, be brought before you.

In conclusion, let me say I look forward to working closely with Council in the days and weeks ahead to effectively budget and legislate on behalf of all citizens of the Territory so all will equitably benefit accordingly. At no time in the history of the Territory have we been afforded a better opportunity to mould our own future than right now.

March 22, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 52 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council:

Children's Group Home

During the previous Council Session a number of questions were asked regarding the construction of a Children's Group Home for which provision had been made originally in the 1965-66 Capital Estimates in Vote 15 Welfare, and for which funds were duly appropriated by Council at the 1965 Spring Session. In connection with these questions, as recorded on pages 352, 353 and 369 in the 1966 Second Session Votes and Proceedings, the following information is submitted.

Following the acceptance by Council of the need for this type of child caring facility and the appropriation of the necessary capital funds, steps were taken to obtain more detail on the various designs of Group Homes which had just been completed by the Provincial Governments in the Western Provinces in order to enable us to select a design that would best meet our particular needs here in the Yukon and which would incorporate some improvements in design more in keeping with modern concepts of group living accommodation for children. This preliminary planning prevented the commencement of the project before the end of the 1965-66 construction season and thus the project had to be deferred until 1966-67. Funds were re-voted in the 1966-67 Capital Estimates and following approval by Council immediate action was taken to retain the services of an architect to proceed with the architectural designing of the building. When architectural plans had been completed it was decided in view of the lateness in the construction season and the fact that the local building contractors were overly busy with many large projects that it would be more advisable to defer the project until the Spring of 1967.

Funds have been provided in the 1967-68 Capital Estimates as a re-vote of the funds provided in the 1966-67 Estimates with additional funds included to cover the drastic increase in construction costs since the original provision of funds was made in 1965-66. Final plans and specifications are now in the hands of the Territorial Engineering Department and it is our plan to proceed to call Tenders as soon as this re-vote of funds for the project has been approved by Territorial Council. Hopefully, the Group Home will be completed and in operation by the Fall of this year.

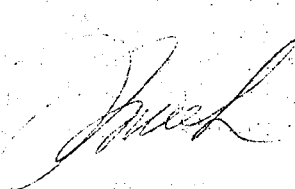
An important and accurate measurement of the quality and effectiveness of our Child Welfare Program is the adequacy and variety of the resources that are available in the Yukon Territory for the care and treatment of children with a diversity of needs and problems. The proportion of emotionally disturbed and "problem" children of all ages coming into our care is increasing

and suitable facilities must be provided to ensure that these children receive proper care and treatment. At the present time there is a great shortage of foster homes for the adolescent child with behavioural problems. In the past, the Provincial Child Welfare Departments have helped, in a limited way, by making their specialized facilities available for these children. However, because their own needs have increased so greatly we can no longer depend upon them to assist us and the Yukon must now take steps to provide their own facilities.

The Group Home proposed for construction will provide accommodation and care for 10 children with special needs and for whom foster-home or institutional care is not recommended, or in certain cases, where such accommodation is unavailable. A program of intensive casework services will be extended by existing social work staff to help the children with their emotional problems and hopefully bring about a change in attitudes and behavioural patterns.

This group living home should not be confused with the Juvenile Correctional Center which is also needed for the accommodation and treatment of juvenile offenders who have committed delinquencies contrary to the Juvenile Delinquents Act and who have been committed by the Juvenile Court to a custodial facility. This type of an institution, when constructed, will form part of the total Corrections program. At present, these juvenile offenders are placed in provincial Correctional institutions when such accommodation can be obtained.

In conclusion, I should state for your information that the Superintendent of Child Welfare has informed me that without this specialized child-caring facility these children with behavioural problems will require placement in specialized facilities in the Provinces, provided the accommodation can be secured as it is needed, where the daily rates vary from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per diem or approximately \$5,000.00 per annum per child. The average yearly cost of maintaining 10 children in the Provinces would be approximately \$50,000.00 as compared with an average estimated yearly operating cost of \$20,000.00 for the Group Home. Thus the economies effected each year, e.g. \$30,000.00 per annum, would offset in a short period of time the actual capital costs of the new Group Home.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 23, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 53 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

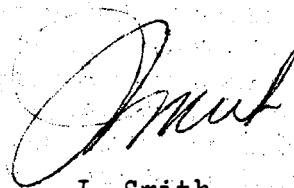
Members of Council.

Indian Drinking

Mr. Thompson asked whether or not the Liquor Ordinance applies to Indians and whether the revenue from fines levied against Indians for drinking went to the Territorial or Federal Government. In reply I wish to advise you of the following:

Under Section 95 of the Indian Act, the Governor-in-Council and/or the Commissioner-in-Council has the authority to grant drinking privileges to Indians. In November of 1955, the Commissioner-in-Council did grant to the Indians of the Yukon Territory the privilege of consuming beer in taverns. Further to this, in February of 1963, the Governor-in-Council granted drinking privileges to Indians equal to all other Canadians.

Because of the fact that drinking privileges have been granted under the Federal Indian Act, the Federal Government realizes the revenue from fines levied. During the calendar year 1966, these fines totalled \$7,409.77.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 23, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 54 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

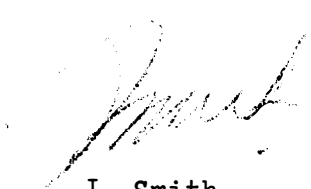
Motion No. 11

During the last Session of Council, Motion No. 11 was passed recommending in effect that the Federal Government transfer its jurisdiction over mines and minerals in the Yukon Territory to the Yukon Territorial Government.

This Motion was forwarded to the Minister who has replied as follows:

"I have devoted much serious thought to this motion and it is my considered opinion that such a transfer of responsibilities could only be at complete variance with the best interests, both of the Yukon Territory and of our Country at large.

It is, I know, 'preaching to the totally converted', to point out to you the magnitude of the financial resources alone, both public and private, which the optimum development of these enormously important reserves should unquestionably command, possibly for many more years to come, in future - - quite apart from any reference that might be made to the very substantial funds which their development has entailed in the past. Under federal management, the national resources of both Territories are rightly assuming a rapidly increasing significance in world markets which could only be retarded, if not indeed reversed, were they to become the responsibility of what is relatively a very small, and geographically-remote, segment of our national community. I strongly believe that territorial resource development continues to be worthy of consideration in the light of national wealth and credit and, moreover, that it continues to warrant the attention of the best of our national skills."


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 23, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 55 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion #29

During the last Session of Council, Motion No. 29 was passed which reads as follows:

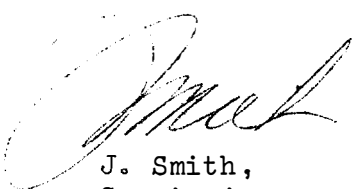
"That the Administration convey to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development the desire of the Yukon Legislative Council to experience some progressive form of autonomy for the Yukon Territory in conjunction with the signing of the forthcoming Five Year Agreement".

This Motion was forwarded to the Minister and we have now had a reply which is very much along the lines of the explanation given to the Council when they were in Ottawa.

As a result of the discussions with the Councillors while they were in Ottawa, the Minister has recommended that the Financial Agreement be for two years only instead of for five as in the past and that during that time steps be taken to appoint an advisory commission for the purposes of enquiring into the form of government in the Yukon Territory. In addition to this, there is being organized at the present time an economic study of the Yukon along the lines set forth in Sessional Paper No. 47-1966. A study into the taxation base and capabilities of the Territory is being arranged.

The Minister also stated as follows: "As I remarked to Members of Council on their recent visit to Ottawa, the Yukon is nearer responsible government status than ever before. There is local control over most of the major government programs such as education, welfare, the administration of liquor laws, the maintenance of roads and the construction of territorial buildings. The national government will have to continue to handle resource development in northern Canada, including the Yukon because it is the only source capable of providing the necessary and costly development programs. I would like to see progressive development in this matter where from time to time, other functions will be placed under more local control. I expect that the studies that I have already referred to will produce recommendations or proposals in this direction."

The Minister also stated that the Federal Government is genuinely interested in achieving the goals which the Territorial Council sets for the Yukon and it is anxious to assist in their realization with full knowledge of all the facts necessary to build a lasting structure of government which is best suited to the needs of the people of the Yukon.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 23, 1967.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

LPRT Installation
at Carmacks

While I was at Carmacks on March 10th I was asked when the C.B.C. would install an LPRT to service the community.

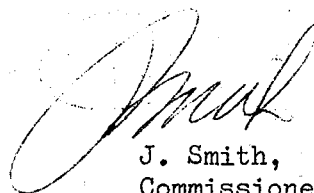
The C.B.C. has replied to my inquiry as follows:

"The CBC has no immediate or medium-term plans to install a Low Power Relay Transmitter for radio at Carmacks. The CBC will be installing LPRTs this year at Swift River and Clinton Creek in the Yukon Territory.

I am informed that plans for 1968 at present include three proposed installations for Northwest Territories' communities where radio reception is presently not available.

Far from closing the door on a future radio installation at Carmacks the CBC's Northern Service is aware that this community is on the fringe of the CFWH reception area, and will continue its concern for improved service there."

In addition to the foregoing information, I would like to advise you that the Department of Transport Radio Inspector is investigating the complaint of electrical disturbance affecting radio receivers in the Carmacks village.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 22, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 57 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

FIRE INSURANCE

During the Second Session of Council, 1966, a question was asked in connection with the fire at Whitehorse Elementary School on 8th October, 1966. The Member of Council asking the question wished to be informed whether the cost of repairing the damage caused by that fire was fully recoverable on a replacement basis. I stated in reply that a full answer would be supplied. This I now wish to do.

Discussions with the firm of adjusters representing the insurance company indicate that settlement of our claim may be expected as set out in the attached statement. It will be seen that the cost of repairing the damage is not fully recoverable on a replacement basis because of the co-insurance factor and depreciation. Nevertheless, I think that settlement arrangements may be considered satisfactory.

Whilst this is the position in regard to the Whitehorse Elementary School fire, in the case of the Porter Creek School fire on 12th February, 1967, the position is different because of the fact that the school and contents were a total loss. Settlement of our insurance claim may be expected in amounts equivalent to the full extent of the cover carried. The building was insured for \$207,200 and stood on the books at \$207,290.92 and the contents were insured for \$12,000 and they stood on the books at \$13,264.82. This settlement also, I believe, to be satisfactory.

Enclosure

J. Smith,
Commissioner

GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

STATEMENT OF LOSS ARISING OUT OF FIRE OCTOBER 8, 1966

WHITEHORSE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

1. Building

Paid to General Enterprises Limited	\$ 277,766.23
To be paid to General Enterprises Limited	<u>17,784.59</u>
	295,550.82

Deduct Co-insurance factor:-

Replacement value, 64,608 sq. ft.	
at \$28.00/sq. ft.	\$ 1,809,024.00
Less depreciation at 13%	
(built in 1953)	<u>235,173.12</u>
	1,573,850.88

Less 20% Co-insurance factor	<u>314,770.18</u>
	<u>1,259,080.70</u>

$\frac{1,110,500}{1,259,080} \times 273,719 = 241,417$

273,719 = 241,417	<u>32,302.00</u>
	263,248.82

Deduct depreciation as under

a) Interior decorating	\$15,882.87 @ 50%	7,941.43	
b) Roof	24,557.13 @ 33 1/3%	8,185.71	
c) Flooring tile	18,524.55 @ 20%	3,704.91	
d) Exterior painting	6,000.00 @ 33 1/3%	2,000.00	<u>21,832.05</u>
<u>Building Settlement</u>			241,416.77

2. Contents

36,467.17

Deduct depreciation as follows:

Book value	\$18,878.17 @ 33 1/3%	6,292.72
Miscellaneous (text books, stationery, etc)	16,493.65 @ 25%	4,123.41
Teachers losses	1,167.85	
Less livestock and plants	<u>72.50</u>	<u>1,095.35</u>
		<u>365.12</u>
		<u>10,781.25</u>

<u>Contents Settlement</u>	25,685.92
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3. Cleaning Costs

6,172.47

<u>Combined Settlement</u>	<u>\$ 273,275.16</u>
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* Cost of repairs \$ 295,550.82
 Less depreciation 21,832.05
\$ 273,718.77

March 23, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 58 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

In view of difficulties experienced in handling Community Development Grants, it is considered advisable to review present arrangements with a view to effecting an improvement.

As you know, at the present time each electoral district is allocated the sum of \$8,000 annually, expendable upon the recommendation of the appropriate member of Yukon Council and the approval of the Commissioner. It has been understood that the major part of that allocation may be expended upon items of a Capital nature and the balance upon Operation and Maintenance.

In the Territorial Estimates, Community Development Grants appear as a lump sum of \$56,000 representing seven electoral districts at \$8,000 per district and no breakdown of each grant of \$8,000 into community clubs or other beneficiaries is included.

These arrangements are unsatisfactory, first because the division between Capital expenditure and Operation and Maintenance is not firm as it should be and, secondly, because Yukon Council are not informed of and do not vote upon the distribution of the grant for each electoral district. A further point is that grants may be accumulated and it is questionable whether this should be permitted without restriction.

The purpose of this paper is to bring these circumstances to your notice and to request that they receive consideration with a view, as stated, to effecting an improvement.

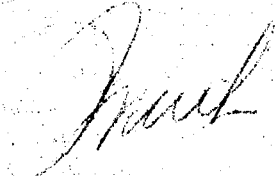
In this connection, reference might be made to Sessional Paper No. 28 of the Second Session of Yukon Council in 1963 which represented a study of the Community Development Grant arrangements.

It seems to me that the following points should be satisfactorily covered in any revised procedure:-

1. Division permissible between Capital expenditure and Operation and Maintenance should be firm.
2. A breakdown of each grant of \$8,000 should be included annually in the Territorial Estimates so that all Members of Council may be aware of the manner in which each grant is disposed of and may vote upon such distribution.

3. Grant expenditure should be for the lasting development of a district and should be incurred upon such things as Community Clubs and Capital items of a like nature.
4. Grant beneficiaries should be eligible to and should be required to register under the Society's Ordinance because, in this way, annual financial statements would be required by law to be produced and by their examination it would be possible to ensure that expenditure has been properly incurred.

Submitted for discussion.



J. Smith,
Commissioner

20 March, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 59 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Public Opinion Poll on Tourism

The Fall Session of Council, 1966, discussed the desirability of a Survey or Poll of public opinion concerning the Terms of Reference and operation of the Travel and Publicity Branch. Approval was given to the Commissioner to examine the situation and to prepare a report for the Spring Session of Council, 1967. The following report describes the methods used to obtain public opinion and the results of the Poll.

An explanatory letter, a copy of the present Terms of Reference for the Travel and Publicity Branch and a questionnaire form were mailed to 294 addresses on December 1, 1966. The list of recipients included all Members of the Territorial Council, hotel, motel, highway lodge, retail business operators, transportation companies and other individuals interested in tourism. (The complete mailing list is attached as Appendix I). December 31st was established as a deadline for the return of the completed questionnaires.

On December 14th, 1966 a second letter was mailed urging all recipients to complete and return the questionnaire form. The final results were tabulated as follows:-

Total questionnaires distributed	294	
Total questionnaires returned	95	32%
Total questionnaires not returned	197	67%
Total questionnaires returned (undeliverable)	2	1%

The 95 questionnaires returned can be tabulated as follows, based on the primary question "Should the Terms of Reference for the Travel and Publicity Branch be revised?"

No	40%
Yes	35%
No Comment	25%

The inclusion of 25% of the replies which did not register a "Yes" or "No" answer compounds the problem of evaluating the results of the Poll.

A complete reading of all comments made on the Survey Form pointed up conflicting opinions on many subjects. The following quotations from replies received can be used as examples:-

"This Department should be capable of eliminating K.V.A., Klondike Defence Force and Chamber of Commerce Information Centre."

"The Terms of Reference seem to be good. Are there too many "Chiefs" and not enough "Indians".

"No Department should be given a blank cheque to operate with".

"A realistic budget should be provided. We are expecting miracles from peanuts".

"The Department is doing a first class job".

"All of the Department's efforts are in vain if the business establishments fall down in their part of the plan".

"Inspection and rating of tourist accommodation should be carried out".

"Inspecting and rating should fall under proper building and sanitation departments - not Travel Department".

"Lodge owners want all the gravy and someone else to do the work and advertising".

A more consistent trend of opinion is apparent in the references to the need for better communication and liaison between the Travel and Publicity Branch and outlying districts, and greater emphasis on the provision of adequate facilities in the Territory to maintain greater balance between local development and "outside" promotion.

A number of replies expressed concern about the present shortage of hotel and motel accommodation. There were several suggestions that the Travel and Publicity Branch should not increase its publicity activities until the supply of accommodation is sufficient to meet the demand. A Government sponsored Investment Fund available to business operators was suggested also.

Many replies referred to the need to upgrade the standard of tourist accommodation and to introduce a system of "rating" each establishment. Opinions were divided on the question of whether this should be the responsibility of Departments in charge of sanitation, public health, building codes, fire hazards or tourism. The subject of Government control over the grading and rating of tourist establishments has been a contentious issue across Canada for many years and, at the present time, only one Province (Manitoba) administers such a program from the Government level. A proposed Tourist Advisory Council, composed of private business operators, could be considered as a possible Agency to carry out a program of grading and rating tourist establishments.

9...

There has been much evidence during the past year that many business operators will respond to a healthy tourist "climate" and will invest in programs of improvement as their revenue and competition increases.

There were differences of opinion concerning the reference to "a program of training and regulations for guides and others employed in the tourist industry". Some replies reflected the opinion that "guides" meant fishing guides or hunting guides and felt these activities should be the responsibility of other Departments (Fisheries and Game).

In view of the comments expressed in the Public Opinion Poll, several changes are recommended in the Terms of Reference for the Travel and Publicity Branch.

The present Terms of Reference are attached as Appendix II. Three revisions are recommended as follows:-

Item 3 - Delete reference to "inspecting and rating tourist accommodation"; Amend wording to read: "Encourage operators of tourist establishments to upgrade standards".

Item 6 - Now reads:- "Plan and supervise, in conjunction with vocational training authorities, a program of training and regulation for guides and others employed in the tourist industry."

Amend to read:- Plan and supervise, in conjunction with community organizations and business associations, a program of Hospitality Seminars and similar training for those employed in the tourist industry.

Item 12 - Now reads:- "Answer enquiries from the public".

Amend to read:- Answer enquiries of a tourist nature from the public.

The Travel and Publicity Branch has taken steps to implement constructive suggestions contained in the replies to the Poll. The Director made a complete tour of the Territory in February to meet with community organizations and business operators. He will continue a policy of visiting outlying areas.

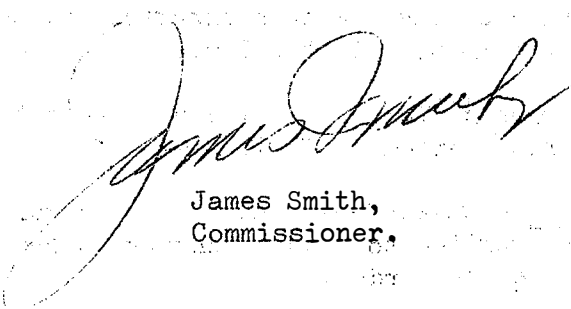
Media advertising has been reduced approximately 25% for the present season. This was made possible by reducing advertising in the Mid-West and Eastern sections of the country because of the magnetic attraction of Expo 67 to those areas. A more intensive promotion campaign was directed at the West Coast, particularly California, to capitalize on the Alaska Centennial promotions in that area.

An Interdepartmental Committee on Recreation consisting of Travel and Publicity, Forestry and Engineering, has conducted several meetings to examine future requirements for Campgrounds, Recreation Roads and other recreational facilities.

A Tourist Advisory Council will be appointed to establish a communicating link between the tourist establishments and the Administration. Members of Council will be requested to select suitable representatives to serve on the Council. The Advisory Council will be requested to submit recommendations for tourist development programs in their respective areas.

The Travel and Publicity Branch will become active, also, in carrying out recommendations made by the Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board.

Careful attention will be given to maintaining a balanced program of development and promotion. More frequent contact with business operators, through personal visits and newsletters will serve to keep Yukoners informed about the full extent of the activities of the Travel and Publicity Branch of the Administration.



James Smith,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX I

TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY

MAILING LIST
PUBLIC OPINION POLL

WHITEHORSE BUSINESSES

Mr. Rolph Hougen, Hougen's Limited, Box 400, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Chas. Taylor, Taylor & Drury Ltd., Box 1169, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Town Toggery, Box 137, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Adrian Barzan, Kee Bird Men's Wear, Box 2990, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mac's Newstand, Box 222, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. J. Howatt, Jim's Toy & Gift Shop, Box 735, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Vern Flexhaug, Hudson's Bay Co., Box 2810, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Auto Marine Electric, Box 1131, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Yukon Sales Ltd., Box 101, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Northern Metallic Sales Ltd., Box 1136, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. R.B. Cousins, Cousin's Wholesale Ltd., Box 879, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Yukon Wholesale Co., Box 2750, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Regina Cocktail Lounge, Box 844, Whitehorse, Y.T.
918 Construction Co., Box 1184, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Canadian Consolidated Propane Ltd., Box 1075, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Canada Packers, Box 569, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Burns & Co., Box 970, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Eric Wienecke, Yukon Travel Agency, Box 1113, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. J. Lammers, Box 1126, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. B. Kunze, Takhini Hot Springs, Box 45, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Robert Choate, Yukon Electrical Co. Ltd., Box 1189, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mrs. S. Paull, Simona-Lynn's Flower & Gift Shop, Box 2045, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Jack Needham, Needham's Ltd., Box 190, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Rolph Bailey, Rolf Bailey Agency, Box 40, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. M. Nelson, Nelson's Ltd., Box 10, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. R. Campbell, Campbell's Ltd., Box 280, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. C.E. Fisher, Dairy Queen Drive-In, Box 2008, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. L. Seely, Whitehorse Theatres (1965) Ltd., Box 1087, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. G. Murdoch, Murdoch's Gem Shop, Box 3140, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. David Rust, Box 126, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Michael Leamy, Accountant, Box 1083, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. & Mrs. Tim Cole, Klondike Transport & Laundromat, Box 2230, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. A. Seely, Seely's (Yukon) Ltd., Box 64, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. D. Magami, Foto Craft Studio, Box 2371, Whitehorse, Y.T.
City Deliveries & Towing, Box 2753, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Custom Boot & Saddlery, Box 1827, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Steele St. Car Wash, Box 3110, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Rocky Mountair Safari, Box 2007, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. L. Schramek, Whitehorse Inn Bakery, Box 3136, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. John Scott, Yukon River Industries, Box 1147, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Bernie Molloy, Molloy's Frozen Foods Ltd., Box 2056, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. J.R. Jamieson, Jamieson's Ltd., Box 128, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Riverside Grocery, Box 2302, Whitehorse, Y.T.
The Corner Store, Box 507, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Fraser, Blue Danube Restaurant, Box 2121, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Circle Truck Stop Cafe, Box 669, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Whitehorse Beverages Ltd., Box 399, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Northland Beverages Ltd., Box 292, Whitehorse, Y.T.

Yukon Drug Co. Ltd., Box 2250, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Main Street Pharmacy, Box 285, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Canadian Coachways Ltd., Box 2009, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Geo. Hornbrook, Wien Air Alaska, Box 3139, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Doug Ross, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Box 310, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Arnold Philipsen, White Pass & Yukon Route, Box 1089, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Great Northern Airways Ltd., Box 2870, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Midnight Sun Tours, Box 2715, Whitehorse, Y.T.
C.R. Porter, Pres., Visitor International Agencies Ltd., Box 976, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Stoken, Canadian Freightways, Box 2200, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Yellow Cabs Ltd., Box 329, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Arctic Cabs, United Cabs, Zero Cabs, Box 1823, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Quality Dry Cleaners, Box 2363, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Yukon Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Box 202, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. B. Erlam, Whitehorse Star, Box 1149, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Ken Shortt, Editor, Yukon News, Box 3079, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Yukon Journal, Box 2170, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Stan Peters, Manager, Canadian Broadcasting Station, Box 730, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Northern Television Systems Ltd., Box 1163, Whitehorse, Y.T.
The Manager, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Box 1109, Whitehorse, Y.T.
The Manager, Bank of Montreal, Box 550, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Igloo Sporting Goods, Box 1186, Whitehorse, Y.T.
August Sporting Goods, Box 1186, Whitehorse, Y.T. - N.B. 1 sent only
Mrs. M. Liedtke, House of Charm, Box 2757, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Edette's Beauty Salon, R.C.A.F. Rec Centre, R.C.A.F. Station, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mrs. Hilda Seidhuber, Judi's Beauty Bar, Box 2171, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Porter Creek Motors, Box 261, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Alaska Highway Towing & Wrecker Service, Box 2227, Whitehorse, Y.T.
All-Wheel U-Drive, Box 2574, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Yukon Wheel Alignment, Box 1040, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Taylor & Drury Motors Ltd., Box 1069, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Arctic Tire Co. Ltd., Box 933, Whitehorse, Y.T.
British American Oil Co., Box 2959, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Whitehorse Motors, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Ed Jacobs, Jacobs Motors, Box 2440, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Ted Matson, Alcan Tire Co., Box 817, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Pat Olsen, Main Street Services, Box 612, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Rolf Klug, Arctic Volkswagen Sales Ltd., Box 2720, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. S. Henke, Henke's Body Shop Ltd., Box 2204, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. W. Drury, Yukon Motors Ltd., Box 998, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Messrs. Morley & Swift, Four Star Motors Ltd., Box 689, Whitehorse, Y.T.

WHITEHORSE & VICINITY HOTELS & MOTELS

Mr. G. Ryder, Builders Supply & Motel, Box 760, City.
Mr. Max Fuerstner, Alpine Hotel, Box 632, City.
Mr. & Mrs. Thibault, Shannon Motel, Box 188, City.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Warner, Chenechee Trailer Court, Box 544, City.
Messrs. King & King, Edgewater Hotel, Box 2989, City.
Mr. Cal Miller, Capital Hotel, Box 398, City.
Mr. N. Chamberlist, Normic Hotel, Box 254, City.
Mr. K. Heynan, Chilkoot Motel, Box 655, City.
Mr. H. Brunlees, Taku Hotel, Box 2320, City.
Manager, Whitehorse Inn, Box 70, City.
Mr. J. Erickson, Regina Hotel, Box 1031, City.
Mr. Jean Simard, Baranov Motel, Box 411, City.
Mr. F. Shabals, Stephen Hotel, Box 571, City.
Mr. A. Hunter, Kopper King Services, Box 1155, City.

Mr. & Mrs. Simpson, '98 Hotel, Box 154, City.
Casa Loma Motel, Box 3049, City.
McCrae Inn, Box 1178, City.
The Manager, Tourist Services Ltd., Box 160, City.

WHITEHORSE CLUBS & ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. Dave Hill, Pres., Junior Chamber of Commerce, Box 607, City.
Mr. Don Lamont, Chairman Tourist Committee, Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce,
Box 167, City.
Yukon Indiancraft Co-op, Box 2899, City.
Yukon Voyageurs Canoe Club, Box 17, City.
Yukon Outfitters Association, Box 12, City.
Yukon Historical Society, Box 73, City.
Yukon Fish & Game Association, Box 362, City.
Whitehorse Lapidary Club, Box 2995, Whitehorse, Y.T.
Mr. Bill Richardson, Whitehorse Lions Club, Box 2228, City.
Mr. A. Philipsen, President, Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce, Box 167, City.
Mr. G.H. Mead, President, Kiwanis Club, Box 2345, City.
Mrs. Lynn Ward, Business & Professional Women's Assoc., Box 2683, City.
Yukon Research & Development, Box 556, City.

WINTER ADDRESSES FOR YUKON BUSINESS OPERATORS

Mr. Ted Smith, Box 2298, City.
(Iron Creek Lodge, Mile 596, Alaska Highway.)
Mr. Wm. Sheffield, Anchorage Travelodge, Anchorage, Alaska.
(International Travelodge, Whitehorse, Y.T.)
Mr. Chas. West, 900 I.B.M. Bldg., Seattle, Wash., 98101, U.S.A.
(Alas-Kon Border Lodge)
Mr. G. Yardley, c/o Mr. K. Yardley, 723 Sherman Ave., Calgary, Alta.
(Dezadeash Lodge)
Mr. & Mrs. C. Gray, Sooke, B.C.
(Service Motel, Dawson City, Y.T.)
Mr. Ed Jones, Box 1864, City.
(Yukon Queen Boat Tours, Dawson City, Y.T.)

FISHING GUIDES & CAMPS - BIG GAME OUTFITTERS

Mr. C. Shandalla, Marsh Lake Lodge, Box 124, City.
Mr. P. Alexandrovitch, Fox Lake Boat Rentals, Box 1059, City.
Currie's Boat Rental, Tagish, Y.T.
Mr. Johnny Jackson, Mile 829, Alaska Highway, Y.T.
Mrs. Grace Chambers, Burwash Landing, Y.T.
Mr. Sam Burger, Toobally Lakes, Fishing Camp, Box 295, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Mr. K. Hanson, Box 854, City.
Mr. Leslie Allen, Johnson's Crossing Lodge, Mile 837, Alaska Highway.
Mr. E. Davignon, Johnson's Crossing Lodge, Mile 837, Alaska Highway.
Morman H. Paulson, Mckinaw Campsite, Mile 813, Alaska Highway.
Mr. Wesley Doe, Fox Point Trailer Park, Teslin, Y.T.
Mr. R.J. Fleming, Teslin, Y.T.
Mr. H. Bosely, Teslin, Y.T.
Mr. Dick Sour, Yukon Fly-In Fishing, Teslin, Y.T.
Mr. Jack Smarch, Mile 804, Alaska Highway.
Mr. Alax VanBibber, Box 736, City.
Mr. D. Low, Box 2578, City.
Mr. W. Koser, Box 2007, City.
Mr. P.E.S. Jensen, Box 1182, City.

Mr. W. Desrosiers, Box 729, City.
Mrs. Belle Desrosiers, Box 729, City.
Mr. R.A. Dickson, Box 581, City.
Mr. Harold Chambers, Box 736, City.
Mr. Louis Brown, Mayo, Y.T.
Mr. Johnnie Johns, Box 3, Carcross, Y.T.
Mr. Joe Jacquot, Mile 1083, Destruction Bay, Y.T.
Mr. Fred Last, Box 133, Mayo, Y.T.
Mr. John Muska, Mile 1054, Alaska Highway, Y.T.
Messrs. H. Zollweg & J. Monaghan, Elsa, Y.T.
Mr. Gordon Toole, Box 368, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Mr. Frank Sidney, c/o Indian Affairs, Box 2110, City.
Mr. W.G. Brewster, Brewster's Lodge, Haines Junction, Y.T.
Mr. Andy Smith, Teslin, Y.T.
Davis & Berard, Mile 1026, Alaska Highway, Y.T.
Mr. Louis Pospesil, Milepost 642, Alaska Highway, Y.T.

INTERESTED PERSONS RE TRAVEL INDUSTRY IN YUKON

Mr. Roy Minter, White Pass & Yukon Route, 510 West Hastings, Vancouver, B.C.
Mayor H.W. Firth, City of Whitehorse, Box 790, City.
Mr. Erik Nielson, Drawer 100, City.
Mr. A. Innes-Taylor, Box 1736, City.
Mrs. G.B. McLeod, Box 2573, City.
Mrs. Helen Horback, Box 665, City.
Mrs. R.N. Corbett, Welcome Wagon Hostess, City.
Mr. John Summers, Fisheries Officer, Dept. of Fisheries, Box 2410, City.

MEMBERS OF TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Councillor Geo. Shaw, Dawson City, Y.T.
Councillor D.E. Taylor, Box 53, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Councillor H.E. Boyd, Box 255, City.
Councillor J.K. Thompson, Box 294, City
Councillor John D. Watt, Box 2033, City
Councillor R. McKinnon, Canyon Creek Lodge, Mile 996, Alaska Highway
Councillor Fred Southam, c/o U.K.H.M., Elsa, Y.T.

ALASKA HIGHWAY

Upper Liard Cafe, Mile 642, Alaska Highway
Mr. & Mrs. J. DesRossiers, Transport Motel, Mile 687.2, Alaska Highway
Mr. & Mrs. Bud Simpson, Rancheria Hotel, Mile 710, Alaska Highway
Mr. W.E. Thomas, Seagull Motors, Mile 733, Alaska Highway
Mr. C. Wann, Mile 733, Swift River Lodge, Alaska Highway - 1 Sent
and Mile 777.7 Morley River Lodge, Alaska Highway
Squanga Lake Lodge, Mile 850, Alaska Highway
New Crystal Palace, Jake's Corner Services, Box 460, City
Mendenhall Camp Lodge, Mile 968, Alaska Highway
Mr. & Mrs. Nygren, Mackintosh Lodge, Mile 1022, Alaska Highway
Bayshore Motel, Mile 1064, Alaska Highway
Destruction Bay Lodge, Mile 1083, Alaska Highway
Mr. P.H. Van der Veen, Talbot Arm Motel, Mile 1083, Alaska Highway
Mr. L.G. Allinger, Burwash Lodge, Mile 1093, Alaska Highway
Mr. M. Yakielashek, Traveller's Services, Mile 1118, Alaska Highway
Bradley's Mountain View Lodge, Mile 1128, Alaska Highway, Y.T.

Mr. T. Bradley, White River Lodge, Mile 1169, Alaska Highway
Livesey's Hi-Way Services, Mile 1201, Alaska Highway
Ida's Motel, Mile 1202, Alaska Highway

WATSON LAKE

Venture Hotel, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Watson Lake Hotel, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Sportsman Motel, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Belvedere Motor Hotel, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Jac & Mac's Motel, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Mr. L. Purdy, Cedar Lodge Motel, Box 10, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Mr. H.E. Simpson, Simpson Trailer Park, Watson Lake, Y.T.
B.C.-Yukon Air Service Ltd., Watson Lake, Y.T.
Watson Lake Flying Services Ltd., Watson Lake, Y.T.
Canadian Pacific Airlines, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Canadian Coachways, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Watson Lake Bus Service, Watson Lake, Y.T.
The Manager, Bank of Montreal, Watson Lake, Y.T.
The Manager, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Mr. R. Couture, Yukon Self Service, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Mrs. E. Barry, Watson Lake Trading Post Ltd., Watson Lake, Y.T.
Nel's Style Shop, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Mr. L.C. Sands, Sands Store, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Watson Lake Oil Distributors, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Watson Lake Motors Ltd., Watson Lake, Y.T.
Twilite Service Ltd., Watson Lake, Y.T.
Chevron Service Station, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Brown Bros. (Yukon) Enterprises Ltd., Watson Lake, Y.T.
Twilite Snack Bar, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Mr. Hans Anderson, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Watson Lake Community Club, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Watson Lake & District Chamber of Commerce, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Watson Lake Lions Club, Watson Lake, Y.T.

TESLIN

Teslin Lake Motel, Teslin, Y.T.
B & B Service, Teslin, Y.T.
Nisutlin Trading Post, Teslin, Y.T.
Yukon Airways Ltd., Teslin, Y.T.

CARCROSS & TAGISH

Mr. M. Watson, Jr., Watson's Store, Carcross, Y.T.
Caribou Hotel, Carcross, Y.T.
Tagish Trading Post, Tagish, Y.T.

ROSS RIVER

Ross River Motel, Ross River, Y.T.

HAINES JUNCTION

Mr. A.F. Allison, Fairdale Store, Haines Junction, Y.T.
Haines Junction Inn, Haines Junction, Y.T.
Mr. John Moser, Backe's Service, Haines Junction, Y.T.

Mr. J. Brewster, Brewster Service, Haines Junction, Y.T.
Mr. B. Beloud, 1016 Sales & Service, Haines Junction, Y.T.
Canon Ray T. Clennett, Pres., Shakwak Valley Community Club, Haines Junction, Y.T.
Mr. Ron Watson, Secretary, Haines Junction Advisory Council, Haines Junction, Y.T.

WHITEHORSE - STEWART CROSSING - DAWSON ROAD

Midway Lodge, Mile 142, Dawson-Mayo Road, Y.T.
Pelly River Lodge, Mile 168, Dawson-Mayo Road, Y.T.
Stewart Crossing Lodge, Mile 213, Whitehorse-Mayo Road, Y.T.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Davies, McQuesten River Lodge, Mile 29.4, Stewart-Dawson Road
Gravel Lake Cafe, Mile 56, Stewart-Dawson Road, Y.T.

CARMACKS

Roxy Trading Post, Carmacks, Y.T.
Mr. W. Israel, Carmacks Hotel, Carmacks, Y.T.
Carlene's, Carmacks, Y.T.

MAYO - ELSA - CALUMET - KENO

Chateau Mayo Hotel, Mayo
Silver Inn Hotel, Mayo
Mr. J. Boyce, Tim-O-Lou Motel, Mayo
Chateau Mayo Cafe, Mayo
Chateau Mayo Taxi, Mayo
Woody's Taxi, Mayo
Mayo Motors, Mayo
Hutton's Service, Mayo
Northern Commercial Co. Ltd., Mayo
Ruth's Dress & Novelty Shop, Chateau Mayo Bldg., Mayo
Taylor & Drury Ltd., Mayo
Mayo & District Chamber of Commerce, Mayo
Mayo Community Club, Mayo
Mrs. W. Gordon, Mayo
Keno City Hotel, Keno
Nick's Service Station, Keno
Silver City Services, Keno
Keno Community Club, Keno

DAWSON CITY

Mr. C. McAllister, Log Cabin Motel, Dawson City
Gold Nugget Motel, Dawson City
Downtown Hotel & Motel, Dawson City
Mrs. Irene Whitehouse, Whitehouse Apt. - Motel, Dawson City
Westminster Hotel, Dawson City
Mr. Sid Carr, Bonanza Hotel, Dawson City
Occidental Hotel & Motel, Dawson City
Strachan's Grocery, Dawson City
Caley's Grocery, Dawson City
Dawson City Wholesale, Dawson City
'98 Drive-In, Dawson City
Mr. Steve Cramer, Flora Dora Cafe, Dawson City
Bank of Montreal, Dawson City
The Manager, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Dawson City
Mr. Fred Cook, Cook's Limousine Service, Dawson City
Klondike Motors, Dawson City

APPENDIX II

PRESENT TERMS OF REFERENCE

OF THE

TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY BRANCH

1. Assess the tourist potential of the Yukon through examination of the human and resource factors; and through surveys of existing tourist traffic and its motivation.
2. Maintain liaison with all business interests active in the tourist industry; provide advice on locations and opportunities for new or expanded enterprises, and on Territorial Ordinances and programs which may affect tourist operation.
3. Plan and administer a program of inspecting and rating tourist accommodation as a guide to visitors; and encourage operators to upgrade standards.
4. Advise the Territorial Administration on changes in legislation and regulations affecting the tourist industry, particularly in the fields of fish, wildlife and preservation of scenic attractions.
5. Recommend to the Territorial Administration appropriate action in the development of roadside campgrounds, parks and historic sites.
6. Plan and supervise, in conjunction with vocational training authorities, a program of training and regulation for guides and others employed in the tourist industry.
7. Co-operate with tourist operators, transportation companies and travel agents in the planning and promotion of package tours.
8. Represent the Territory at Tourist Conferences and meetings.
9. Supervise the development and operation of a library of still photographs and movie films, and the distribution of films and photographs through appropriate promotional channels.
10. Prepare or supervise the preparation of publicity and information materials including news releases and pamphlets of a tourist promotion nature; plan and supervise distribution of these materials through appropriate channels.
11. Provide magazines and other media with information; plan publicity tours of the Territory by writers, photographers and other publicity media representatives.
12. Answer enquiries from the public.
13. Plan, supervise and carry out other related tourist promotion and development activities, as required.

Mr. A. Nordling, Dawson City
 Northern Commercial Co. Ltd., Dawson City
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Olson, Dawson Artscraft & Flora Dora Hotel, Dawson City
 Butterworth's Store, Dawson City
 Dawson Museum & Historical Society, Dawson City
 Mr. Walter Denholm, President, Dawson Kiwanis Club, Dawson City
 Mrs. T.A. Retallack, Dawson City
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Langevin, Dawson City
 Mr. L.L. Millar, Dawson City
 Mrs. M. Gaundroue, Dawson City
 Mr. M. Munroe, Box 214, Dawson City
 Mayor V.C. Mellor, City of Dawson, Dawson City

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a list of names and addresses, possibly a continuation of the list above. It includes several lines of text that are difficult to decipher due to low contrast and bleed-through.]

APPENDIX III

REVISED TERMS OF REFERENCE
OF THE
TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY BRANCH

1. Asses the tourist potential of the Yukon through examination of the human and resource factors; and through surveys of existing tourist traffic and its motivation.
2. Maintain liaison with all business interests active in the tourist industry; provide advice on locations and opportunities for new or expanded enterprises, and on Territorial Ordinances and programs which may affect tourist operation.
3. Encourage operators of tourist establishments to upgrade standards.
4. Advise the Territorial Administration on changes in legislation and regulations affecting the tourist industry, particularly in the fields of fish, wildlife and preservation of scenic attractions.
5. Recommend to the Territorial Administration appropriate action in the development of roadside campgrounds, parks and historic sites.
6. Plan and supervise, in conjunction with community organizations and business associations, a program of Hospitality Seminars and similar training for those employed in the tourist industry.
7. Co-operate with tourist operators, transportation companies and travel agents in the planning and promotion of package tours.
8. Represent the Territory at Tourist Conferences and meetings.
9. Supervise the development and operation of a library of still photographs and movie films, and the distribution of films and photographs through appropriate promotional channels.
10. Prepare or supervise the preparation of publicity and information materials including news releases and pamphlets of a tourist promotion nature; plan and supervise distribution of these materials through appropriate channels.
11. Provide magazines and other media with information; plan publicity tours of the Territory by writers, photographers and other publicity media representatives.
12. Answer enquiries of a tourist nature from the public.
13. Plan, supervise and carry out other related tourist promotion and development activities, as required.

Dear Fellow-Yukoner:

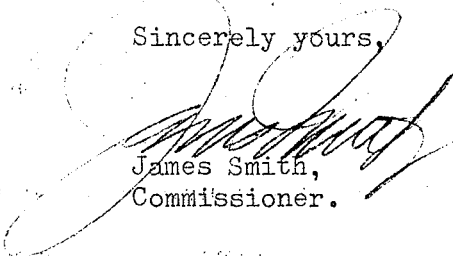
I believe most residents of the Territory are aware of the close study we have been giving to the Terms of Reference provided to the Department of Travel and Publicity under which it has been conducting its activities since 1962. I believe it is obvious, also, that the Department has received a great amount of unfavourable publicity, within the Yukon, because it does not appear to fulfil the demands and expectations of some segments of our population.

It is my desire and intention that each Department of the Administration shall serve the people of the Yukon with maximum efficiency and value. To assist me and my officers in this endeavor it is imperative, therefore, that you relay to me your suggestions, recommendations, criticisms and objections concerning the activities of the Department of Travel and Publicity. The information we receive from you will enable us to draft new Terms of Reference for the Department, if necessary, and to lay down guidelines which might be more acceptable to those who are interested in the development of the tourist industry.

It is my intention, also, to have the Department Director, Mr. Jack Gibson, make a personal call on as many business establishments as possible during the Survey period. It is understandable, however, that it will be impossible to make personal contact with each individual in the Territory, but I solicit your co-operation if Mr. Gibson should call on you.

Will you please complete and sign the enclosed questionnaire and return it to me by December 31, 1966. In fairness to the Department concerned I must point out that any questionnaire returned without a signature will not be considered as an acceptable reply and any not returned will be an indication that the recipient has no constructive comment to submit.

Sincerely yours,


James Smith,
Commissioner.

The following are the present TERMS OF REFERENCE for the Yukon Department of Travel and Publicity:-

1. Assess the tourist potential of the Yukon through examination of the human and resource factors; and through surveys of existing tourist traffic and its motivation.
2. Maintain liaison with all business interests active in the tourist industry; provide advice on locations and opportunities for new or expanded enterprises, and on Territorial Ordinances and programs which may affect tourist operations.
3. Plan and administer a program of inspecting and rating tourist accommodation as a guide to visitors; and encourage operators to upgrade standards.
4. Advise the Territorial Administration on changes in legislation and regulations affecting the tourist industry, particularly in the fields of fish, wildlife and preservation of scenic attractions.
5. Recommend to the Territorial Administration appropriate action in the development of roadside campgrounds, parks and historic sites.
6. Plan and supervise, in conjunction with vocational training authorities, a program of training and regulation for guides and others employed in the tourist industry.
7. Co-operate with tourist operators, transportation companies and travel agents in the planning and promotion of package tours.
8. Represent the Territory at Tourist Conferences and meetings.
9. Supervise the development and operation of a library of still photographs and movie films, and the distribution of films and photographs through appropriate promotional channels.
10. Prepare or supervise the preparation of publicity and information materials including news releases and pamphlets of a tourist promotion nature; plan and supervise distribution of these materials through appropriate channels.
11. Provide magazines and other media with information; plan publicity tours of the Territory by writers, photographers and other publicity media representatives.
12. Answer enquiries from the public.
13. Plan, supervise and carry out other related tourist promotion and development activities, as required.

Please complete, sign and return this questionnaire before
December 31, 1966 to:

Commissioner of The Yukon Territory,
Box 2703,
Whitehorse, Yukon.

1. Should the Terms of Reference and the operation of the
Department of Travel and Publicity be revised in any
way?

_____ Yes _____ No

2. If so, what are your suggestions:

Name _____

Address _____

(Business or Organization)

(If additional space is required, please use reverse side.)

14 December, 1966.

Dear Fellow Yukoner:

On December 1st a letter and survey questionnaire was forwarded to you requesting your co-operation in a Public Opinion Survey concerning the Terms of Reference for the Department of Travel and Publicity.

To date the response has been much less than anticipated.

It is possible the final paragraph of the previous letter was misinterpreted by many of the recipients. Several business operators have indicated they felt no need to complete and return the questionnaire because they have no specific suggestions or criticisms to submit.

The survey is intended to provide guidance to the Administration in the efficient development of the tourist industry. The results will be less than satisfactory if the response does not reveal the majority opinion of the business people of the Territory.

I urge you to complete the questionnaire form and return it before December 31st. It should contain your recommendations for changes to be considered, or your indication that no changes are required.

Very truly yours,


~~James Smith,~~
Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Reference For Advice - Student Residences

A. THE BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

A few years ago it was common practice for children to be educated in meagerly equipped one-room schools teaching grades 1 - 8. It was usual for these youngsters to drop out at the end of grade 8, or perhaps before, and enter a fairly simple rural life. This picture is no longer true. Because of the sophisticated, technological age in which we live, it is virtually a necessity that every young person have at least a secondary school education. Indeed, a large percentage of students today continue their education beyond the secondary school level.

It is essential, therefore, if we are to provide equality of educational opportunity for all the young people of the Territory, that we do one or more of several things:

1. Establish adequate secondary schools in the larger centers.
2. Establish student residences so that secondary students from the smaller settlements may obtain a high school education.
3. Consider the feasibility of enlarging the educational facilities in the smaller centers so that their schools may teach up to, and including, grade 10.

B. THE PRESENT POSITION

Let us study the present position of the Territory in relation to each of these considerations:

In Whitehorse, at the F.F. Collins Secondary School, we have an institution which offers complete programs in grades 8 to 13, inclusive. These programs include the Academic and Technical, Commercial, Industrial, Community Services, and Occupational.

In the middle-sized centers of Dawson, Mayo, and Watson Lake, we have schools which teach to grade 12. These institutions offer a complete Academic and Technical Program and the qualifying options at the junior secondary level for the Commercial, Industrial, and Community Services Programs. Students desiring to specialize in one of the latter three programs at the senior secondary level must come to Whitehorse.

In the smaller centers, our policy has been to have the one-, two-, and three-room schools located in these settlements teach only to grade 8. Students wishing to further their education beyond this level must of necessity go to centers such as Whitehorse, Dawson, Mayo, or Watson Lake.

Dormitory accommodation for the non-Indian student who must live away from home in order to attend a secondary school is virtually non-existent. The Territory operates a small residence in Whitehorse (Hanson St. Residence) which can accommodate 14 students. No other public dormitory accommodation is provided other than what is available in the hostels owned by the Indian Affairs Branch.

The availability of suitable student residential accommodation in Whitehorse, then, is one of the matters of utmost concern to parents of secondary school pupils who live in our smaller settlements.

This anxiety is understandable. The type of home or residence the student finds himself in can help him become a success in school or it can hinder him from achieving passing grades. A well-planned student residence with adequate facilities and a dedicated staff with an imaginative program can contribute to both the educational and social development of the student.

C. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER

The purpose of this paper is to seek your advice on four matters. These are:

1. Should the Territory embark upon the construction of a large residence in Whitehorse for secondary school students?
2. Should the school facilities in our smaller centers be enlarged so that these institutions could teach up to, and including, grade 10?
3. Should the Territory consider taking over the operation of the Indian hostels?

In order that you may be in a knowledgeable position to consider these three questions, I shall provide you with as much information as possible on each of the following matters:

1. A study of the capital and operating costs of a proposed secondary school residence.
2. A study of the number of drop-outs in grades 9-13 in Whitehorse schools.
3. A study of the capital and operating costs of enlarging our small schools in outlying settlements so that they could teach up to, and including, grade 10.
4. A study of the operating costs of the two hostels owned by the Indian Affairs Branch.

Each of these four matters will be examined in detail in the ensuing sections of this paper.

D. A PROPOSED RESIDENCE FOR SECONDARY STUDENTS

The estimated number of students of non-Indian status in grades 9-13 and in the Occupational Program who will require accommodation in Whitehorse over the next five years is shown in the following table:

	<u>Number of Student Places Required, 1967-72</u>				
Year	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
No. of Students	55	69	86	129	157

One answer to the problem of providing equality of educational opportunity for the young people from our smaller settlements who are ready for grade nine and up, is for the Territory to embark upon the construction of suitable residence facilities. In the opinion of the officials of the Department of Education who have had preliminary drawings prepared, our requirements can best be met by the construction of "cottage type" residences. This view is concurred in by the administrator of the Yukon Hall who was consulted during the planning.

The "cottage type" residence complex consists of the main services building plus five "cottages". A further three cottages may be added to the complex as the need arises without overtaxing the facilities of the main building.

The main building contains: the central heating plant, the dining and common room, student laundry room, snack kitchen, offices, staff room, and a suite for one residence official.

Each cottage contains: seven bedrooms (2 students to a room), the supervisor's suite, students' washroom, and central discussion room.

The advantages of the cottage type residences over the conventional dormitories are four-fold:

1. Flexibility in construction. The main building will provide the dining, laundry, heating, and office facilities for as many as eight cottages.
2. Flexibility in grouping of students. Students can be grouped according to age, grade, and sex. The size of these groups will vary from year to year, but this won't affect the number that can be accommodated since the cottages are all similar. In the conventional type of construction with the boys' and girls' sections, this type of flexibility is not possible.
3. Better rapport with students. The supervisor will have a unique opportunity to establish a good rapport with each of his students. The supervisor will also have the challenging task of developing a fine esprit de corps in his cottage.
4. Attraction in recruitment of personnel. The establishment of cottage type residences will enable the Yukon to lead the way for the rest of Canada in an exciting new approach in residence accommodation and on-the-spot guidance of students from outlying areas. Because of this challenging, unique approach, it will be easier to find capable, dedicated supervisors than would be the case otherwise.

The detailed estimated costs of construction, furnishings and equipment, staff, and general operating are provided hereunder.

1. CAPITAL COSTS

a) Construction

The main building is 83' 8" by 84' 8", or 7,072 sq.ft. in area. Each cottage is 48' 9" by 57' 1", or 2,783.6 sq.ft. in area. The total area of the cottages is 13,918 sq.ft. The cost of the cottages would include built-in desks, dressers, lock-cases, and beds, thereby increasing the cost of the total structure.

At an estimate of \$35.00 per square foot, the construction cost of five cottages and the main building would be:

$$20990 \times \$35. = \underline{\underline{\$734,650.00}}$$

In the estimates for 1967-68 a sum of \$750,000.00 has been provided for the construction of this residence. This would appear to be sufficient.

b) Furnishings and Equipment

i) Cottages - mattresses, chairs, linens, etc.	\$8,500.00
ii) Main Building -	
3 offices at \$445.	1,335.00
Staff room	750.00
Suite	1,000.00
Laundry room, 2 washers and dryers	1,000.00
Dining room, 80 chairs & 10 tables	1,350.00
Common room: chairs, settees, tables and lamps	2,500.00
Kitchen: stoves, machines, utensils, dishes, etc.	40,000.00
	<u>\$56,435.00</u>

In the estimates for 1967-68 a sum of \$56,775.00 has been provided for furnishings and equipment. This sum would appear to be just sufficient to meet the requirements.

2. OPERATING COSTS

For convenience let us divide the operation into two areas:
 (a) Staff and (b) General. All costs are being calculated on the basis of a twelve month year, rather than the ten-month school year. There will, of necessity, be staff at the residence all summer in preparation for the fall term.

a) Staff

<u>Position</u>	<u>Class No.</u>	<u>Salary</u>
Administrators	F - 3	\$ 8096.00
Matron-Housekeeper	SM-1	6940.00
Secretary	F - 2	4626.00
2 Janitors	M - 2 @ \$5667.00	11334.00
3 Cooks	M - 1 @ \$4580.00	13740.00
Relief kitchen help at \$1.73 per hour		2200.00
5 Counsellors	@ \$6000.00	30000.00
	Total	\$76936.00

b) General

These estimates are based on the cost of operating our present Hanson St. Residence.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Per Month</u>	<u>Per Year</u>
Laundry	\$ 423.50	\$ 5082.00
Fuel and Propane	371.91	4462.92
Light and Power	250.25	3003.00
Telephone	38.50	462.00
Water and Sewer	158.62	1903.44
Grounds, snow removal, etc.	200.00	2400.00
Repair and Upkeep Equipment	10.78	129.36
Provisions	3437.28	41,247.36
Material and Supplies	154.00	1848.00
Replacement of Equipment	44.66	535.92
Office Supplies, Postage, etc.	25.00	300.00
	Total	\$61,374.00

The total for Staff	\$76,936.00
for General Expenses	61,374.00
Total	\$133,310.00

This amounts to \$1975.85 per year for each of the 70 students to be accommodated in the residence or \$164.65 per student per month.

E. STATISTICS RELATIVE TO DROP-OUTS IN WHITEHOUSE SCHOOLS, GRADES 9-13.

1. F.H. COLLINS SECONDARY SCHOOL, Grade 9-13

	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1966-67 (to Mar. 20/67)</u>
a) Enrolment, Sept. 30th	382	414
b) Total no. drop-outs during yr.	38 = 10%	54 = 13%
c) Total no. students from out-		
of-town	68	61
d) No. of drop-outs in group (c)	14 = 21%	9 = 15%

2. CHRIST THE KING HIGH SCHOOL, Grades 9-12 (1965-66) and Grades 9 & 10 (1966-67)

	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1966-67 (to Mar. 30/67)</u>
a) Enrolment, Sept. 30th	73	44
b) Total no. drop-outs during yr.	15 = 21%	5 = 12%
c) Total no. students from out-		
of-town	25	21
d) No. of drop-outs in group (c)	7 = 28%	4 = 19%

*Includes both Indian and white status pupils.

F. ENLARGING OUTLYING SCHOOLS TO TEACH GRADES 1-10.

In this study of the financial implications of providing educational facilities for teaching up to, and including, grade 10 in our smaller schools, all outlying settlements have been considered with the exception of Swift River. The latter has the only one-room school left in the Territory and it enrolls 10 pupils. The settlements considered in this study total 11 in number. They are: Old Crow, Clinton Creek, Elsa, Pelly River, Carmacks, Teslin, Ross River, Maines Junction, Destruction Bay, Beaver Creek, and Carcross.

In establishing the factors which will determine costs, these points have been considered:

- 1) In order to teach the subject matter in grades 8-10 reasonably adequately a minimum of two teachers and two classrooms will be required in each school. One of these two classrooms must be equipped as a science laboratory.
- 2) The very minimum housing requirement for the two teachers would be two additional bedrooms at each school.
- 3) The capital and operating cost figures used in this section are based upon the amounts provided in the first year of the Five-Year Estimates.

These are:

a) Capital Costs

- Per classroom	\$40,000.00
- Equipment per classroom	2,500.00
- Teacherage, per bedroom	7,250.00
- Furnishings, per bedroom	700.00

b) Operating Costs

- Per classroom	\$16,192.00
- Teacherage, per bedroom	514.00

It should be stressed that the standard of facilities provided in the smaller schools for grades 8-10 under this proposal would not be equal to those available in Dawson, Mayo, Whitehorse, and Watson Lake. In the latter centers, Home Economics laboratories, Industrial Education shops, Commercial rooms, and gymnasiums are provided. Students taking their junior secondary programs in the smaller schools would be able to qualify for only the Academic and Technical Program at the senior secondary level.

The capital and operating costs of providing a minimum program at the junior secondary level (grades 8-10) in the smaller schools are:

1. CAPITAL COSTS

a) 11 schools, total of 22 classrooms @ \$40,000.	\$440,000.00
b) Equipment and furnishings, 22 classrooms @ \$2,500.	55,000.00
c) Teacherages, 22 bedrooms @ \$7,250.	159,500.00
d) Furnishings and equipment, 22 bedrooms @ \$700.	15,400.00
Total	<u>\$769,900.00</u>

2. OPERATION COSTS PER YEAR

a) 22 classrooms @ \$16,192.	\$356,224.00
b) 22 bedrooms, @ \$514.	11,308.00
Total	<u>\$367,532.00</u>

Estimating that the number of students in grades 8-10 being educated in the 11 schools under consideration totalled 125, the per pupil operating cost equals \$2,940. per year.

G. THE HOSTELS OWNED BY THE INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

In December of the current school year the Department of Education through the co-operation of the Superintendent of the Yukon Indian Agency and the administrators of the Yukon Hall and Coudert Residence made a fairly detailed study of these two hostels. This study related to enrolment statistics, rated capacities, staffing, and costs. The information garnered from the study is submitted hereunder for your perusal:

1. The enrolment statistics relative to the two hostels owned by the Indian Affairs Branch as of December 12, 1966, are given in the following tables:

	Yukon Hall	Coudert Residence
a) <u>No. of students in residence by grade or program:</u>		
Vocational	2	0
Gr. 12	1	0
11	4	2
10	5	10
9	17	9
8	9	14
Occupational	20	4
Gr. 7	11	8
6	11	4
5	21	3
4	2	0
3	0	0
2	0	0
1	0	0
Opportunity	2	0
TOTALS:*	105	54
RATED CAPACITY**	120	80

b) Break-down of students according to level of schooling:

Elementary	45	15
Secondary)		
Vocational)	60	39
Special Prog.)		
TOTALS:	105	54

c) No. of British Columbia students in residence:

Elementary	0	4
Secondary	2	18
TOTALS:	2	22

d) Reasons elementary grade students are in residence:

i) No school in home community	6	4
ii) Home conditions very poor	24	7
iii) Nomadic parents	10	1
iv) Orphan	3	1
v) Unknown	1	1
vi) Welfare Dept. placement	1	1
TOTALS:	45	15

* Earlier in the fall the Yukon Hall had 125 students in residence, and the Coudert Residence had 65 students.

**As rated by Indian Affairs Branch.

2. Pated Capacities of the Hostels

The capacities of the hostels as rated by the Indian Affairs Branch are 120 student places in the Yukon Hall, and 80 student places in the Coudert Residence. These capacities are based upon the hostels continuing to have multi-student bedrooms. In January of this year, the Territorial Engineering Department made a study of the cost of renovating the hostels to accommodate two students per bedroom. The revised capacities and the cost of renovations are shown in the following table:

	<u>Yukon Hall.</u>	<u>Coudert Residence</u>
Accommodation:		
Boys	56	30
Girls	<u>32</u>	<u>34</u>
	88	64
Cost of Renovations:	\$103,190.00	\$114,590.00

3. The Staff Employed in the Hostels:

The employees in each unit are:

a) Yukon Hall:

<u>Position</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Administrator	1
Supervisors	8
Night Attendant	1
Matron	1
Cooks	2
Kitchen Helpers	2
Handyman	1
Janitor	1
Laundresses	2
Seamstress	1
Chief Engineer	1
Shift Engineer	4
Clerk Typist	<u>1</u>
Total	26 employees

Mr. Keith Johnson, the Administrator, feels that the 40 hour week makes this staff inadequate in the areas of supervision, night watchman, and handyman.

Because of the high pressure boilers, the engineers do no minor maintenance or janitorial work.

Mr. Johnson feels that the following additional personnel are required: Assistant matron, sports director, assistant sports director, clothing matron, cook, and janitor.

b) Coudert Residence:

<u>Position</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>
Administrator	1
Supervisors	4
Cooks	2
Seamstresses	2
Handyman	<u>1</u>
Total	10 employees

This hostel does not have the problem of the 40 hour week to contend with. Also, the building is heated from the Yukon Hostel and no engineers are required.

4. The Operating Costs:

The budgeted costs for the two hostels for 1967-68 are as follows:

a) Yukon Hall:

Salaries and Allowances		\$129,300.00
Other costs		<u>86,080.00</u>
	Total	<u>\$215,380.00</u>

b) Coudert Residence:

Salaries and Allowances		\$ 50,557.00
Other costs		<u>44,000.00</u>
	Total	<u>\$ 94,557.00</u>

JAMES SMITH,
Commissioner.

March 30, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO.61

1967 (1st) Session.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Re: Report of Financial Advisory Committee
Spring 1967

Your Financial Advisory Committee composed of Councillors D. Taylor, R. MacKinnon and G. Shaw met with Commissioner Smith and Territorial Treasurer K. MacKenzie on March 15th and 16th to review the 1967-68 Budget.

Councillor Shaw was appointed as Chairman of this, your Committee.

The minutes of these meetings form the detail of this report and are attached herewith for your scrutiny.

Your Committee approved in general the budget as presented for 1967-68 and with two exceptions which will be noted later, did not make changes in either operating or capital cost.

Your Committee felt that the operating costs were such, as would be required for efficient operations of the various departments.

Your Committee felt that matters of a Capital nature should be left therein for the whole Councils consideration as to their expenditures or otherwise which would decide the merits of the projects accordingly.

As will be noted by the attached minutes, Members of your Committee made minor recommendations to increase the efficiency or scope of existing programs but none of them requiring major expenditures.

The exception as noted above was firstly, the matter of the deletion of both Capital and Operating cost for a Kindergarten program to be incorporated into the existing school system. Your Committee's guideline for this decision was based on Council's unanimous rejection of this type of programme a few short Sessions ago.

The other exception as before mentioned, was that your Committee recommends that provisions be made in this year's Territorial Estimates for the purchase of an automobile for the official use of the Commissioner. It was felt that this automobile should be of a type that would befit the position of the Chief Executive of the Yukon Territory.

Respectfully submitted,

"G. O. Shaw"
Geo. O. Shaw, Chairman

"Robert MacKinnon"
R.D. MacKinnon, Member

"Don E. Taylor"
D. E. Taylor, Member

Minutes of a Meeting of the Financial Advisory Committee of the Council of the Government of the Yukon Territory held in the Commissioner's Office, Whitehorse, on Wednesday, March 15, 1967, 10:00 A.M.

Present were:

G. O. Shaw, Speaker Territorial Council,
Chairman of Committee
D. E. Taylor, Member Territorial Council
R. D. MacKinnon, Member Territorial Council
Commissioner J. Smith
K. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer.

Mr. Shaw called the meeting to order. The Commissioner suggested that they begin with the Main Territorial Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the fiscal year commencing the 1st of April 1967.

Mr. MacKenzie began reading his Report to the Commissioner which is contained in the Estimates Book and stated that this Report analyzes and explains the contents of the Budget.

Under "Operation and Maintenance", Mr. MacKenzie said that they estimated a deficit of \$4,000,000 and stated that the Agreement, if it goes through as prepared, will provide that the Federal Government will pay to us a grant of \$3,820,920. He said that it would appear that we are \$285,000 short but that will be offset by savings on expenditures, that is lapsing balances. He said that Liquor profits show a substantial increase - approximately \$262,000. Mr. MacKenzie said that there is a mark up of 140% on hard liquor. Beer and ale is not touched. The Commissioner stated that this results in a basic 15% increase on a bottle of liquor. The only other change in this section is the introduction of Occupancy tax in the miscellaneous category which is 10%. In Fuel Oil Tax, Motor Vehicle and Business Licences and Property and School Tax, there is no change in rate. The only change would be the volume or use.

Mr. Shaw stated that he thought they had agreed that taxes on movie houses would be taken away. Mr. MacKenzie replied that this had not been deleted. He said that it had been deleted from the estimates for the Five Year Agreement but Ottawa did not agree.

Mr. Shaw commented that they agreed to this three or four years ago and that the revenue gained from this was small, about \$14,000.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that they were considering extending the Regulations so that they would include pool halls.

Mr. Shaw said that he could not see the purpose of this tax unless it was also extended to television.

Mr. Smith emphasized that Council could accept or reject these things when they were presented to it. He said that they had got the budget together and it was up to Council to approve or disapprove of it.

Mr. Taylor asked about the Commissioner's Order setting up the mill rate in municipalities and asked if this indicated an increase. The Commissioner replied that this did not indicate an increase but an Order was required to be issued by him each year stating the mill rate.

Mr. Taylor asked when they could expect to have a draft of the Two Year Agreement.

Mr. MacKenzie said that they were trying to get something ready for Council.

Mr. Taylor asked if, on the revenue side, the matter of increasing the game licences had been taken into account.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that there was no increase in licence fees at all for any purpose.

Mr. Taylor suggested that by deleting the amusement tax they would be able to make a substantial increase in recovery in game licences.

Mr. Shaw stated that he thought they should not go into the revenue section too far as it should be discussed in Council.

Under "Recoveries", Mr. Shaw stated that he had been speaking to Mr. Daniels of Manpower and that he inferred that some change had been made in the plans we had before we went to Ottawa.

Mr. MacKenzie said that he was not aware of this but that there had certainly been changes from the agreement in force last year. He said that we used to pay out allowances to a certain category of students but Manpower will now pay direct 100% to the student.

It was recommended that the Administration provide data to Council as close as practicable as to the number of school children of Federal responsibility getting education each year.

The Commissioner stressed that they should not negotiate fixed costs on identified people as people are moving from one definition to another constantly and the costs are also changing constantly.

The Commissioner stated that he was preparing a paper on Corrections for Council and said that he felt that the 50-50 cost sharing arrangement we have come up with is quite reasonable. He said that they were quite hopeful that public housing would take care of housing Corrections staff as they were not creating any housing problems by their recruiting system by suggesting homes would be made available.

Under "Expenditures", Mr. MacKenzie drew attention to the fact that Education and Occupational Training are now amalgamated.

Mr. Taylor mentioned that this year, because of the large amount of snow, we are going to have the worst flood problem we have ever seen and possibly the Federal Government should be made aware of this at the earliest possible moment so that we can set something up.

The Commissioner said that we now have an Emergency Measures Organization, better liaison with the R.C.A.F. and we have much better communications in the Territory than before so things are better than they have ever been as far as flood control is concerned. He said he would assure Councillors that the matter is definitely uppermost in our minds at the present time.

Mr. Taylor asked what if we have to spend money on unforeseen things and we don't have any money for what we planned?

Mr. Smith said that in the case of the Dawson flood we were assured by the Federal Government that we would get supplementary funds if a shortage was created. He said we paid for the Dawson flood because we had the funds, however, if we would not have had the funds, we were told we would get them.

Under "Project and Capital Loan", Mr. Shaw noted that there were no recoveries in Educational and Occupational Training.

Mr. MacKenzie said that there is a ceiling on Federal Funds after which any additional expenses on capital is entirely Territorial.

Mr. MacKenzie said that with regard to "Residences and Trailers for Engineering Staff", the Territorial Engineer feels he needs to expand his housing and to renovate the existing such as road side camps and that sort of thing. He stated that the costs will be recoverable by rent paid by the tenants.

Mr. Taylor asked if there was anything there for Ross River or if they were going to live in trailers.

Mr. MacKenzie said there was no specific provision for Ross River. They will live in trailers.

Mr. Taylor stated that he felt it was important that these houses, whether for the Territorial Engineering Department or anybody else, should not be segregated in the community but scattered throughout the subdivision to help build the community.

The Commissioner said that the only problem with this would be that we have to build these houses in some of these communities in proximity to sewer and water. Mr. Smith stated that meetings would be held regularly with Department Heads of the various Federal Departments in the Territory for co-operative planning for capital expenditures and matters in the Territory.

Mr. Taylor commented that he felt the amount allowed for Fire Fighting was not enough. The requirement is far in excess of this figure.

Mr. MacKenzie said that the program put forth in the Five Year Agreement was cut back severely by Ottawa. They felt it was too large for the very small area it was going to serve.

Mr. Taylor said that they could go further into this in the Engineering Department estimates.

Mr. Taylor queried the four new kindergarten rooms in the estimates when we do not have kindergartens in our education system.

The Commissioner said there is provision for eleven new classrooms and if Council wishes to have four of these kindergarten classrooms, we are quite prepared to do so.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that this is provided for in the form of a grant. We don't provide these teachers. We make a grant to them.

Mr. Shaw said that Council did not agree to establish a kindergarten policy.

The Commissioner stated that no doubt what the Department of Education was proposing was something that was in line with discussions that had taken place with Council.

Mr. Taylor said that this was contrary to the wishes of Council and that he would like to have the reference to kindergartens deleted.

Mr. MacKenzie said that Education felt quite strongly on this and Ottawa did too.

The Commissioner said he would look into it.

Mr. MacKinnon asked if the new dormitory in Whitehorse was planned to be constructed this summer.

The Commissioner said that he would be giving Council a paper on this situation. He said the building of this, the getting of tenders, etc., would be simple in this regard. The problem would be in the staffing of this type of facility. He said it was going to cost a lot of money, approximately \$2,000 per pupil per year. If we are going to construct a facility of this type, it will have to be up to standards. If you are going to keep the parents satisfied, you have got to go first class or not at all. We have a dormitory facility in operation here (old teacherage) and it is a continuing source of parental complaint. He said that possibly the parents have good reason to complain but how do you staff a place like this. It is going to be Council's decision as to whether we proceed or not and I want them to proceed with their eyes open if we do. Council should be told just what the cost will be. This concerns the total fate of the secondary education system in the Territory.

Mr. Taylor said that in relation to this an assessment should be made of the available dormitory space in Riverdale and if we do not have sufficient space he felt a more modest building could be constructed.

The Commissioner stated that they had assessed this and that this would be presented to Council on the basis that the existing dormitory facilities are completely and totally inadequate.

Mr. Taylor said that we could also affect economies by attempting to teach some of these grades in the more populace areas.

Mr. Shaw indicated that he did not approve of Education Department officials attempting to lure students from outlying communities to Whitehorse.

The Commissioner replied that this dormitory was not for students in areas where high school facilities were provided but for those who had, or would never have, any facilities.

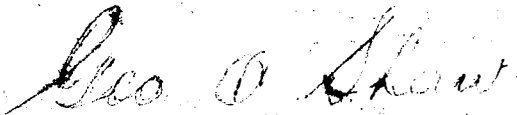
Mr. MacKinnon asked if this dormitory would be for secondary grades only.

The Commissioner replied that this would have to take care of any and all comers. He went on to say that we had to go into these things with open minds. If we deny children the opportunity of a secondary school education, our population will leave. He said that if we have to spend all this money to satisfy the people it would have all his support. Mr. Smith said that he thought that in the past Administration had been lax in not presenting the capital cost and the operating costs. Mr. Smith said that when we have all this Report together he was sure it would indicate (a) we should teach as high as we possibly can in these areas; and (b) we should have the best possible dormitory accommodation in Whitehorse for those who have to come into town.

Mr. MacKinnon said that this dormitory was for Whitehorse only and asked if any thought had been given to a request he made through Council for dormitories in outlying districts for primary grades. He said there was a problem on the highway starting with primary grades. People living in road houses have a real problem finding a place for children to live in various small communities.

The Commissioner said that he had not been aware of this request of Mr. MacKinnon's and that it must have been made the Session before last or previous to that.

The meeting was adjourned until two o'clock.



G. O. Shaw, Chairman of Committee

Minutes of a Meeting of the Financial Advisory Committee of the Council of the Government of the Yukon Territory held in the Commissioner's Office, Whitehorse, Wednesday, March 15, 1967, 2:00 P.M.

Present were:

G. O. Shaw, Speaker Territorial Council,
Chairman of Committee
D. E. Taylor, Member Territorial Council
R. D. MacKinnon, Member Territorial Council
Commissioner J. Smith
K. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer.

Mr. Shaw called the meeting to order. Mr. MacKenzie continued with Project and Loan Capital.

Concerning the question of fire protection for schools, Mr. Shaw asked what about schools which were left unattended from Friday to Monday. He described an inexpensive fire alarm system and suggested that each school should have one of these to set off an alarm immediately. If a gong goes outside, someone is bound to hear it and call the Fire Department.

The Commissioner stated that the Engineering Department have this under investigation now for all areas where we cannot have proper sprinklers installed because of the lack of proper water pressure. He said there will be a paper for Council concerning this.

With respect to the Health Expenditure, Mr. Taylor said that he hoped that there was a provision for a nursing center in Ross River or a police detachment.

The Commissioner said that all the details of this are in the Green Book.

Mr. MacKinnon asked why the elaborate set up for a place like Ross River.

The Commissioner replied that if you are going to get anybody to work in these places you have to have first class facilities.

Mr. Shaw asked if the Porter Creek water system plan was ready to go ahead.

The Commissioner replied that it was if Council approved the money.

Mr. Shaw asked if there was any referendum.

The Commissioner replied that when we have to charge people for a service in the Community he understood that we do not have any bylaw requirement for a referendum at the present time. We do it on the basis of Territorial Council say so and at that point there is a policy paper laid out which allows us to charge so much. He said that it would appear to him that there should be some type of a referendum asking people if they wished to have a water system installed that was going to cost them money.

Mr. Shaw suggested that we should set up some terms of reference on deals like this at the next Session as we need something more concrete than we have now.

Mr. Shaw asked where the new Senior Citizen home was to be.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it was to be in Whitehorse.

Mr. Shaw asked if the present one was filled up now.

The Commissioner said that it was.

Under "Loan Amortization", Mr. MacKinnon asked how many lots were being opened up on Lot 19.

The Commissioner said that there would be a Sessional Paper for Council on Lot 19. He said they were proceeding on this on the basis of the policy paper Council approved at the last Session and in continuous consultation with the three Whitehorse Councillors and City Council.

Mr. MacKenzie turned to Vote 1, Council of the Yukon Territory and stated that the increase was in Salaries which was due largely to the change in formula regarding indemnities.

Mr. MacKenzie said that the increase in Vote 2, Territorial Treasurer, was largely due to salaries and wages.

Mr. Taylor asked if anything further had been done with regard to the use of computers to reduce costs of salaries in this Department.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that they had recently installed a new NCR accounting machine and that now they had two. He said that as he mentioned before the advice they had received regarding computers was that they were not yet ready for them although either IBM or National Cash Register would be delighted to sell or lease them to us.

The Commissioner said that our Department in Ottawa is putting a certain amount of their things onto computers. He said that he thought that if the day ever comes when they get the knots out of this thing in dealing with Federal things there might be a chance we can participate in the use of computers. The Commissioner said that when you are talking about computers you are talking about big money. He said that a man had been here in connection with getting Federal aspect things on computers.

Mr. MacKenzie said that the issuing of Invoices is handled by each Department. Places that use machines would have a type of business where they produce hundreds of invoices a day. He said that the only time machines were required here was when tax demands or T4's had to be sent out.

The Commissioner said that the big requirement in the Treasury Department is an up-to-date budgetary control. This Budgetary Control would show each Department Head where he stands with regard to his budgetary requirements for the year. It would let him know whether in fact he was living within the confines of his budget or exceeding it. As we are getting bigger, the necessity of this becomes increasingly necessary. As to how this can be done we haven't had much time to look into it but this is the big requirement.

The Commissioner also mentioned that there had been about \$100,000 spent in the last year in working on Five Year Agreements.

Mr. MacKenzie then turned to Vote 3, Education and Occupational Training.

Mr. Taylor asked what "Grants" covered. He said it jumped from \$17,580 last year to \$124,467 this year.

Mr. MacKenzie said that it included money payable to kindergartens.

The Commissioner said that when he looked this up he thought he would find that possibly Council's decision was made after these estimates were initially prepared.

Mr. Shaw said that this was a brainchild of Education and Ottawa.

Mr. Smith asked that they leave this until he could get out the last minutes in this connection.

Mr. MacKenzie turned to Vote 4, Territorial Secretary and Tax Assessor. He said there was a substantial increase in salaries and wages.

The Commissioner said that they were going to try the check point idea at Watson Lake for a few months to see what happened. It would be discontinued if unsuccessful.

The Committee turned to Vote 5, Health. Mr. MacKenzie said that the increase took place in General Health Services. He said the story is in the Green Book.

The Commissioner stated that he thought Item 511, Subsidization of Travel Medical Necessity, was one of the most progressive steps taken in health - equalization of transportation costs for anyone who needs it in the Territory. No one will pay more than \$100 to get to where medical service is available.

The Committee turned to Vote 7, Game. Mr. MacKenzie said that there was a substantial increase in salaries and wages.

Mr. Taylor asked if this provided for three Game Guardians.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it did.

The Commissioner said that he thought Mr. Fitzgerald intended to take on three men, one of them immediately to be a permanent man, the other two would be casual and when the facilities are here, they will become permanent.

Mr. Taylor said that he had talked to Mr. Fitzgerald and he seemed to think that these men should be brought into Whitehorse and kept here and not put in outlying areas. They should work here in conjunction with the mammalogist. Mr. Taylor said that he felt they should be employed and sent down for training with the B.C. Game Training and put into the field as quickly as possible. They should be in the field this year. He said that there should be one in the Dawson-Mayo area, one in the Watson Lake-Teslin-Ross River area and one on the North Highway area.

The Commissioner said that all he could tell them was that provision had been made to hire these men.

The Committee turned to Vote 8, General. Mr. MacKenzie said that there was a substantial increase in salaries and wages due to either taking over or setting up new positions such as Central Registry and Personnel.

Mr. Shaw questioned Item 835, Archivist.

Mr. MacKenzie said that it was intended to provide for an archivist on a contract basis. Mr. Innes-Taylor's contract would be up the end of April.

Mr. Shaw asked what was being done with these documents.

The Commissioner said that some time in the future we are going to be asked Council to approve the completion of the library and we are hopeful at that point that part of this will be a fireproof place for preservation of archives. We hope that all the archives in the Territory will be sorted out and catalogued. Along with this there will be micro-filmed records of things in the Territory which people will not let us have. He said that this no doubt is what they had in mind for the archivist.

Mr. Shaw said that he noted that this was on a contract basis. He asked if that was good. He said that if Mr. Innes-Taylor is doing an efficient job there is no reason why he should be kicked out and someone else brought in. He asked if the contract couldn't be renewed.

The Commissioner said that he was not prepared to say anything more until he got more information himself. He said that he would say from what he could see Mr. Innes-Taylor would have completed the portion of work he started to do.

Mr. Shaw said that Dawson City's things had been sent to Ottawa three years ago where they had been microfilmed and that possibly we could get copies of this.

Mr. Taylor asked if provisions would be made in the Estimates for the Historical Sites Board.

The Commissioner said that the expenditures will be of such a nominal nature that they could be taken care of in the general administration costs.

Mr. Shaw said that there was nothing in for the Public Utilities Commission.

The Commissioner said that there wasn't because we can't seem to get anything done. The last definite thing that happened was when Gordon Robertson agreed to it in 1961.

The Committee turned to Vote 9, Engineering and Municipal Affairs.

Mr. Taylor asked the Commissioner if assistance could be given to Watson Lake citizens living along the lake shore for snow removal.

Mr. MacKenzie said that they try to steer clear of snow plowing private property.

Mr. Taylor said that it comes down to the same argument. People generally do not reject an increase in taxes if they get the services. Here is a case where people do pay taxes to the Territory and there is not too many ways we can reach them except through education. This is their argument.

Mr. MacKinnon said that he thought that in Council they had more or less agreed that Government would not get involved where private industry was available. Where it wasn't, the Government would make some effort to do something.

The Commissioner said he would look into this.

Mr. Taylor noted that Ross River was not included in the Insect and Dust Control Programs. He said he would like to make the request again that Ross River be included.

Mr. MacKinnon said that he felt Pelly Crossing and 1083 should also be included.

Mr. Taylor asked what accounted for the reduction of \$16,500 in Dust Control.

Mr. MacKenzie said that he would probably find that nothing like \$26,500 was spent last year.

Mr. Shaw asked if there were provisions for maintaining the Hunker Sulphur Road. He said there's a tremendous amount of activity and tourists there.

The Commissioner said that he thought that there was provision for summer maintenance only. He said he didn't think it was indicated as such.

Mr. Taylor suggested that the unallocated \$2,000 in Item 1108 possibly covered that.


Mr. Shaw asked if the Braeburn Airstrip gets any business. Mr. Smith said that yes that was their alternative. A lot of times small planes can't land in Whitehorse.

Committee turned to Vote 11, Yukon Hospital Insurance Services. Mr. MacKenzie said that there is a reduction in this as hospitalization is slightly less than it was last year.

Mr. Taylor asked that if with the advent of Medicare would this take over or include YHIS or will this be in addition to.

Mr. MacKenzie said that Medicare would be in addition to.

The meeting was adjourned until 9:30 A.M., Thursday, March 16.


G. O. Shaw, Chairman of Committee

Minutes of a Meeting of the Financial Advisory Committee of the Council of the Government of the Yukon Territory held in the Commissioner's Office, Whitehorse, Thursday, March 16, 1967, 9:30 A.M.

Present were:

G. O. Shaw, Speaker, Territorial Council,
Chairman of Committee
D. E. Taylor, Member Territorial Council
R. D. MacKinnon, Member Territorial Council
Commissioner J. Smith
K. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer

Mr. Shaw called the meeting to order.

Mr. MacKenzie said that with regard to the question yesterday concerning the Dust Control reduction, he had looked into it and the answer was that it was cut back to \$10,000 on the recommendation of the Committee in Ottawa. "Adjust on the basis of providing \$10,000 for 1967-68 and adding \$2,000 per annum for the balance of the period."

Mr. Smith said that he was trying to contact Mr. Baker as he thought that sums of money spent on dust control around settlements were paid for directly or indirectly by ourselves and he thought that this dust control is now part of the Department of Public Works budget and we will not be called upon to pay these sums of money. He said Mr. Baker was the only one who could verify this. He said that he would find this out and then they would know what course to take regarding the reduction.

Committee turned to Vote 12, Travel and Publicity. Mr. MacKenzie said that there was a reduction.

Mr. Shaw asked if there was any particular reason for the cutback in advertising.

Mr. Taylor said that the reduction would probably be due to the fact that \$20,000 was given to the Klondike Defence Force last year.

Mr. MacKenzie said that there was also a \$6,000 reduction in contracts as they would no longer have the services of the Centennial Co-Ordinator who was hired on a contract basis.

Mr. Shaw asked, regarding these contracts, that if a contract runs into another year is the money for this put aside to pay for the rest of the contract the following year.

Mr. MacKenzie said that the money left at the end of the one year would lapse and it would have to be revoted the next year.

Mr. Shaw said that there was no provision for the six months the Co-Ordinator would be working after the end of the fiscal year.

The Commissioner said that it would be in the supplementary estimates.

Mr. Shaw asked if there was any provision for the show that will be going on in the Palace Grande on the participating idea.

Mr. MacKenzie said that this was under the matching grants.

Mr. Taylor said he believed there was a matching grant which is 50-50 for advertising. He asked that if a number of communities, especially in this centennial year, came and got the money, what happens to the Palace Grande show.

The Commissioner said that we would have to go to Council and ask for supplementary estimates. He stated that it seems that this matching grant situation is not being used up anyway. The amounts liable to be involved are of a reasonable nature. He pointed out that before any of this money can be paid out on this matching grant basis, these projects have to be very closely scrutinized and approved. Mr. Smith gave his assurance that no agreement would be entered into that would benefit one part of the country and be detrimental to another.

Mr. MacKinnon commented that he was of the opinion that Travel and Publicity was getting far too big and we have had no results for the money being spent.

Commissioner Smith replied that when the day comes that this Department is not producing anything, he would be the first one to see what we are going to do about it. He said that at the present he felt this Department is getting results in relation to the amount of money being spent and also that Travel and Publicity were contributing very substantially to the total tourist traffic in the area.

Mr. MacKinnon said he felt that campers and tourists should have to pay some kind of a fee when they entered the Territory to help pay for the cost of upkeep of campgrounds.

The Commissioner stated that at the Spring Session Council had asked that a Territorial Parks system be set up and that he was getting a paper ready for Council showing the progress made. He said the day was very close that the Yukon will be operated the same way as National Parks are and that when a camper enters the Territory he will pay a fee.

Mr. MacKinnon queried the large amount estimated by Travel and Publicity for telephones.

The Commissioner said that half of this would be firm rentals, that we are talking about approximately \$35.00 a month in long distance tolls and possibly the vast majority of that has been incurred by the Centennial Co-Ordinator.

Mr. MacKinnon commented that then we were actually only spending about half of what we have.

Committee next turned to Vote 14, Yukon Regional Library. Mr. MacKenzie pointed out that the increase was largely due to Salaries and Wages. There was a provision for branch custodians which was a new proposition.

Mr. MacKinnon said that he personally felt that this Department continually gets out of hand like other things and he would like to know just how much use is being made of these libraries.

Mr. Smith replied that we are getting tremendous use out of it and that he would present a paper to Council showing the use.

Committee called a short recess.

Mr. Shaw called Committee back to order.

Mr. Taylor said that before they got back to the budget he would like to say that he felt the Commissioner's car was a bucket of bolts and that the Federal Government should be approached to see if a better car couldn't be obtained for the Chief Executive.

Mr. MacKinnon said he felt the same way. Most of the natives have better cars.

Mr. Shaw felt the Federal Government should be contacted in this respect and if they wouldn't do anything then the Territory itself should see about getting a suitable car for the Commissioner.

Mr. Taylor asked how old the existing vehicle was.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it was a Federal car so he didn't know.

Mr. Smith said it had about 20,000 miles on it but it wouldn't go much farther.

Mr. MacKinnon suggested that the Commissioner's car should not be kept over two years regardless of mileage and that way they wouldn't lose anything.

Committee turned to Vote 15, Welfare. Mr. MacKenzie pointed out that the big increase here was largely due to salaries and wages.

Mr. Taylor asked where the provision was for Juvenile Detention or was it not foreseen that this would be completed in the coming year.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that there was a provision - Item 1526.

Mr. Shaw inquired about the probation officers in outlying districts.

Mr. Smith said he would explain the situation. He said that we have three, formerly four, probation officers under the Department of Welfare. These are officers of the Courts who are available to the Courts for instructions. In order to extend this service through the Territory in areas that these people cannot economically serve, the welfare worker is delegated as an authority to act as a probation officer.

Mr. Shaw said that in Dawson both the Welfare Officer and the Health Nurse had a car for which they had no garage which must result in a great expense with plug-ins at 12¢ a kilowatt hour, wear and tear, etc. He said that surely a garage could be built that both cars could utilize. The property is there so there would just have to be a building which shouldn't cost much.

Mr. Smith asked Mr. MacKenzie to make a note of that so that it could be checked into.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that there is a great need for mortuary facilities throughout areas in the Yukon. He said he didn't know if the Dawson Hospital had a mortuary but asked if Administration could look into establishing one in the new Dawson cottage hospital that was proposed. He suggested that this could possibly be discussed with the Health people to get their views. He also said that Teslin does not have an ambulance and possibly this could be discussed with the Department of Public Works to see if they would send an ambulance to Teslin to their D.P.W. station.

The Commissioner said he would certainly look into this.

Mr. Shaw asked if there was an undertaker in Watson Lake.

Mr. Taylor replied that there was not. They just bury them. If an autopsy is required, the body is sent to Whitehorse.

Committee then discussed Public Administrator, Vote 16.

The Commissioner explained that one lady ran the Department and another was a steno. From his observations, this seemed to be a very satisfactory arrangement which operates very efficiently. He pointed out that there is a lot of work involved as you have to deal with all the various Government Departments before you start to deal with the deceased person's affairs. You have to clear Unemployment Insurance, Income Tax, Succession Duties, Canada Pension, etc. He said the correspondence and the necessary detail to get this attended to is fantastic. The value of the estate makes no difference as you have to go through the entire routine whatever the circumstances. The Commissioner went on to say that the Public Administrator also has to take care of the affairs of a person in an institution until they die.

The next item was Corrections, Vote 17.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that we voted \$506,362 for the current year but to the end of January a total of \$92,529.98 had been spent, better than one-third of which was for probation services. This year this is in the Welfare vote.

Mr. MacKinnon commented that we have over \$400,000 not spent and asked if an increase in liquor tax was necessary when we are not spending the money.

The Commissioner explained that last year it was anticipated that the Correctional Institute would be in operation and then the money would have been necessary. He said \$493,000 will be necessary to operate this from the end of April to the end of the year.

Mr. Shaw asked what the number of employees would be in relation to the number of prisoners.

The Commissioner answered that we have approximately 70 prisoners and anticipate that the maximum number we need to operate this Institution is 47 compared to the 70 originally set up. He said that they anticipated that this 47 will even be in excess of the requirements but that it is impossible to keep a person on the job without three other people to back him up when you are giving twenty-four hour service as we have a forty hour week.

Under "Project Capital", Mr. MacKenzie said that the expenditures under Yukon Council were for furniture and office equipment for the Council Chambers and also included the installation of a sound system.

Under "Education & Occupational Training", Mr. Shaw said that \$2,802,000 involves much more than he could absorb at this time.

The Commissioner informed Committee that under the Ordinance he had to have Committee's approval before he was allowed to present the estimates to Council.

Committee agreed to approve Education and Occupational Training on a temporary basis only before it was presented to Council as there was nothing in it that shouldn't be there because of policy.

Mr. MacKenzie pointed out that under Vote 4, Territorial Secretary and Tax Assessor, the expenditures involved were for trailers for the checkpoint at Watson Lake and furniture and office equipment for new staff.

Mr. MacKinnon asked if these trailers could be utilized elsewhere if it was decided to discontinue the checkpoint and suggested that perhaps they could be rented.

Mr. Smith said that if the checkpoint was discontinued that the Engineering Department would be able to utilize the trailers. He said that to rent them for two years would be equivalent to the capital cost so that would not be economical.

Under Health, Mr. MacKenzie mentioned that certain recoveries can be made from the Federal Government on some of these expenditures.

The Commissioner said he had written to the Director and suggested that he take up with his counterpart that the hospital in Dawson be operated by National Health Services the same as it is in Whitehorse as they are in a better position to house this staff. He said that getting a Doctor to go to these remote areas is getting to be quite difficult and that he had suggested that Northern Health Services can provide a doctor and then if a private physician comes up the Northern Health Service can drop theirs. He reported that he had had no confirmation that this will take

place but he was hopeful that this would be the attitude particularly in the initial stages. The Commissioner went on to say that Mayo has a very adequate hospital but he understood the doctor was leaving. There will be a doctor forty miles away but what value is a hospital when no doctor is available. It's just wasting money. Mr. Smith said that he trusted this action would meet with Committee's approval.

Mr. Taylor stated that they had a new doctor in Watson Lake but the difficulty was in holding him. He said that if he were provided with facilities and a unit in which to work it would make all the difference and he thought he would stay.

Under Game, Mr. Shaw questioned the 18 by 20 garage.

Mr. MacKenzie answered that it would also be used for storing a boat, boat trailer, motor, etc.

Mr. Taylor asked how the game guardians would get around.

Mr. Smith replied that they would be transported mainly by boat and air. He said that these men, particularly during hunting season, would be kept out in the field and he assumed this would be the way they would get around.

Mr. MacKenzie pointed out that they could always get a three-quarter ton pick-up if need be.

Committee adjourned until 2:00 p.m.

G. O. Shaw, Chairman of Committee

Minutes of a Meeting of the Financial Advisory Committee of the Council of the Government of the Yukon Territory held in the Commissioner's Office, Whitehorse, Thursday, March 16, 1967, 2:00 P.M.

Present were:

G. O. Shaw, Speaker, Territorial Council,
Chairman of Committee
D. E. Taylor, Member Territorial Council
R. D. MacKinnon, Member Territorial Council
Commissioner J. Smith
K. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer.

Mr. Shaw called the meeting to order and Committee turned to Vote 8, General.

Mr. Shaw questioned the Mine Safety Warehouse at Elsa saying that he had heard that the mine will definitely close down in June.

The Commissioner answered that we can't put in and take out repeatedly so it was decided to leave all capital applicable to that area in the budget and the money would not be spent unless required.

Committee turned to Vote 9, Engineering and Municipal Affairs.

Mr. Taylor said that the matter of Fire Equipment was one that concerned him as it seemed that the equipment around the Territory was pretty inadequate.

The Commissioner said that they were attempting to have a continuing process of upgrading which was about the maximum that could be done with the funds available at the present time. He mentioned that he understood most of this fire equipment is normally looked upon to have a thirty year life.

Mr. Taylor commented that one thing they had to have in outlying areas was a truck that can pack a fair amount of water and it seemed to him that we couldn't wait too many years to let this equipment grow.

Mr. Smith said that the point was valid and he couldn't agree more but asked what you do for the initial shot. The maintenance isn't bad but the initial cost of fire equipment is very high. The problem is everywhere and not just in outlying areas. He went on to say that little improvements were being made. We now have proper smoke equipment and we now can look after these things here. That in itself is a big improvement. Mayo this year has a proper water system. The water system in Dawson is about to be upgraded. He said that these little things have to be recognized. Things were not deteriorating.

Mr. MacKenzie said that he had a program prepared by the Fire Marshal and Dawson has a truck down for 1968-69 and the same applied for Carmacks.

Mr. Shaw asked what was going to happen to the truck they have in Dawson now - if it would be given to some other community.

The Commissioner replied that he would hope so.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that there had been a fire truck in the program for Watson Lake for 1969-70 but it was found that the existing truck was only fourteen years old and since the life of these trucks is forty years, it wasn't needed and it was deleted.

Mr. Taylor said he felt you should take the oldest trucks and replace them gradually.

The Commissioner said that they were trying to get the ones with water carrying capacity into the outlying districts.

Mr. Shaw said that he understood we were to plow out the road to the Dempster Highway which was done but it seemed that this was for nothing since the Company is not going in to drill. He asked if there was anything further on this.

The Commissioner replied that he had nothing further. When he heard that the Company was not drilling he was concerned, contacted Ottawa as they were the ones requesting that this road be plowed, and asked if Redwater Petroleum should be charged for this. Ottawa said no and that they were forwarding the funds to us and we were to keep the road open.

Mr. Taylor asked if any decision had come from Ottawa about extending the Canol road further north.

Mr. Smith replied that he and Mr. Baker had been working on this but they had heard nothing in the affirmative or negative that this was to be done.

Mr. MacKinnon asked why houses for Dawson were estimated higher than Carmacks.

The Commissioner replied that possibly it would be because we own land in Dawson and we would have to buy it in Carmacks or possibly basements would be included in the Carmacks houses whereas they couldn't be in Dawson. Mr. Smith said that all these houses could not be built next year but they would like to have Council's approval so they could get plans made and some houses built this year. The money could be revoted for the next year.

Mr. MacKinnon remarked that he was surprised to see provisions for these houses as it seemed to him that Council had been very opposed to the Government going into the housing business. His opinion was that wages should be increased to people could build their own homes or else loans should be made available. He pointed out that people who own their own homes contribute more to a community than those who rent and they are also more likely to stay.

The Commissioner said that we no longer have much choice about supplying some housing as if we were to get employees we had to offer the same or better than other firms. He was unalterably opposed to supplying housing, Federal or Territorial, in Whitehorse but if Council did not see fit to supply housing in outlying districts where accommodation was not available, Council would have to come up with an alternative.

Mr. MacKinnon stated that the Territory was going to do itself out of taxpayers. He suggested that perhaps they could get someone to put up a duplex on an arrangement similar to the Lynn Building.

Mr. Shaw asked if these people would be required to pay an economic rent and pay all utilities. He felt that there was going to be discontent among people who in the past had to build their own houses and those who now didn't. He said he agreed that this housing must be done but they should have to pay an economic rent and all utilities.

The Commissioner replied that he would advise Council as to what the rental would be. As far as utilities were concerned, he said he would not recommend anything less than the full payment of utilities by the employees.

Mr. Taylor noted that the subdivision for Teslin was still in the Estimates but it had been decided not to go ahead with this but to reclaim land in the existing subdivision.

The Commissioner said that there would be a paper to this effect.

Mr. MacKinnon questioned the large expenditure of \$30,000 for a project at Carcross.

The Commissioner said that this was to purchase land for possible expansion.

Mr. MacKinnon remarked that this was ridiculous since White Pass own a big part of the land there and he felt it should be looked into very seriously before it develops.

The Commissioner said that he understood there were considerable requests for property there. Since White Pass owns most of the land there, this land would have to be beyond that particular area.

Mr. MacKinnon noted that there was nothing in the Estimates for water at Haines Junction.

Mr. MacKenzie said that they had provided for this but Ottawa ruled it out as they considered a truck satisfactory.

Mr. MacKinnon said they didn't need a sewer system at Haines Junction as there already was one but they needed a water system.

Mr. MacKenzie said that the Engineering Study done there indicated that a proper sewer system is necessary as the method of discharge was unsatisfactory from a health point of view. It was a hazard.

Mr. MacKinnon remarked that the sum of \$450,000 was ridiculous since they already have a complete sewer line through the town and it would cost next to nothing to complete it.

Mr. MacKinnon inquired about the Haines Junction fire hall.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it had been requested for 1968-69.

Under Welfare, Mr. Shaw questioned the three probation officers each having a car.

The Commissioner replied that each required a car because their type of work required they be on call night and day. They also have a very heavy load on pre-sentence reports and they are constantly moving from one place to another.

Mr. Taylor said he saw a problem with the new residence-office in Watson Lake for the social worker. He said the house should be in the subdivision but if you combine it with an office, you will have all these people coming down to the subdivision.

Mr. Smith explained that welfare workers have to be accessible more than office hours so the office and residence should be in some proximity. He said they were hopeful of coming up with a solution that will take care of the Federal-Territorial office type of thing and have a house separate from the office. There are two sides to everything and we have to try and find the one most convenient for the individual at the most reasonable cost.

Mr. MacKinnon noted that there was nothing for a playground at Pelly River.

The Commissioner said that this could come from unallocated money for playground equipment.

The Commissioner asked if it would be reasonable, when Council commenced, that they give consideration to dealing with the capital side of the budget as one of the earliest pieces of business.

Mr. Shaw said that the usual procedure was to deal with money that is required immediately at the very beginning of the Session. He suggested that the Commissioner put in a Sessional Paper and Council would discuss it.

Mr. MacKinnon asked if there was anything further on Dust Control.

The Commissioner replied that Dust Control is going to have to be looked into very closely because it had been established that the communities along the Alaska Highway are definitely our responsibility.

Mr. Taylor stated that he strongly recommended that the matter of the kindergartens should not be placed before Council as Council, after great discussion, had turned this down.

Mr. Shaw said that he agreed with Mr. Taylor as Council had thrown it out when they found it would cost a million and a half in Whitehorse alone and that if we do this here we will have to do it throughout the Territory which would mean another million and a half. Council felt that this money would be better spent on University Assistance or something.

Mr. MacKinnon remarked that he wasn't too sure about that and he thought part of Council did give agreement. He felt it should go before Council.

After considerable discussion and after going through the Votes and Proceedings to prove that Council had in fact turned down kindergartens, it was agreed that kindergartens should be left off the supply bill and struck out of the estimates.

Mr. Taylor brought up the point that he felt that perhaps the Financial Advisory Committee should be increased to five members as in respect of motions, this Committee is unworkable.

Mr. Shaw said that he felt the Financial Advisory Committee was simply an advisory group as far as Administration and Council are concerned.

The Commissioner said that the Financial Advisory Committee was of great assistance to the Administration. An example of this was they had turned up two important things during these discussions - it would appear the dust control program is out of hand and we have to do something about it and the problem regarding kindergartens. This gives us an opportunity to get to the bottom and see what's going on before it goes to Council. Also, when these things get to Council, three people have prior knowledge of what is going on which will greatly expedite the Session.

Mr. Taylor said he just mentioned this so that perhaps Ottawa could take another look at it and maybe better it. The only thing he could think of would be to enlarge it to five.

The Financial Advisory Committee adjourned.

G.O. Shaw, Chairman of Committee

March 29th, 1967.

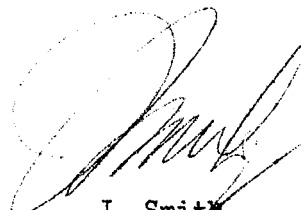
SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 62 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council.

Teslin Subdivision

As a result of the discussions at the Second Session of Council, 1966, concerning the development of Teslin, the plans for a new residential subdivision have been cancelled. In place of this proposed development the Territorial Government will undertake to upgrade twenty-one lots in the existing subdivision. These lots, together with nine other building lots now suitable for development, will provide a total of thirty building lots for residential development.

Funds have been provided in the 1967/68 estimates for the construction of roads in the proposed residential subdivision, however, these funds should now be made available for the development of the existing building lots.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

MARCH 31st, 1967

PROFESSIONAL PAPER NO. 63 - 1967 (1st)

SESSION

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

PORTER CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The fire at the Porter Creek Elementary School has raised a number of questions related to the elementary education of the children from Porter Creek - Crestview area. The three basic questions are:

- 1) What effect has the fire had on the over-all educational program in Whitehorse with particular reference to the schooling of the children from Porter Creek - Crestview?
- 2) Should the Porter Creek Elementary School be rebuilt?
- 3) If the decision is to rebuild, where should it be located?

In this paper I shall provide detailed information on each of these questions along with comparative cost figures and then submit for your consideration two recommendations.

A. What effect has the fire had on the over-all educational program in Whitehorse with particular reference to the schooling of the children from Porter Creek - Crestview?

1) The fire resulted in 141 pupils in the five divisions which constituted the Porter Creek School being distributed as follows: One division was placed in the Takhini Elementary School and the remaining four classrooms in the Whitehorse Elementary School. Only two school days were lost so that the effect of the fire on the instructional program was minimal.

For the school year 1967-68, in view of the fact that a new school would not be ready even if the decision is to rebuild, I would suggest that the pupils from the Porter Creek - Crestview area be integrated into the enrolment of the Takhini and Whitehorse Elementary Schools. This arrangement would be preferable to that of placing them in separate classrooms in these schools for two reasons: (1) it would permit of better grouping of students and (2) it would make for more economical use of staff.

2) The major effect of the fire is that it will delay implementation of the proposed government-operated kindergarten program in Whitehorse for at least a year. The classrooms which could have been used for kindergarten instruction are now being used for the Porter Creek pupils.

B. Should the Porter Creek Elementary School be rebuilt?

The factors militating against rebuilding are these:

1) Wherever the school is located a substantial number of pupils would still have to be transported. (Please see attached chart and sketch).

2) A new school in Porter Creek would have to contend with the same problem the former building had--lack of a satisfactory water supply. (If a water supply is installed in the sub-division, this problem will of course be eliminated).

3) By absorbing the Porter Creek - Crestview pupils into other Whitehorse schools there could be a substantial saving of overhead costs such as the salary of a caretaker, fuel, electricity, etc.

The factors favouring rebuilding are these:

1) While it is true that wherever a new building is located, some children will have to be bussed, many of the pupils will be able to walk to school and thus save on transportation costs. Even for those pupils who would require transportation, arrangements could be made for them to spend less time in travel by establishing a Porter Creek local school bus.

2) The establishment of an elementary school in Porter Creek would avoid over-centralization in Whitehorse. From the point of view of the Porter Creek children, they would feel more "at home" in their own school than in either the Takhini or Whitehorse Elementary schools. School, to these youngsters should not be some large, impersonal institution located some miles away.

3) A school in Porter Creek would enhance the general attractiveness of the community. People like to settle where a school is located nearby. Furthermore, the facilities of the school can be used by the community for well-baby clinics, Scout and Cub groups, recreation, meetings, etc.

4) If a school is not constructed in Porter Creek then classrooms will have to be added to one or more schools in Whitehorse.

C. If the decision is to rebuild the Porter Creek Elementary School, where should it be located?

For this discussion, please refer to the attached chart and sketch. The school that burned was located in Area #3, in an isolated location. Ninety of the 141 pupils in the school were being transported by bus. The isolation of the school increased both the transportation problem and the security problem. The building was broken into more often than any other school in the Whitehorse area.

The logical site of a new school would be Area #1. The factors which favour this area are:

1) It is the area of greatest population. Sixty-one of the present students live in it. These would all be within walking distance and so would many of the children from Areas #2 and #3.

2) Area #1 is the growing area. In the immediate future, it would appear that the population of this area will increase more rapidly than in any other one area.

3) Presumably, if a water system is contemplated for Porter Creek, Area #1 would be the first to receive it.

D. If the decision is to rebuild the Porter Creek Elementary School, what size should it be?

The school, if it is to be built, should consist of 7 classrooms, a kindergarten room, library, health room, office, staff room, and a large activity room. The previous school had 5 classrooms in operation this year but because of the heavy enrolment last September, ten of the grade 7 students were transferred to the Whitehorse Elementary School. It, therefore, appeared likely that the school would have required 6 classrooms in operation in September, 1967. If the present growth trend were to continue, a seventh classroom would have been required within another two or three years.

E. Comparative Costs

1. Transportation

Prior to the fire one bus, known as the Porter Creek Local, was used exclusively to transport children to the Porter Creek School. The cost of this bus was \$1,000 per month, or \$10,000 per school year.

Since the fire, the Porter Creek Local bus plus one additional bus are employed in transporting children to the Takhini and Whitehorse Elementary Schools. The cost of the additional bus is \$50 per school day, or approximately \$10,000 per school year.

2. Capital, and Operation and Maintenance Costs of School Which Was Destroyed.

Capital cost	\$211,000.00*
Operation and Maintenance	68,509.00**
Operation and Maintenance per classroom	13,701.96**
Operation and Maintenance per pupil	543.72**

* This is the original cost increased by 5% per year to the current year.

**For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966.

3. Capital and Operation and Maintenance Costs of an Enlarged Porter Creek School.

Capital cost	\$250,000.00*
Operation and Maintenance	95,913.72**

* Based upon facilities described in Section D and cost figure used in Section E(2)

**Based upon costs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966.

4. Capital and Operation and Maintenance Costs of Additional Classrooms in Whitehorse

Six-room addition to Takhini Elementary School:

Capital cost	\$200,000.00*
Operation and Maintenance	66,465.06**

* Based upon an estimate of \$30/sq.ft.

**Based upon \$11,077.51 per classroom which was the cost in the Takhini Elementary School for the fiscal year ended Mar.31, 1966.

5. Capital and Operation and Maintenance Costs of an "Instant" School of the Relocatable Type:

A relocatable type school similar to the ones we installed at Felly Crossing and Ross River, if ordered now could be set up in time for the start of classes this September. A six-classroom school would be required:

Capital Cost	\$130,000.00
Operation and Maintenance	82,211.76*

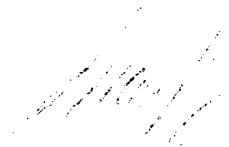
* Based upon the per classroom cost for Porter Creek for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1966.

F. Recommendations

Having considered the pro's and con's of both the financial and educational aspects of the problem, I have the following recommendations for your consideration:

1) For the school year 1967-68, the public elementary school pupils for the Porter Creek - Crestview area should be integrated into the enrolments of the Takhini and Whitehorse Elementary Schools.

2) A new school should be planned for Porter Creek to be located in Area #1. Construction of this school should commence this fall so that it will be ready for occupancy in September, 1968.


JAMES SMITH,
Commissioner.

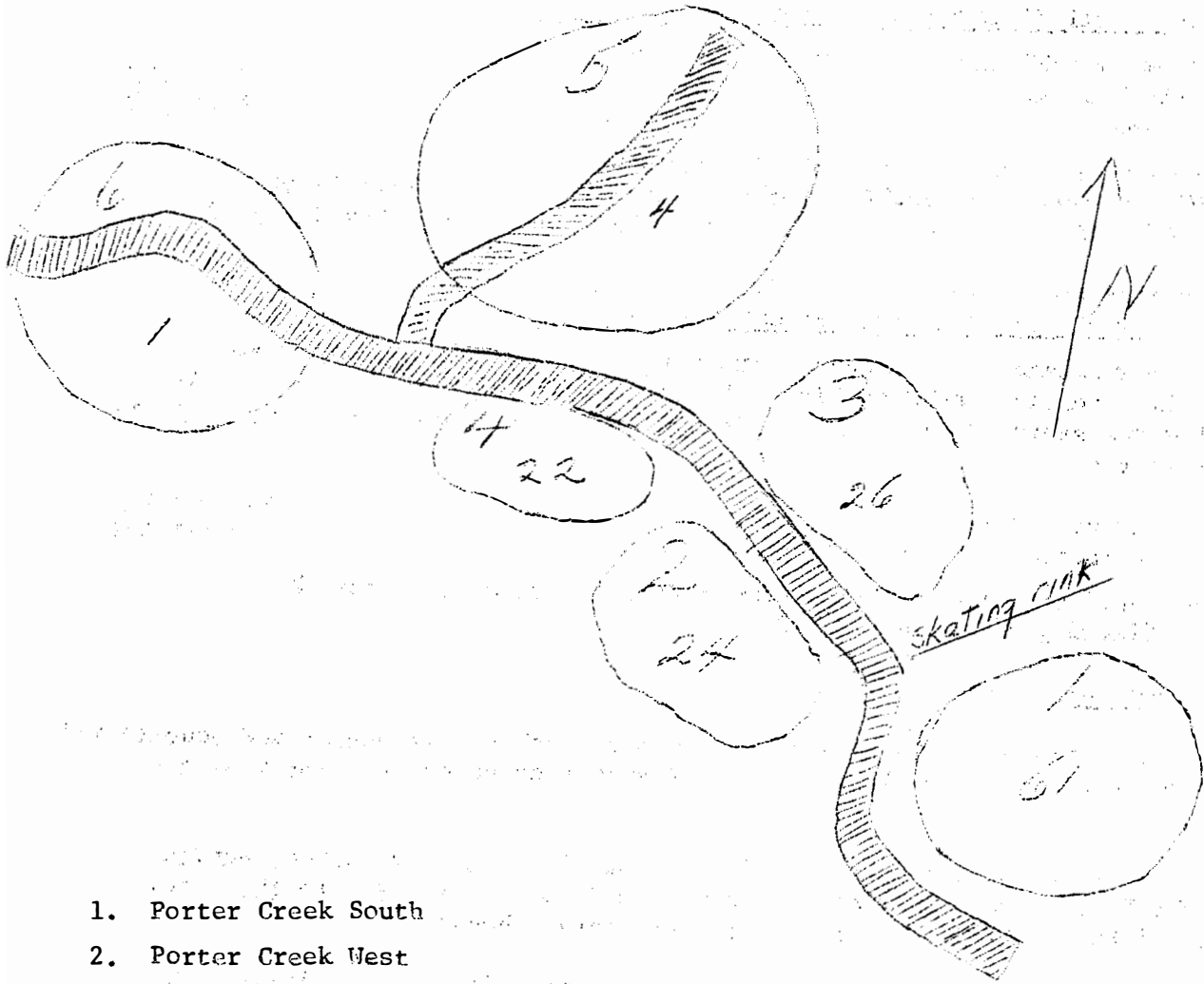
ATTENDANCE AREAS

PORTER CREEK SCHOOL

1966-1967

(Based on Teachers' Survey)

A R E A S					
1	2	3	4	5	6
61	24	26	22	4	1



1. Porter Creek South
2. Porter Creek West
3. Casa Loma Area
4. Crestview
5. Mayo-Dawson Road
6. Echo Valley

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 64 (1st)
session

Motion #48 - 1966 Spring Session

During the 1966 Spring Session of Council it was moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Boyd and carried:

"That the Administration immediately take steps to establish a Territorial Park in the Yukon".

On December 8, 1942 the area now known as the Kluane Game Sanctuary was reserved by Federal Order in Council marking the first formal step towards formation of some type of park for the Yukon Territory. In 1958, the National Parks Branch, of what was then the Department of Northern Affairs & National Resources, conducted a survey of proposed park sites and in 1959, Mr. B.G. Sivertz, then Director of the Northern Administration Branch, suggested the establishment of a wilderness or resource area permitting controlled development. In subsequent years, Council discussed many aspects of National and Territorial Parks and a number of motions were passed dealing with possible revisions to the National Parks Act to permit other resource development. On January 20th, 1966, the Deputy Minister advised that no action would be taken on the recommendation to amend the National Parks Act.

In the provinces, the concept of outdoor recreation areas where other resource uses are permitted is well established and it is agreed that a parallel Territorial outdoor recreation system could and should be set aside and developed in the near future. Some work along this line has been carried out by the Forest Service in a system of roadside campsites and the possibilities of a broader Territorial park system have been under investigation for some time by officers of the Northern Administration Branch of the Department and the Yukon Administration.

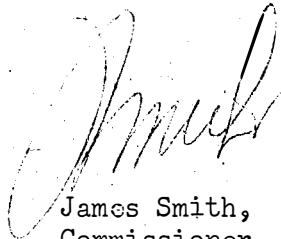
Arrangements are now being made to have a Park Consultant, Mr. W.M. Baker, conduct a study of Yukon park development, including the possibility of a system of Territorial parks. Lands and forests are a Federal resource and it is, therefore, the view of the Federal Government that the creation of a Territorial park or park system is a Federal responsibility. This study will be fully financed by the Federal Government. The plan calls for Mr. Baker to be in the Yukon during the month of August and it is expected that the program will include an inventory and selection of sites based on requirements, preparation of a development plan and cost estimate, establishment of policies respecting control of land and financial assistance and development of park regulations. In this latter respect, the Department is presently working on draft regulations based on the multi-use concept contained in the British Columbia Department of Recreation and Conservation Act and Regulations. This will enable the Crown to create several categories of parks and will, at the same time, make adequate provisions under Park Use Permits for mining and other resource exploration and exploitation. The regulations in providing for the administration, protection and development of the parks, will, depending on the category of the park, put considerable control in the hands of local advisors or park boards.

Mr. Baker, who has been to the Yukon before in connection with the National Park Survey, is familiar with Yukon conditions and has a good understanding of the differences between a national park and the proposed type of multi-purpose Territorial park. The terms of reference for Mr. Baker will provide that he is to consult with and work in close co-operation with Yukon residents.

The full-scale development of a Territorial park system will likely take some time, but in the interim, the Forest Service will be continuing the

campsite and small recreation area program, which would form a logical basis for a Territorial parks system. The Forest Service presently handles 41 campsites, in varying stages of development, and a continuing enlargement program is carried out to keep pace with the increasing tourist traffic. Also, a number of new campsites and general recreation areas are in the process of development, or are proposed, to meet increasing demands and in conjunction with the construction of new recreation roads.

The Council will be kept fully informed of developments.



James Smith,
Commissioner

March 21st, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 65 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council.

Motion # 2 - Central Utility and Shower Baths in Indian Villages

"It is respectfully requested that the Administration negotiate with the Department of Indian Affairs, the necessity of establishing utility and shower baths in all Indian Villages throughout the Yukon Territory."

I have discussed Motion #2 with the Superintendent of the Yukon Indian Agency who has supplied the following information:

The present program of reserve improvements is directed mainly at housing everywhere and the provision of improved utilities in communities with a reasonable economic base.

In response to initiative and recognition of need by the people themselves, we will try to raise standards of utility services for Indian people to the equal of the rest of the community in the case of mixed or adjoining settlements, and to the standard of the nearest communities of a similar size and situation in the case of isolated Indian settlements.

This policy, always contingent on sufficient funds being provided, will increase the number of safe dependable wells in the smaller outlying communities and will result, in a few of the largest centres, in the possibility of piped systems.

So far as communal shower houses are concerned, these are not a usual feature of a Canadian community but we would certainly consider such a facility provided that the Indian people themselves reach a decision of their own that they wish such a facility and participate fully in planning for it.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

3 April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 66 - (1st) SESSION 1967

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Bill of Rights - Motion No. 23

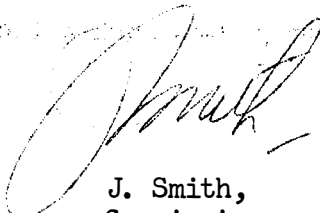
It was moved by Mr. Taylor and seconded by Mr. Shaw, and carried by the Council at the last Session, that:

"Whereas the Yukon Legislative Council is concerned and agreed that the basic right of all citizens should be equal before the law and whereas section 94 of the Indian Act appears to offend the right of Yukon native citizens to equalities before the law as outlined in the Canadian Bill of Rights Act. Therefore be it resolved that the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development confer with his colleague the Minister of Justice, in an effort to remove section 94 and any other section of the Indian Act which would similarly prejudice the basic right of the native citizens of the Yukon before the law."

This Motion was duly conveyed to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the Minister has replied. With his reply was enclosed a copy of the Proclamation dated February 4, 1963, declaring sub-section (3), section 95 of the Indian Act to be in force in the Yukon Territory. As was stated in a letter to the then Commissioner, the publication of the Proclamation in The Canada Gazette provided that the Indian People in the Yukon Territory were to be henceforth in the same position as non-Indians with respect to the consumption and possession of intoxicants. This previously was not possible due to the provisions of sections 93 and 94 of the Act.

With reference to the final portion of Motion No. 23 regarding the basic right of the native people of the Yukon before the law, the Minister wishes to make it quite clear that the need for the revision of the Indian Act is a matter of continuing concern, and the Indian people through the Regional and National Indian Advisory Councils are being closely consulted and their recommendations are being given every consideration.

The foregoing is submitted for your information.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

3 April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. - 67 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Jones Act and the Canada Shipping Act - Motion No. 17

At the last Session of the Council, it was moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Boyd and carried by the Council, that:

"The Administration is respectfully requested to convey to the Minister, the desire of the Yukon Legislative Council, to have negotiations instituted at the earliest possible moment, which would result in changes to both the Jones Act and the Canada Shipping Act permitting full use of the Alaska Ferry System by Canadians."

This motion was conveyed to the Minister, as requested, and we have received a reply stating that the questions raised by the motion were discussed by members of the Council and Federal officers while in Ottawa in January and February of this year. It would therefore not seem necessary to reply to the motion in detail at this time, but it is the view of the Minister that the easing of restrictions on the use of available means of transport along the British Columbia - Alaska coast is a most important matter. It is the intention of the Minister to work towards overcoming the present barriers as soon as possible and, if necessary, to urge that Canada take action in exempting the Alaska ferry system from the relevant provisions of the Canada Shipping Act without requiring corresponding action by the United States with respect to the Jones Act.

It has been pointed out by the Minister that we cannot act on this matter right at the moment because we have agreed to wait until a report currently in preparation by an Interdepartmental Committee reviewing all international implications of the Canada Shipping Act and Jones Act, and Canada's bargaining position, has been completed. Nevertheless, we are not prepared to agree to any prolonged delay on this matter and it is not our intention to adopt a position which would have the effect of continuing the present unsatisfactory situation indefinitely.

The foregoing is submitted for the Council's information.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

4 April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 68 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

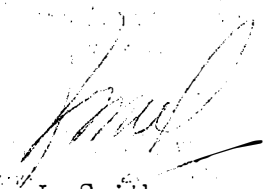
Members of Council

Whitehorse Airport Plans

I have received the following information from Ottawa outlining the plans of the Department of Transport for the Whitehorse Airport:

1967-68	Storage building completed	\$ 2,000.00
	Relocation of Airport operations into hangar A	143,800.00
1968-69	Stabilization work on escarpment	100,000.00
1969-70	Extend runway by 800 feet to 8,000 feet	225,000.00

The foregoing is submitted for your information.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

April 5, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 69- 1967 (1st.)

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

The following is the text of a letter received from the Crestview Citizens' Association:

"At the last general meeting of the Crestview Citizens' Association the matter of a new school for Porter Creek was discussed.

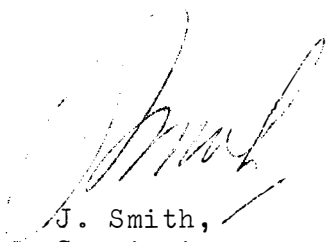
The members agreed unanimously that consideration should be given to holding off with construction until the population grows sufficiently to warrant building of a large school.

Since most school districts in the provinces are trying to eliminate small schools, it seems logical that we in the Yukon should do likewise.

We feel our children would receive a better education in the larger schools in Whitehorse for the following reasons:

In larger schools there are no multi-grade rooms, homogeneous grouping of the students is possible, larger schools can afford better facilities, extra-curricular activities, Our children would acquire a broader outlook by attending a larger school.

In closing we would like to point out that all students from Crestview have to use the bus system, whether they attend school in Porter Creek or in Whitehorse."



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

5 April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 70 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Oil Contract Tender

A Motion has been made for production of papers relating to Territorial oil supply contracts. The file containing the tender invitation and bids is on the clerk's table for examination. It is regretted that owing to the volume of copying work entailed and the need to give prompt reply to the Motion, we have not been able to prepare separate copies of the documents.

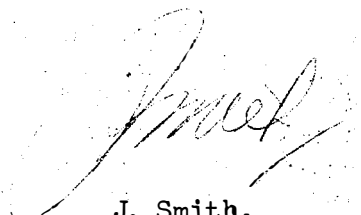
I should add that one bidder has raised an issue regarding the validity of a bid by the successful tenderer and I attach a copy of a letter received from lawyers acting for the aggrieved bidder. In view of the terms of that letter I feel restricted in the comment I can offer at this time. I will however venture the following note.

At one time in the past a bidder on oil contracts had submitted a bid but added the rider that if it did not get the full contract it would not accept a contract for a small area or areas. This practice was deemed to be objectionable since it appeared to impose a condition dictated by the prospective supplier. The call for bids was amended to include a stipulation that a conditional bid was improper. The same supplier this year put in individual bids in respect of the different designated areas to be supplied with oil and scheduled the price per gallon for the oil on the basis of separate deliveries. When submitting the bid it noted that if it was awarded all the oil supply contract it would supply the oil at an over-all price per gallon which was lower than the price quoted by it for individual area contracts. I considered very carefully whether this was a qualification and therefore obnoxious or whether it was a discount. I was advised that this was not a qualification as phrased but a discount. I was also advised that it was within my discretion to reject any or all of the bids and that I was not bound to accept any bid even though it was the lowest available. Calculation demonstrated that by accepting the discount proposition there would be a saving to the taxpayer of approximately \$1,763.00.

In the light of the advice tendered to me and in the interests of the taxpayer I felt it was legally proper and administratively sound to accept the bid which offered the taxpayer the lowest price for comparable grades and qualities.

I do not wish to say anything further at this stage which might seem to stifle the disappointed bidder's freedom of action nor do I wish to limit by my remarks the case that can be put forward in a Court

to support the Administration's position. The point raised in the lawyer's letter was given most careful and impartial consideration before the contract was awarded. The question involved is one which has led to argument in the past and while the Administration does not encourage litigation it would be quite happy to have the matter interpreted in a Court so that there will be no future misunderstanding. The lawyers for the aggrieved bidder are being informed that we see no reason to rescind our previous decision and they will have to take any action they think appropriate.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

Mr. James Smith
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory
Federal Building
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Dear Sir:

Re: Tender "Fuel Supply"

We have been consulted by British American Oil Company Ltd. in connection with the tender issued by the Government of the Yukon Territory for fuel supply at various locations throughout the Yukon Territory.

Our client has examined the bids received from the firms bidding on this tender and has noticed that although British American Oil Company Ltd. was the low tenderer in various locations, it was not awarded the contract for those locations.

We understand the reason for this is that the White Pass and Yukon Route qualified their bid by stating that if it was awarded the contract for supply of fuel at all locations, it would give an additional 4/10 of a cent discount on its quoted prices.

Clause 10 of the Tender Form, in our opinion, definitely states such a qualification will not be considered. On behalf of our clients therefore, we request you to award the contract for the supply of fuel to our clients at those points where our clients' bid was lowest and cancel the contract that the government has awarded White Pass and Yukon Route.

We should appreciate hearing from you in this connection within a very short time as we have been instructed to take all appropriate action to ensure that the contracts have been let in accordance with the instructions to tenderers.

Yours faithfully,

WYLIE AND COLLINS

N. Victor K. Wylie

NVKW/mk

April 3rd, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 71 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council.

Abandoned Buildings

Throughout the Territory there are many buildings which have apparently been abandoned by the owners and are unsightly or constitute a hazard to children who may play near them. It is my intention to take every possible course open to me to have these buildings demolished.

My Legal Adviser informs me that there are various courses of action which may be followed to effect the clean-up of abandoned buildings, depending on the status of the land on which they are situated. If the land is in a private Owner's name, and the buildings constitute a hazard, we can serve a notice on him to make good the buildings or otherwise deal with the problem. In the case of buildings located on land which is held by the Crown certain courses of action are open to us and in the case of buildings located on land held by the Government of the Yukon Territory, as a result of it having reverted on Tax Sale, the buildings are our property and can be demolished without delay.

The first stage in this program is to prepare a schedule of buildings, with reference to the land on which they are situated, and have the Legal Adviser set down the course of action which must be followed in order to have each building removed.

I would appreciate it if the Members of Council would inform me of any abandoned buildings which exist in their areas and I will have my staff include them in the schedule.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

4 April, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 72 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

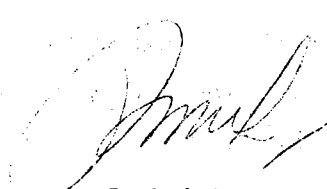
Members of Council

New School Committee

The Members of the Council will recall the study of Education in the Yukon which was prepared in 1960 and upon which the present Schools Ordinance was based. It is now evident in many respects that the School Report prepared in 1960 and the Schools Ordinance are no longer entirely relevant to the current educational situation in the Territory, and, as a result, some further review may be considered necessary.

Before embarking on another similar analysis of the educational system, however, it is my view that we should first employ the Senior Department Head for whom we are presently advertising to replace the Superintendent of Education, and give him an opportunity to review the Ordinance, the 1960 School Report, and the present educational system. It may well be that the man we obtain for this job would be able to carry out a suitable analysis and bring about any necessary improvement without the cost of a full scale review and report.

The views of the Council on this matter would be very much appreciated.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

April 3rd, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 73 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Land Reservations - Yukon Territory

Townsites in the Yukon Territory were, and in some cases still are, protected by Orders-In-Council which withdraw the surrounding land from disposal. While these Orders-In-Council did have the effect of protecting the townsite and controlling development they caused delays when it was necessary to release land for expansion of the townsite or other approved projects.

In 1965 it was decided that in the future when it was found necessary to withdraw land from disposal in order to protect a townsite it would be done by means of Land Reservations. Where there is any developed townsite the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is asked to reserve, for the Government of the Yukon Territory, sufficient land around the townsite to ensure orderly development. The area of land reserved varies with the townsite but is sufficient to allow for expansion of the townsite without encountering large land holdings which could retard development.

The Government of the Yukon Territory can have the boundaries of these reservations altered quite quickly, thus allowing expansion of the townsite or the release of land for an approved project, without the need of an Order-In-Council.

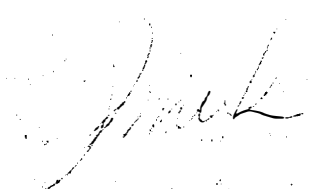
It is necessary that Federal Government Departments, Crown Corporations and the Government of the Yukon Territory anticipate their land requirements well in advance of the finalization of development plans for the land. In order to ensure that land is available when required individual building lots, in Territorial Subdivisions, or parcels of Crown land are reserved for that Department, Corporation or for the Government of the Yukon Territory.

In the case of building lots in the Territorial Subdivisions, they are reserved by my order that they be withdrawn from disposal. Crown lands are reserved in the same manner as is the land required to protect a townsite.

If it is later determined that the building lots in a Territorial Subdivision are not required for Government purposes, a public notice is published to inform all interested persons that these lots will be placed on sale on a first come-first served basis. This notice sets the time of sale, the price of the lots and the place of sale, which is the office of the Land Agent in whose district the subdivision is located. This method of disposal provides that every prospective purchaser will have an equal opportunity to obtain the property.

If the reservation of Crown land is not required then the Supervisor of Lands is notified to this effect and he makes the land available for disposal according to the procedures set out in the Federal Regulations.

It is my intention to review these reservations annually to ensure that they are still serving their original purpose and are not causing delays in development of the areas by individuals whose proposals would benefit the Yukon generally.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

30 March, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 74 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

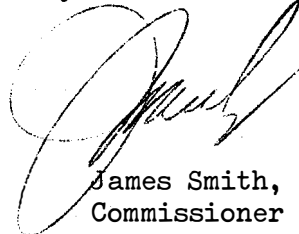
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Activities of the Travel and Publicity Branch

The attached report was requested by me from the Director of Travel and Publicity to review the varied activities of the Branch and the development of the tourist industry of the Yukon.

The report is presented for your information.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'James Smith', is written over the typed name.

James Smith,
Commissioner

A
REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
BY THE
TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY BRANCH.

Introduction:

The work of the Travel and Publicity Branch incorporates two basic operations - (1) Promotion and Publicity and (2) Development of the "tourist plant". The following review of the activities of the Branch will be dealt with under these two headings.

PROMOTION AND PUBLICITY.

Each year the Yukon Territory must compete with every other tourist area in the world for the privilege of entertaining tourists - and accepting their dollars. Tourists do not have to come to the Yukon, but the Territory has enjoyed impressive increases in the number of visitors each season. Much of the increase has been the result of careful analysis of market areas, incentives and motivations and constantly changing trends within the travel industry. The information gained from these studies has been applied to the publicity and promotion campaigns of the Yukon.

Advertising Techniques:

A Survey taken in 1962 revealed that 81.2% of our visitors arrived by private vehicle via the highway system; 63.4% were camping and 63.8% came from only 7 states and 3 provinces. It was obvious, from the Survey, that we had two widely separated prime market areas: Priority I, California and the West Coast; Priority II, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois. Publicity and promotion campaigns were directed at those two areas until the 1966/67 advertising season.

Earlier advertising campaigns used a "shotgun" approach aimed at all types of tourist but, by 1964, it was evident that hotel/motel accommodation would fail to meet the increasing demand. Advertising techniques were then changed to a "rifle" approach aimed at the camping fraternity. Successful contact was established with the Wally Ryan Caravans, Avion Travelcade, Dodge Mobile Homes and many Camping Associations. The results of these contacts have been visible to every Yukoner during the past two seasons.

Advertising Placement:

Advertisements were placed in consumer magazines such as Better Camping, Trail-R-News, Camping Journal and Auto Club magazines. The 1966 Survey revealed that "campers" had increased to 75.4% of the total tourist volume, indicating a favorable response to the change in advertising placement.

A further change was required for the 1966/67 advertising season. A world-wide multi-million dollar advertising campaign by Expo 67 placed the Yukon in a very weak competitive position in the Mid-West market area. The Yukon, 3,500 miles away, could not hope to compete with the Montreal attractions, 350 miles away.

The emphasis of our 1966/67 advertising campaign was concentrated, therefore, on the lucrative Priority I market area of the West Coast. Most of our tourists visit both the Yukon and Alaska and, for that reason, our West Coast Campaign took full advantage of the excellent promotion efforts of the State of Alaska Centennial.

Advertisements were dropped from the Camping Magazines during the 1966/67 campaign because of their unequal distribution break-down in the market areas we wanted to reach. As an example, the very popular Better Camping magazine has a distribution of 32% in the Mid-West area and only 6% in the West Coast market areas.

(It is interesting to note, at this point, that a complete reversal of technique might be required for next year's campaign because of the World Olympic Games to be held in Mexico City during the summer of 1968. California and the Southwestern States might consider Mexico a more attractive destination than the distant areas of the Yukon and Alaska).

School teachers have been well represented in the visitor volume each season. This is probably due to their interest in geography and history plus long vacation periods which can be devoted to educational travel. Advertisements were placed in two magazines - THE INSTRUCTOR and GRADE TEACHER - in 1965/66 with a combined circulation of 435,000 to Elementary School teachers in North America. These advertisements were replaced with insertions in SCHOLASTIC TEACHER to reach the Secondary School teachers in February and March, 1967. A total of 1,174 coupon enquiries have been received to March 28 from the 1967 insertions in this magazine. This represents a unit cost of 20¢ per coupon on an advertising investment of \$240.00. This cost compares very favorably with the national average of over \$2.00 per unit reported by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau.

Every magazine advertisement includes a return coupon which contains a coding symbol to enable our office to tabulate the returns from various advertisements. The coding shows which magazine and which issue of each magazine produced the coupon. The returns are tabulated to record also the number of replies received from each State and Province. All of this information is given careful study in preparing advertising schedules for the following year.

A schedule of advertising placement and sample advertisements used in 1965/66 and 1966/67 are attached as Appendices I and II.

Processing Enquiries:

A very important and time-consuming phase of the promotion activities involves the processing of thousands of enquiries received throughout the year. The enquiries can be categorized under several headings:

- 1) General Adult Enquiries - requests from adults for general information, usually required by those who anticipate making a visit to the Yukon.
- 2) Student Enquiries - from school classes or students who are interested in studying about the Yukon.
- 3) Coupon Returns - completed coupons from magazine advertisements returned with the request for a free kit of travel literature.
- 4) Referral Lists - names and addresses of people who contacted the Canadian Government Travel Bureau for information about the Yukon. These lists are forwarded to us from the Federal Travel Bureau at least once each week, depending on the number of requests. (Travel and Publicity in turn, passes on fishing and hunting enquiries to Yukon guides and outfitters).
- 5) Specific Requests - or "special" enquiries for information about various subjects concerning the Yukon not included in detail in the printed literature. Each of these enquiries necessitates an individual reply.

Most of the standard enquiries can be processed by mailing an envelope of literature. Slight variation is made in the content of the Kit, depending on the type of enquiry. A special envelope "To Your Teacher" is inserted in each Student Kit to encourage bulk shipments to the teacher rather than process many individual enquiries from students in each class. A sharp increase in enquiries from Canadian students who are preparing Centennial Scrapbooks was apparent this year and it was necessary to limit the quantity of each pamphlet to ten (10) for bulk shipments to the teachers. (Many classes requested 100 or more copies of each pamphlet. It was necessary to introduce "rationing" before our funds for pamphlets were depleted).

Pamphlets and Literature:

Two colourful pamphlets are printed by the Travel and Publicity Branch - "Discover Yukon, Canada" and Facts About Canada's Yukon". A special pamphlet to promote travel over the Alaska Highway during its 25th Anniversary Year (1967) was printed as a joint project between the Yukon and British Columbia Travel Divisions. This pamphlet has been widely distributed.

Several Yukon communities, particularly Dawson City and Whitehorse, provide quantities of their leaflets for distribution through our office. This literature is printed with assistance from the Matching Grants programme and each community has been encouraged to make use of this fund to prepare a promotion pamphlet. Quantities available from the communities are not sufficient to meet the demand.

A variety of pamphlets is provided by private enterprise to answer enquiries concerning schedules and rates - or when an enquirer requests information about certain features or attractions. (example: White Pass & Yukon Railway or M.V. Schwatka).

An attractive and very popular travel poster was designed in 1963. More than 5,300 of these posters have been distributed to many parts of the world. The unit cost per poster was 19¢ based on a quantity of 10,000 posters.

Yukon Bud Fisher:

In addition to the publicity campaigns through the medium of magazine advertisements, great value has been obtained from the promotion campaigns of Yukon Bud Fisher. During the past several years he has appeared on National Television Networks many times and is now recognized by millions of T.V. viewers in the United States and Canada as a symbol of the Yukon Territory. Newspaper photos, radio interviews, and personal appearances at Travel and Sports Shows in many parts of North America have provided contact points for Bud Fisher to tell the story of the Klondike and invite potential tourists to visit with us.

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau invited us to make Bud Fisher available at their Travel Exhibits in California and the West Coast during the current winter and spring season. The biggest department stores in four major cities (San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland) each offered ground floor space to the Canadian Government to promote travel to Canada during Centennial Year. Each travel show lasted 10 days. The grand opening of this campaign was held in Macy's Department Store, San Francisco in January, with international T.V. coverage showing the Hon. Robt. Winters opening the show and included a shot of Bud Fisher demonstrating gold-panning. He also accompanied the Canadian Government group to Dallas, Texas on March 8th for a special Canada Day Presentation.

Between the dates of the above exhibits Bud Fisher appeared at the State of Alaska booth and the Northwest Territories booth at the Travel 67 Show in San Francisco's Cow Palace early in March.

A further appearance will be made at the International Travel Show in San Diego on April 11 - 22. Free exhibit space has been given to the Yukon for this show. By the end of this rigorous season, Bud Fisher will have spent over 60 days duty at 6 major travel shows in 5 major cities in our biggest market area. He travelled to California and will return from there at his own expense. The only expense to the Travel and Publicity Branch has been meals, room and transportation from one exhibit city to the next. Average expense has been less than \$300.00 per month. As an interesting comparison, the Northwest Territories had exhibit booths at two travel shows last year at a total cost of approximately \$7,000.00 for rental space, display material, shipping costs and personnel expenses. The Yukon Territory is indeed fortunate to be able to make such valuable use of our mobile travel "exhibit", Bud Fisher.

This brief review of the publicity and promotion activities of the Branch would not be complete without reference to the photos and news stories forwarded to newspapers and magazines throughout the year. The most recent example is the blanket mailing of a news story and printed pamphlet on behalf of the Yukon River Flotilla, which was mailed to over 700 Travel Editors in North America. The Flotilla Committee has been very pleased with the wide-spread response they have received from many parts of the United States and Canada. The Branch has assisted the Yukon Klondike Defence Force with similar distribution.

TOURIST DEVELOPMENT

It has been a common complaint of tourist officials everywhere that tourism is seldom considered to be an "Industry" because it has no factory buildings, smokestacks, automated production lines or other components common to the manufacturing industries. But the tourist "plant" does have important components required for the profitable production of tourist dollars. The development phase of tourism is concerned with the tourist plant.

The basic Divisions or Departments of the Tourist Industrial Plant can be referred to generally under three headings:

- 1) TOURIST FACILITIES - hotel, motel and camping accommodation; restaurants; service stations; retail stores; transportation lines; Information Centres, etc.
- 2) TOURIST ATTRACTIONS - museums; historic sites, scenic cruises, fishing, hunting and other recreational facilities.
- 3) PERSONNEL - tourist associations, community organizations, business operators and every individual who comes into direct or indirect contact with the tourist.

The Travel and Publicity Branch is in effect the Industry's "main office" with each community in a position to serve as a "branch office".

Tourist Facilities:

Encouraging progress has been made in the number and standard of overnight establishments. Many operators have up-graded their premises during the past year and others will do the same as their revenue and competition increases. New hotel/motel construction planned for Whitehorse during this summer is expected to add approximately 150 units for a total of over 500 rooms in the Capital City. The extreme shortage of suitable overnight accommodation in Whitehorse has been a serious bottleneck in the development of tourism in Alaska, so it is perhaps more than coincidence that two new hotels will be built in Whitehorse by Alaskan interests.

Simple improvements can be made in restaurants (revise stereotype menus), service stations (voluntary oil-check and windshield washing), and retail stores (eliminate cheap Hong Kong and Japanese souvenirs) but generally speaking these facilities are on a par with similar small-town establishments across Canada.

The Travel and Publicity Branch expects to complete its program this year to erect a Government Information Centre at each highway entrance to the Yukon. Information Centres have been built at Watson Lake, (1965) and Haines Junction, (1966). Identical Centres are planned for Dawson City and Beaver Creek for 1967. The Information Centres are open 12 hours per day, 7 days a week, from late May to early September. (A photograph of the Watson Lake building is enclosed).

Airline transportation has become a vital part of the tourist industry. The factors of time and distance are particularly important to our area, so far removed from the heavily-populated mass markets. The Yukon has entered into discussions with a Canadian Airline and an Alaskan Airline to develop Airline Circle Tours of the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Alaska. Progress to date has been encouraging but limited overnight accommodation in the Northwest Territories and Yukon can retard the development and expansion of these plans.

Tourist Attractions:

Recent National Surveys of tourist motivation and incentive placed "Sightseeing", "Outdoor Recreation" and "Quiet Relaxation" at the top of the list. The Yukon is bountifully endowed with the requirements to fulfil these demands. Our museums, historic sites, fishing and hunting are valuable fringe benefits. Overcrowding of recreation facilities in the heavily populated parts of the Continent has driven the tourist farther afield in his search for quiet relaxation and peaceful recreation areas.

The program of "Tourist Attraction Signs" started by the Travel and Publicity Branch in 1965 will continue each year until every Historic Site, Point of Interest, Viewpoint and other attraction is identified with a standard sign. The Branch anticipates working very closely with the Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board in this respect. (A photograph of the Miles Canyon sign is enclosed).

An extensive program to improve the Miles Canyon area was undertaken in 1966 with the assistance of the Yukon Forest Service and the Engineering Department. Brush and undergrowth which obstructed the view of the Canyon was removed; one-way traffic to the Suspension Bridge was introduced with the slashing out of a parallel road; privies, garbage cans and tables will be installed for picnic use this summer; a replica section of the old log tramway will be completed on the Canyon bank and additional signs will be erected for the convenience of the visitor.

Personnel:

An Interdepartmental Committee on Recreation was formed in 1966 to co-ordinate the planning and activities of Travel and Publicity, Forestry and Engineering. Recreation roads, campgrounds and development of tourist attractions involve the several departments. The Miles Canyon Project is an adequate example of the value of co-ordinated planning. Future progress in the development of the tourist plant will require the same co-operative effort.

Tourist Hospitality Seminars held in Whitehorse for two consecutive years (1965 - 1966) provided an opportunity for employers and employees to participate in a "training program" in preparation for the approaching season. The Seminars were conducted jointly by the Retail Merchants' Committee of the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce and the Travel and Publicity Branch. Assistance was given each year by the Canadian Tourist Association with senior officials from this group conducting some of the panel discussions. Unfortunately, the Chamber Committee decided not to conduct a Seminar in 1967.

A similar Seminar was planned for Dawson City in 1966 but was cancelled due to the tragic flood in that community on the preceding day.

During 1966 meetings were held with community groups in each community to discuss the development of the tourist industry and to obtain suggestions for future development programs in each area. Personal visits were made in February, 1967, by the Director of Travel and Publicity to each highway establishment in the Territory.

The formation of a Tourist Advisory Council is planned for early 1967. Delegates to the Council will be selected from tourist business operators in twelve communities. The purpose of the Council will be to obtain and present the opinions of residents in their areas

and to present recommendations to the Administration for the future development programs. It is expected the Council will meet each Spring and Fall.

Statistics:

Reference should be made again to the research and surveys required to keep a finger on the pulse of a rapidly-changing industry. Earlier reference was made to the research required to plan intelligent and efficient publicity and promotion campaigns. Regular surveys are required in the tourist plant, also, to keep informed about tourist volume, travel patterns and other changing trends within the industry. There is ample evidence that what we knew about the travel industry five years ago is obsolete today. Constant study is necessary to keep the Yukon in a strong competitive position in the travel industry.

A condensation of some information obtained in the 1966 tourist survey is attached as Appendix III. It contains an interesting comparison with similar information obtained in 1962. Attached, also, Appendix IV, is a statistical review of annual totals of enquiries processed, quantities of literature distributed, number of tourists and the dollar value of tourism in the Yukon. A brief explanation is required for the latter statistics. The period of 1962 - 1965 inclusive is based on the summer months of June - July - August only. The dollar value for the period was based on an average length of visit of 4.7 days as shown in the 1962 survey. The formula used to estimate the dollar value is: number of visitors x average daily expenditure x average length of visit.

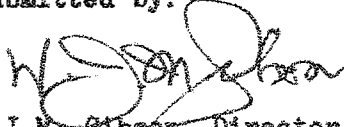
By 1966 the number of visitors entering the Yukon during the months of May and September made it advisable to include those months in the tabulations to provide a more comprehensive review of the tourist season. (In 1967 the first Bus tour group into the Yukon will arrive on May 8th; the last group will leave Whitehorse on September 28th). It is quite possible the tourist season of "100 days" has become past history. The formula used to establish the 1966 dollar value was: 108,400 persons x \$7.03 per person per day x 7.2. days.

Conclusion:

The future of tourism in the Yukon is exceptionally good. Situated adjacent to an aggressive tourist-promoting State; endowed with many features attractive to potential tourists and conscious of the dollar value of the Yukon's second largest industry, the Territory is in a strong position to take advantage of developing trends in the travel industry.

The rate of progress will depend, to a great extent, on the combined efforts of Government and private business. There are several well-defined areas of responsibility in the development of the tourist industry. Maximum benefits can be achieved if Government and the private sector both accept their responsibilities and develop a close, co-operative approach to the future development of this valuable industry.

Submitted by:


W.J.M. Gibson, Director,
Travel and Publicity.

March 28, 1967.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

As Of March 16th, 1967

NATIONAL CITY'S 2nd ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL FAIR
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Austrian State Tourist Department
Irish Tourist Office
Italian State Tourist Office
Monaco Information Centre
Netherlands National Tourist Office
Scandinavian National Travel Office
Swiss National Tourist Office
Australian National Travel Office
Hong Kong Tourist Association
Indonesian Consulate Tourism Department
Government of India Tourist Office
American Air Lines
Air France
Air Afrique
Bonanza Air Lines
Continental Airlines
Delta Air Lines
Peruvian Airlines
Japan Air Lines
Lufthansa German Airlines
Scandinavian Airlines System
Air New Zealand
Trans-World Airlines
United Airlines
Pacific Southwest Airlines
South African Airways
Santa Fe Railway
German Federal Railways
National Airlines
Mexicana Airlines
British European Airways
Manitoba Tourist Development
United Arab Republic Tourist Office
— Yukon Department of Travel & Publicity —
Cunard Steamship Lines
French Lines
Greek Line
Italian Lines
P & O Orient Lines
United States Lines
Worldwide Reservations
Garuda Airlines
U. T. A. Air Lines
Bermuda Trade Development Board
British Travel Association
Air India

British Overseas Airways Corporation
Iberian Airlines
French National Railways
Phillipine Airlines
Pan American World Airways
New York Department of Commerce
Oregon State Highway Department, Travel Information Division
Canadian Government Travel Bureau
Norwegian America Line
British Motor Sales
City of National City
Hertz International
United Nations Association of San Diego
Thai International Airlines
Aeronaes de Mexico
Western Airlines
Western Greyhound Lines
North German Lloyd
French National Railroads
Varig Airlines
Jamacia Tourist Office
Bahamas Ministry of Tourism
American Field Service
United States Navy
United States Army
United States Marine Corps
San Diego Convention & Visitors Bureau
Las Vegas Convention & Visitors Bureau
Gorham Industries

ADVERTISING PLACEMENT

1965/66 & 1966/67

Newspaper

Whitehorse Star - Sourdough Rendezvous	Jan, 66	\$125.00	
Southam Newspapers	Jun, 66	<u>232.00</u>	\$357.00
Yukon News Magazine - Sourdough Rendezvous	Feb, 67	50.00	
Whitehorse Star - Sourdough Rendezvous	Feb, 67	<u>125.00</u>	<u>175.00</u>
			<u>\$532.00</u>

Magazines

Instructor	Jan, Feb & Mar, 66	\$547.50	
Better Camping	Feb, Mar & Apr, 66	300.00	
Camping Journal	Mar-Apr, 66	330.00	
Trail-B-News	Feb & Mar, 66	600.00	
B.C. Digest	Jan, Feb & Mar, 66	130.00	
Canadian Motorist	Jan-Feb & Mar-Apr, 66	270.00	
	Jan, Feb & Mar, 66	300.00	
Grade Teacher	Feb & Mar, 66	460.00	
Maclean's "Explore Canada - 66" Edition		580.00	
Alaska & Yukon Traveller - 1966 Edition		<u>300.00</u>	\$3,817.50

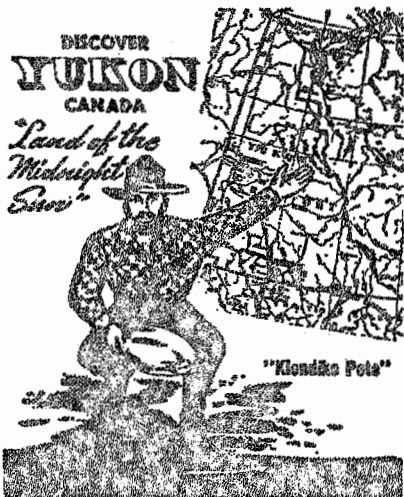
Plates & U.S. Exchange

197.23
\$4,014.73

Houston Post	Apr, 67	\$ 71.25	
Scholastic Teacher	Feb & Mar, 67	240.00	
Alaska Travel Guide	1967 Edition	232.00	
Motorland	Mar & Apr, 67	305.00	
Maclean's	Feb & Apr, 67	1,160.00	
B.C. Motorist	Jan-Feb, Mar-Apr, 67	320.00	
Alaska Sportsman	Jan, Feb & Mar, 67	282.00	
Visitors International			
Agencies (Alaska & Yukon Traveller)	1966 Edition	<u>300.00</u>	<u>\$2,910.25</u>
			<u>\$6,924.98</u>

THIS YEAR TRAVEL THE TRAIL OF '98 TO GOLDEN HOLIDAY ADVENTURE

DISCOVER **YUKON CANADA**
Land of the Midnight Sun



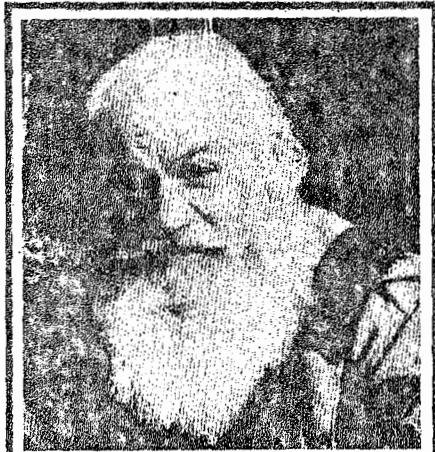
"Klondike Pots"

For free travel literature, Return Coupon to:
 Dept. of Travel & Publicity
 Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada

Name RICHARD L. FINNIE
 Address P.O. BOX 966
 State HOONAH, ALASKA

I-1

Instructor



No snakes! No Poison Ivy! No polluted water! Last year's campers, from all 50 States and most Provinces of Canada, told me these are the features they enjoyed in the Yukon's 36 free Government Campgrounds.

You can camp on the Trail of '98; "pan" for gold in the Klondike; relax in the Land of the Midnight Sun; sample Northern Hospitality and make history and geography come alive in a photographer's paradise.

Let me help you plan your trip NOW. Return this clipping to me for literature—Yukon Bud Fisher, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada.

Name _____
 Address _____
 City, State, Zip _____
 Yukon Travel Dept. B.O.S. Whitehorse, Canada

Better Camping



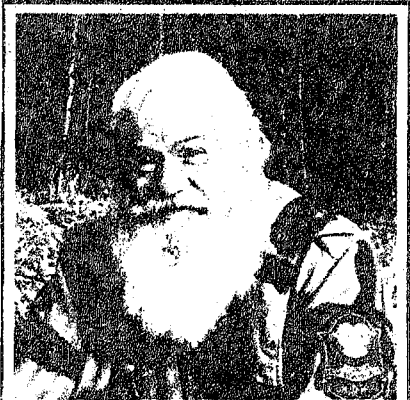
No snakes! No Poison Ivy! No polluted water! Last year's campers, from all 50 States and most Provinces of Canada, told me these are the features they enjoyed in the Yukon's 36 Free Government Campgrounds.

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Let me help you plan your trip NOW. Return this clipping for literature—Yukon Bud Fisher, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada.

Name BRUCE OLIPHANT
 Address PO BOX 153
 State CHARLOTTESVILLE VA.
 YUKON TRAVEL DEPT. -- WHITEHORSE, CAN. C1-1

Camping Journal



Take it from me . . . You don't know Canada if you don't know the Yukon! Last summer more Canadians than ever before joined the thousands of American visitors who traveled the Gold Rush Trail of '98 to discover the holiday of a lifetime in Canada's Yukon. Even our Canadian visitors said they enjoyed all the excitement of a "foreign" vacation as they began to KNOW CANADA BETTER.

For a Kit of free travel literature return coupon to:
**Department of Travel and Publicity,
 Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada**

Name MISS U. HARRIS
APT. B
 Address 108 1/2 No. Johnson St
IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
 Province U.S.A.

BCM-1

B.C. Motorist

P.S. This will be our third trip to your great country - Thank you!



VISIT ALASKA U.S.A.

SEE

**CANADA'S YUKON
 ON THE WAY!**

Double the excitement on the Klondike Gold Rush Trail of '98 during the 1967 Centennial Celebrations of Canada and Alaska.

For a free kit of literature return coupon to:
**YUKON DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY
 WHITEHORSE, YUKON, CANADA**

NAME ROBERT W. HYDE
 ADDRESS Box 115
 CITY, STATE, ZIP OMRO,
WISCONSIN-54982

4 ALASKA SPORTSMAN • MARCH, 1

Alaska Sportsman



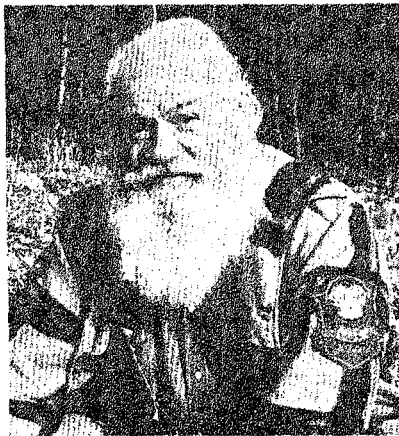
In my job I have found more school-teachers than persons from any other profession visit the Yukon.

They come by car, camper, bus, plane, ship and train. They travel the Trail of '98 to "pan" for gold in the Klondike; relax in the Land of the Midnight Sun; sample Northern Hospitality and make history and geography come alive.

To plan your trip return this coupon for free travel literature:

Yukon Department of Travel & Publicity
Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada

Name Mr. JIM WHITE
Address PERRYVILLE, ONT.
State PERRYVILLE, ONT.



Take it from me . . . this is the year to visit Alaska, U.S.A., and SEE CANADA'S YUKON ON THE WAY!

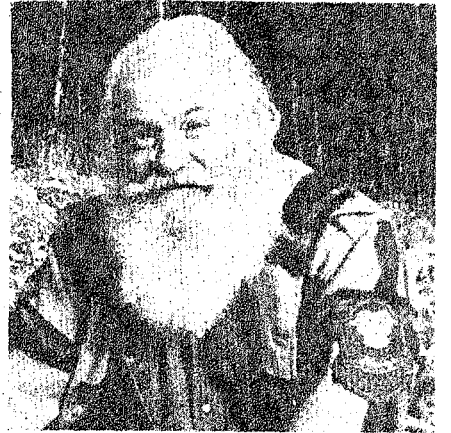
Join the celebrations to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the opening of the Alaska Highway—participate in Canada's Centennial activities—celebrate the Centennial of Alaska's Purchase from Russia.

Yes Sir — this is the year to travel the Trail of '98 to golden holiday adventure.

For free literature return coupon to
Yukon Department of Travel
and Publicity,
Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada

NAME R. WOOD ML-1
ADDRESS 2505 S PHELPS
CITY STOCKTON STATE CA

ZIP CODE 95206



This is the year to
KNOW CANADA BETTER.

And you don't know Canada if you don't know the YUKON.

Join the thousands of holidayers who are discovering fun and relaxation on the Trail of '98; "pan" for gold in the Klondike; explore the gold rush buildings of Dawson City; travel the Circle Tours through the highest mountains in North America; make history and geography come alive.

For a free kit of travel literature return coupon to:

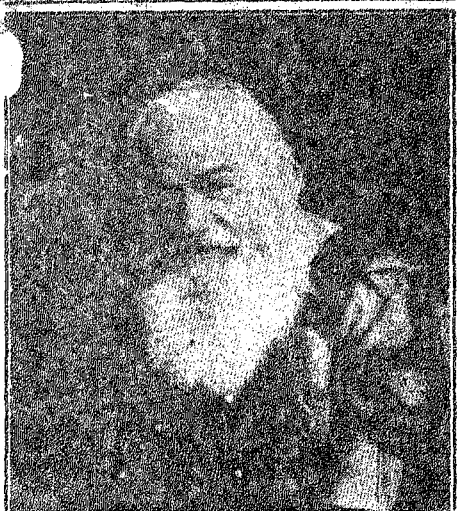
Yukon Department of Travel and Publicity
Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada

NAME H. G. NIXON MC-1
ADDRESS R. R. #1
CITY A. R. V. A.
PROV. ONTARIO

Scholastic

Motorland

Maclean's



In my job I have found more school-teachers than any other profession visit the Yukon.

They come by car, camper, bus, plane, ship and train. They travel the Trail of '98 to "pan" for gold in the Klondike; relax in the Land of the Midnight Sun; sample Northern Hospitality and make history and geography come alive.

Let me help you plan *your* trip NOW. Return this clipping to me for free travel literature—Yukon Bud Fisher, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada.

GT-1

Name MARCO M. APPELLI
Address STANBROOK SCHOOL
State MEDICINE HAT ALBERTA

YUKON TRAVEL DEPT.—WHITEHORSE, YUKON

FEBRUARY 1966

Grade Teacher

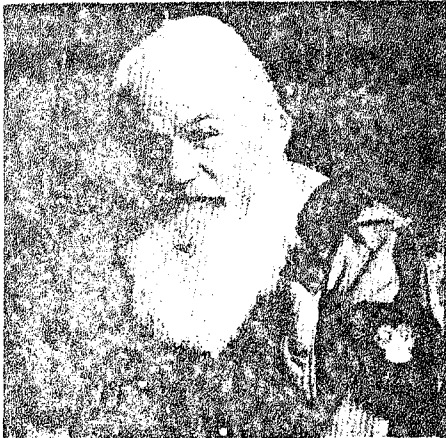


This year plan to **KNOW CANADA BETTER.**

Visit Canada's popular new tourist area — the YUKON. How do you get there? It's easy! By car, bus, plane, train or ship. Bring the family. They'll want to travel the Trail of '98 to Lake Le Barge, the Klondike, Dawson City and Bonanza Creek. They can pan for gold, too, visit Robt. Service's cabin, enjoy gold rush type entertainment and photograph magnificent scenery. It will be the dream trip of a lifetime.

For a kit of Yukon information just return the clipping to me, Yukon Bud Fisher, WHITEHORSE, YUKON, CANADA, YUKON TRAVEL DEPT. Mc.

NAME Mr. T. Eggen
ADDRESS 22 Brock St.
CITY St. Catharines
PROV. Ontario



Take it from me . . . when you visit the Yukon you won't need a snake-bite kit, sleeping pills, poison ivy salve, chlorine tablets for the water, a flashlight or a ton of supplies.

But . . . you will need film, fish-hooks, sun-tan lotion, an eye for beauty and a love of the great outdoors.

Most campers tell me they were pleasantly surprised by the 36 free Government Campgrounds, the Supermarkets, Department Stores and Service Centres in the Yukon. They were also pleased to learn they could buy unlimited quantities of food, fresh meat, vegetables, dairy products, camera supplies, propane, pots and pans—in fact, anything.

When I visited with them they told me their main interests were more than satisfied with sightseeing, visits to our historic sites, quiet relaxation and the tranquility of wide open spaces.

I directed many of them over the famous Gold Rush Trail of '98—they "panned" for gold in the Klondike—took home "color" from the creeks as souvenirs—explored access roads to hidden lakes—walked on blankets of wildflowers—relaxed under the Midnight Sun—sampled Northern hospitality and recorded on film their best vacation ever.

Let me help you plan your trip NOW. Return this clipping to me for literature—Yukon Bud Fisher, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada.

NAME David Beith
 ADDRESS 1302 W. Vedgese
 CITY Yakima Wash
 STATE Wash DEPT. TR. II
 YUKON TRAVEL DEPT.
 Whitehorse, Canada



DON'T BRING A FLASHLIGHT

Don't bring a snakebite kit either! Or any chlorine tablets for the water—or any sleeping tablets or appetite pills. You just won't need them in the Yukon! And don't bring a load of survival rations, either. You can get the finest of fresh food in our supermarkets and restaurants.

Now you WILL need lots of film, fish hooks and suntan lotion. But you can get those here, too. You just bring your wife and family and camping gear.

Most people like to have road maps, a list of things to see and do on the Trail of '98, and details about our 36 free government campgrounds. You can get those here too. NOW! Just tell me where to mail'em. My name is Yukon Bud Fisher, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada.

Please send me a Yukon kit

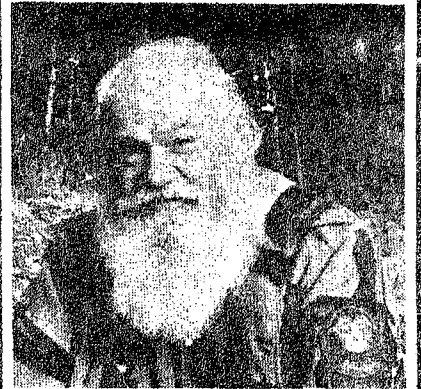
NAME M.R. Miller

ADDRESS _____

CITY Laddin PROV. Wyom

YUKON DEPT TRAVEL & PUBLICITY 36.5

B.C. Digest



Take it from me . . . You don't know Canada if you don't know the Yukon!

Last summer more Canadians than ever before joined the thousands of American visitors who traveled the Gold Rush Trail of '98 to discover the holiday of a lifetime in Canada's Yukon. Even our Canadian visitors said they enjoyed all the excitement of a "foreign" vacation as they began to KNOW CANADA BETTER.

Let me help you plan your trip to the Yukon NOW. Return this clipping to me for literature — Yukon "Bud" Fisher, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada.

Name Miss M. STEVEN
 Address 139 WALNUT RD
 Province TOR. H. ONT.
 Dept. of Travel and Publicity CM-2

Canadian Motorist

A CONDENSATION OF 1966 TOURIST SURVEY

	<u>1962 Survey</u>	<u>1966 Survey</u>
Number In Party	3.07 People	3.1 People
Number of Days Spent In Yukon	4.7 Days	7.2 Days
Accommodation: - Camping	63.4%	75.4%
- Hotels/Motels	34.6%	33%
Arrived Via Alaska Ferry	-	27%
Left Via Alaska Ferry	-	18%
Arrived Via Alaska Highway	-	73%
Left Via Alaska Highway	-	82%
Did Klondike Gold Rush Serve as An Attraction?	(See Below)	Yes - 52% No - 48%
Visited Dawson City	13.6%	46%
Average Daily Expenditures:-		
Transportation	\$10.95 (33%)	\$14.00 (50%)
Accommodation	14.27 (44%)	4.00 (14%)
Food	6.15 (19%)	7.00 (25%)
Miscellaneous	1.26 (4%)	3.00 (11%)
	<u>\$32.63</u>	<u>\$28.00</u>
Origin of Visitors (Top 10 Areas)	California Alaska Alberta Washington Texas British Columbia Oregon Ohio Illinois Ontario	California Washington British Columbia Alaska Alberta Michigan Oregon Ohio Illinois Pennsylvania
	63.8% of Total	56% of Total
Do You Expect To Return?	Yes - No -	77% 23%

Comments:- Decreased daily expenditures are counter balanced by increased length of visit.

Example:- 1962 - \$32.63 x 4.7 Days = \$153.36
1966 - \$28.00 x 7.2 Days = \$201.60

The above example indicates a net gain of \$48.24 per party in 1966.

A review of the daily expenditures indicates that our visitors are driving more in the Yukon (Transportation - 50%) to more areas of the Territory (Dawson City - 46%) and a greater percentage of visitors (75.4%) use the campgrounds for overnight accommodation.

ENQUIRIES STATISTICS

Appendix IV

	<u>Enquiries Processed</u>	<u>Pieces of Literature in each Kit- Average of 6 used.</u>
1962 - 1963	11,976	71,856
1963 - 1964	18,562	111,372
1964 - 1965	31,165	186,990
1965 - 1966	33,056	198,336
1966 - 1967 (Feb)	23,822	142,932
	<u>118,581</u>	<u>711,486</u>

BULK SHIPMENT STATISTICS

	<u>Literature</u> <u>As "bundles"</u>		<u>Posters</u>		
1962 - 1963	60,000	Approx. to 448	Addresses	- to -	Addresses
1963 - 1964	65,264	to 369	"	79 to 31	Addresses
1964 - 1965	56,412	to 381	"	4,187 to 703	"
1965 - 1966	85,674	to 413	"	611 to 33	"
1966 - 1967 (Feb)	62,498	to 513	"	499 to 76	"
	<u>329,848</u>	pieces to <u>2,124</u>	Addresses	<u>5,376</u> to <u>843</u>	Addresses

1962 - 1967 Total number of Addresses: Enquiries, Bulk Shipments and Posters sent to: 121,548 Addresses

1962 - 1967 Total Number of Pieces of Literature sent: 1,046,710 Pieces

NUMBER OF PEOPLE ENTERING THE YUKON AT BORDER CROSSING POINTS:

Figures based on Canadian Customs, White Pass & Yukon Route and Wien Air Alaska Statistics.

		<u>Number of Tourists</u>	<u>\$ Value</u>
Months of June, July and August:	1962	40,016	\$ 2,046,258.18
	1963	51,657	2,641,632.35
	1964	49,299	2,520,953.66
	1965	62,281	3,337,015.98
Months of May, June, July, August and September:	1966	108,400	7,047,734.40
		<u>311,653</u>	<u>\$17,593,594.57</u>

April 5, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 75 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Canada Assistance Plan

During the previous Council Session a number of questions were asked about the Federal Government's new cost-sharing program called the Canada Assistance Plan and what provisions, if any, could be made within this new Plan for special assistance to widows and their children. The specific questions which were posed by Councillor Watt, referred to discussions held during the previous Session on the subject of widows allowances and the recommendation, at that time, by the Director of Social Welfare that the matter be deferred until such time as full information could be obtained on the New Canada Assistance Plan and the method by which provision could be made under the Plan for assistance to special groups such as widows. In reply to these questions, as recorded on pages 351, 352 and 558 in the 1966 Second Session Votes and Proceedings, the following is submitted.

The Canada Assistance Plan was enacted by Parliament in July, 1966 and it is designed to provide the Provinces and Territories with the encouragement and financial assistance that is necessary to assist in the development of more comprehensive and flexible social welfare programs. The main objective of the Canada Assistance Plan is to provide the Provinces and Territories with the necessary framework within which they can develop an integrated approach to public assistance. At present, there are a number of public assistance programs which are cost-shared with the Federal Government, under the following legislation:

1. The Unemployment Assistance Act - under which the Federal Government pays 50% of the expenditures (with certain types of expenditures excluded) in respect of social assistance to persons in need, supplementary allowances to pensioners, and care of the elderly in nursing homes and senior citizens homes.
2. Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons Allowance Act - under which the Federal Government contributes 50% of the costs of Old Age Assistance to persons in the 65-68 year old group and 75% of the costs of Blind Persons Allowances. The allowance in both categories is fixed by legislation at \$75.00 per month.
3. Disabled Persons Allowance Act - under which the Federal Government contributes 50% of the costs of allowances to totally disabled persons. This allowance also is fixed by Federal legislation at \$75.00 per month.

4. National Welfare Grants Act - under which the Federal Government makes an allocation of funds annually to each Province and Territory in a fixed amount to be used for the purpose of providing training grants to social work staff, and to assist in the extension of welfare services. The Federal Government matches the Provincial/Territorial expenditure up to the maximum amount of the grant allocated for that particular year.

Under the Canada Assistance Plan each Province and Territory may, at its own discretion and if it so wishes, establish one general assistance program which would embrace the various cost-shared programs outlined above and, while recognizing varying requirements of different groups, the new program would meet those requirements within one legislative and administrative framework. The new Plan will broaden federal sharing of costs of assistance to cover certain costs not previously shared by the Federal Government, such as:

- a) costs of health care services for persons in need - this includes surgical, medical, dental, optical and nursing services as well as drugs, prosthetic appliances etc., but excludes hospitalization (which is already shared);
- b) child welfare maintenance costs of wards and non-wards in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare - this includes the costs of operating government-owned child-care facilities, such as Children's Group Homes;
- c) costs of assistance to employed persons where their income is insufficient to meet the total basic needs of self and family (eg. employed widows and deserted wives with dependent children or a breadwinner, who because of a physical or mental handicap or lack of skills, is unable to earn enough to provide his family with the total basic necessities of life);
- d) the added costs of improving public assistance standards, and the strengthening and necessary expansion of existing welfare services as well as the development of new social services, including new services in the child welfare field.

The broadening of federal sharing costs to include child welfare maintenance and health services alone will make available to the Yukon Territorial Government additional monies estimated at \$70,000.00 annually. In addition, the reduction of the age requirement for Federal Old Age Security to 65 years by 1970 will eliminate the Territorial Old Age Assistance program in the fiscal year 1969-70, thus effecting further savings estimated at \$30,000.00 per annum. The total additional benefits to the Territory under the Canada Assistance Plan is estimated to be \$150,000.00 per annum, which added to present federal contributions under existing cost-shared social welfare programs will make available to our government an estimated \$300,000.00 annually.

The Federal Act provides that federal contributions under the Canada Assistance Plan will be made only where there is Provincial or Territorial legislation which, (a) provides for the granting of public assistance to persons in need, under prescribed conditions, (b) provides for social welfare services, (c) provides a procedure for appeals from decisions of the welfare agency with respect to applications for assistance, by persons directly affected by such decisions, and (d) authorizes the Province or Territory to enter into an agreement with the Federal Government under the Canada Assistance Plan. In view of this requirement in the Federal Act, it is necessary to enact Territorial legislation before it will be possible for the Yukon Territory to enter into an agreement with Canada under the Canada Assistance Plan, and it is planned to have the requisite legislation completed for presentation at the Fall Session. The existing Federal-Territorial agreements relating to the various cost-shared programs presently being carried out by the Department of Social Welfare will remain in effect until such time as the new Agreement can be executed and all these assistance programs can be satisfactorily integrated into one comprehensive program of public assistance.

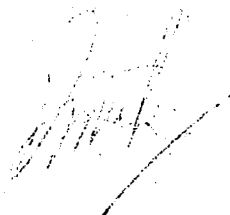
With regard to the matter of financial assistance to widows, Members of Council are aware, of course, that there is no Territorial legislation pertaining to widows' allowances. The Administration has never considered it advisable, nor administratively practicable, to create yet another category of public assistance in view of the variety of programs already existing; furthermore, such legislation would be similar to the legislation pertaining to other categorical assistance programs such as Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons Allowance where income and assets are fixed at rather low levels as conditions of eligibility, and where the monthly pension or allowance is fixed at a maximum amount which is totally unrelated to a recipient's needs. Thus the allowance or pension usually requires a supplementation from the Social Assistance program to enable the recipient to meet his total needs. Financial assistance to widows and their dependent children has always been provided under the Territorial Social Assistance program on the basis of their total needs. In view of the flexibility in the policy governing our existing Social Assistance program it was not necessary for a widow to fully expend the liquid assets realized from insurance or from her deceased husband's estate before social assistance could be granted. However, since assistance could be granted only on the basis of need it was necessary for her to use a considerable portion of this money before eligibility requirements could, in fact, be met.

The matter of providing special assistance to widows and dependent children under the Canada Assistance Plan will be worked out in such a way that a widow will be able to use estate funds to make provision for the future security of herself and her children and still qualify for a regular social allowance to assist in meeting the family's basic needs for maintenance. This will help to dispel any insecurity about the future and fear of the day when funds are depleted.

Under the Canada Assistance Plan assistance can be granted only to persons in need. However, the federal legislation recognizes that in arriving at a definition of need it may be considered desirable to adopt different approaches in arriving at the test of need. These differentials would be necessary to meet the varying conditions or sets of circumstances in which applicants for assistance find themselves. The elements that are subject to variation would include levels of income and asset exemptions, the amounts allowed under the Provincial or Territorial program for the various components in the budget, and the items of special need that will be taken into consideration in arriving at an individual or family budget.

The Canada Assistance Plan will enable a Province or Territory to move towards the development of a fully integrated assistance program, keeping in mind however, that within the one general program there can be provision for meeting the varying needs of special groups of persons. Widows and dependent children are to be considered a special group where their particular circumstances are recognized as a basis for differential treatment in arriving at a test of need. It is desirable that within our general assistance program it should be possible that monies realized from a husband's estate can be used by a widow to provide some measure of security in the form of the establishment of trust funds for the dependent children, payment of the existing mortgage on a family home, or purchase of a home that can be used by the family on a long-term basis. A person should not be required to use acquired assets for maintenance purposes until funds have been almost depleted before being eligible to apply for social assistance. What is needed is a flexible policy that will provide for the use of several methods which can be used to preserve and ensure the systematic use of a widow's capital reserve without spending it completely on current maintenance, leading eventually to complete dependence on public assistance.

It will be seen from the foregoing that it is the intention of the Administration to make adequate provision in our program under the new Canada Assistance Plan for widows and dependent children. The foregoing is respectfully submitted for your information and approval.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 76

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Cities Visited by Recruiting Teams and
 Travel Allowances Paid Newly Appointed
 Teachers

In each of the last four years the Department of Education has sent recruiting teams to some of the major cities of our country to interview teacher applicants. The following table shows the cities visited each year and the number of teachers interviewed.

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Victoria	10	2	Not visited	Not visited
Vancouver	16	10	15	42
Calgary	6	7	9	26
Saskatoon	11	38	34	49
Edmonton	27	17	19	31
Regina	14	17	11	21
Winnipeg	16	24	17	21
Toronto	Not visited	16	12	28
Montreal	<u>Not visited</u>	<u>Not visited</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>29</u>
Totals:	100	131	135	247

With regard to the matter of travel allowances, the agreement with the Yukon Teachers' Association has been that the single fare in from Edmonton or Vancouver has been paid. In the agreement for the school year 1967-68, the provision has been changed so that in the case of a newly appointed teacher, the fare in from the following points will be paid: Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, and Winnipeg. Married male teachers may have their wives' fare paid in as well.

JAMES SMITH
 Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Proposed Senior Secondary School, Whitehorse

A. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The present F.H. Collins Secondary School, which contains grades 8-13, inclusive, with an enrolment of approximately 600 students, has reached the full capacity of the building. With the partitioning of one or two classrooms for classes of small enrolment and allowing for some overcrowding, the school can "get by" with the existing plant for another year. Therefore, a decision must be made now to take one of two courses of action. These are:

- 1) Add to the present structure; or
- 2) Construct a new building to house a senior secondary school--- with the present structure to be used as a junior secondary school.

B. RECOMMENDED SOLUTION

It is the view of the Department of Education, concurred in by the principal of the F.H. Collins Secondary School, that the practice of separating junior and senior secondary levels is educationally sound. This view was also shared by the Committee on Education, 1960, by the Selkirk St. School Advisory Committee, and by Territorial Council at its Spring Session, 1966.

It is, therefore, recommended that a senior secondary school to house grades 11-13, inclusive, be constructed as soon as plans can be prepared. It is further recommended that there should be no duplication of facilities as between the proposed school and the F.H. Collins Secondary School unless such duplication is warranted by overcrowding of required teaching areas in the latter building.

C. SIZE AND FACILITIES OF PROPOSED SCHOOL

Taking into account both the economic and educational considerations, the size and facilities of the proposed senior secondary school have been prepared to the bare minimum within which the required programs of the British Columbia curriculum to meet the varying needs of our students can be offered.

In a paper dated July 27, 1966, which was included in the Draft Five-Year Estimates, the projected enrolment of the senior secondary grades for 1968-69 is 267 students, rising to 315 students in 1971-72. Therefore the proposed school should be of a size to accommodate approximately 300 students.

Taking into consideration the demands of the programs of study and the British Columbia requirements for the size of the shop areas, the principal of the F.H. Collins Secondary School has estimated the square footage of the proposed school in the following table. Some brief notes of justification of the teaching areas proposed follow the table.

AREAS IN PROPOSED SCHOOL

1. <u>Academic</u>			
Library (resources centre)	3000		
Biology & Physics Lab. and storage	1200		
Chemistry Lab. and storage	1000		
Five classrooms	3840		
	Sub-total		9040
2. <u>Industrial</u>			
Power - Auto Shop	2520		
Wood Shop	2000		
	Sub-total		4520
3. <u>Commercial</u>			
Business Machines - Typing	900		
Shorthand - Secretarial Practice	900		
Storage - reception (simulated office, special machines, etc.)	800		
	Sub-total		2600
4. <u>Community Services</u>			
Foods	1400		
Textiles	1350		
	Sub-total		2750
5. <u>Visual & Performing Arts</u>			
Art (Graphic Arts)	1200		
	Sub-total		1200
6. <u>Admin. Area</u>	2500		
	Sub-total		2500
7. <u>Service Areas</u>			14000
	TOTAL		36610 sq.ft.

NOTES AND JUSTIFICATION

1. Library (resources centre): In modern school design the library or resources centre is the "heart" of the school. This area should include the library proper plus individual study carrels, seminar rooms, and an instructional materials centre for filmstrips, films, projectors, maps, etc. The library of the F.M. Collins School while it is well-stocked with books is totally inadequate in size to meet the needs of the two schools.
2. Industrial Education Shops: The facilities of the F.M. Collins School are now being used to the maximum. Indeed, some students are now being denied the use of these facilities because there is not space available. For the latter reason, too, all classes are being scheduled with less than the minimum required time allotments.
3. Commercial Education: The F.M. Collins School is using three classrooms constantly for commercial education and some classes are still being held outside the commercial area.
4. Community Services: The facilities in the F.M. Collins School are insufficient to meet the present requirements. Some classes are being held in the old Home Economics room in the Whitehorse Elementary School.

5. Service Areas: This refers to the lobby, corridors, boiler room, etc.
6. The F.H.Collins School and the proposed senior secondary school would share the following facilities which are located in the former building:
 - a) Music room.
 - b) Gymnasium.
 - c) Metal work shop.
 - d) Electrical shop.
7. The two schools would also share the facilities of the automotive shop which would be located in the senior school.

D. ESTIMATED COST

1. Construction:

Estimating the cost of construction at \$30/sq.ft., the cost of the building would be - 36.610 X \$30 \$1,098,300.00

2. Furnishings, Equipment, and Library Books:

Foods and Nutrition Lab	\$ 7,500.00
Clothing and Textiles Lab	7,000.00
Construction Shop	14,000.00
Automotive Shop	9,000.00
2 Science Labs. @ \$12,000	24,000.00
2 Commercial Rooms @ \$12,000	24,000.00
Miscellaneous items such as desks, chairs, maps, library books, filmstrips, office equipment, etc.	<u>25,000.00</u>
	<u>110,500.00</u>


TOTAL

\$1,208,800.00

E. RECOMMENDATIONS

For your consideration I submit the following two recommendations:

1. That the Department of Education, through the Territorial Engineer, enter into discussions with McCarter, Mairne & Partners, Architects & Consulting Engineers, to develop plans for a senior secondary school along the lines outlined in Section C.
2. That construction of the senior secondary school commence this fall in order to have it ready for occupancy in September, 1968.


JAMES SMITH
Commissioner.

7 April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 78 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

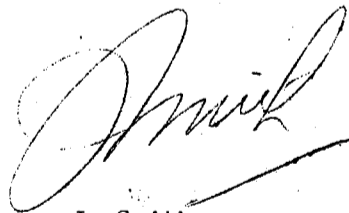
Land Line Tax From C.N.T. - Motion No. 10

At the last Session of the Council it was moved by Mr. MacKinnon and seconded by Mr. Watt, and carried by the Council, that:

"It is respectfully requested that Administration make every possible effort to collect land line tax from C.N.T."

The text of this Motion was forwarded to Ottawa from whom we have now had some information indicating progress on this point. It is to be noted in this connection that since this Motion was passed, the Minister of Transport has made public a new policy calling for a more generous approach in the payment of grants in lieu of taxes to municipalities. The Federal Government now wishes to follow a policy which will require Crown Corporations and other Federal Agencies to act as good corporate citizens and pay grants in lieu of taxes which will roughly approximate responsibilities they would bear if they were private Companies.

It is not yet possible, however, to answer the key question of whether these grants in lieu of taxes could be extended to the Territorial Government in a manner similar to the grants to be paid to municipalities. No case is known in which the Federal Treasury pays such grants to Provincial bodies but this is no reason why a special justification could not be found in the case of the Yukon. The matter is therefore being held in abeyance for the time being until the details of the new policy have been clarified. As soon as further information is available, we will keep you informed.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

10 April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 79 - 1967 -(1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 2 - Tidal Access

Mr. Taylor has asked the following questions:

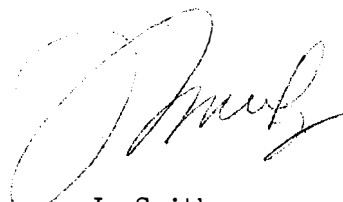
- "1. Can the Administration advise what progress is being made by the Federal Government respecting tidal access negotiations with the Government of the United States of America.
2. Is the land lease proposal receiving any consideration whereby Canada lease land from the State of Alaska for port facility purposes."

The problem of the Jones Act and the Canada Shipping Act has been dealt with in a separate paper to the Council. No action is being taken specifically in connection with the land lease proposal, but the whole question of the tidal access is very actively under consideration. The Minister has announced that a cost estimate has been completed of a possible road link between Carcross, Yukon and Skagway, Alaska. This study focuses on engineering and cost aspects of the road only, and does not consider the economic consequences of developing either of the two alternative routes considered. Copies of this report are available to the public in the office of the Territorial Secretary.

The study, which was undertaken for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development by the Department of Public Works, indicates that the proposed road could follow one of the two routes between Carcross and Skagway. A Tutshi Valley route would link Carcross with the coast over a distance of 61 miles, of which 49 miles would be in Canada. A route by way of the Warm Pass would be somewhat longer and would make the distance between Carcross and Skagway 74 miles, of which 60 miles would be in Canada. The cost of the Canadian portion of the Tutshi Valley route, including the cost of reconstructing the present 35 miles of road between Carcross and the Alaska Highway to a 24 foot paved surface on a 32 foot sub-grade, would be about 19.5 million dollars. The cost of completing the Canadian portion of the Warm Pass route, calculated on a similar basis, would be somewhat higher at \$24,000,000.00. By eliminating paving, costs would be reduced by about 12%. These cost estimates do not include the portion of the road, some 12 to 14 miles, that would have to be built in Alaska.

In an earlier release, the Minister announced that a comparison was being made by Travacon Research, of a number of possible access routes between the Yukon and ports in the Alaska panhandle. The Public Works study of the Skagway-Carcross road has been made available to Travacon, which will use it as a basic source of data. The Travacon study will focus on a possible road link between Skagway, Alaska, and the Yukon interior via Carcross. It is also intended that this study will consider alternative transportation systems based on existing routes such as the White Pass Railroad and the Haines cut-off.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted for the information of the Council.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

10 April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 80 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

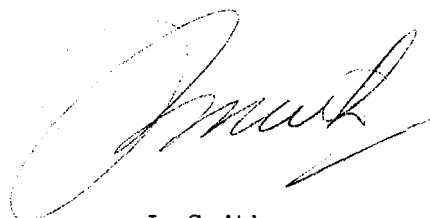
Land Exchange - Christ the King
Elementary School, Whitehorse

Christ the King Elementary School contains 10 classrooms and approximately 300 pupils. The present playground consists of approximately a quarter of Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 and all of Lot 6, Block 37, making a total available space of approximately 10,000 square feet or 33 1/3 square feet, approximately, for each pupil. This space is scarcely adequate for the present playground equipment which includes slides, swings and teeters. The minimum space required for playground at any school, in the estimation of educational authorities, is 3 acres.

It has been apparent to the Administration for some time, therefore, that additional playground space should be obtained, if possible, for Christ the King Elementary School. Various ways and means of correcting this situation have been under discussion with the Catholic Episcopal Corporation for almost a year and we have now been able to reach an understanding which is acceptable in principle to both parties. This arrangement is as follows:

1. The Sisters of Providence, who own Lots 11 and 12 in Block 37 and 20 feet of Lot 10, Block 37, are prepared to transfer this land to the Territorial Government;
2. The Sisters of Providence are prepared to vacate the property by July 15 so that the buildings can be razed by them leaving the property in a level condition for use as playground space by September;
3. The Territorial Government will transfer Lots 309-2 and 309-3, Group 804, in Riverdale, to the Catholic Episcopal Corporation in exchange for the land being obtained from the Sisters of Providence in Block 37. These Lots have been withheld from disposal in Riverdale for the Catholic Episcopal Corporation and the Sisters of Providence, in any case, in the same way that other properties have been withheld, on request, for other churches;
4. The Territorial Government has requested the Catholic Episcopal Corporation to give us permission to occupy Lot 6 and a portion of Lot 5, Block 37, which is presently being used as playground space, but has never been formally made available to the Territorial Government.

The foregoing outline of our understanding in principle with the Catholic Episcopal Corporation is respectfully submitted to the Council for its consideration and approval.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

10 April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 81 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Yukon Flag

Members of the Council will recall correspondence between the Administration and Mr. Alan B. Beddoe about a Mace design for the Council. Mr. Beddoe, whose interest and specialty is heraldry, has become aware of the recent flag contest in the Yukon Territory, and he has written to the Territorial Secretary making certain suggestions which may be of interest to the Council.

Mr. Beddoe states that in the Royal Warrants by which Armorial Ensigns were granted to the several Provinces of Canada, it is stated that these were "to be borne for the said respective Provinces, on Seals, Shields, Banners, Flags, or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms". The essence of this is that the Coats of Arms being assigned by the Warrant should be borne on a flag as well as on a shield.

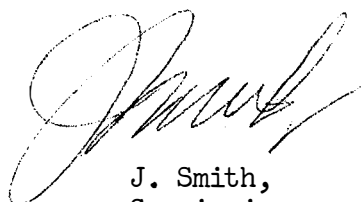
While the Arms of the Yukon were not granted by Royal Warrant, they were approved personally by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, under the Royal Prerogative, which means that the "Laws of Arms" apply to the Yukon Arms just as much as to the Arms of the Provinces. All such Arms are what are known as "Arms of Sovereignty and Dominion", and are evidence that the Provinces and Territories to which they have been assigned are parts of Her Majesty's Realm.

Accordingly, it would seem only right, according to Mr. Beddoe, that the devices that are displayed on the Shield of the Yukon should also be applied to the flag. To illustrate Mr. Beddoe's point, he has submitted a sketch which will be made available to the Council by the Territorial Secretary. The use of the Coat of Arms in the manner illustrated in Mr. Beddoe's sketch would not require further approval of the Crown but may be adopted and declared as the Flag of the Yukon Territory by action of the Council alone.

The Council is not obliged to adhere to the Royal Warrants by which Armorial Ensigns were granted to the Provinces, and it is quite free to adopt any other design which it might consider more suitable. In this case, however, the proper procedure would be to submit such a design, through the Governor General's office, to Her Majesty for recognition and approval.

Mr. Beddoe wishes to make it quite clear that he is not in any way suggesting what the Yukon Council should do in this matter, but he is pointing out what would be the correct procedure.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted to the Council for its information.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 82 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Reference For Advice, Grade 13.

Grade 13 was instituted in Whitehorse in 1962-63 at the request of parents when high school education in Whitehorse moved into the F.H. Collins Secondary School. Some of the reasons Grade 13 is taught here and in many centres in British Columbia are:

1. The University of B.C. and Simon Fraser University will not accept Grade 12 graduates who average less than 60% in their final ratings. Students who lack the necessary average after completing Grade 12 may obtain admission to these universities after completing Grade 13.
2. For miscellaneous reasons some students and their parents may prefer Grade 13 to first year university. Some of these are:
 - a) It is cheaper.
 - b) The student can stay at home or closer to home for another year.
 - c) It provides an additional year for a student to mature before facing the almost total independence of university life.
3. There are a number of students each year who lack a subject or two for the completion of Grade 12. These students may take the courses they require for completing Grade 12 and at the same time "round out" their programs by taking Grade 13 courses.
4. We have had at least one case here of a student who took Grade 13 because she was too young to meet the minimum age requirement for entry into nurse's training. After her Grade 13 year she then entered the nurse's training school.
5. Because the teacher qualifications for teaching Grade 13 are higher than for teaching at the secondary level, there can be a heightening of the academic tone of the school. The quality of the reference books which must be added to the library as a result of Grade 13 programs help to raise the standard of resource materials available to the teachers and students of the other grades.

This year 14 students were enrolled in Grade 13 in September. There are now 9 students enrolled. Of these, three are taking a complete Grade 13 program, and six a partial program.

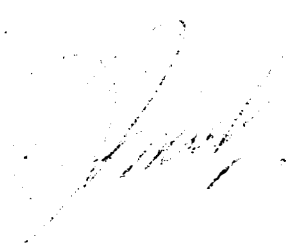
In 1965-66, there were 14 students enrolled at the beginning of the year and 10 at the end. Of the latter, two were taking a complete year and 8 a partial year. One of the students in the group of 8 completed the Grade 13 program by taking the one course she lacked at the University of B.C. summer school. She is now enrolled in Simon Fraser University.

The B.C. Departmental Examination results of our Grade 13 students have been extremely good. In 1966, 91% of the papers written received passing grades. In 1966, 92% of the papers written received passing grades.

The principal of the F.H. Collins Secondary School expects about 15 students to be enrolled in Grade 13 in September, 1967.

It is felt that if the proposed senior secondary school were built and proper residences for out-of-town students provided, the program would be even more successful than it is. One promising student this year dropped out in late February because of the lack of satisfactory living accommodation.

The administration respectfully seeks your advice on whether or not instruction in Grade 13 subjects should be continued in Whitehorse.



JAMES SMITH,
Commissioner.

10 April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 83 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Yukon - Taiya Diversion Project

Attached for the information of the Council is a copy of the resolution passed by both houses of the Alaska State Legislature.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

"SEAL"

1967

Source:

SJR 1 am

SJR 1

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to international negotiation and cooperation concerning the development of the Yukon-Taiya diversion project.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

WHEREAS the best opportunity for attracting electroprocess industries to Alaska would be provided by a project which would deliver up to two million kilowatts of power at the lowest possible rates to tidewater at a deep-water harbor open 12 months a year; and

WHEREAS a diversion dam at Miles Canyon on the Yukon River above Whitehorse, with the water of the upper Yukon being diverted from Lindeman Lake under Chilkoot Pass to the Taiya River, would produce 1,200,000 kilowatts of installed capacity offering the lowest cost power at tidewater (Skagway and Haines) that can be developed anywhere in Alaska; and

WHEREAS the project would involve an international agreement with Canada and be by far the closest (about 500 miles) of all major Alaskan hydroelectric sites to the present Pacific Northwest power grid which is currently being extended to the Peace River in northern British Columbia;

BE IT RESOLVED that a combined Canadian-American feasibility study be initiated, resulting in the aggressive promotion of this project.

COPIES of this Resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States; the Honorable Lester B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada; the Honorable Walter J. Hickel, Governor of the State of Alaska; the Honorable F. H. Collins, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory; the Honorable W. A. C. Bennett, Premier of British Columbia; the Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; and the Honorable E. L. Bartlett and the Honorable Ernest Gruening, U. S. Senators, and the Honorable Howard W. Pollock, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

AUTHENTICATION

The following officers of the Legislature certify that the attached enrolled resolution, SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1 am, was passed in conformity with the requirements of the constitution and laws of the State of Alaska and the Uniform Rules of the Legislature.

Passed by the Senate February 10, 1967

"John Butrovich"

John Butrovich
President of the Senate

ATTEST:

"Emylou Lloyd"

Emylou Lloyd
Secretary of the Senate

Passed by the House March 28, 1967

"William K. Boardman"

William K. Boardman
Speaker of the House

ATTEST:

"Patricia R. Slack"

Patricia R. Slack
Chief Clerk of the House

"Walter J. Hickel"

Walter J. Hickel
Governor of Alaska

April 12, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 84-- 1967 (1st.) Session

Mr. Speaker;
Members of Council

The following is the text of a letter received from The Yukon Electrical Company Limited, which was tabled in Council on April 12th., 1967.

Re: Proposed Ordinance Respecting the
Installation of Electrical Equipment
and Wiring.

We have had an opportunity to study Bill No. 6 an Ordinance to Respecting Installation of Electrical Equipment and Wiring and we would like to make the following points which may be of some interest to members of Council:

<u>Points</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Ex-officio inspector	We would question the desirability of allowing a Municipality the right to appoint their own inspectors. For the sake of consistency throughout the Yukon, we feel it would be desirable to have all inspection and inspectors responsible to the chief electrical inspector of the Territory.
Powers of inspectors on inspections and plans to be submitted for approval.	The proposed Ordinance gives the inspector the right to ask for the submission of plans and specifications in writing for any installation in public, industrial, commercial or other buildings in which the safety of the public is concerned. At the present time because of the lack of Consultant Engineering firms in the Yukon, this clause could work a considerable hardship on the owner of the project. While we would not wish to see the regulation changed in so far as public buildings go, we believe that the same results could be achieved by merely wording the Ordinance so that all installations must meet the Canadian Electrical Code Standards and any installations which "do not" would have to be altered. The requirements that plans and specifications be submitted could in addition to working a hardship on the owners of the project might also mean that the Territorial Government would require additional staff to study and approve drawings which would otherwise not be required if the regulations were so worded that all installations must meet the Code.
Standards for installations exception.	Under 6 (2) we would like to see the following added, "he may permit such installation or use only in those cases where the installation still meets the minimum standards of the Canadian Electrical Code".

<u>Points</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Municipal By-Laws to be observed.	13 2B - we would recommend that the Territorial Ordinance should be observed in lieu of any section of any Municipal By-Law.
Exclusion from application	Since the mining industry in the Yukon is already governed by electrical rules and regulations under the Mining Act, we would suggest that the Ordinance should specify which regulations take preference.
Inspector shall permit supply of electricity.	This section could work a hardship on the public and on the utility in remote areas (i.e. Old Crow, Ross River). Possibly a clause whereby the utility could connect a customer before the inspector makes his inspection providing of course that the utility are satisfied the installation is safe and does not present any hazard to the public.

We would be prepared to appear before Council at your convenience, if you feel that we can be of any assistance in this matter.

Yours very truly,

THE YUKON ELECTRICAL CO. LTD.

"R. H. Choate"

R. H. Choate
General Manager.

April 12, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 85 - 1967 (1st.) Session

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council.

The following is the text of a letter received from Whitehorse Theatres (1965) Limited, which was tabled in Council on April 12, 1967.

This letter is being written on the basis that the opinions contained herein represent not only our own but those of the proprietors of the Orpheum Theatre in Dawson City and of the Pioneer Theatre in Watson Lake.

When the former Commissioner Mr. G.R. Cameron was in office it was stated to us in letter form that it was the intent of the Yukon Territorial Government to abolish the Amusement Tax on theatre operations in the Yukon Territory, as of March 31, 1967. This letter, then, is to pursue that intent as was stated to us. It is our feeling that removal of the tax would enable our small industry to promote and enhance the type and quality of movies being presented for the public's entertainment. We are also aware that the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia have removed this form of tax some time ago so that it would not be an unusual or precedent setting action on the part of Council to approve such a request.

Thank you in advance for your consideration in this matter.

WHITEHORSE THEATRES (1965) Limited.

L.E. Seely,
President.

November 29, 1965.

Members of Council.

Question No. 16 - Amusement Tax

"Can the Administration inform Council as to whether or not the repeal of the amusement tax is included in the new Five Year Agreement as was indicated that it would be at the last Council Session."

The Estimates for the next Federal-Territorial Financial Relations Agreement do not provide for any revenue to be received from Amusement Tax. It is intended to repeal the Amusement Tax Ordinance effective the 31st of March, 1967.

"G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

April 12, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 86 - 1967 (1st.) Session

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

The following is the text of a letter received from the Porter Creek Citizens Association, which was tabled in Council on April 12, 1967.

The Porter Creek Citizens Association Executive wishes to go on record as being in favor of having a school re-built in Porter Creek.

We speak for the many citizens of Porter Creek who voted by formal motion at our Annual General Meeting for the replacement of the school, and who, we feel, would wish us to bring this to your attention at this time.

Mrs. A. E. Baer,
Secretary.

April 13, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 87- 1967(1st.) Session

The following is the text of a letter received from hotel and motel owners on the north Alaska Highway, which was tabled in Council on April 12, 1967.

A meeting of practically all the hotel and motel owners and operators as well as other businessmen on the north Alaska Highway within your electoral district was held today at Burwash Landing to discuss the proposed new ten percent tax on hotel and motel rooms in service in the Yukon Territory and the following points were accepted in full by all those present.

1. That the ten percent tax on motel and hotel rooms only presents a tax levy against a percentage of the travelling public.
2. The greater percentage of all travellers (according to information supplied by the Travel and Publicity Department of the Territorial Government) are .. Camper Trailers, Campers and camping, who will not be effected by the tax i.e. Camper Trailers, campers, camping - 75.4%, Accommodation - 24.6%.
3. The businessmen on the north Alaska Highway could not comprehend the reason for additional funds to operate the Department of Travel and Publicity and in addition follow the reasoning behind a levy of a tax against all those attracted to the area which amounts to an increase to concerned in room rental.
4. The meeting felt that any increase to the rental of hotel and motel rooms would have a detrimental effect on future tourist travel to and through the Yukon.
5. Any increase to the cost of room rentals may provide a greater attraction for air travel to and from Alaska.
6. The tax would also encourage travellers to take the coast route instead of travel through the Yukon.
7. That summer revenue for hotels and motels is often required to help maintain winter service to the travelling public as all-year-around service is necessary if travel is to be made possible throughout the year.
8. Local people and Alaska residents rather than tourists will be using room service and paying this tax during the winter months.
9. Reservations made by hotel and motel owners and operators already in effect will be seriously affected by any new tax move on room rentals.

The following motion was agreed to at the close of the meeting with all in favour:

Moved by Mr. Yardley

Seconded by Mr. Statnyk ..

"That, this meeting will support the Hotel and Motel owners and operators of Watson Lake, and their proposed closing of their premises during the month of July this year" ..

C.C. Mr. James Smith, Commissioner
Mr. Speaker and All Members of Council.

Signatures to this letter are as follows:

W. Statnyk..... Alaskon Border Lodge
Stan Notland Ida's Motel
Michael S. Williams Mtn. View Lodge
H. Kurz Bayshore Motel
John C. Livesey Liveseys Highway Services
W. G. Brewster Brewster's Lodge Ltd.
G. Mogenson 1147 Lodge
Gordon Yardley Dezadeash Lodge
Thomas M. Bradley White River Lodge
R. G. Nygren Mackintosh Lodge
L. G. Allinger Burwash Lodge
H. Pirillo Destruction Bay Lodge
P. H. Van der Veen Talbot Arm Motel
Margaret Dubinsky Sheep Mountain Motel
B. Beloud
Mrs. R. MacKinnon..... Canyon Creek Lodge
Mrs. Connie Yaklin Mendenhall Lodge
Mrs. M. Yakielashek Travellers Services (Yukon)

13 April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 88-1967(1st) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Time Zone - Yukon Territory - Motion No. 15

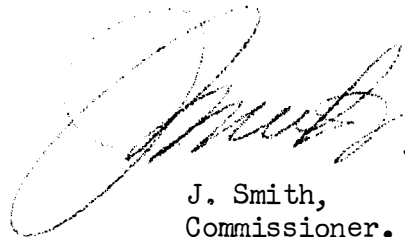
At the last Session of the Council, it was moved by Mr. MacKinnon and seconded by Mr. Watt, and carried by the Council, that:

"It is respectfully requested that the Commissioner investigate fully the request of the Haines Junction area to be put on Yukon Southern Standard Time."

In a letter dated October 20, 1966, the Haines Junction Advisory Committee reported to the Administration that they had conducted a Time Zone poll on October 19, 1966 in the Shakwak Valley Community Club on the question of whether or not the residents of Haines Junction would prefer to remain on Yukon Northern Standard Time or go on Yukon Southern Standard Time. A total of 30 persons voted. 25 ballots were cast for Yukon Southern Standard Time, and 5 ballots were cast for remaining on Northern Time.

No immediate action was taken by the Administration because there were other Communities affected by the existing dividing line between the two Time Zones, especially Carmacks, and it subsequently came to our attention that there was also a possibility of a change of Time Zone in southeastern Alaska. At the present time, the Panhandle is on Pacific Standard Time, which is the same as Yukon Southern Standard Time, but there was a possibility that they might go on Yukon Northern Standard Time with Daylight Saving Time in the Summer. We have now been informed, however, that southeast Alaska will remain on Pacific Standard Time this year with no Daylight Saving Time contemplated.

Since the situation in Alaska has now been clarified, it seems to the Administration that the time has come for a review of the two Time Zones in the Yukon. On the one hand, there is considerable merit in retaining Yukon Southern Standard Time, but there are a number of disadvantages in having the Territory divided into two separate zones. Accordingly, the advice of the Council is respectfully requested on the action, if any, that should be taken by the Administration.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

April 13, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 89 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 3 - Canol Road

Mr. Taylor has asked the following question:

"In view of the intense resource development activity in the Ross River area:

- (a) Is it intended that the upper Canol Road will be re-opened to Sheldon Lake this summer season?
 - (b) Is it intended that one of the small Dawson Ferries be installed at Ross River this summer to facilitate the use of the upper Canol Road?"
-
- (a) No provision of funds has been made in the Federal Estimates and therefore none has been made in the Territorial Estimates. Provision of funds for this project would be the full responsibility of the Federal Government.
 - (b) In view of (a) no plans have been made for the move of a Ferry to Ross River.



J. Smith
Commissioner

April 17th, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 90 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Lot 19

Report of the Committee of Council

At the Second Session of Council, 1966, the following motion was passed:

"That Councillors Watt, Thompson and Boyd be appointed as a Committee of three to discuss Lot 19 with the Administration and report back to Council as soon as possible."

This Committee held three meetings with the Administration on March 7th, March 23rd and March 30th, 1967 to discuss development plans for Lot 19.

At the meeting held on March 7th, 1967 it was agreed that a notice to the public would be published, calling for interested persons to make application for the purchase of building lots in Lot 19 on March 22 on a first come-first served basis. It was felt that the response to this notice would give an indication of the demand for property in this development and thus allow us to recommend that a portion or all of Lot 19 be serviced and listed for sale in 1967.

We were advised, at the meeting on March 23, that applications to purchase building lots in Lot 19 had been received on March 22, 1967. We were further advised that the Administration had invited proposals from developers for the construction of dwelling units, for family and single accommodation, to be occupied by employees of the Government of the Yukon Territory. This proposal indicated that, subject to the approval of the proposals by Council, the Government would guarantee the rental on these units for a specified period of time.

The Commissioner was informed that we, as members of Council, would not agree to any proposal whereby the Government of the Yukon Territory guaranteed the rent on family or single housing units for occupancy by Government employees.

As a result of this it was decided that all persons who had applied to purchase lots in Lot 19, as sites for multiple dwellings, should be contacted to determine if their proposals were dependent on a rental guarantee from the Government.

On March 30, 1967 we met once again with the Administration and were informed that it appeared the majority of lots in the Lot 19 development would be sold immediately regardless of whether or not there was guaranteed rental on multiple dwellings. It was agreed that all applicants were to be notified that their application had been accepted and the purchase arrangements should be completed within fourteen days after notification. Any unsold lots will be listed for sale once again on a first come-first served basis.

The selling price for building lots in Lot 19 is to be set at \$0.2948 per square foot plus \$310.00 for each combined service connection of water and sewer from the mains to the property line. The selling price of \$0.2948 includes a proportionate share of the original purchase price paid for Lot 19 and the estimated costs of street and lane construction in the development. The portion of the original purchase price of Lot 19 which covers the building lots now not considered suitable for development is not included in this selling price.

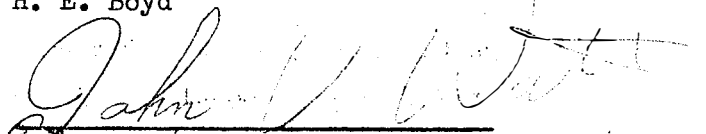
The amount of the special frontage tax, which is to cover the capital costs of water and sewer services, cannot be set until such time as the installation has been completed. It has been estimated at \$1.94 per front foot per year for a period of thirty years.

This special frontage tax will be collected by the City of Whitehorse and remitted to the Government of the Yukon Territory who is to be responsible for servicing the development.

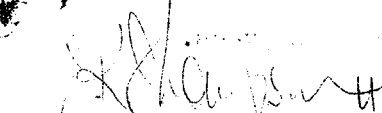
This report is respectfully submitted with the recommendation that Council accept the procedures which have been followed in preparing for the disposal of this land.



H. E. Boyd



J. W. Watt



J. K. Thompson

April 18, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 91 - 1967 (1st.) Session.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council.

The following is the text of a letter tabled in Council by Mr. K. Thompson on April 18, 1967.

Re: Entertainment Licences

(1) In reference to the letter received by all holders of Entertainment Licences from the Superintendent of Liquor Control.

We would like Section 12-A, 4 clarified and a more reasonable control if any is necessary, in our employing of entertainers. If the Section is enforced, we will be in a position of not being able to employ many good entertainers due to the time element. Does this section refer to bands and/or any one member of the group.

(2) Please clarify, also, if a licenced premises with an entertainment licence can or cannot charge a cover charge and if not, under what law?

(3) Also, is it possible to have the premises cleared of patrons one hour after closing time instead of the existing half-hour enforcement? Due to the fact that many patrons wish to order food a few minutes before closing time and to take their order, serve their food and have them consume same, within the time limit is almost impossible, on busy days orders for food must be turned down due to the time element. And if patrons are using taxi cabs for transportation and their cabs do not arrive before the deadline, the patrons must wait outside or the premises can be charged.

"Kopper King Cabaret"

"Whitehorse Inn Cabaret"

"Bamboo Cabaret"

P.O. Box 2703,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

March 1, 1967.

Mr. J. Alder Hunter,
KOPPER KING SERVICES,
P.O. Box 1115,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Dear Sir:

Re: Entertainment Licences

Due to apparent continued disregard of Section 12-a, 4 and the note on the bottom of each Entertainment Licence issued, it has become necessary to enforce the conditions of this section.

Permission MUST BE requested in writing from the office of the Superintendent of Liquor Control for any change in entertainment. This should be done at least two weeks prior to presentation of entertainment.

Names, ages, and previous addresses of all entertainers will be required at the time the request is made.

Your attention is directed to Sections 150-b, 152, 158, 159, and 160-b, of the Criminal Code. These sections deal with indecent shows, immoral theatrical performances, nudity, etc. You may wish to govern yourself and the entertainment you offer, accordingly.

Yours truly,

A.D. Vars,
Superintendent,
Liquor Control.

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council.

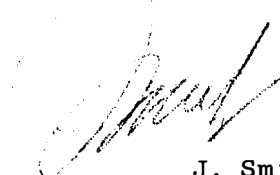
Fire Marshal - Yukon Territory.

As a result of the discussions, at the Second Session, 1966, I have requested that the Fire Marshal submit a report on his activities in the Yukon Territory. The Fire Marshal's report is attached.

It is estimated that if the Fire Marshal's Office is wholly incorporated into the Government of the Yukon Territory the estimated annual budget for the operation of the Office would be \$50,000.00 to \$60,000.00.

To wholly incorporate the Fire Marshal's Office into the Government of the Yukon Territory would require the following staff and facilities:

1. STAFF - (a) Fire Marshal Engineer 5
(b) Deputy Fire Marshal Engineer 3
or Senior Fire Inspector or Technical Officer 6
(c) Fire Inspector Technical Officer 6
(d) Secretary ST 4
(e) Clerk CR 3
2. FACILITIES - (a) Office Space - 1,300 sq. ft.
(b) Transportation - one six passenger car or station wagon
(c) Equipment Gas detector
Pitot Tube, gauges, Tachometer
camera, slide projector
16 mm. movie projector etc.
(d) Library NFPA Fire Codes
Fire Protection Handbook
Factory Mutual Fire Loss
Handbook
Subscription - NFPA publication
Fire Fighting in Canada
Factory Mutual Record
Training Manuals - Ohio
State, Oklahoma A&M
(e) Associations Associated Canadian Fire
Marshals and Fire
Commissioners.- Associated
Canadian Fire Chiefs.
National Fire Protection
Association.


J. Smith
Commissioner

REPORT ON THE OFFICE
OF THE
FIRE MARSHAL, YUKON TERRITORY

March 20, 1967

by

R.G. Whatmough,
Yukon Fire Marshal.

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REPORT ON OFFICE OF FIRE MARSHAL
YUKON TERRITORY

An Ordinance Respecting the Prevention of Fire was enacted by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the Yukon Territory at the Fifth Session, 1962 (Assented to December 3, 1962).

A letter of December 13, 1962 from the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory to the Deputy Minister, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, states:

"At the Fall Session of the Council of the Yukon Territory, a new Fire Prevention Ordinance was passed for the Territory which provided for the appointment of a Fire Marshal and a Deputy Fire Marshal. By an arrangement already agreed upon by your Department and the Government of the Yukon Territory, your Department has agreed to make available the services of one of your employees for each of these positions and pay their salaries. The Territorial Government is to pay their travelling expenses in connection with the carrying out of their duties under the new Ordinance.

I understand that Mr. R. G. Whatmough, of your Department, has been designated as the person to perform the duties of Fire Marshal and that Mr. F. Evans is to be the Deputy Fire Marshal. Both of these gentlemen are acceptable to the Government of the Yukon Territory, and I am pleased, therefore, to enclose their appointments. I would be grateful if you could pass these documents on to them."

On February 1, 1966, Mr. G.S. Swanson was taken on staff of the Dominion Fire Commissioner, Fire Prevention Branch, Department of Public Works. His services as Resident Fire Inspector were also made available to the Government of the Yukon Territory. A similar agreement was made with the Territorial Government to assume the responsibility for payment of travelling expenses which were incurred while performing his duties within the scope of the Fire Prevention Ordinance.

GENERAL OUTLINE ON ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

- To administer the Fire Prevention Ordinance of the Yukon Territory.
- This ordinance is similar in scope and power of the Fire Prevention Acts in force in the provinces. The ordinance outlines the duties of the Fire Marshal, reporting and investigation of fires, the authority for correction of fire hazards in all structures and provides for the establishment of regulations dealing with fire safety. The ordinance

- 2 -

provides for the appointment of "local assistants to the Fire Marshal". Any Fire Chief by virtue of his appointment is automatically a "local assistant".

- The main duties of the Fire Marshal are -
 - to specify the necessary fire safety requirements for all public buildings
 - inspection of public, territorial and federal government buildings to ensure adequate safeguards are being maintained
 - investigation of fires
 - maintenance of records of fires

- The Fire Marshal is also required to advise the Commissioner of the Territory concerning -
 - the establishment of fire brigades
 - provision of adequate water supplies for firefighting purposes
 - the installation of fire alarm and fire extinguishment equipment
 - the storage and sale of flammable material
 - the enactment and enforcement of by-laws for fire prevention in municipal districts

- These duties and responsibilities are undertaken in the following manner -

FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERING

Design

- Approximately 50 plans are received per year from private individuals or companies, the City of Whitehorse, the Territorial Government and Federal Government departments in the territory. These are studied and requirements concerning fire protection are established. The requirements consist of types of construction as specified in the National Building Code and Fire Codes, exit requirements, minimum standards for heating systems, water supplies for hydrant systems, fire pumps, sprinkler installations, fire standpipes, fire doors, carbon dioxide systems, fire alarm systems, emergency lighting and protection of flammable liquids, etc. Specifications for fire protection installations are prepared. Meetings are held with both Territorial and Federal Government and private architects and engineers concerning implementation of requirements and alternative proposals are discussed.

Fire Protection Engineering Surveys and Inspections

- Fire prevention inspections are made of privately owned buildings of public assembly, territorial and federal government buildings.

Inspections are also made of municipal firefighting facilities. The office co-ordinates and reviews the recommendations made to remedy the conditions noted by the following groups, volunteer fire chiefs, Chiefs of the Whitehorse and Camp Takhini Fire Departments.

Approvals and Standards

- The fire marshal serves on the following approval councils, committees and associations -
 - Fire Council - Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada
 - The Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners
 - Canadian Standards Association - Fire Safety Council
 - National Building Code - Committee on a Building Code for the North
 - Canadian Standards Association - Committee on Canadian Electrical Code, Part I
 - Canadian Standards Association - Committee B89.3 - Automobile Fire - fighting Apparatus
 - Canadian Standards Association - Committee on Installation of Fire Alarm Systems
 - Federal Fire Prevention Committee
 - Federal Fire Advisory Council - (E.M.O.)

FIRE LOSS INVESTIGATIONS

- The fire prevention ordinance of the Yukon Territory provides for the appointment of local assistants to the Fire Marshal. A fire chief by virtue of this appointment is automatically a local assistant to the Fire Marshal. The local assistants are required by the ordinance to submit fire loss reports describing the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring within his area of jurisdiction. When deemed necessary, by the Fire Marshal, special investigations are conducted. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police provide valuable assistance in this respect.
- Fire loss reports are all closely examined with a view of ascertaining facts which may be used to reduce the loss of life, injury or property damage. This information is passed on to municipal and government officials, fire chiefs and engineering departments. Where faulty design or operation of equipment has been evident, various fire tests and approval laboratories have been informed.
- Where any local assistant has any reason to believe that a fire has been caused deliberately, he is required to immediately advise the R.C.M.P. or the Fire Marshal.

- 4 -

FIRE LOSS RECORDS

Records of fire losses are kept in the Office of the Fire Marshal. Fires are classified as to cause, type of occupancy and the amount of damage sustained to the building and contents. Fire Loss forms are provided to local assistants, fire chiefs, insurance and adjusters for reporting fire losses.

- A record is kept of reported injuries and fatalities.

OPERATION AND TRAINING OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS

All the fire chiefs are volunteers, with the exception of Whitehorse and Dawson City.

In recognition of the duties performed, each volunteer fire chief may receive \$100 per month. His responsibilities are listed in the Government of the Yukon Territory Procedure Manual - Volunteer Fire Brigades. The Chief is required to submit a consolidated monthly report on the operation and activities of the fire brigade. Volunteer firefighters received \$10.00 per fire call and \$4.00 per drill (maximum of 2 drills per month).

Assistance is given to the fire brigades by providing drill outlines, technical notes and supervising Training Sessions and Schools. Each brigade has also been provided with the following training books and precis -

- Fire Training Manual - Ohio
- National Fire Code of Canada - 1963
- Fire Training Precis (1 to 17)
- Fire Inspection Practices - (Oklahoma A.&M.)
- C.S.A. B139 - Installation Code for Oil Burning Equipment
- C.S.A. B149 - Installation Code for Gas Burning Equipment

Fire Prevention Films and Training Films are provided through arrangement with the office of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The main avenue of contact with the public is through the services provided to the local volunteer fire brigades. This includes the provision of fire prevention films, posters, pamphlets on fire safety. Each community has been supplied with copies of -

- Fire Safety in the Home and
- Fire Prevention Education:- Text book for schools
- A special package of fire prevention material, including posters, "broadsides", and proclamations is sent to each community for use during "Fire Prevention Week" in October.
- Films from the library of the Dominion Fire Commissioner are supplied free of charge. The library has over 450 prints of 16mm films.

Yukon Territory Fire Marshal

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Fire Marshal -
Yukon Territory

OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL
YUKON TERRITORY

March, 1967.

"To: Mr. James Smith,
The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory

1966 ANNUAL REPORT

This Report of the year ending December 31, 1966 is submitted to you for your information and has been prepared in accordance with Section 4(e) of the Fire Prevention Ordinance of the Yukon Territory.

I regret to report that there were five (5) fatalities due to fire. All were adults. Four (4) of these were miners who were trapped in an underground fire.

All fire losses reported have been recorded and a comparison for the five year period from 1962 to 1966 is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Fires</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>Amount of Loss</u>
1962	79	3	\$ 203,508.60
1963	109	6	454,641.96
1964	142	2	285,217.68
1965	153	4	355,699.56
1966	138	5	451,610.46

Fires in the residential occupancy class account for the largest number of fires and represents 50% of the total number of fires. The residential loss represents 9.8% of the total loss.

The largest loss of the year was the damage to the Whitehorse Elementary School. This loss represented approximately 77.5% of the total loss for the entire territory.

I wish to express my appreciation of the assistance of the staff of the Territorial Engineering and Area Development Offices and the ready co-operation of "G" Division, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Volunteer Firemen and Fire Chiefs are to be commended for their time and energy in fighting fires and their efforts in the field of fire prevention.

Respectfully submitted,
"R. G. Whatmough"
R. G. Whatmough,
Fire Marshal, Yukon Territory.

1966

FIRE LOSSES, YUKON TERRITORY

MONTHLY STATISTICS

<u>Month</u>	<u>No. of Fires</u>	<u>Fatalities</u>	<u>\$ Loss</u>	
			<u>Building</u>	<u>Contents</u>
January	16	-	\$10,415.58	\$9,525.00
February	3	-	863.00	125.00
March	12	-	7,690.83	6,625.21
April	14	-	6,698.87	2,972.66
May	13	-	2,800.00	3,447.50
June	7	4	7,996.00	-
July	11	-	250.00	10.00
August	8	-	337.50	593.00
September	16	-	15,235.86	4,303.95
October	10	-	301,100.00	50,110.00
November	14	-	7,077.00	4,015.00
December	14	1	7,169.50	2,330.00
Total	138	5	\$367,553.14	\$84,057.32

Total: \$451,610.46

OCCUPANCY GROUP CLASSIFICATION

<u>OCCUPANCY</u>	<u>NO. OF FIRES</u>	<u>\$ LOSS</u>
Residential	69	44,132.80
Institutional	1	5,000.00
Assembly	11	560,872.58
Manufacturing	2	5,042.50
Mercantile	5	15,215.86
Transportation	13	2,842.95
Miscellaneous	37	18,503.77
	<u>138</u>	<u>\$451,610.46</u>

CAUSE CLASSIFICATION

<u>CAUSE</u>	<u>NO. OF FIRES</u>	<u>\$ LOSS</u>
<u>Heating</u>		
Coal - Wood Furnaces - Boilers	1	100.00
Coal - Wood Stoves - Heaters	9	10,480.50
Oil Fired Furnaces - Boilers	6	9,481.71
Oil Fired Stoves - Heaters	22	4,087.00
Gas Fired Equipment	1	500.00
Defective - Overheated Chimneys	8	1,760.00
Gasoline or Naptha Heaters	1	1,153.95
	<u>48</u>	<u>\$27,563.16</u>

Electricity

Wiring and Equipment	8	1,144.53
Heating Appliance	3	600.00
Appliances other than Heating	2	60.00
Fluorescent Fixtures	3	31.75
Motors - Generators	3	25.00
Transformers	1	541.00
	<u>20</u>	<u>\$2,402.28</u>

Smoking

Smokers Carelessness	9	12,148.00
Matches - Lighters	2	4,304.00
	<u>11</u>	<u>\$16,452.00</u>

- 3 -

<u>CAUSE</u>	<u>NO. OF FIRES</u>	<u>\$ LOSS</u>
<u>Flammable Liquids</u>		
Internal Combustion Engines	3	100.00
Fats - Grease on Stove	6	10.00
Candles	1	100.00
	<u>10</u>	<u>\$ 210.00</u>
<u>Incendiarism</u>		
Arson	1	4,500.00
Mischief	14	9,275.86
	<u>15</u>	<u>\$13,775.86</u>
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Welding - Cutting	3	358.83
Accidents	2	2,700.00
Others	6	1,600.00
	<u>11</u>	<u>\$4,658.83</u>
<u>Unknown</u>		
	<u>23</u>	<u>\$386,548.33</u>
TOTAL	138	\$451,610.46

- 4 -

ARSON

- One individual was charged with arson during the year. The case is still pending before the court.

FATALITIES

- Four men died as the result of a fire which occurred on June 23, 1966 in a mine disaster. A report on the incident was prepared by the appropriate authority having jurisdiction.
- One male, 78 years of age, died as the result of a fire which occurred in a service garage. The cause of the fire was attributed to the sudden release of a flammable liquid from a plastic bowl which had been placed on top of a stove.

LARGE LOSS FIRE \$350,000 (approx.)

- The fire which occurred in the Whitehorse Elementary School at approximately 3:15 a.m. on October 8, 1966 was the largest fire of the year. Operating on the roof, under considerable difficulty, the combined efforts of the Whitehorse and D.P.W. Fire Departments made an effective fire stop. The cause of the fire is still undetermined. The spread of the fire in the school can be attributed to the following construction features:
 1. The combustible roof deck was not subdivided by fire stops.
 2. The use of combustible fibreboard on the ceiling and combustible acoustic tile on the ceilings of the hallways and classrooms.
 3. The use of plain glass transoms above the doors to the classrooms.
- These items have been given the necessary attention in the repair and reconstruction of the school.

FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERING SERVICES

- Plans and specifications for 47 privately owned, territorial and federal government buildings were examined. Fire protection requirements were determined and recommendations were made to provide adequate protection.
- Fire prevention inspections were made in Watson Lake, Swift River, Teslin, Carcross, Whitehorse, Porter Creek, Carmacks, Pelly River, Mayo, Keno, Dawson City, Destruction Bay, Beaver Creek.

- 5 -

- Financial estimates were prepared to cover a 5 year progressive programme for the operation, maintenance, and purchase of fire equipment for the various settlements in the territory.
- Mr. G. S. Swanson, a member of the Dominion Fire Commissioner's office, Fire Prevention Branch, Department of Public Works, was assigned the duties of Fire Inspector by the Commissioner, Yukon Territory. He is a resident in Whitehorse. Mr. Swanson attended the Canadian Fire Investigation School which was held October 24 - 28, 1966 at the RCMP Training Depot at Regina, Saskatchewan. The course is conducted by the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners in co-operation with the Canadian Underwriters' Investigation Bureau of Canada, Inc.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

- Volunteer Fire Departments are organized and equipped in the following locations: Mayo, Keno, Carmacks, Carcross, Watson Lake, Teslin, Haines Junction, and Beaver Creek. All of these brigades with the exception of Beaver Creek, were equipped during the year with compressed air Breathing Apparatus. Training sessions have been carried out with all departments and a instructional precis has been distributed. Brigades are required to keep a maintenance log sheet for each piece of equipment.
- Two new pieces of firefighting apparatus were placed in service at Haines Junction and Keno. The latter vehicle serves a dual purpose for firefighting and domestic water delivery. Due to their age, serious consideration should be given for the replacement in the next five years, of the fire trucks at Beaver Creek, Carmacks, Carcross, Mayo, Teslin and Watson Lake.
- Training precis for a winter training programme were produced by the office for all fire departments -
 - "Winter Training Programme"
 - "Preparing for the Big One"
 - "Pre-connected Hose Lines"
 - "Taking Your Apparatus Inventory"
 - "Help for Your Winter Training Programme"

- 6 -

- Inspection of apparatus and training sessions were held by the Yukon Fire Inspector in the following locations - Teslin, Watson Lake, Haines Junction, Mayo, Carcross, Beaver Creek and Keno.
- Special Bulletins were distributed to the fire chiefs as follows -
 - Maintenance of Fire Apparatus
 - Fire Precautions - Liquified Gas Installations
 - Precautions with L.P. Gas Cylinders
 - Multipurpose Dry Chemical Fire Extinguishers and Their Operation

FIRE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

- Posters, proclamations and special newspaper editions of fire prevention articles were sent to all chiefs for distribution during Fire Prevention Week in October.
- Copies of "Fire Safety in the Home" -
 - "Fire Safety Hints for Babysitters"
 - "Fire Alarm Stickers for Telephones"were supplied to fire chiefs for distribution.
- Each chief was supplied with a copy of C.S.A. B149 - Installation Code for Gas Burning Equipment and a copy of "Fire Inspection Practices".
- Fifty-two fire prevention and training films were used at public and fire department meetings."

17 April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 93 - 1967 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Provision of Mortuary Facilities

We have received a proposal from the Chief Medical Health Officer of the Yukon which is a matter of some importance and should be brought to the attention of Council. This problem is the lack of decent storage and refrigeration facilities for the dead pending removal to the care of an undertaker.

Existing arrangements outside Whitehorse are makeshift and primitive. There is also serious cause for concern in Whitehorse, where in point of fact the only mortuary facility pending release of the body to the local undertaker is the two cadaver mortuary refrigerator in the Whitehorse General Hospital.

It is not desirable for a Coroner to be obliged to use the mortuary storage facilities of a local undertaker prior to the viewing of a body by a jury and release to the undertaker for burial. Unfortunately, the cadaver storage facilities at the Whitehorse General Hospital are not designed or intended to accept bodies shipped from other points in the Yukon except where an autopsy is called for and requires examination by a medical practitioner. The facilities in the hospital are not adequate for extended storage awaiting identification, location of next-of-kin or other relatives, instructions to an undertaker, or a police investigation. The Chief Medical Health Officer wishes to co-operate to the fullest possible extent in making the facilities of the Whitehorse General Hospital available to the coroners and the police, but there have been times when the hospital administration itself has been seriously inconvenienced by having these bodies in their refrigeration facilities.

What is urgently needed in Whitehorse is mortuary accommodation and refrigerator storage facilities under the direction of a chief coroner. It has been suggested that the old steam plant building of the former Whitehorse Hospital at the back of the present Hanson Street student dormitory be utilized for this purpose. It is estimated that an expenditure of about \$5,000 would fit out this building with a two cadaver mortuary refrigerator and also provide autopsy room facilities. It is certainly unfair to expect that an autopsy on a drowning victim or a badly decomposed body should have to be conducted at the Whitehorse General Hospital.

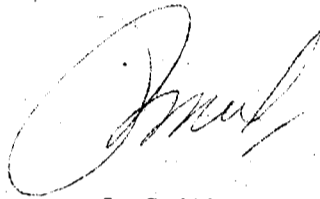
At Watson Lake, there have been some complaints. The RCMP has encountered difficulties locating adequate storage space for bodies pending the completion of investigations. It is not desirable that bodies should have to be stored in a garage or a shack, especially if the security of these buildings is inadequate. Teslin is another area which should have some refrigerated storage mortuary facility. There are a number of highway accident victims along the highway for which there are no storage facilities. Dawson City at least has a building, and there will be provision for a small mortuary in the proposed new Cottage Hospital. Ross River is so remote that the Chief Medical Health Officer is recommending that a mortuary be established in conjunction with the new Nursing Station.

At the Mayo General Hospital there is an autopsy room but no refrigeration. The problem of Mayo appears to be that the autopsy room is not now located where the original design plans of the hospital specified. With the pro-

vision of refrigeration, however, suitable mortuary facilities could be provided in the Mayo General Hospital by the Department of Engineering and Municipal Services.

The Chief Medical Health Officer has recommended that we obtain a two cadaver mortuary refrigerator for the Mayo General Hospital, the old hospital steam plant building in Whitehorse, and one for the new Cottage Hospital in Dawson City. The cost of a two cadaver mortuary refrigerator runs around \$3,000 f.o.b. Vancouver. An attempt is being made to see what can be done to provide suitable facilities at Watson Lake and Ross River through the Department of National Health and Welfare.

The foregoing is submitted for your information and recommendation.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

19th April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. - 94 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker


Members of Council:

Re: Anvil Townsite Development.

1. The following statements have been reviewed and it is considered that they give reasonable expression to the situation re Anvil as it is understood at the present time.
2. An agreement between Anvil Mining Corpn. and the Canadian Government is being considered and it is expected that the agreement will provide for Government assistance in respect of Townsite Development as follows:
3. The Yukon Territorial Government will develop the Anvil Townsite on the same basis as that developed for Pine Point Mining Corpn. in the N.W.T. (Pine Point is owned by Cominco). The Canadian Government will grant the land to the Yukon Territorial Government who, in turn will plan and subdivide the town, and install water, power, sewer and utilities.
4. Planning should be done by C.M.H.C.
5. Initial funds requested for the planning will be \$50,000.
6. The cost of Townsite planning should be part of the total Townsite cost.
7. All costs should be assessed against the initial purchase price of the lots so that the total development cost will be returned upon sale of lots.
8. Facilities should be designed to allow for expansion. The possibility of obtaining subsidies from the Federal Government to pay for over-designed facilities should be explored.
9. In a letter dated April 13th, C.M.H.C. advises that they are willing to arrange and supervise the planning of the new municipality of Anvil. The normal arrangement by which the Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation undertakes this type of work calls for reimbursement to the Corporation of staff salaries plus 100% for overhead plus all disbursements and out of pocket expenses.
10. If the Yukon Territorial Government wishes to proceed on the aforementioned basis it would be necessary to advise C.M.H.C. and they will then prepare a draft agreement between C.M.H.C. and the Y.T.G. incorporating details of the services to be provided and the basis of payment.
11. In the interest of giving Y.T.G. the best and speediest service possible, C.M.H.C. would intend making their Vancouver Branch Office responsible for providing us with the service required on the project, with such assistance as may be necessary forthcoming from the Head Office, Ottawa.

19th April, 1967.

12. Mr. Ken Baker, Territorial Engineer, should be the main contact with Anvil Mining Corporation and should conduct all negotiations with C.M.H.C. re planning of the Anvil Townsite.
13. Agreement in principle is now sought from the Territorial Council so that I may advise C.M.H.C. to proceed.



J. Smith
Commissioner.

17 April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 95 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

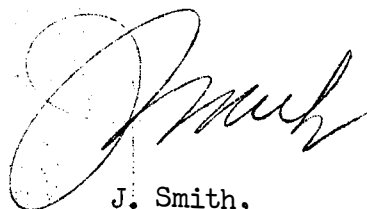
Members of Council

Labour Standards Legislation

The question of progress on the preparation of a suitable Labour Standards Ordinance for the Yukon Territory has been raised by the Council. This matter has been under continuous study by the Yukon Administration, and by officers of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in Ottawa. We have been looking particularly at the Pugh Report, a copy of which was sent to each member of the Council, and the possibility of implementing the recommendations contained therein.

The results of our analysis have produced the attached table which indicates the standards presently in effect in the Yukon in comparison with the Canada Labour Code and the recommendations of the Pugh Report. It is open to the Government of the Yukon Territory to have legislation prepared along the lines of what is contained in the Pugh Report and/or the Canada Labour Code, but it is recommended that any such legislation should not require a lower standard than what is presently in effect at the present time.

The advice of Council is respectfully requested so that appropriate instructions can be prepared for the preparation of a Labour Standards Ordinance for the Yukon.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

	PRESENT YUKON ORDINANCE	PUGH REPORT RECOMMENDATION	CANADA LABOUR CODE
HOURS OF WORK	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. in 1 day, 8 hours 2. in 1 week: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in a shop, 44 hours (b) any other employee, 48 hours 3. in 4 weeks, 192 hours if employed on shift work in a mining operation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. in 1 day, 8 hours 2. in 1 week, 48 hours 3. in 1 month, 208 hours if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) employed in Exploration (b) employed in Transportation (c) employed in Tourist Camps (d) employed in Commercial Fishing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. in 1 day, 8 hours 2. in 1 week
OVERTIME	1½ times	1½ times	1½ times
EXEMPTIONS TO ORDINANCE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Members of Family 2. Searching for Minerals 3. Travelling Salesman 4. Supervisors or Managers 5. Custodial or Maintenance duties 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business not of local or private nature 2. Domestic Servants 3. Farm Labour 4. Members & Students of Professions exempted by Commissioner's Order 5. Managers or Superintendents 	
STATUTORY HOLIDAYS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Years Day 2. Good Friday 3. Dominion Day 4. August 17 - Discovery Day 5. Labour Day 6. Christmas Day <p>If Holiday falls on Sunday, Monday following is Holiday. Time and ½ must be paid for working. If no work, no pay.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Years Day 2. Good Friday 3. Victoria Day 4. Dominion Day 5. Labour Day 6. Thanksgiving Day 7. Remembrance Day 8. Christmas Day <p>No Sunday Provision (must be work day). Employer must give Holiday with pay. If Employee works, he must be paid Double time <u>plus</u> another day off with pay some other time.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Years Day 2. Good Friday 3. Victoria Day 4. Dominion Day 5. Labour Day 6. Thanksgiving Day 7. Remembrance Day 8. Christmas Day <p>If Holiday falls on Non-Working Day, substitution is made. Employer must give Holiday with pay. If Employee works on Holiday, he must be paid regular for the day <u>plus</u> 1½ times.</p>

PRESENT YUKON ORDINANCE

PUGH REPORT RECOMMENDATION

CANADA LABOUR CODE

	PRESENT YUKON ORDINANCE	PUGH REPORT RECOMMENDATION	CANADA LABOUR CODE
STATUTORY HOLIDAYS	<u>Exemptions</u> - Nil	Exemptions: 1. Not on Payroll for 30 days 2. If Employee is scheduled to work and does not 3. If Employee absent without consent the working day before and after the Holiday	1. Not on payroll for 30 days 2. If Employee did not work more than 15 of the 30 days prior to holiday.
PAY DAYS	10 days after expiration of each calendar month On termination - Forthwith	No provision No provision, except Holiday Pay forthwith	
TERRITORIAL PUBLIC WORKS	Must pay at least equal to Fair Wage Schedules by Federal Department of Labour	No provision	
LIMITATION OF ACTION	1. 12 months after cause 2. Recovery for 6 months only	1. 24 months after cause 2. No Limit	
RECORDS	Every Employer shall keep in the Territory records of hours and days	With consent of Commissioner, records may be kept elsewhere in Canada.	
OFFENCES & CONVICTIONS	On Summary Conviction not exceeding \$100.00. Magistrate <u>may</u> make employer pay wages owing as well. No provision.	On Summary Conviction not exceeding \$1,000.00. Magistrate <u>may</u> make Employer pay wages owing as well. On discharge case, Magistrate <u>may</u> as well make employer pay compensation for time lost and order re-instatement. Continuing clause provides for additional fine of \$50.00 per day. In determining wages or overtime, if records not kept must presume maximum hours allowed by Act.	

	PRESENT YUKON ORDINANCE	PUGH REPORT RECOMMENDATION	CANADA LABOUR CODE
APPROVAL FROM COMMISSIONER FOR OVERTIME WORK	No Provision	Over 2 hours approval to be obtained except for machinery breakdown, essential work to machinery, etc.	Permit required for Overtime in excess of 8 hours per week
DAY OF REST	No Provision	After 6 days, 24 hours.	1 full day per week (Sunday)
TOTAL WAGE	Includes all remuneration except bonus, incentive pay, overtime or shift differential	Includes all remuneration except tips and other gratuities	
IF GENERAL HOLIDAY FALLS DURING VACATION	Must pay extra day.	No extra pay.	Must pay extra day.
ANNUAL VACATION PAY	1/26 of Total Wages	4% of Total Wage	4%
EMPLOYER TO KEEP ORDINANCE POSTED	Yes	Not provided	
MINIMUM WAGE (ORDINANCE)	Equal	Equal	Equal

	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>
<u>Industrial</u>		
Electricity 9	1	13
Industrial Education 8	4	56
Industrial Education 8 (C.K.H.S.)	1	22
Industrial Education Jr.Occupational	2	24
Woodwork 9	3	51
Metalwork 9	2	23
Metalwork 9 (C.K.H.S.)	1	12
Construction 11 and 12	1	21
Mechanics 11 and 12	1	15
Power Mechanics 9	4	50
Power Mechanics 9 (C.K.H.S.)	1	11
Industrial Power 11	1	16
Drafting 11 and 12	1	22
Industrial Science 12	1	8
TOTAL:	<u>24</u>	<u>344</u>
<u>General Science</u>		
Jr. Occupational	2	36
Gr. 8	4	124
" 9	4	134
" 10	4	100
TOTAL:	<u>14</u>	<u>394</u>
<u>Chemistry</u>		
Gr. 11	1	28
" 12	1	13
" 13	1	5
TOTAL:	<u>3</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>Physics</u>		
Gr. 11	1	31
" 12	1	5
" 13	1	4
TOTAL:	<u>3</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>Biology</u>		
Gr. 11	2	58
TOTAL:	<u>2</u>	<u>58</u>
<u>Geography</u>		
Gr. 12	1	12
TOTAL:	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>French</u>		
Gr. 8	4	124
" 9	3	80
" 10	2	69
" 11	2	43
" 12	1	18
" 13	1	9
TOTAL:	<u>13</u>	<u>343</u>

	<u>No. of Classes</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>
<u>History</u>		
Gr. 12	1	24
" 13	1	8
TOTAL:	<u>2</u>	<u>32</u>

<u>Reading Lab.</u>		
Gr. 8	2	59
TOTAL:	<u>2</u>	<u>59</u>

<u>English</u>		
Jr. Occupational	3	50
Gr. 8	4	126
" 9	4	137
" 10	4	108
" 11	3	92
" 12	3	73
" 13	2	8
TOTAL:	<u>23</u>	<u>594</u>

<u>Social Studies</u>		
Jr. Occupational	3	43
Gr. 8	4	122
" 9	4	139
" 10	4	99
" 11	3	94
TOTAL:	<u>18</u>	<u>497</u>

<u>Mathematics</u>		
Jr. Occupational	3	42
Gr. 8	4	128
" 9	4	135
" 10	4	106
" 11	3	85
" 12	1	24
" 13	1	6
TOTAL:	<u>20</u>	<u>526</u>

<u>Art</u>		
Jr. Occupational	1	42
Gr. 8	4	126
" 9	2	52
" 10	1	50
" 11	1	16
" 12	1	26
TOTAL:	<u>10</u>	<u>312</u>

Music

The first semester was a total loss because the music teacher resigned. During the second semester Mr. Doerksen is devoting some of his teaching time to this subject.

Gr. 8	2	65
" 9	1	17
TOTAL:	<u>3</u>	<u>82</u>

Industrial Education

B. UTILIZATION OF NON-ACADEMIC TEACHING AREAS

I. Industrial Education Facilities

The Industrial Education facilities consist of a Woodworking Shop, Drafting Room, Electrical Shop, and a combined Metalwork-Motor Mechanics Shop. This latter shop cannot be used for the two subject areas simultaneously because of crowding and noise.

The following tables show the amount of utilization each shop area receives:

Electricity Shop

Electricity 9	165 min/wk
Industrial Science	235 "
Jr. Occupational 1	180 "
Jr. Occupational 2 and 3	275 "
TOTAL:	<u>855 min/wk</u>

During the remaining 795 minutes per week this area is being used for certain academic classes.

Drafting Room

This room is being used by all shop classes as well as for some academic classes.

Woodworking Shop

	<u>Classes</u>	<u>Min/wk</u>	<u>Min/wk</u>
Woodworking 9	3	165	495
Construction 11 and 12	1	235	235
Jr. Occupational 1	1	235	235
Jr. Occupational 2 and 3	1	275	275
Industrial Education 8	4	120	480
Industrial Education 8 (C.K.H.S.)	1	120	120
TOTAL:			<u>1840</u>

There are only 1650 minutes per teaching week, so that the school is short 190 minutes per week of teaching time in the Woodworking Shop. This year, too, Construction 11 and Construction 12 are double-programmed (taught together). Another year, because of the enrolment in each class this will not be possible. This year there are 21 students in the combined Construction 11 and 12 class which makes for an over-crowded teaching-learning situation.

Combined Metalwork-Motor Mechanics Shop

	<u>Classes</u>	<u>Min/Wk</u>	<u>Min/Wk</u>
Jr. Occupational 1	1	235	235
Jr. Occupational 2 and 3	1	275	275
Metalwork 9	2	165	330
Metalwork 9 (C.K.H.S.)	1	165	165
Mechanics 11 and 12	1	235	235
Power Mechanics 9	4	165	660
Power Mechanics 9 (C.K.H.S.)	1	165	165
Industrial Power 11	1	235	235
TOTAL:			<u>2300 min/wk</u>

2. Commercial Education Facilities

The Commercial Education facilities originally consisted of a Typing Room and a combined Business Machines-Bookkeeping Room. Because of increased enrolments and additional courses, a third classroom has been allocated to the Commercial Programme. Even with the provision of this it is still not possible for all students who wish to take typing and shorthand to be accommodated. No additional courses will be offered in Commercial Education next year, but there will be the need to offer additional classes of some courses because of increased enrolments.

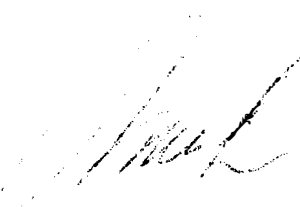
Commercial Facilities

	<u>Classes</u>	<u>Min/wk</u>	<u>Min/wk</u>
Record Keeping 9	2	165	330
Business Fundamentals 10	1	165	165
Typing 9	3	165	495
Typing 10	3	165	495
Typing 11	2	235	470
Shorthand 10	1	165	165
Shorthand 11	2	235	470
Office Orientation 12	1	235	235
Secretarial Practice 12	1	235	235
Office Practice 12	1	235	235
Bookkeeping 11	1	235	235
Business Machines 12	1	235	235
Bookkeeping 12	1	235	235
	TOTAL:		<u>4000</u> min/wk.

3. Home Economics Facilities

The Home Economics facilities consist of a Foods Laboratory and Sewing Laboratory. Because these two teaching areas cannot handle the requirements, some courses are being taught in the Home Economics Room in the Whitehorse Elementary School.

Next year the Home Economics facilities will be further taxed because there will be five Grade 8 Home Economics classes instead of the four we have now. In addition, the Community Services Programme has been growing slowly and we may expect to have more courses required for next fall--courses such as Foods 12A, 12B, Child Care 12, Home and Industrial Services 12--all of which have not been offered this year.



JAMES SMITH,
Commissioner.

April 18, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 97- 1967 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council,

Yukon Pavilion - Expo '67

You will recall the sum of \$50,000. was established to permit Yukon Territory participation in a Pavilion at Expo '67, Montreal.

A citizens committee worked up a budget within these financial bounds, and this was submitted to you March 13 in a paper entitled "Progress Report - Yukon Centennial Celebrations & Expo '67".

It now transpires that certain unforeseeable additional expenses have arisen in connection with the Yukon Pavilion. They include fireproofing the pavilion interior, excess freight on exhibits, and a major item arising from an amendment to the Union Collective Agreement under which Hostesses are employed.

Against these existing additions is the fact that the original budget included a reserve of \$391.00 for contingencies, and anticipated recovery of \$1,395.00 expended prior to contracting for the present pavilion.

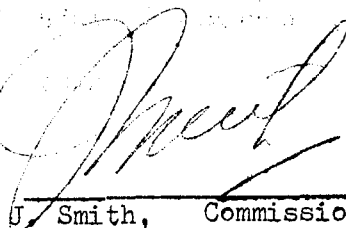
These two reserves total \$1,786.00. **

Summed, the additional costs are as follows:-

Expo additions applied to the Morgan contract	\$ 536.00
Freight on exhibits	787.56
Orientation map freight, return	200.00
Framing colour photos	140.00
Labour - amended contract, hostesses	<u>3,617.00</u>
	\$5,280.56
**Less reserve above	<u>1,786.00</u>
Total current additions	<u><u>\$3,594.56</u></u>

Although no extra expenses can be foreseen at this point, it seems logical, in the face of current experience, to anticipate need for at least \$5,000, possibly \$10,000, before the Yukon Pavilion final report can be submitted at close down October 31.

This is submitted for your information.



J. Smith, Commissioner

19th April, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 98 - 1967 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council:

Re: Motion for the Production of Papers No. 6

"Moved by: Mr. Watt

Seconded by: Mr. Thompson

Re: Legal Fees Charged
CMHC Loans

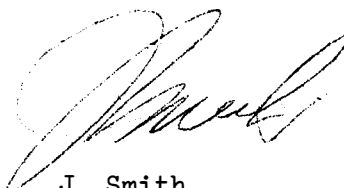
It is respectfully requested that the Administration furnish Council with information concerning the legal fees charged to process standard CMHC loans and outline the duties performed for this service."

1. The following fees are payable by an approved applicant, to process a CMHC First Mortgage loan (up to \$18,000)

(i) Application fee (Flat charge)	\$ 35.00	
(ii) Mortgage insurance fee (for \$18,000.00 loan) 2 % of the total loan amount (This is a CMHC Insurance Fund and the fee is added to the approved loan and repaid as part of the regular payments.)	360.00	
		\$395.00
(iii) Legal Fees:		
(a) Lawyer - 1 % of the loan (for \$18,000) - to cover disbursement of progress advances, searching the Title, assignment of payments, pre- paration of mortgage and registration, related correspondence.	\$180.00	
(b) Land Titles Searching the Title, Final Certificate of Search, registration of mortgage - (varies depending on the size of the mortgage)	16.00	
(c) Sheriff's fee - Certificate of Search	<u>2.00</u>	
Total Legal Fees		<u>\$198.00</u>
Total Charges		<u>\$593.00</u>

2. For comparison the following are the charges to process an \$8,000.00 Low Cost Housing First Mortgage Loan and a \$1,000.00 Second Mortgage Loan:

(i) Application Fee	\$ 1.00	
(ii) Mortgage Registration Fees	<u>9.00</u>	
Total		\$ 10.00



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

21st April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 99 - 1967 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Re: Old Crow Rates.

Further to Sessional Paper #20 - 1967 (1st) the following information has now been received:

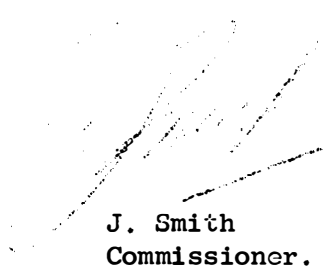
A review of the rates and the rate of return in the community of Old Crow has just been completed by Yukon Electrical Co., Ltd. and we are advised that effective with the April billing they are prepared to reduce the residential rate from the present 25¢/KWH to the following:

First 16 KWH or less used per month \$2.50
All additional KWH used 15¢ per KWH
Minimum monthly charge \$2.50

This rate reduction will apply to the following customers only:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1) The Anglican Church | 7) Peter Charlie |
| 2) The Catholic Church | 8) Donald Frost |
| 3) Martha Charlie | 9) Stephen Frost |
| 4) Charlie Thomas | 10) R. Bruce |
| 5) Richard Nukon | 11) Joe Kay |
| 6) Charlie Peter | 12) Joe Netro |

Any other residences which are wired in the future in Old Crow will of course be on the residential rate.


J. Smith
Commissioner.

21st April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 100 - 1967 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

DAWSON CITY FLOODING.

With reference to Sessional Paper #5 1967 (1st) and Sessional Paper #9 1967 (1st) Session.

A memo dated April 6th has been received from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in which they advise that the problem regarding the annual flooding of Dawson City has been presented to the Department of Public Works with a request for their comments and asking if they would be prepared to undertake study of the situation.

The Department of Public Works replied that the flooding at Dawson appears to be from natural causes and therefore remedial measures normally would be outside the jurisdiction of their Department. They added that a survey could be undertaken by them if funds were provided by other authority, but that such work could best be done by consultants specializing in this type of survey.

The memo goes on to state: "As we are contemplating reconstructing First Avenue, which up to now during the breakup time has acted as a dyke against river floods, perhaps we can make provision to reconstruct the roadway so as to act as a more efficient dyke, especially if select fill of impervious material were available and used in its construction. I am not aware how much flooding is due to seepage in the area, but if this is not too great, perhaps we could employ interceptor ditches and large pumps during breakup to take care of seepage and resultant high water table caused by the river flood stage.

I would welcome the comments of your Engineering Department on the feasibility of solving the flood problem by this means."

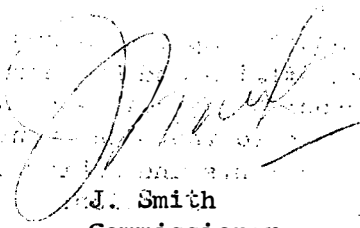
The foregoing was placed before the Territorial Engineer who replies that he agrees with the provision to reconstruct the roadway so as to act as a more efficient dyke and he has also indicated agreement with the employment of interceptor ditches and large pumps during breakup to take care of seepage etc.

In dealing further with the same memo received from Ottawa, it goes on to say:

Failing success of the above suggestions, I think it would, perhaps, be most expedient if you were to arrange for a consultant to carry out a study in the same way as you had Blench & Associates make the study of flood problems a few years ago in Whitehorse. In this way you will have first-hand administrative control over the investigation. When

the consultant's report is received and their recommendation for remedial action is known, we can then decide where the financial responsibilities for the necessary control measures should lie."

The Territorial Engineer comments regarding the employment of a consultant that this should be done. He also agrees that when their recommendation for remedial action is known that a decision can be made regarding the financial responsibilities for the necessary control measures.


J. Smith
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y. T.
April 21, 1967.

Sessional Paper No. 101 - 1967 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker:

Members of Council

Travelling and Living Expenses
for Territorial Councillors

On April 17, 1967, the following Motion for the Production of Papers No. 4 was passed by the Yukon Council:

"Moved by: Mr. Watt
Seconded by: Mr. MacKinnon Re: Allowable expenses for
Territorial Councillors.

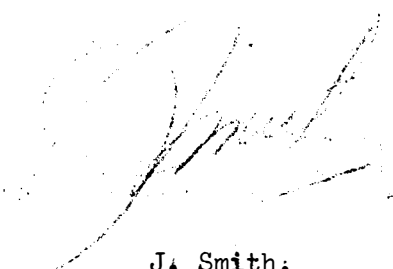
It is respectfully requested that all pertinent information with respect to allowable expenses for out of town as well as in town Councillors be submitted to Council."

Under the Act to amend the Yukon Act, S.C. 1966, C. 28 which was assented to on June 16, 1966, the Commissioner in Council may provide for the payment out of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund of the reasonable travelling and living expenses incurred by the member in going from his ordinary place of residence to the place where the Council holds its session and in returning from such place to his ordinary place of residence, but no payment of travelling and living expenses shall be made to a member in respect of more than one return trip for each session of the Council. Apart from the Indemnity, therefore, nothing is payable to any member of Council while Council is in session. Reasonable travelling and living expenses of Councillors residing outside Whitehorse may, however, be paid at the opening and closing of each session of Council. I am of opinion that reasonable in this connection could be interpreted to mean 12¢ per mile car allowance, or actual Air fare etc., actual hotel expense (receipts to be obtained and filed with expense claim) the night before and the night after the session of Council and not exceeding \$8.00 per diem for meals. This is the same rate as is paid to Senior officials of the Territorial Government.

The position is somewhat different in the case of the members of the Advisory Committee on Finance, who are entitled to travelling and living expenses in respect of any sitting of the Committee that is held at any time when the Council is not in session. Here payment may be made of the reasonable travelling and living expenses incurred by the member in going from his ordinary place of residence to the place where the sitting is held, in attendance at such place for the purpose of the Committee and in returning therefrom to his ordinary place of residence, but no payment of travelling and living expenses shall be made to a member in respect of more than one return trip for each sitting of the Committee. Again in this connection I am of opinion that reasonable could be interpreted to mean for Councillors residing outside Whitehorse 12¢ per mile car allowance, or actual Air fare etc., actual hotel expenses (receipts to be obtained and filed with expense claim) and not more than \$8.00 per day for meals for the period from the day before the sitting of the Committee until the day after the sitting of the Committee. So far as Whitehorse members are concerned I feel that the only expense permissible is the \$8.00 per day meal allowance limited to Breakfast \$2.00; Lunch \$2.50; Supper \$3.50. Although this cannot compare with the

old \$25.00 per day allowance, it should be realized that an additional indemnity of \$300.00 for each calendar year is also payable to members of the Advisory Committee on Finance.

During actual sessions of Council no expenses are payable.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

April 20, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 102 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

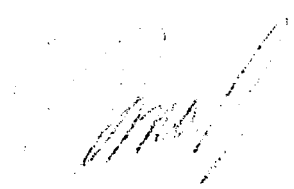
Alaska Highway

On March 29th Councillor MacKinnon asked about the proposed re-routing of the Alaska Highway around Haines Junction and if it was still in the future plans for the Alaska Highway.

The local Department of Public Works office advises that no firm decision has been made with respect to re-routing the Alaska Highway around Haines Junction.

On March 29th Councillor Boyd asked if there was any information on paving of a 50-mile stretch of highway near Whitehorse during the next fiscal year.

The local office of the Department of Public Works have advised us that they have not been made aware of any plans for paving in 1967.



J. Smith
Commissioner.

April 20, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 103 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

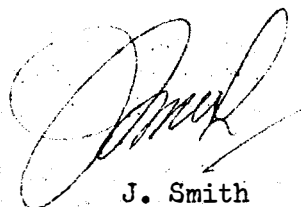
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Paving of Alaska Highway

On April 14th Councillor Thompson asked about paving of the Alaska Highway.

The local office of the Department of Public Works have advised us that they have not been made aware of any plans for paving in 1967.



J. Smith
Commissioner

April 21st, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 164 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council.

MOTION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PAPERS NO. 3.

"It is respectfully requested that Administration produce figures concerning the proposed installation costs of water and sewer services as applicable to the Crestview Subdivision."

The details of the estimated installation costs for piped water and sewer services in Crestview are outlined as requested:

Piped Water Service

To Develop Water Source:

Water Well Exploration	\$ 4,800.00	
Development	3,200.00	
Pumphouse and Pumps	<u>5,400.00</u>	\$ 13,400.00
50,000 Storage tank complete with heating facilities-installed		<u>50,715.00</u> \$ 64,115.00

Distribution System

Mains -

6,300 feet of pipe @ \$ 6.00	37,800.00	
12 valves @ 312.00	3,744.00	
9 hydrants @ 504.00	4,536.00	
21 fittings @ 132.00	<u>2,772.00</u>	48,852.00
Engineering and contingencies @ 20%		<u>9,970.00</u>
		58,822.00

Service Connections

The average service connection from main to property line will cost:

50 feet french @ 2.16	= 108.00
100 feet pipe @ .72	= 72.00
2 main line taps @ 54.00	= 108.00
2 curb stops @ 30.00	= 60.00
Circulating pump @ 240.00	= <u>240.00</u>
	588.00

of the 40 dwellings that will be able to connect (estimated) 70% will connect immediately - 70% of 40 = 28

28 service connections @ \$588.00 16,464.00

Estimated cost of complete waterworks system - 1967

Waterworks Structures		64,115.00	
Distribution System	58,822.00		
	<u>16,464.00</u>	<u>75,286.00</u>	139,401.00

Total 1967 cost \$139,401.00

Piped Sewer Service

Mains

9,250 feet of pipe @ \$10.32	95,460.00	
10 manholes @ 456.00	<u>4,560.00</u>	100,020.00

Service Connections

The average service from main to property line will cost

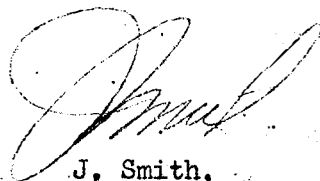
50 feet of pipe @ \$6.78 =	339.00
1 wye branch @ \$66.00 =	<u>66.00</u>
	405.00

28 service connections @ \$405.00 11,340.00

To construct Sewage Lagoon 5,000.00

Estimated Cost of Sewage System

Construction of Mains	100,020.00
Construction of Lagoon	5,000.00
Service Connections	<u>11,340.00</u>
	<u>\$ 116,360.00</u>



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

April 25, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 105 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

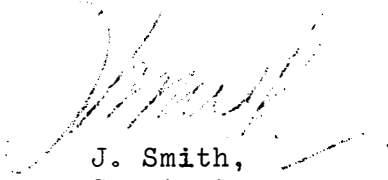
Motion No. 19, moved by Mr. Thompson, and seconded by Mr. MacKinnon,

"It is respectfully requested that Administration approach the Postmaster General's Department with a view to installing letter drop boxes in both Crestview and Porter Creek."

Although the Motion requests the Administration to approach the Postmaster General's Department, it was felt quicker action might be obtained by discussing this matter first with the local Postmaster. The local Postmaster has come up with a suggestion which I recommend to Council as follows:

He suggests that rather than simply asking for letter drop boxes, it might be advisable at the same time to ask for mail delivery service as well as mail pick up. This could be accomplished by rural mail boxes or by setting up a branch Post Office at Porter Creek and possibly Crestview also.

I would suggest, therefore, that the Councillor for this area set up a meeting between the Postmaster and a representative body from each of the two areas mentioned.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

April 26, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 106 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Wood Contracts

On April 13th Councillor McKinnon asked for dates of the wood contract competitions for campgrounds.


The following is information received from the Forestry Department:

Quotations for Supply of 16" Length Dry Wood for Various Camps

<u>Area</u>	<u>Date Posted</u>	<u>Closing Date</u>
Beaver Creek	March 13, 1967	April 15, 1967
Watson Lake	*	March 24, 1967
Teslin	*	March 17, 1967
Ross River	*	March 21, 1967
Carmacks	March 2, 1967	March 30, 1967
Haines Junction	*	March 18, 1967
Dawson City	*	April 1, 1967
Whitehorse	Ads - March 6 th , 9 th & 13 th	April 10, 1967

*Notices posted up three to four weeks prior to the closing date.

With exception of Whitehorse area which was advertised through the paper, all other areas were advertised by posting notices in various public buildings such as post offices, liquor stores, motels, service stations, etc.


J. Smith
Commissioner

26th April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 107 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Re: Liquor Price Increase Dawson City Liquor Store.

1. Moved by Councillor MacKinnon and seconded by Councillor Watt that the matter of the question raised in reference to Liquor Store prices being raised in Dawson City be included in the Chairman's report.
2. There were further discussions in Council regarding liquor prices as a result of which I undertook to have the matter fully investigated and a paper prepared for submission to Territorial Council.
3. Subsequently I directed the Superintendent of Liquor Control to proceed to Dawson City to make a first-hand investigation of the circumstances leading up to the unauthorized increase in liquor prices in that City.
4. Upon his return he reported that the error would appear to have stemmed from the unauthorized act of the Dawson Liquor Vendor who had made use of a price list which had been forwarded on March 22nd, 1967 together with an accompanying memorandum which read as follows:-

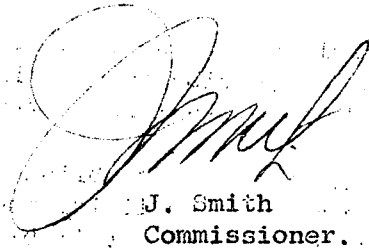
"MEMORANDUM TO: ALL GOVERNMENT LIQUOR VENDORS, March 22nd, 1967.
FROM: Superintendent of Liquor Control.
SUBJECT: Proposed Price Increase.

- (1) Enclosed please find stencilled Price Lists. These lists are NOT to be distributed nor discussed until such time as you are advised to put them into effect.
 - (2) Authority to establish the prices may be granted for commencement on April 1st and we are distributing them in order that copies will be available to you prior to this date.
 - (3) Do NOT change prices until further notification."
5. Accompanying the memorandum was an Auxiliary Price List headed:
"New Liquor Prices effective April, 1967."
 6. The Dawson Vendor claims that he did not receive the covering memorandum dated March 22nd, although he did receive the proposed new price list. The stenographer who assembled the material is positive that all sets, complete with memorandum, went forward intact to all Vendors. As the Dawson Vendor is the only Vendor who claims not to have received a memorandum the Superintendent of Liquor Control assumes that the memorandum must have been mislaid, or gone astray in the office of the Dawson City Vendor.
 7. Subsequent investigation was unable to gather evidence to either prove or disprove receipt of the memorandum in Dawson City.

26th April, 1967.

- 2 -

8. The Superintendent of Liquor Control was requested to investigate possible means of restitution to the Dawson City residents who had made purchases during the period of unauthorized price increases - from April 1st to April 11th inclusive.
9. One suggestion that has been forthcoming is that the residents of Dawson City be given an equal number of days in which to make purchases at the old prices should the decision of Council be in favour of a new and increased price list.
10. If on the other hand Council favour the provision for refunds to those persons who made bona fide purchases during the period April 1st to 11th inclusive, then, according to the records at our disposal, the refunds should not exceed a figure of \$500.00. While we have a detailed record of purchases made by the liquor outlets we do not have a list of the names of individual purchasers, and this would pose a problem of identification. Also by refunding to the liquor outlets we would not be benefitting their patrons who presumably were charged increased prices.
11. There is a further suggestion that the amount of the overcharge be given to the community of Dawson City as a grant toward some worth-while civic improvement from which the majority of its citizens could benefit.
12. This is the basis of my findings and report and I would now appreciate receiving the wishes of Council in this matter.



J. Smith
Commissioner.

26th April 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 108 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Production of Papers No. 2 - Liquor Prices

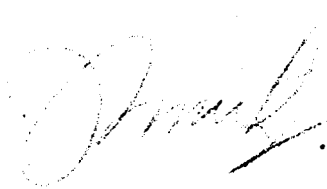
"It is respectfully requested that comparable figures on liquor prices in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario be supplied Council and that the various taxes in connection with these prices in each Province be identified."

The following information is submitted:

Comparative Liquor Price by Brand

	<u>QUE.</u>	<u>ONT.</u>	<u>MAN.</u>	<u>ALTA.</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>	<u>Y.T.</u>
<u>Tax included in prices</u>		<u>5%</u>		<u>Nil</u>	<u>5%</u>		
<u>RYE</u>							
Park Lane	\$7.95	7.33	7.98	8.05	7.30	-	8.50
Seagrams V.O.	5.95	5.53	6.04	6.15	5.62	7.55	6.50
Canadian Club	5.95	5.53	6.04	6.15	5.62	7.55	6.50
Seagrams "83"	5.50	5.12	5.57	5.65	5.20	7.00	5.95
Schenleys Tradition	5.05	4.62	5.04	5.15	4.41	-	5.40
Schenleys Tradition <u>Pts.</u>	2.25	2.36	2.52	-	2.26	-	2.75
<u>SCOTCH</u>							
Chivas Regal	8.50	8.28	8.19	8.05	-	-	8.50
Dewar's	6.45	6.23	6.30	6.15	6.04	7.65	6.55
Dewar's <u>Pts.</u>	3.35	3.31	3.26	3.20	3.15	-	3.45
Begg's	5.65	5.42	5.51	5.35	5.36	-	6.00
<u>BRANDY</u>							
Hennessy Cognac	8.70	8.38	8.19	8.00	8.55	9.75	8.75
Monnet's	7.70	7.28	-	6.95	7.30	8.50	7.70
d'Eaubonne	5.00	4.77	5.04	5.10	-	-	5.60
Hennessy <u>Pts.</u>	4.50	4.42	4.20	4.20	4.46	-	4.55
<u>GIN</u>							
Beefeater	5.45	5.27	5.25	5.15	5.56	6.50	5.55
Gilbey's	4.95	4.53	4.88	4.95	4.36	6.05	5.25
Gilbey's <u>Pts.</u>	-	2.31	2.42	2.50	2.20	3.05	2.60
<u>RUM</u>							
Lambs Navy - UP	5.05	4.73	5.09	5.20	4.73	6.50	5.60
Ron Cabana	5.60	5.12	5.57	5.65	5.09	7.00	6.00
Hudsons Bay - OP	-	-	-	8.70	-	10.60	9.40
Royal Marine <u>Pts.</u>	2.15	2.42	2.52	2.40	2.36	3.25	2.75

	<u>QUE.</u>	<u>ONT.</u>	<u>MAN.</u>	<u>ALTA.</u>	<u>B. C.</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>	<u>Y.T.</u>
<u>VODKA</u>							
Smirnoff	5.40	4.92	5.35	5.40	5.04	6.60	5.85
Corbys	5.25	4.80	5.25	5.20	4.83	6.60	5.60
Alberta	5.25	4.65	4.83	4.80	4.57	-	5.40
Smirnoff <u>Pts.</u>	-	2.51	-	-	-	3.35	3.00
<u>LIQUEUR</u>							
Benedictine	8.80	4.37	4.36	4.10	4.30	5.50	4.30
Apricot Brandy	5.90	5.47	5.46	5.45	5.56	7.00	5.85
Creme de Menthe	5.70	5.42	5.46	5.35	5.56	7.00	5.75
Cherry Brandy	4.50	5.02	5.10	5.10	4.93	7.00	5.25
Drambuie	8.50	4.27	4.20	4.10	4.04	5.50	4.30
<u>WINE</u>							
Kopke Port	3.35	2.61	3.41	-	4.09	-	3.95
Emu 999 Port	1.55	1.81	1.84	1.50	1.52	2.45	2.00
Bristol Cream Sherry	5.80	5.62	5.51	4.90	5.62	-	5.75
Shooting Sherry	3.20	3.31	-	2.90	3.25	4.25	3.65
Mumm's Champagne	7.20	7.13	6.30	5.85	7.03	9.50	7.20
Liebfraumilch	2.65	2.96	2.89	2.20	2.73	3.45	2.70
Chianti Melini	1.85	2.26	2.00	2.15	2.10	3.10	2.25
Martini & Rossi	2.70	2.46	2.63	2.20	2.57	3.95	2.90
C.G. Sherry	1.15	1.26	1.21	-	1.31	2.10	1.65
Hermit Port	.95	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	2.00	1.55
Andres Crackling	2.35	2.42	1.68	1.65	1.68	2.50	2.30
Growers Bon Red	.95	1.26	1.05	1.00	.94	1.85	1.60
Beer - Bottle		2.35	2.94	2.50	2.36	3.90	4.50
Bass Ale - per Bottle	.45	.40	.42	.40	.40	.55	.468
Stout - per bottle	.40	.40	.42	.35	.40	.55	.468
McEwans Ale - per bottle	.40	.40	.42	.35	.40	-	.468


 James Smith,
 Commissioner.

27th April, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 109 - 1967 (FIRST) SESSION

Hr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Re: Amendments to the Liquor Ordinance.

Suggestions have been received from various sources that the Liquor Ordinance should be amended in several respects at this Session. It has been suggested that some change be made in the law relating to the types of intoxicants that may be sold in licensed dining rooms. Another suggestion brought to my attention is that a restaurant should be allowed to have a dispensary bar in the kitchen. This, it is argued, would improve table service. The pros and cons of these and other suggestions have not been actively argued because your Administration has felt the Spring Session has a sufficient body of work to engage its attention without re-opening the Liquor Ordinance.

The Administration recognizes that the Ordinance is regarded as unsatisfactory by many people, but it is perhaps time to review the philosophy underlying the Liquor Ordinance as it now exists. Before doing so, however, it may be timely to note that in many respects there have been several notable innovations in the Yukon Liquor Ordinance which have since been adopted by one or more of the Provinces. Instances of this pioneer legislation may be seen in the licensing of theatres, the sale of beer and wine with meals, and the sale of beer and wine on Sundays. In other aspects of legislation, however, the Yukon has not made changes which seem to be working well in other jurisdictions. The establishing of a Liquor Commission is an obvious example. The term "Liquor Commission" suggests many things to many people. It may have power to licence persons and premises, establish liquor prices, and also to police licensed premises to ensure that they are properly conducted. Such commissions would have power to appoint their own inspection staff and in many respects act as an autonomous body within the general frame-work of Provincial administration. There are, of course, stages in legislative and administrative evolution before the autonomous body emerges. It would be possible in the Yukon, after legislative change, to have a Liquor Commission of, say, three members appointed by the Commissioner to either advise the Commissioner on the issue of new licences and the removal of existing licences for persons and premises, or to be responsible directly for the issue of licences. It would be possible to provide that the Liquor Commission might advise the Commissioner on the preparation of Regulations establishing liquor hours in licensed premises and liquor stores; to make recommendations regarding retail prices of liquor, to regulate the standards of premises and service, including the personnel, and in fact generally to advise the Commissioner on those matters where he now has to exercise his individual discretion.

Before the Administration can begin work on substantial amendments to the Liquor Ordinance it seems essential to elicit from the members of the Territorial Council their broad views on the principle of a Liquor Commission, and to receive an indication of the powers that should be vested in the Commission. It is theoretically easy to set down on paper many radical innovations but experience indicates that too many changes too quickly introduced produce more problems than they solve. While there is no wish to limit the discussion by Council of changes that might be made, the Administration would like to have Council's views regarding a

Liquor Commission acting initially in an advisory capacity. The transition from an advisory capacity to an executive and administrative function would presumably be a logical, chronological sequel after a few years had passed.

While Council is considering these questions and formulating its views the Administration would ask the members to address their minds to two more questions of some importance.

It has been suggested that the Yukon stands in need of legislation which will enable a court to compel a witness to give evidence against an illicit bootlegger. Attached to this message are sections 114 and 115 of the British Columbia Government Liquor Act. That legislation enables the authorities to put pressure on a reluctant witness so that he will disclose the name of a bootlegger.

The Council will of course be fully aware of the maxim that "hard cases make bad laws". Does the situation justify the erosion of the widely supported idea that a witness should not be compelled to give evidence against any person. For many the legislation may seem slightly alien in concept but in British Columbia it has apparently been thought necessary to introduce the provisions. Has the problem of supply of under-age drinkers and interdicted drinkers grown to such proportions that this type of legislation should be introduced? A question of this nature appears to be one on which Council should make its views known to the Administration. At the same time Council might like to consider the suggestion that upon the conviction of a bootlegger the court should have the discretion to interdict the bootlegger and so cut him off from the source of goods in which he trafficks, and also make it impossible for him to justify possession of liquor.

Finally, the Administration would like Council to define its views of the niche to be occupied by dining lounges in the scheme of licence outlets in the Yukon. At what point in their development should they become cocktail lounges? Should they have the right to sell hard liquor? What standards of table service would Council look for? Perhaps these are questions which may be left to a Liquor Commission if one is constituted but it would be helpful to the Administration and the draftsman if Council could discuss the matter of dining lounges and their future development.

Since the foregoing was prepared in rough draft Councillor MacKinnon has introduced Motion 13 requesting closing of Liquor Stores on Mondays, and Councillor Thompson has introduced Motion 21. It is respectfully requested that when this message is under deliberation the Motions should be discussed for guidance of the Administration.

J. Smith
Commissioner.

EXTRACT FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT LIQUOR ACT.

"114. (1) Upon the prosecution of any person for an offence against this Act by reason of his being in a state of intoxication in a public place, the person prosecuted is a competent and compellable witness, to state on oath the name or give information of the person from whom, the place where, and the time when he obtained the liquor which caused his intoxication; and if he refuses, upon examination when called as a witness, to state on oath the name or give information of the person from whom, the place where, and the time when he obtained the liquor which caused his intoxication, he is, in addition to any penalty otherwise provided by this Act, liable, on summary conviction, for his said offence to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or until he sooner discloses the name or gives information of the person from whom and the place where and the time when he procured the liquor.

" (2) No statement made or information given pursuant to this section by any person so prosecuted shall be used or be receivable in evidence against him upon any prosecution for an offence arising out of or in respect of the violation of the provisions of any other section of this Act or of the regulations.

"115. (1) Upon any prosecution for an offence against this Act relating to the procuring of liquor for, or the selling or giving of liquor to, an interdicted person, the interdicted person is a competent and compellable witness; and if he refuses, upon examination when called as a witness, to state on oath the name or give information of the person from whom, the place where, and the time when he obtained the liquor so procured for or sold or given to him, he is guilty of an offence against this Act, and is liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or until he sooner discloses the name or gives information of the person from whom and the place where and the time when he obtained the liquor.

" (2) No statement made or information given pursuant to this section by any interdicted person shall be used or be receivable in evidence against him upon any prosecution for an offence arising out of or in respect of the violation of the provisions of any other section of this Act or of the regulations."

April 26, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 110 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Fire Insurance

During discussion of Sessional Paper No. 57-1967, 1st session, a query was raised with regard to the outcome of an investigation into fire insurance rates in the Territory which had been asked for during the Spring Session of Council 1965.

This investigation was instigated by Motion #7 - 1965, 1st Session dated March 18, 1965 which called for justification of apparently excessive fire rates in force in the Yukon Territory.

This motion answered by Sessional Paper #17 - 1965, 2nd Session dated October 1, 1965 and from which can be noted, a special rating tariff of the Yukon was to have been produced.

This tariff has not been received and upon being contacted, our insurance agent, (Mr. T. A. Firth and Son,) informed us that it is confidential and not available to the Yukon Territorial Government.

It is proposed to request our insurance agent to supply a paper on this matter containing the information for which Council have asked and which, up to the present, it has not been possible to supply.

J. Smith
Commissioner

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Proposed Consolidation of
 Classrooms in Carcross

A. BACKGROUND

1. In February this year the Superintendent of Education put to me a suggestion that the residential and public schools in Carcross be consolidated for the purposes of instruction.

At the present time the Residential School teaches Grades 1 - 4, inclusive, in four classrooms. After completing Grade 4 at the Residential School students are then placed in the Yukon Hall and attend elementary schools in Whitehorse.

The Public School teaches Grades 1 - 8, inclusive, in two classrooms.

Under the proposal made by the Superintendent of Schools, the Grade 5 and possibly some Grade 6 students would remain in residence at the Carcross Residential School and attend the Public School. The distribution of grades between the two schools would be: Grades 1-4, inclusive, in the Residential School, and Grades 5-8, inclusive, in the Public School.

The following table gives the enrolments in the two schools for the current year and suggests how the estimated enrolment for next year would, under this proposal, be distributed.

Grade	1966-67		1967-68*	
	Res.	Public	Res.	Public
8				4
7		4		5
6		5		10
5		4		21
4	17	4	27	
3	21	8	25	
2	16	9	27	
1	24	5	25	
*Estimated.	78	39	104	40

The advantages seen in this consolidation of the two schools are:

- a) Elimination of the multi-graded classroom for the lower grades of the Public School.
- b) Grade 5 students would not have to be placed in the Yukon Hall with much older secondary students.
- c) Should Carcross have a substantial population increase as a result of mining activity, the two schools as a consolidated unit would be in a good position to absorb the increase in student enrolment.
- d) The proposed consolidation would be a step towards the eventual take-over by the Territory of the Residential School.
- e) Would relieve slightly the growing student enrolment in the Whitehorse schools.

2. I approved this proposal in principle, and asked the Superintendent of Schools to explore the matter further. I also particularly requested that special attention be paid to the wishes of the parents in Carcross in this matter, and that close liaison with the Superintendent of the Yukon Indian Agency be maintained.

3. On April 6th, the Superintendent of Schools presided over a public meeting he had called in Carcross to ascertain the wishes of the parents in this matter. The meeting was well attended and the proposal thoroughly discussed. At the end of the meeting, a vote by secret ballot established the fact that the parents were overwhelmingly in favour of the proposal.

4. On April 11th, the Superintendent of Schools had the opportunity to discuss the matter with Mr. M. Prodhead, who is the Assistant Regional Superintendent of Indian Schools for British Columbia and the Yukon. Mr. Prodhead agreed with the proposal and stated that Indian Affairs Branch will be ordering a 56-passenger school bus for the Carcross Residential School this spring.

B. PRESENT SITUATION

All groups or persons with whom this proposal has been discussed are in favour of it. These include:

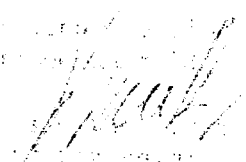
- a) The parents.
- b) The principals and teachers of both schools.
- c) The Superintendent of the Yukon Indian Agency.
- d) The Assistant Regional Superintendent of Indian Schools for British Columbia and the Yukon.
- e) Bishop E.H. Marsh, of the Anglican Church of Canada.

C. RECAPITULATION

To review briefly the net effect of the proposal for the school year 1967-68, Grades 1 to 4, inclusive, would be taught in the four classrooms at the Residential School, and Grades 5 to 8, inclusive, would be taught in the two classrooms at the Public School. School bus transportation would be provided by the Residential School authorities at no cost to the Territory.

It is important to note that this proposal does not suggest that the Territory take over the operation of the Carcross Residential School classrooms at this time. It envisages consolidation of those classrooms with the two Public School classrooms for instructional purposes only, with the object of making for the most efficient and economical use of existing educational resources in the Carcross community.

D. Your approval of this proposal is hereby respectfully requested so that the Administration may take the action necessary to have it implemented.


JAMES SMITH,
Commissioner.

May 3, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 112 - 1967 (1st.) Session

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

The following is the text of a letter received from Mr. R. Couture of Watson Lake, concerning the Yukon Tartan, this letter was tabled in Council on May 2, 1967.

"You will remember that at the Fall Session of 1966 your Council indicated to the Minister of Northern Affairs that they wished to have his approval of a tartan manufactured by my wife. From the terms of the discussion and the resolution at that time I think it is fair to say the tartan was given the endorsement of your Council as a tartan to be identified with the Yukon.

Since that time my wife copyrighted the design and arranged for manufacture of the tartan. She has no wish to create a situation of difficulty or to limit your choice of another tartan in any way but she feels she should let you know that she is going ahead with her plans for manufacture and marketing of the tartan and that she feels entitled to identify it as a Yukon tartan which has had your endorsement.

I understand that some thought has been given to holding a competition to select a Yukon tartan and since my wife knows from practical experience that several years are likely to elapse before satisfactory designs can be evolved which do not conflict with existing registered tartans, she feels that she is entitled to proceed with her marketing plans at this time.

However, when the competition is established I trust that my wife will be allowed to submit her design for re-affirmation of Council's discussion of last fall. At that time she will be happy to enter into discussion with the Council or the Administration regarding the assignment of copyright or other matters of like nature."



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

May 2, 1967

SESSIGNAL PAPER NO. 113 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Questions were asked in committee April 25 concerning Manpower and U.I.C.

We now have a reply from the Manpower and Immigration Office in Whitehorse which reads in part as follows:

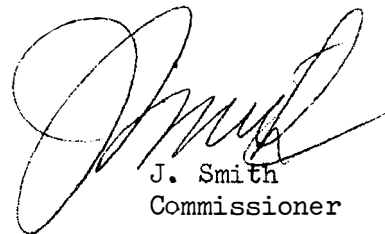
1. Number of staff employed by U.I.C. at the time of closing the Whitehorse Office - three, (one Insurance Office, one Clerk and one Stenographer, whose services were shared by N.E.S.). Two of these persons were transferred to other locations, the other, being a married woman, chose to accept other employment locally.

2. The establishment for N.E.S. at that time - six. Since the Department of Manpower and Immigration was organized a steno was added to the staff and when the Immigration Office in Whitehorse closed and Canada Manpower Centre took over the placement and settlement of immigrants, another vacant position was added to the staff.

3. U.I.C. Claims processed by N.E.S. = None.
U.I.C. Claims processed by Manpower = None.

While the U.I.C. and N.E.S. shared office space, stenographic services, etc., they were two distinctly separate branches of the Commission. One dealt solely with the payment of Unemployment Insurance, while the other was mainly concerned with the placement of workers. When the Department of Manpower & Immigration was formed, the Manpower Division took over the duties formerly performed by the N.E.S. as well as certain duties previously the responsibility of the Department of Immigration and Labour."

I understand also that if Council or any individual Councillors wish any further information on how this Manpower Centre operates, an invitation has been extended to the Council to visit the office and the operation will be shown and explained to you.



J. Smith
Commissioner

May 2, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 114 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

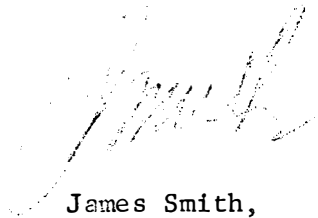
Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Symbolic Presentation of Centennial Medallions

The Department of Education was asked by the Centennial Coordinator to provide the names of two students to represent the Yukon. The students should be in Grade 10 or higher.

The Deputy Superintendent of Schools wrote to all Secondary Schools asking the principals to nominate students from their schools. All the schools replied. From this list two names were chosen by the Deputy Superintendent after considering the names closely. Had the pupils been chosen for some other travel this summer? Had they participated in Youth Travel in previous years? Were they relatively long-term residents of the Territory?

The Superintendent of Schools agreed with the choice, and the names were forwarded to the Centennial Coordinator.



James Smith,
Commissioner

2, May, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. - 115 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Fresh Water Fisheries

As the result of our meeting with the Department of Fisheries on February 3rd, 1967, in Ottawa, the following statement has been received outlining the conditions which the Deputy Minister of Fisheries feels appropriate in recommending the transfer of administration of fisheries in the Yukon to the Territorial Government:

- (1) The Department would turn over administration and management of the fresh water fisheries of the territory, exclusive of anadromous fishes such as salmon and Arctic char, to the Territorial Government at any time that government indicated it was prepared to assume these responsibilities and had the staff and financial ability for such an undertaking.
- (2) In the event the Territory agreed to take over administration and management of the fresh water fisheries, licensing of the sport and commercial fisheries, enforcement of regulations and recommendations for regulations would become territorial responsibilities. Any revenue would accrue to the credit of the Territory.
- (3) Should the Territorial Government desire some assistance in taking over the responsibilities outlined in (1) and (2) above, the Department of Fisheries would agree to maintain its present staff at Whitehorse, for a period to be determined, to render such assistance.
- (4) The Department of Fisheries would, in future, have a seasonal staff in the Territory to administer its responsibilities with anadromous fishes such as Arctic char and salmon and the marine mammals on the Arctic coast.
- (5) Should the Territorial Government require technical advice in such matters as multiple water use, the establishment of regulations and introduction of rainbow trout to certain lake and river systems, the Department of Fisheries would supply this advice at no cost to the territory for a period to be determined.
- (6) The inspection for quality of fish and fish products entering into inter-provincial or international trade would remain the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries as in other parts of the country.
- (7) Fundamental fisheries research would continue to be done by the Fisheries Research Board at no cost to the Territorial Government as is the practice in other parts of Canada.

The ten provinces have been contacted and asked to complete a questionnaire answering the following questions:

1. Does your province administer fresh water fisheries?
2. If the answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative does your province receive any technical or financial assistance from the Federal Department of Fisheries? Please describe.

3. Did your province at any time have control of fresh water fisheries and relinquish such control to the Federal authorities?
4. If such relinquishment occurred will you kindly describe the reason for this.
5. Would you care to make any recommendations, or comments concerning this proposed take over by the Yukon Territory.

All provinces have now been heard from and with the exception of the Maritime Provinces all have complete control of fresh water fisheries. A few of the Maritime Provinces jointly attend to such matters in conjunction with the Department of Fisheries. The last mentioned provinces feel that the expense of completely controlling fresh water fisheries is beyond their reach.

Question No. 2. Five provinces do not receive any technical or financial assistance. One receives assistance through ARDA, Two receive technical assistance upon request, and one through Industrial Development Service.

Question No. 3. Six answered no, 1 unanswered. Two yes and one stated jointly controlled.

Question No. 4. Seven answered "not applicable", one stated "not prepared to undertake research necessary", Two stated "tremendous expense".

Question No. 5. Seven answers as follows:

1. Not sufficient knowledge available to make comment.
1. Yukon should be studied in detail.
1. Prime essential should be to provide for the compilation of best possible harvest records.
4. State Province or Territory should have control of fresh water fisheries.

Your comments and guidance in this matter would be appreciated.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

3 May, 1967.

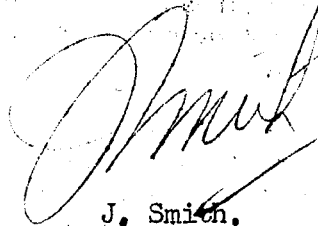
SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 116 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of the Council

Submission - Yukon Territorial Public Service Association

The attached Submission is distributed to Members of
the Council for your information.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 6th, 1967.

YUKON TERRITORIAL PUBLIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Submission from the Yukon Territorial Public Service Association to the Commissioner and Council regarding a salary increase, effective April 1st, 1967, to compensate for the increase in the cost of living since April 1st, 1966.

Reasons for Salary Increase

The Yukon Territorial Public Service Association has determined that a considerable and varied increase has taken place in the net cost to the consumer of goods and services since April, 1966. In gathering this data, the Y.T.P.S.A. was informed by spokesmen of the business firms contacted that further increases can be expected during the remainder of 1967 and on into 1968. While it is impossible to determine an exact increase or decrease in the cost of living since too many independent variables are involved, even the Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not attempt to do this, it is quite possible to state the increase which has taken place in the consumer cost of a given range of goods and services. One can then arrive at a fairly accurate figure as to what is required in the way of salary increases in order to retain the same level of purchasing power as existed prior to the price increases of the goods and services concerned.

The Y.T.P.S.A. wishes to make it clear that the cost of living increase sought is in no way intended to refer to comparative salaries between the Yukon and provinces such as Alberta and B.C., nor is it intended to refer to the salary reclassification study presently under way. The problem of determining equivalent salaries for jobs as compared to the Alberta and B.C. scales of pay for similar jobs was solved to a large extent by the Salary Revision Committee's study of late 1965. This problem will hopefully be solved in total with the completion of the salary re-classification program.

This submission then, seeks salary increases only to compensate for the increase in the cost of living so that in fact, employees' net salaries will have the same purchasing power, i.e. quantity and range of goods and services purchased, as they had one year ago. If the sought increase is realized, employees will not be further ahead, but at least they will remain at the same level.

Goods and Services Examined

In determining the increase in cost of goods and services, the Y.T.P.S.A. contacted a number of retail outlets, contractors, lessors, etc. The results are as follows:

Groceries

A random sample of 45 grocery items priced in two large retail stores showed a marked increase in the retail cost of a large number of items. Items priced were staples and did not consist of luxury foodstuffs. Meat prices were calculated separately.

Of the 45 items priced, 2 items had slightly been reduced in price over last year, 11 items had remained the same and the price on 32 items had increased. The 32 items which had increased in price showed a mean

(average) increase of 11.6% and a median (mid-point) increase of 8.3%.

Beef prices have gone up approximately 6.8% while the price of pork has remained fairly stable. It should be noted however that meat prices can fluctuate sharply as Canadian prices depend to a very large extent upon the influx of American buying. Meat department managers believed that beef prices would continue to increase while pork prices would remain stable although a small increase might take place in pork prices as well, later in 1967.

Clothing

No item by item sampling was done in the remainder of the categories as was done in the grocery section. The following examples, however are typical:

Nylons up 8.3%, lingerie up 5% now and to be increased in price again shortly, dresses up 6.7%, children's wear up 4% now and to be increased in price again shortly. Yard goods up 11.4%, men's underwear up 11.2%, made-to-measure suits up 10%, and working clothes (pants) up 12.6%.

Other Items

Housewear	up 4%
Paints	up 5%
Appliances	up 5%
Cosmetics	up 10%
Cigarettes	up 8.1% (small pack) 8.7% (large pack)
Sporting Goods	up 4%

It was stressed by the retailer who handled clothing and other items noted above that:

- (a) the increase in federal sales tax from 11% to 12% had not yet affected the price of goods presently on the shelves, and included in our sample, although it was expected to do so shortly;
- (b) further increases would be considerably higher than the federal sales tax increase warranted, since manufacturers often used a Government measure such as this to substantially increase prices, especially on items which had not increased in price to any extent over the past few years.

This retailer stated that while the price on an item might seem the same it was actually higher, e.g. a scribbler would continue to sell for 20 cents, but would only have 20 pages instead of 24, etc.

Rental Costs and Cost of Construction

House and/or apartment rentals have increased according to our sample - approximately 20% (20% to 21.4%).

Increase in the cost of home construction was estimated by one large contractor as being "well in excess of 15% with further increases to be expected this year and next".

We found that the cost of home construction in Riverdale has increased anywhere from 15 to 25% while the cost per foot in Porter Creek has increased 18.5%.

Construction costs can be expected to continue to increase since carpenters will be negotiating for a 10.7% increase effective June 1st, (from \$3.75 to \$4.15 per hour) and a further 6% increase on October 1st, (from \$4.15 to \$4.40 per hour). As well, they will be negotiating for double time for all overtime worked instead of the present time and one-half. Of course, plumbers, electricians, etc., will also be negotiating for wage increases.

Doctors and Dentists

Doctors fees have gone up an average of 20%, while dentists fees have increased exactly 100%.

G.S.M.I.P.

Sharp increases have taken place in the employees' medical plan costs. Increases have been as follows:

Single Rate	up 47.4%
One Dependent	up 41.6%
More than 1 Dependent	up 55.2%

As well, the deductible which the employee has to pay each year before he is eligible for coverage for the majority of medical and drug expenditures incurred has increased from \$40.00 to \$50.00 for an employee with more than one dependent. This is an increase of 25%. Also, the coverage has been decreased 11.1% from 90% coverage to 80% coverage for the majority of expenditures incurred.

Income Tax

Those employees who have a taxable income of \$6,000.00 or over must pay an extra \$120 per annum toward the old age security share of the income tax collected.

On a \$6,000.00 taxable income, this means an increase of approximately 11.4%.

Other Increases Granted

Reference has already been made to the carpenters who will be negotiating for nearly 17% increases this year after already gaining a 13.6% increase last June.

The Yukon Teachers' Association are presently negotiating for a 15.3% increase.

Numerous other increases can be noted as well, for example a 9.1% jump in the average salary paid business executives for 1966 was predicted in the October 15th, 1966 issue of the Financial Post, however increases greater than this have been realized. Many other examples can be provided as well.

Conclusion

Our total submission has been based, except for the section previous, upon increases in costs to the consumer in the Yukon and therefore the Territorial employees. We might ask ourselves, "where and when is this going to stop"? To that we can not give an answer, however we cannot afford to hold the line in Territorial salaries, while costs are skyrocketing all over. We simply must have salary increases just to stay even.

Well then, how does one arrive at a fair percentage? While food costs have increased approximately 11.6%, clothing from 5% to 12.6%, various other items from 4% to 10%, rental charges as much as 21.4%, home construction from 15% to 25%, doctor's fees 20%, dentist's fees 100%, medical plan costs from 41.6% to 55.2% plus less coverage, and income tax, for a number of employees, anywhere from 11.4% on; it is impossible to state what percentage of the employees salaries is used for the various categories listed above. The employee may require 40% of his net earnings for groceries, and 15% or 20% for clothing; but not be affected by the income tax increase. Yet a totally different breakdown may well apply

to another employee. It is for this very reason of course, that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not attempt to calculate increases in the cost of living since different sets of circumstances apply to different households. Yet increases have taken place in the cost of living and these must be compensated for. It must be realized as well that increases granted must take into account the percentage of this increase which must be paid in income tax and pension plan contributions.

It must further be realized that an increase granted effective April 1st, 1967 must take into account the escalation in the cost of goods and services over the next fiscal year, since we have already lost a considerable amount of ground due to increased costs during this past year. Taking these factors into consideration, we deem an increase of 15%, effective April 1st, 1967, to be fair and just, and therefore request that such an increase be implemented on that date.

YUKON TERRITORIAL PUBLIC SERVICE
ASSOCIATION

Staff Negotiating Committee

"Jean N. Besier"

Jean N. Besier, Chairman

"O.E. Neaves"

Oliver E. Neaves, Member

"R. Thibault"

Roland Thibault, Member

May 4, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 117- 1967 (1st.) Session

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Fire Insurance - Re: Porter Creek School

Further to Sessional Paper No. 57 - 1967 (1st) Session with regard to the Porter Creek School fire on February 12, 1967, the following information is submitted. Due to the fact that the school was a total loss, settlement will be in the full amount of insurance coverage.

1. BUILDING

Book Value	\$ 207,290.92
Insured for	<u>207,200.00</u>

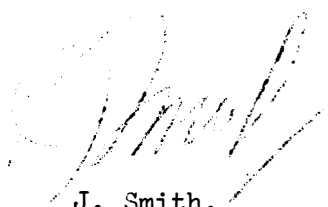
BUILDING SETTLEMENT \$ 207,200.00

2. CONTENTS

Book Value	13,944.35
Deduct - Loss by theft	679.53
- Outside Play-ground Equip-ment	<u>957.64</u>
	1,637.17
	12,307.18
ADD - Miscellaneous (text books, etc.)	<u>3,792.39</u>
	16,099.57
Insured for	<u>12,000.00</u>

Contents Settlement 12,000.00

Combined Settlement \$ 219,200.00


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

4th May, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 118 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council.

Re: Office Accommodation, Yukon Territorial
Government. LYNN BUILDING

1. Following detailed discussion of Sessional Paper #30, 1966 (2nd) dated 15th November, 1966, the following Motion was first introduced to Council at 3.30 p.m. November 30th, 1966.


Page No. 611: "Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman I would like to introduce a Motion at this time that: Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Southam, that the Administration be directed to proceed with the Lease Agreement with the Lynn Building Company to the most advantageous terms within the confines of the tender called."

Page No. 615: Council further discussed the proper wording of the Motion and it was decided that it should read: That Administration be directed to proceed with the Lease Agreement, dated September 15th 1966, to the most advantageous terms within the confines of the tender called at that date.

Mr. Southam: I will second that Motion. Motion carried.

The Motion was carried with Councillor Boyd contrary.

2. As a consequence of this Motion I signed the attached Agreement on January 24th, 1967. The only change from the original is extending the time of building completion by two months. This I felt was only fair as it had taken me that length of time to assure myself that I was giving effect to Council's wishes.


J. Smith
Commissioner.

May 3rd, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 119-1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Fire Insurance

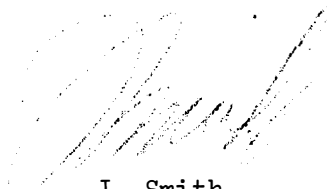
During the discussion of Sessional Paper No. 57-1967, 1st Session, a query was raised by Councillor Taylor with regard to the reason for a 25% surcharge on fire insurance for the Yukon Territory.

Our Insurance Agent reports that this surcharge indicates that Insurance companies consider the risks of doing business in the Territory that much greater than doing business outside the Territory. It has not been possible to obtain further explanation.

The following relevant information has been supplied by Messrs. T. A. Firth & Sons Limited.

1. The Territory's insurance risks are rated the same as British Columbia.
2. There is a 25% surcharge for the Territory with the exception of Whitehorse.
3. Within the past two years private dwellings in the following areas have had rate reductions: -

Dawson City	Takhini
Haines Junction	Crestview
Watson Lake	Porter Creek
Hillcrest	Valleyview
4. Private dwellings now rated to type of construction:
rate - .70¢, 1.00, 1.15 per \$100.00 valuation.
5. Highway dwellings or rural dwellings:
rate - \$1.60, 2.25, 3.50, 4.00 in some cases per \$100.00 valuation.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

3 May, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 120 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of the Council

Question No. 4

Proposed Siting of Ross River Nursing Station

The following question was asked by Mr. Don Taylor:

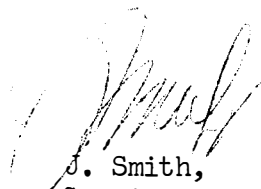
"In view of the deep concern displayed by the citizens of Ross River, can the Administration assure Council that the Nursing Centre programmed for Ross River this year will in fact be constructed at Ross River settlement and not at any alternate location."

In the latest revision of the Health Services Plan for the Yukon Territory (March 1967), there is provision for \$120,000.00 in 1967-68 and \$63,000.00 in 1968-69 for the capital cost of a Nursing Station at Ross River. It is to be noted, however, that the Mining Companies have an obligation under the Camp Medical Care Regulations to participate in planning for treatment services.

At the time of writing, it is impossible for the Department of National Health and Welfare to forecast specifically where a Nursing Station will be located in the Ross River area until there is more concrete evidence of where mining and population development will take place. The Department is endeavouring to keep this outlook as flexible as possible in order to be in a position to respond quickly to the needs of the people in the area as the population develops. At the moment it is impossible to say whether this development will take place at Ross River or at some other townsite at a distance from Ross River.

At the moment the Northern Health Service maintains a Health Station facility at Ross River, provides on a visiting clinic basis a public health nurse twice a month, with a doctor in visiting-clinic attendance once a month, and appoints a nurse-dispenser resident in Ross River to act in emergencies and furnish local health facilities. In addition, there are occasional visits by a community health worker from Whitehorse. The Health Officer from Whitehorse is responsible for sanitation control.

An estimate of potential population increase in the Ross River area during 1967-68 indicates that it may be necessary to extend the length of stay of the visiting public health nurse to 2 days in each of the bi-monthly clinics, but that additional provision of health services, including finalization of proposed plans to locate a 4 bed nursing station at Ross River, must await definite and factual evidence of increased needs.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

May 2nd, 1967

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 121 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

The Shakwak Valley Community Club, of Haines Junction, has requested that the Government of the Yukon Territory sell Lots 22 and 23 in Block 5, Haines Junction, to the Club.

The Shakwak Valley Community Club has given the following reasons for their desire to purchase this property:

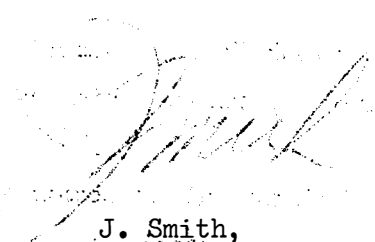
1. "The Shakwak Valley Community Club have invested over \$3000.00 in the installation of water well and septic tank facilities at the present site. The septic system is still used in connection with the hook up to the Territorial owned lagoon."
2. "We feel that to sell the old hall with sewer and water facilities we would derive enough funds to complete the new Community Hall."
3. "The Club feel that we have put 12 years of volunteer labour into building and maintaining the old hall, if and when the time comes when it will be advisable to dispose of the unit, it would be to the welfare of the community to realize the maximum return from our investment, this we will be unable to do without owning the property on which the building is located."

I have been informed that, since the Shakwak Valley Community Club does not have the funds to complete their new Community Hall this year, the old hall will be used at least during the winter months of 1967/68.

As the Shakwak Valley Community Club have no immediate plans for disposing of the existing Community Hall, but are only trying to plan for the future welfare of the area, it is my recommendation that Lots 22 and 23 in Block 5 at Haines Junction be sold to the Club, at the regular sale price for residential lots in Haines Junction, without the benefit of any conditions being stipulated on the Letters Patent.

I feel that the members of the Shakwak Valley Community Club should be considered as responsible citizens of the community and therefore not liable to sell the property to anyone who will develop it in a manner which would be considered detrimental to the community.

I would appreciate your consideration of this matter and your advice on the request to sell these lots to this Community Club.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

May 5, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 122 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 28, Electrical requirements at
Pelly River.

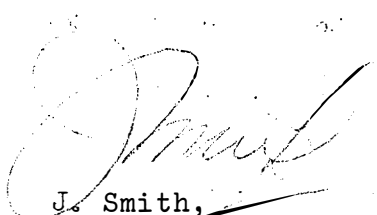
Motion No. 28, moved by Mr. MacKinnon, seconded by Mr. Watt, as follows:

"It is respectfully requested that Administration negotiate with the Indian Department to extend power lines and wiring of native homes to the village of Pelly River as soon as possible in view of the after hour studying by school children."

We have now received a letter from Mr. A. E. Fry, Superintendent, Department of Indian Affairs, which reads:

"This work is already in the mill and we expect that by this fall these people will have electricity in their homes."

The above is submitted for your information.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

4th May, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 123 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Interview Board - Position
of Superintendent of Education.

Asked by: Mr. MacKinnon

1.

In view of the fact that when the Commissioner requested a Board be set up on Education, has it been considered that in 1959 it was stipulated that one of the members be of Roman Catholic faith? Also in view of the fact that we have Roman Catholic Separate Schools under the supervision of the Yukon Superintendent of Schools and in view of the fact that we already have an agreement with the Catholic Episcopal Corporation regarding Separate Schools, I would like to question Mr. Commissioner as to whether he has given consideration to appointing a representative of the Catholic Episcopal Corporation to the new Board for selecting a new Superintendent of Yukon Schools?

2. The Interview Board was constituted as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Member Councillor Bert Boyd | representing the Territorial Council |
| (b) Member Mr. G. K. Fleming | Administrative Assistant representing the Commissioner and Administration |
| (c) Chairman Mr. R. Strong | Personnel Officer, Yukon Territorial Government |
| (d) Member & Mr. F. Levers Adviser | Superintendent of Education, Dept. of Education, Province of British Columbia - acting as adviser re professional qualifications, and assisting with the interviews. |


J. Smith
Commissioner.

May 5, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 124 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

PROGRESS - YUKON ALCOHOLISM SERVICES

The following progress report on the alcoholism program in the Yukon Territory is submitted in compliance with Counsellor Shaw's request during the debate on the welfare budget on April 27th.

This service, which was formed as a Territorial Government service under the Department of Social Welfare in February, 1966, is primarily charged with a role of public education aimed at reducing the incidence of alcoholism in the Territory and in addition provides treatment services, consultant services and conducts research in this particular field. For ease of discussion, the three major areas of research, treatment, and education are discussed separately.

RESEARCH:

The research program is aimed primarily at providing the information necessary to develop a broad range of educational and treatment services. The research done is of an applied nature in that nothing is undertaken which will not have immediate usefulness to the Territory.

The major research project undertaken by the Services during this past year has been the implementation of a curriculum research project for the Department of Education. All secondary and vocational students in the Yukon school system, whose parents give their approval, will answer a questionnaire regarding their knowledge and understanding about alcoholic beverages. This test instrument has been developed from experience in Utah and in co-operation with research specialists from the University of Alberta and the Division of Alcoholism in Alberta. The results of this research will allow the development of a practical, useful and significantly valid alcohol curriculum for the schools. Although the provinces all have alcohol study curriculums, the Yukon Territory is the first to develop such a curriculum utilizing this totally scientific approach.

Discussions are underway with the Division of Alcoholism in Alberta regarding the development of further immediately useful research activities.

TREATMENT:

Since an alcoholism counsellor's full-time caseload is, on the average, 25 clients, no attempt is made to keep individual clients in treatment on a continuing basis. Immediate referrals are made in all possible cases to our only available continuing treatment resource, Alcoholics Anonymous. This organization, since the inception of our program, has found it necessary to increase from one to two meetings per week and has grown from some six or eight regularly-attending members to approximately thirty. A significant number of this increase is a result of direct referrals by the Alcoholism Services.

Continuing liaison is maintained with the medical profession, clergy, judiciary, police, social welfare workers, hospital, Northern Health, etc. and consultant services have been provided as needed. These professional groups, agencies and individuals all have made and continue to make excellent use of the services provided and have come to look upon the Yukon Alcoholism Service as a supportive facility and a much needed resource in the Territory. In addition to the direct work with the alcoholic, counselling is provided also to the wives and families of alcoholics and assistance is provided to employers with problem-drinking employees.

Over 160 files have been opened by the Service since its inception and of these, 23 are still in regular counselling. Forty-eight clients show a significantly improving pattern of social adjustment. Following is an approximate breakdown of information regarding the case files: 28% of the case files include Canadians of native ancestry and the balance are Caucasians. 4% are from the upper socio-economic group, 15% are transients, and 35% are middle income group.

EDUCATION:

The major area of the program's activity falls under this heading and continual contact is maintained with the media which has resulted in a large number of articles and programs continuing to appear through these mediums. The Alcohol Safety Clinic established last year has resulted in exposing many of our regular Police Court problem cases to the services available and these Clinics are continuing on an as-needed basis. The completion of research into the drinking attitudes and habits of young people will promote the inclusion of a regular alcohol curriculum in our school system. Several talks have been given by the alcoholism worker to school classes as requested by education authorities. As the alcohol curriculum is developed, training workshops will be supplied as requested to the teachers responsible for handling this curriculum. The worker has made several talks to interested community organizations throughout the Territory and will continue to do so as requested.

The rationale behind the educational approach is that the alcoholic is a member of the general public and therefore public education, which helps gain acceptance of alcoholism as a treatable illness, will encourage the alcoholic to seek appropriate treatment early in the progression of the condition when the chances for successful treatment are at their best. As public knowledge, awareness, and understanding of this public health problem improve, prevention occurs simultaneously.

GENERAL:

The Services are now located in the basement of the old Regional Library at 310 Wood Street and utilize a separate entrance through the back door of the building thus allowing and encouraging prospective clients to investigate the services offered. Appropriate literature has been purchased from other agencies and our own literature is presently in the hands of the printer and this will be disseminated as widely as possible. Audio-visual aids are being produced specifically in and for the Yukon Territory and in particular a film strip is being assembled aimed directly at communicating with our native population. When the alcoholism worker's caseload reaches a full-time position it is anticipated that a qualified treatment counsellor will be enlisted to take over this load so that the consultant may carry on with the primary responsibility of the program, viz. education. Every client who shows an improving living pattern

either indirectly through the results of public education, or directly, through treatment intervention, represents a member of our community who is a producing member of that society rather than a drain on our health and welfare funds.

During the past year the alcoholism consultant has had to devote much of his time to the planning and development of the educational and research areas of the program and as a result his field trips to other communities outside Whitehorse have been, of necessity, restricted. However, with much of the development work now completed our worker will be travelling on a regular basis to the communities of the Territory and providing all appropriate services.

Our program has been accepted as a full program member of the Canadian Foundation on Alcoholism and our alcoholism worker has been appointed as a member of the program committee of that organization. It is encouraging to note that our relatively new program has been accorded this full provincial status.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'J. Smith', is positioned above the typed name and title.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

May 8, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 125 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Councillor Taylor asked "Is it the policy of the Department of Health and Welfare to step in within the Territory and alleviate, for instance, water problems when they become health hazards....and by-passing the Council to do so?"

We have now had a reply from Dr. R. A. Sprenger, Chief Medical Health Officer, Department of National Health and Welfare which states:

"Answer: No."

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'J. Smith', is written in black ink.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

3, May, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 126 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion No. 36 - First Session 1966

Stallions Running at Large -
Brands Ordinance

The matter of stallions running at large in a few locations in the Territory has been the cause of complaints in the past, particularly from horse owners who endeavoured to control breeding of their stock in order to prevent colts being born during the winter months. The cause of the complaints in some locations referred to does not exist at present as the stallions have been disposed of or gelded.

Should this problem persist it is intended to have pound districts constituted, pound keepers appointed, and bring into effect the provisions of the Pounds Ordinance in order to deal with the situation in those localities effected.

Considerable study has been made of the Brands Acts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, as the result of a question raised in the Territorial Council regarding the feasibility of instituting a Brands Ordinance in the Territory.

A Brands Ordinance was considered necessary for several reasons, the first being to assist the owner in identifying his horses and to prevent duplication of brands, also to assist the authorities in identifying ownership of maltreated and neglected animals.

At this time it appears that all persons owning more than a few horses in the Territory make use of a brand, and the fact that brands have not been duplicated is possibly the result of a mutual understanding between the horse owners.

If a Brands Ordinance is considered necessary in addition to the controlling of stallions running at large some guidance in respect to policy would be appreciated, particularly concerning one question that readily comes to mind; should it be on a compulsory or voluntary basis.

If a Brands Ordinance is put into effect, it is felt that a registration system could be worked out and attended to by the Game Branch of the Resource and Recreation Group.

It is respectfully suggested that the following points might be included in a Brands Ordinance:

1. Outline of method of application and registration of brand.
2. The Department or persons who will be responsible for keeping a proper record of registered brands, and the issuing of a brand certificate.
3. Such Ordinance should describe method of impression and size of brands.
4. Transfer of brands.
5. Evidence of sale of branded stock.

6. Preservation of brands (obliterate, alter or deface brand).
7. Penalty.
8. Seizure of stock hides bearing brand that has been defaced or tampered with.
9. Should registration be voluntary, or compulsory.
10. Offences and penalties covering unlawful use of brands.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

May 9, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 127 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Public Housing Program

The Public Housing Program is intended to alleviate some of the extremely sorry conditions in which a number of Yukon families exist. The program will provide simple but adequate housing for those families where a proven need for same exists and who do not possess the means to procure adequate housing through their own resources. The program, which you have approved, will allow construction of a total of 20 houses over the next five years. As Councillor Watt has already intimated, great care will have to be taken that these houses are not placed next to each other if a number are built within the same community.

With regard to the question concerning the locations of the four houses to be constructed this year, this is difficult to answer due to the fact that there are so many needy cases, and therefore priorities will have to be established. It is our intention to provide housing for all Yukon communities and preliminary investigations have disclosed that some 32 families in our caseload presently reside in grossly inadequate housing in seven different Yukon cities and towns. In each locale, houses will be built where the residents prefer to live providing property is available in the specific desired location. We certainly do not intend to build four or more houses next to each other thus creating a "welfare housing development". As you have already been advised, the houses will be owned by the Territorial Government and located on Territorial owned ground. Occupants will be assessed a rental charge based on a budgetary assessment. Anyone who can pay will pay, however it is of no use to charge rent to a family unit where such a family unit derives its sole income from social assistance. Councillor Boyd quite correctly surmised that houses would not be made available to single persons but only to family units -- in most cases deserted wives or widows with a number of children, in other cases family units where the male head of the household is physically or mentally unable to compete effectively in the labour market. Perhaps I can best illustrate the type of family unit which would be considered eligible to obtain housing under this program by bringing the following cases to your attention.

You may recall that some time last summer we were confronted with a situation whereby a poverty-stricken family, consisting of man and wife and eight children, urgently required housing. This particular family, completely Indian in the cultural, social and economic sense but of white status, had been living in a tent all year round in Ross River. During the school term, the children of school age had been maintained in hostel accommodation in Whitehorse by the Territorial Government, and returned to live with their parents during the summer holidays only. However, with the construction and opening of a school in this particular community in 1966, these children were to remain home and attend the local school, thus presenting the serious problem of locating accommodation that would suitably house this large family particularly during the severe winter weather. Adequate accommodation in the village was non-existent and the father was financially unable to build a house. This man, an illiterate and unskilled person, manages to obtain seasonal employment, but, his income is barely sufficient to feed and clothe his family. During the winter months when he is usually unemployed, he receives periodic social assistance which he supplements by fishing and trapping.

In view of the high costs of maintaining the school-age children in Whitehorse, it was felt that the best solution was to build a home for this family. This would keep the family together as well as eliminate the long term costs of boarding the children in Whitehorse. The construction of a 2 bedroom log house was carried out by Indian Affairs Branch under their housing program at a cost of \$3,000.00 to the Territorial Government. The approval of Council was obtained and funds were duly appropriated at the 1966 Fall Session. The Territorial Government will retain ownership of the house and a nominal rental will be charged the occupant during the periods he is employed. If this family should move out of the area the home would be made available to another needy family.

Now a somewhat similar situation has arisen in the village of Carmacks. This situation involves an elderly Indian couple, who acquired white status by virtue of enfranchisement some years ago. This sixty year old man and his seventy-four year old wife live in a small tent of light canvas without a floor and only a piece of plywood propped up to cover the entrance to keep out the cold winter winds. Inside the tent there are only the bare essentials in furnishings with an old oil barrel for a stove. This old couple often complain of aches and pains in their bodies and have constant respiratory ailments and infections. The wife has had a persistent cough this past winter and is a tuberculosis suspect presently under investigation. The illnesses contracted by this aged couple are without doubt directly attributable to the hardship and deprivation they have suffered as a result of their squalid living conditions. To continue to let such conditions exist would be deplorable.

There is absolutely no alternative accommodation available in the village and the existing senior citizens homes have no accommodation facilities for married couples. This couple's situation has been discussed with the Superintendent of Indian Affairs Branch whose agency is building a number of log houses in this particular village this year and he is prepared to include in their building project a 2 room log house for this couple at a total cost, materials and labour, of approximately \$3,000.00. This includes log construction, kitchen sink, tile floors and wiring. This home would be rented to the elderly couple at a rental figure which would be related to their monthly income from their old age pensions and to their budgetary needs. Ownership would be retained by the Territorial Government.

You will note that both cases describe a white status Indian family, in one case a large family unit, while the other case concerns an old couple. The cost involved in building both of these homes is less than half the amount set aside in the Estimates per home. There are good reasons for this: firstly, while the Ross River family unit is a large one, and a home with more than 2 bedrooms would have been preferable, Indian Affairs Branch was building only 2 bedroom units in Ross River during 1966. They may build one or two 3-bedroom units this year, but since this was an unknown factor in 1966 and since the need was immediate, we decided to take the 2 bedroom unit right away. We were also forced to act quickly since the Indian Affairs Building crew worked in this community for a short time only and were then moved to another community. Secondly, a white family may not have been happy with this type of home, but the present occupants, who are Indian in every sense of the word except by status, now reside in a house which is similar to that of their friends and neighbors. Anyone who is familiar with the psychological make-up of the Indian people knows that this is an important factor since Indians are, for the most part, not show-offs. A larger, fancier frame house would have caused this family to be ostracized in the Indian village.

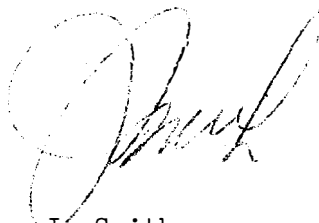
The reason that a 2 bedroom unit rather than a 1 bedroom unit, is to be built for the elderly couple at Carmacks is simple. We must spend our funds the most efficient way and this means that we have to have a house large enough to accommodate a family unit with children if and when the elderly couple vacate the house.

We have recently been informed by Indian Affairs Branch that due to the sharp increases in the cost of materials and labour over the last year, the 2 bedroom unit which cost \$3,000.00 in 1966 will cost \$4,200.00 this summer, while a 3 bedroom log unit will cost \$6,000.00!

There is yet another facet of the cost factor which must be clearly understood. As discussed earlier in the case of the Ross River family, the cultural background of the occupants-to-be is quite an important determining factor. Thus white status Indians mostly prefer to live near their Indian status family members in relatively simple but functional log housing; while white status non-Indians prefer to live in more densely populated areas within a community and this group will require housing similar to other housing present, namely frame construction. We may indeed find one or two instances where we will have to spend more than \$7,500.00 on a house but these instances would be rare and the excess amount required would be nominal. Minimal housing will be provided which will meet minimum building standards.

Councillor MacKinnon has suggested the establishment of an Advisory Committee. The Director of Social Welfare has also proposed that an Advisory Committee on Public Housing be set up to consider reports submitted by the Social Welfare Department on various needy cases requiring housing, so as to ensure that the most needy and deserving families are granted priority in the allocation of this housing. I agree wholeheartedly with the recommendation of an Advisory Board and I would like to suggest that a member of Council should sit as a member of this Board.

I trust that the foregoing adequately provides answers to the questions you have raised and that the information provided meets with your approval. I should like to have Council's concurrence to the proposal for the establishment of an Advisory Board on Public Housing and the name of the member you wish as your representative on this Board.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

May 11, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 128 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Indian Status

A few days ago during discussion of Vote No. 15, Councillor Watt asked if an Indian having once revoked his Indian Status could regain his Indian Status.

I have now received a reply from Mr. Fry, the Superintendent of the Indian Affairs Branch, which reads as follows:

"As legislation is presently written an Indian person who once goes through the process known as enfranchisement cannot in any way recover Indian status under the Indian Act.

The one exception is the Indian woman who having once been enfranchised could regain her status through marriage to an Indian man.

Any woman marrying a man of Indian status requires Indian status also."

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

May 11, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 129 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.


Re: Beaver Season,
Motion No. 22

This has reference to Motion No. 22 worded as follows:

"That in view of the seasonably late spring, the Administration extend the allowable beaver hunting season accordingly."

The beaver season was extended a few springs ago to June 15th from May 30th, and to date has not been set back to the original date. As the closing date remains at June 15th south of the Arctic Circle and June 30th north of the Arctic Circle, it would appear this is ample time to compensate for a late breakup.

All Fur Traders, R.C.M. Police Detachments, Yukon Forest Service and Territorial Agents have been contacted by mail and reminded of the proper dates in effect. Local news outlets have also publicized these dates.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

10th May, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 130 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Aishihik Airport and Access Road.

1. In 1966 the Department of Transport closed down the Snag and Aishihik Airports, replacing these two Airports by one at Burwash. The Airport and Buildings at Snag and Aishihik were then offered to various government agencies in the Yukon and those not taken up by government agencies will be disposed of through Crown Assets.
2. Investigations during the last few months into the Aishihik area by members of the Administration indicate that the area may be favourably located to attract tourists because of the fishing, recreational summer sports and picturesque terrain that is available. This is particularly true when consideration is given to the fact that with the completion of the resource development road west of Carmacks, a connection may be made between Aishihik and this road providing a loop concept. Although the major attraction at this time appears to be the tourist potential, other resource developments are as follows:
 - (a) The area is in the middle of the largest hunting region in the Yukon and last year twenty two Big Game Hunters hunted in the area.
 - (b) No major mineralized occurrence has been found to date however interest has centred in the last 60 years around mineral outcrops near Mile 35 of the Aishihik Road. There are 150 Mineral Claims in good standing in the immediate area. During 1966 the Geological Survey of Canada has had aerial magnetometer surveys carried out. These surveys have indicated magnetic anomalies which may be indications of further mineralization. We can anticipate that these anomalies will be examined by mining exploration companies during the next few years.
3. The Yukon Research and Development Institute has shown interest in leasing the old Aishihik Airport Buildings from the Territorial Government in an effort to set up a research centre in the Yukon to be used by Universities or other groups. There is some indication that the Institute has been successful in the initial beginning of a Research Programme. We have been advised that we can expect that a request will be forthcoming from the Research and Development Institute, asking that the Airport facilities be placed at the disposal of the Institute. A letter has gone forward asking for confirmation of the aforementioned.
4. In order to fully test the tourist potential, mining and research possibilities, it is felt necessary that the Government of the Yukon Territory undertake the following basic steps:
 - (1) The Territorial Government apply for transfer of the Buildings and Airport site from the Department of Transport to the Territorial Government.

- (2) The Territorial Government has entered into a contract with the Federal Department of Public Works to maintain the road and Airport during the summer months. For this purpose \$10,000.00 is now in the Territorial Estimates for spending in 1967.
 - (3) Arrangements to be made with the Canadian National Telegraph to maintain the land telephone line from the Airport to the Alaska Highway. The maintenance cost of this, according to the information to hand, will be at a fixed charge of \$377.00 per month, charged to the Yukon Territorial Government. This charge for land line would be during the period of actual use and normal maintenance inspection would be carried out. There is the possibility that a forestry officer of the Forestry Department may be able to do this maintenance inspection on the line at a considerable saving to the Yukon Territorial Government.
 - (4) The Forest Service has had a small fire equipment cache at Aishihik for a number of years and has now acquired a building from the Department of Transport for use as a seasonal patrol station. A seasonal ranger with all necessary equipment will be placed at Aishihik sometime during the month of May and will not only offer forest protection for the area, but will also do campground maintenance and construction. Major improvement work will be done at Otter Falls and minimum facilities will be provided at the south end of Aishihik Lake and at the northern end of the lake at the Airport. Weather data for forest fire danger purposes will be recorded and this information will also be provided to the Department of Transport.
5. The following letter, dated 9th May, 1967, has now been received from the Yukon Research and Development Institute:

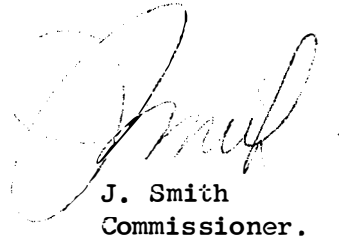
"You are aware that the members of the Institute have visited the Aishihik Airport facility in company with Northern Affairs and Department of Transport representatives. Having done that, we then corresponded with major Canadian Universities to see whether they would be interested in using the site for field research projects.

The response has been encouraging - McMaster University of Hamilton, Ontario, want to carry out a research project at the Aishihik site in 1968 and they have allocated \$70,000.00 for the purpose. Their initial interest is in soils with particular emphasis on building problems. They intend to extend their work in later seasons to include fish and plant life studies. Other Universities expressed interest in working at Aishihik but were not ready to commit themselves immediately.

We believe that it would be advantageous for the Territory to have a modest research establishment which would attract people competent to analyse northern physical difficulties. We therefore request that the Aishihik Airport facilities together with the surrounding area of say 100 or 200 square miles be made available to our Institute. We are not asking for title to the property but only that it be leased to us for say \$1.00 per year or reserved for us on any basis which is convenient for you. There should be provision for us to surrender the property to you if we found that we were not making adequate use of it and the agreement should provide that you could cancel our right of occupancy on any reasonable notice.

To assist us financially in operating the facility, it might be that we would make an arrangement with a fishing guide to use some of the buildings. From our view-point, this would have the advantage of insuring that there was a responsible person in charge of the buildings and that the facility was fully operational during the summer months. We are not excluding the possibility of winter operations but to begin with we expect to be more active during the summer."

6. The Territorial Engineer has indicated that the Aishihik Airstrip could be maintained within the monies allotted for Road Maintenance this coming year. It is the request of the Department of Transport that in the event of the Yukon Territorial Government taking over the whole of the Aishihik Airport that we continue to maintain it as an Airstrip for emergency use.
7. In order to increase the tourist potential of the Aishihik area, the Department of Travel and Publicity will make reference to it in its brochures and pamphlets. They will also place proper signs on the Alaska Highway indicating the fishing, recreational and picturesque features of the Aishihik Airport area and access road.
8. A separate Sessional Paper will be prepared for the advice of Council on the Snag Airfield.



J. Smith
Commissioner.

May 12, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 131 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

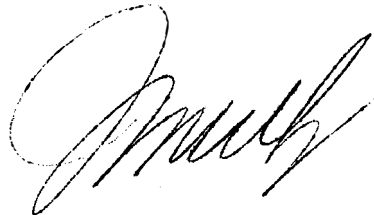
Construction of Greenhouse,
Senior Citizens' Home,
Whitehorse.

In reply to Councillor MacKinnon's question regarding the above, I would advise that I have obtained the following information:

1. There was never any formal motion made by Council requesting the establishment of a greenhouse at the Senior Citizens' Home. The matter of constructing such a building was discussed at the 1966 Spring Session of Council and the members concurred with the suggestion and requested the Administration to look into the matter further.
2. No special funds had been set aside for the construction of the greenhouse since it was intended to purchase the materials only and have the construction carried out by the Caretaker of the Senior Citizens' Home. Funds had already been included in the Operation and Maintenance appropriation for materials as required for minor repairs and small items of this nature for the Home.
3. All residents of the Senior Citizens' Home were interviewed at that time and again this spring as to their wishes in having a greenhouse constructed. All the residents with the exception of one were either opposed to the construction of a greenhouse or indifferent; however, the residents have requested that lawn furniture be purchased and a lawn bowling or croquet set be purchased.

Therefore, it is our intention to purchase lawn furniture and a lawn bowling and croquet set, and for those who would like to put in a garden, we will have a strip of grass removed along the fence and individual plots of ground assigned to those residents who wish to use them for gardening.

The foregoing is for your information.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

12th May, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 132 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

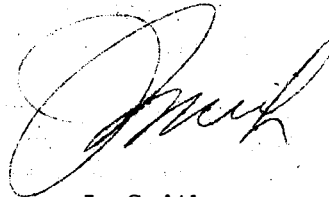
Re: Sale of Hay, Haines Junction
Experimental Farm.

On April 13th Councillor R. MacKinnon asked for information on the disposal of Hay at the Haines Junction Experimental Farm.

The following reply has now been received:

"Further to my letter of April 27th, with regard to the shipping of hay out of the Haines Junction area by the Experimental Farm, departmental officials advise that this was a normal sale of hay to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Yukon Indian Agency, P.O. Box 2110, Whitehorse, Y.T.

It was a sale at the agreed price of \$50.00 a ton; a price considered by our people to be a fair market value. As far as the department is concerned, after the sale was made it was not under our jurisdiction."



J. Smith
Commissioner

May 11, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO.133 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Motion No. 26
Police Station, Pelly River.

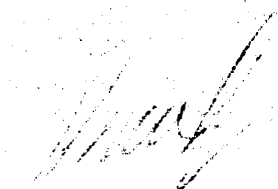
We have now received a reply from Inspector Pantry concerning the suggestion of Council to set up a police station in the Pelly River Community and I quote the reply as follows:

" Might I report that this community comes under the services of Mayo Detachment, primarily, with additional police coverage from Carmacks Detachment. I feel at this time that these two Detachments have faced no difficulty in providing adequate police services to the community of Pelly Crossing. The need for opening a permanent police detachment is not evident from the number of complaints or investigations received from there, and with the population presently in the area, consisting of approximately 160 persons, I do not feel the expense of posting a man at Pelly Crossing can be justified.

I am unaware of any immediate development in that area, and there would seem to be nothing at Pelly Crossing which might effect the rapid increase in industry or population. There is an all-weather road connecting Pelly to Mayo and Carmacks, and in compliance with your request of March 14, 1967, I have already instructed the members in charge of these two Detachments to increase regular patrols to that community. There is no toll charge to telephone Mayo Detachment from Pelly Crossing and our members at that point are prepared to answer calls on a 24-hour a day basis.

As you are aware, under the agreement for policing the Yukon Territory, any increases in establishment must be approved by the Commissioner of the R.C.M.P., and then an agreement made between the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory and the Attorney General of Canada. I would draw your attention and that of Council, to the following Sections of the agreement in particular, for your consideration; Sections 7, 10(2) and 11.

We do not have the manpower at the present time to staff a Detachment at Pelly Crossing, and there is no provision for establishment increases at this time to allow for a new Detachment there."



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

Members of Council

Councillor MacKinnon has asked a number of questions regarding further development of the Otter Falls campground, a standard well-drilling program in campgrounds and methods used for the operation and clean-up of campgrounds.

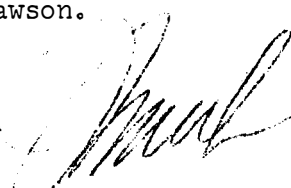
The following information has been provided by the Yukon Forest Service:

- A. A detailed ground survey and final design for extension of the Otter Falls campground has not yet been completed but work will include:
1. Construction of an open kitchen shelter.
 2. Considerable enlargement of camping area and general clean-up and brushing.
 3. Additional access roads on the lower end of the Falls.
 4. Provision of additional tables, stoves, privies, etc.
 5. Construction of boat launching facilities on Canyon Lake.
 6. Graveling of roads and parking areas as required.

This work will be started within a few weeks but it must be realized that it will take most of the summer before it is entirely completed. Minimum facilities will also be provided at the north and south ends of Aishihik Lake. This will include limited ground improvements and provision of a small number of stoves, tables, etc.

- B. There has been no established well drilling program in campgrounds although this has been actively considered for a number of years. A full-scale program has not been possible simply because of a lack of funds and other commitments. However, wells or sandpoints have been provided at a few sites and it is proposed that a new well will be drilled at Burwash Campground this year. The previous well, which is about 90 feet in depth, has silted in and is no longer serviceable. Water samples have been taken at most sites by the Health Inspector for the past few years and, in most cases, the natural water has been satisfactory.
- C. All campground maintenance and clean-up work for the past 4 years has been done by casual Territorial employees in each District. These men work under the direct supervision of the Ranger on clean-up and building maintenance and general site improvement work. Experience has proven that this permits a much higher standard of clean-up work. Most of the men who have been hired for this work have been employed in this capacity for 3 or 4 years.

As much as possible, Forest Service vehicles are used for clean-up work but it is also necessary to rent vehicles from these people at a standard rate of 12¢ per mile for established mileages to each campground. Similar arrangements are made by other departments and this method is considered far more economical than using government vehicles. Furthermore, government vehicles are not always available for this work. In 1966, Forest Service vehicles were used exclusively in the Teslin and Whitehorse North Districts, and to a large extent in Dawson. This year, Forest Service vehicles will be used exclusively in the Whitehorse North and South Districts and the Mayo District and again, to a large extent, in Dawson.



James Smith,
Commissioner

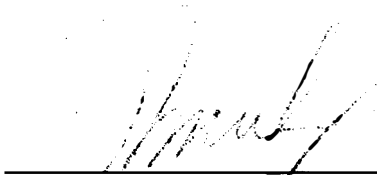
May 12, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 135 - 1967 (1st)

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Council will recall that the practice was established at the last Council Session that the date for the following Council Session would be decided prior to prorogation of the current Session.

Subject to your approval I propose to call the Fall Session for Monday, November 6, 1967.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

May 15, 1967.

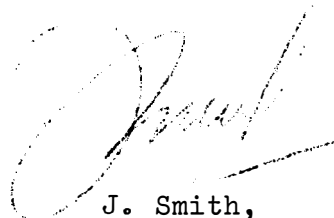
Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Recently the Commissioner was asked in Committee to see if there was anything he could do to have the Department of Public Works change their ambulance service policy so that service could be supplied elsewhere than immediately adjacent to the Alaska Highway.

I have written to the Department of Public Works on this matter and I have been advised that the Department of Public Works ambulance service policy will remain as it is at present. It was pointed out that the Department of Public Works maintenance staff was operating at a very minimum at present and the loss of two men while on ambulance duty under the present system leaves Department of Public Works short-handed for maintenance operations. It was also pointed out that the ambulance vehicles are not designed to travel off main highways.

It could possibly be that when the Territorial Government takes over the maintenance of the Alaska Highway that this policy will be broadened to some extent.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

17 May, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 137 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Visitors to Yukon Pavilion - Expo '67

Please recall the Yukon Pavilion at Expo '67 in Montreal opened for business April 28th on the basis of a seven day week, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. daily.

During the first week of operation the six uniformed hostesses who staff our Pavilion handled over 8,000 visitors.

On opening day some 2,300 visitors admired the Pavilion. A quotation from Mrs. Shirley Jensen, Pavilion Supervisor, tells much of the story:-

"People love our exhibit, and the girls' friendliness. We're even explaining some of the exhibits in French, and they really go for that. The moose brings them in, the gold display holds them and the girls' smiles and comments keep them still longer."

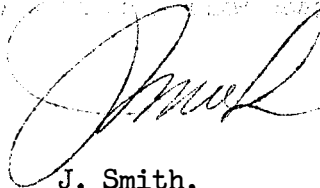
A daily Visitors Record is being kept in the Pavilion and shipped to Whitehorse each week, when Travel and Publicity Department processes inquiries requiring further information.

Here are a few excerpts -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>I am interested in</u>
Jean B. Laforest	Montreal	"Magnifique!"
Jane Caljotto	S. Devon, England	Literature
Aurea B. Marguez	Quezon, Phillipines	Literature
R. Innes-Taylor	Dawson, Y.T.	(A. Innes-Taylor's son)
Mr. & Mrs. Keith Jackson	Melpawa, Manitoba	Visit
Kirk Spence	Irvington, N.J.	Hunting, fishing
Clemens Schewer	Miami, Florida	Visit
C.W. Vencentia	Madrid, Spain	Visit
Anze Ibitson	Copenhagen, Denmark	Visit
Lionel G. Robb	Lyndon, Ontario	Natural Resources
Jay Ludwig	Towson, Maryland	Anything fun!
Bud Kimball	Las Vegas, Nevada	Bull mooses!
Mr. & Mrs. Harold Pravey	Sacramento, Calif.	Alaska Highway
R.K. Golls	Moradabad, India	Jewelry
Dorothy Tremiese	Budapest, Hungary	Architecture
Leo T.H. Lee	Hong Kong, China	Diamond Willow Tree
L.R. Harginst	Trallhablan, Sweden	Rock hunting
G.R. Schafer	Montreal, Quebec	Wants distribution for beauty supplies
Rita J. Lessier	Lafleche, Quebec	Uraiment fantastique!

The world-wide range of requests for information is interesting, together with a productive variety of subject sought.

The foregoing is presented to Council for information.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

16 May, 1967.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 138 - 1967 (1st) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Litter on Highways

There has recently been some demand for legislation to discourage the deposit of litter on highways in the Yukon. Many members of the public are unfamiliar with section 123 of the Motor Vehicles Ordinance and for convenience it is set out below:

"123. (1) No person shall throw or deposit upon a highway a glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans or other substance or thing likely to injure a person, animal or vehicle.

(2) A person who drops or throws upon a highway a substance or thing likely to injure a person, animal or vehicle shall immediately remove it or cause it to be removed.

(3) A person who removes a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove glass or other injurious substance or thing dropped upon the highway from the vehicle."

The penalty for an offence of this nature is established by section 164 and this is also set out for your conveniences:-

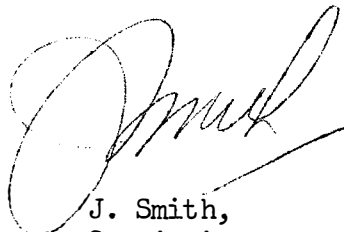
"164. Every person who violates a provision of this Ordinance or the regulations for which no other penalty is provided is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction

(a) for the first offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars;

(b) for a second offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars and;

(c) for a third or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars."

In order to remind highway users of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Ordinance it is proposed to put signs at the roadside stating the penalty which may be imposed, and as opportunity permits the number of roadside waste barrels will be increased. Warning signs that waste barrels are available a quarter of a mile ahead will also be erected.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.