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YUKON TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

Sessional Papers

Votes and Proceedings

Volume 3

Second Session 1965

1965 (Second Session)

INDEX - SESSIONAL PAPERS

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SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 1 (1965-2nd) 12 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Draft Beer

I understand that it is considered that the price of draft beer should be reduced by 5¢ per glass and that the reduction should be borne either wholly or partially by the Territorial Government. This suggestion has been examined and the position is as follows:-

1) The cost to the Territorial Government c.i.f. Whitehorse of ½ barrel or 1 keg of draft beer is $23.50. Selling price to outlets including sales tax of $1.25 is $29.50. This yields a profit to the Territorial Government of $6.00, which is intended to cover administrative costs. Since ½ barrel or 1 keg contains two hundred ten ounce glasses, this $6.00 profit is equivalent to 3¢ per glass.

2) The selling price charged by outlets is $70.00 per ½ barrel or keg, a price which yields a profit of $40.50. This is equivalent to 137.28%.

3) In the case of Watson Lake, cost to the Territorial Government is $22.75. Selling price to outlets is $28.90, gross profit to the Territorial Government is $6.15, outlet selling price is $60.00 and gross profit $31.10 or 108.34%.

4) Sales of draft beer since this form of liquor was brought into the Yukon last year have averaged 301½ barrels or kegs per month in Whitehorse and 74 in Watson Lake. Assuming that a reduction of 5¢ per glass were to be put into effect and absorbed by the Territorial Government, these figures indicate an annual loss of $18,000.00. If the reduction in price were to be shared equally by the Territorial Government and the outlet, then the loss to the Territorial Government would be $9,000.00 per annum.

In view of the high gross profit that is earned by the outlets on the sale of draft beer it is considered that any reduction in retail sale price per glass should come out of those profits and that the Territorial Government should not be required. I would add that there does not appear to be any Ordinance or Regulation which would prevent any outlet from reducing the retail sale price of draft beer.

G. R. Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 2 1965 (2nd)

April 14, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 47 - Low Cost Housing Ordinance

It is respectfully requested that the Administration attempt to amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance to provide for:

1) Second mortgages available to applicants where the total cost of the home is up to $10,000 and
2) That building contractors be permitted to build up to two homes on speculation for resale at any one time.

The Low Cost Housing Ordinance, as amended, is based on a program approved by Ottawa and the funds for the low cost housing scheme, particularly the second mortgage, are made available from that source.

This motion has been forwarded to Ottawa for consideration and suggestions as to whether or not the Low Cost Housing Ordinance may be amended as requested.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 3 1965 (2nd)

April 22, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

The attached list of rate reductions have been recommended by the Yukon Electrical Company Limited, and the Administration has accepted them with gratitude.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Att.

22 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

The following rate reductions have been recommended by the Yukon Electrical Company Limited and the Administration has accepted with gratitude:

Yukon Electrical Residential Rate Reduction

New Rates

Whitehorse Residential

First	40 KWH	@	5¢
Next	160 KWH	@	4¢
Next	100 KWH	@	3¢
Excess	KWH	@	2.5¢
Minimum			$2.50

Old Rates

Whitehorse Residential

First	40 KWH	@	8¢
Next	160 KWH	@	4.5¢
Next	100 KWH	@	3¢
Excess	KWH	@	2.5¢
Minimum			$2.50

Whitehorse Residential with Electric Water Heating

First	40 KWH	@	5¢
Next	160 KWH	@	4¢
Next	100 KWH	@	3¢
Next	400 KWH	@	1.7¢
Excess	KWH	@	2.5¢
Minimum			$2.50

Whitehorse Residential with Electric Water Heating

First	40 KWH	@	8¢
Next	160 KWH	@	4.5¢
Next	100 KWH	@	3¢
Next	400 KWH	@	1.7¢
Excess	KWH	@	2.5¢
Minimum			$2.50

Watson Lake Residential
New Rates

First	40 KWH	@	8¢
Next	160 KWH	@	6¢
Next	400 KWH	@	4¢
Excess	KWH	@	3.5¢
Minimum			$2.50

Watson Lake Residential
Old Rates

First	10 KWH or less used		$2.50
Next	25 KWH	@	10.0¢
Next	100 KWH	@	8.0¢
Excess	KWH	@	4.0¢
Minimum			$2.50

Haines Junction, Teslin, Carcross, Carmacks, Destruction Bay, Beaver Creek, Upper Liard.

New Residential Rates

First	40 KWH	@	16¢
Next	160 KWH	@	10¢
Next	400 KWH	@	8¢
Excess	KWH	@	5¢

Old Residential Rates

Demand Charge			$2.50
First	35 KWH	@	15.0¢
Next	100 KWH	@	10¢
Excess	KWH	@	8¢

Note: No demand charge applicable on new rate.

28 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council-

Robert Service Park-Whitehorse

The Secretary of the Yukon Fish and Game Association addressed to you their letter of April 20th as follows:-

"The Yukon Fish and Game Association passed a resolution at a general meeting that no charge should be made for the use of the Robert Service public park; the reasons for this resolution being due to the very limited facilities offered. We believe this should be left as a tourist attraction and also for the use of the Yukon people without charge."

In a letter of today's date, I informed Mrs. Gilbert, the Secretary of the Yukon Fish and Game Assocation, that for the time being the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce will operate the park and a nominal charge of $1.00 per camper night will be made until such time as the situation can be re-assessed on the basis of experience. It is my understanding that there will be no charge for Yukoners or others who use the park for picnics.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 5 1965 (2nd)

13 May, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion No. 49 - Indian Co-Operative

In the opinion of Council it is a sound policy to help the Indian people's economy by encouraging them to help themselves and that a co-operative venture successfully launched and then well managed in the Indian Arts and Crafts industry could provide an income that would have the two-fold purpose of uplifting their economic status as well as their pride of accomplishment and as it is a proven fact that the people of the village of Old Crow have shown their resourcesfulness and industry by their past performance it would indicate that this village could set a model for this type of experiment in the Yukon Territory and if successful could be expanded further.

It is therefore respectfully requested that the Department of Northern Affairs and/or the Department of Indian Affairs send a qualified man to Old Crow to discuss this type of a project with the people of this village and assess the possibility of embarking on such a program.

On April 14th I wrote Mr. A.E. Fry, Indian Superintendent, noting that during the past few months his Department had added to his staff an Economic Development Officer, and asking if he would be able to carry out the type of project suggested in your motion.

In his reply of April 23rd Mr. Fry asked me to assure Council that he would have the whole position of crafts in the Old Crow economy evaluated with a view to improving the general economy in that settlement. Mr. Fry pointed out that the formation of a true co-operative requires several fundamental pre-existing conditions before success can be achieved, and he stated that his Department would go into the question without presupposing that a co-operative would necessarily be the best answer. I think his attitude is most reasonable and am sure that you may expect to hear further when his study has been concluded.

Judd

for G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 6 1965 (2nd)

May 18, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 8 - Television Services for Yukon

In the opinion of Council the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation be asked to make a study concerning the possibility of establishing local television services at Whitehorse with a view to extending these services throughout the Territory on a phased program basis.

The information you requested in the above Motion has now been received from Ottawa, and the letter of April 28th to the Deputy Minister from the Executive Assistant, Corporate Affairs, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, is quoted at length below:-

"In its long term extension of service program, the Corporation has included the provision of a television station at Whitehorse. Preliminary studies have been made but unfortunately the estimated cost on a per capita basis is considerably higher than the per capita cost estimated for a number of other areas of Canada also without television service.

The Corporation proceeds with the implementing of its extension program on a priority basis, dealing first with the areas where the cost, in relation to the population that can be reached, enables it to benefit the largest number of people at the lowest per capita cost. Whitehorse is moving up on our priority list but I am afraid it will be a few years before we will be in a position to install a station at Whitehorse.

The Corporation is aware of the closed circuit commercial station because by special arrangement we provide film recordings of C.B.C. network programs for transmission over these facilities. Under the Broadcasting Act, the Corporation is not empowered to operate community antenna or closed circuit systems so the purchase of this station at Whitehorse cannot be considered."

The fact that Whitehorse is moving up on the C.B.C. priority is small consolation , but we must defer to the reasons given.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 7 1965 (2nd)

May 20, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 2 - Joint Discussions re National Park

Whereas the National Parks Branch, Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources, are desirous of creating a National park in the Yukon Territory, and
Whereas the National Parks Act would presently appear to prohibit optimum use of resources to a large extent, and
Whereas representations have been made from time to time by the metal mining industry, questioning the wisdom of creating a national park in the Yukon Territory, and
Whereas it would appear that this matter should be referred to joint discussion between both interested parties so that a workable solution might be affected,
Now therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of Council the Administration is respectfully requested to invite the senior officer or officers of the National Parks Branch to come to the Yukon to meet and hold discussions with the Yukon mining and exploration representatives and any other interested groups with a view to establishing an effective solution to the existing problem.

Council's invitation to the Natural and Historic Research Branch to send a team of officers to the Yukon to discuss parks was referred to Ottawa. A reply has now been received from the Director, Mr. J.R.B. Coleman, saying that his Branch will be pleased to send several officers to the Yukon to discuss the whole question.

We will, therefore, be interested in any specific suggestions from the Councillors how such meetings might be organized.

for G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

20 May, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 5 - Extended Radio Service at Carmacks & Pelly Crossing.

In the opinion of Council, it is respectfully requested that the Administration consider the installation of low power radio transmitters at Carmacks and Pelly River.

This Motion was sent to Ottawa and to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. A reply has now been received from the C.B.C. stating that while it would be difficult to justify a repeater station at Pelly River for the time being, there is probably more to be said in favour of Carmacks. The C.B.C. accordingly is going to arrange for a survey of the signal strength of the Whitehorse station which is now received in Carmacks. I am told that the earliest possible date for the survey will be the early summer of 1966. If the results of the survey show that a repeater station is necessary in Carmacks then there is a good chance one would be installed.

for G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

20 May, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 8 - Value of Territorial Lots

Under what Ordinance or regulation does the Administration have the authority to increase the value of Territorial lots after such lots have been sold?

The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is authorized to sell Yukon lands under the terms of the Yukon Lands Ordinance. The value of any land sold shall, within one year preceding the sale, be appraised by an appraiser appointed by the Commissioner. Only one appraisal shall be made within one year preceding the sale but where lands have been offered for sale by public tender and no offer equal to or greater than the appraised value has been made, the value shall be re-appraised and the lands may be sold for an amount equal to or greater than the re-appraised value.

The value of building lots in the Territorial sub-divisions has been re-appraised since the sub-divisions were first surveyed and the prices raised by $65.00. However, those who had purchased building lots in the Territorial sub-division at the original prices were not required to pay any additional amount for their lots. If these lots ever revert to the Territorial Government they are re-appraised and sold at an increased price.

for

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 10 1965 (2nd)

28 May, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Motion No. 40 Winter Works Programs

It is respectfully requested that the Administration take steps to provide Territorial winter works programs in the Territory next winter.

I share your concern that winter unemployment shall be alleviated as much as is possible within the framework of sound economics.

Winter works programs can be classified under two headings:

1. Winter works promoted by the Territorial and Civic Governments. During the winter of 1965-66, the Territorial Government plans to do at least part of the construction of the new Carcross school (costing in the neighborhood of $100,000) and also at least part of the extension of the Vocational school (the total contract price for the latter will be about $200,000). We envisage no other winter project at this time, although we hope that the new Territorial jail being constructed by the Department of Public Works may also be, at least in part, a winter job. The new Regional library will also entail some early winter employment.

2. Winter Works Incentive Program. This Federal program was widely publicized throughout the Territory during the past winter. You will recall that I forwarded to you correspondence dealing with the program. Unfortunately, again it evoked no response.

I intend to publicize this program further, and to meet any need in settlements where the financial base is poor, I shall be asking you to vote a small sum of money in the preliminary Estimates at the Fall session. Any assistance which you can give to publicize this program will be appreciated.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

June 7, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

You will recall it was the wish of Council that a dust-laying project be undertaken this year in order to ease the dust situation throughout the communities in the Territory.

We have now been informed that the successful bidder on the applicating unit cannot make delivery until the middle of November due to a strike by one of the truck component suppliers. I assume that Council's wish was very strong on the implementation of such a program and in view of the delay as outlined above, we are now going to have the applicator unit itself shipped in and mounted on a Territorial dump-truck chassis. This means we will have to go to occasional hire from private enterprise for a replacement dump truck for the remainder of our road construction season. There is also the possibility of a strike which will tie up railroad delivery and we will therefore be faced with the additional expense of bringing the applicator unit into the Territory via the Alaska Highway. I assume our action on this project will be acceptable to members of Council in order to get this program underway by the middle of July if at all possible.

G. R. Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 12 1965 2nd.

16 June, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 15 - Nursing Station at Carmacks

It is respectfully requested that the Administration make a study with respect to the establishment of a nursing station at Carmacks and report the findings of the study back to Council as early as possible.

Motion No. 12 - Medical Treatment Facilities - Teslin

Whereas the resident citizens of the settlement of Teslin and district have pointed out their desire for treatment care facilities within their community and
Whereas the aforementioned citizens of Teslin and district reside at some distance from central medical facilities at Whitehorse, resulting in undue discomfort and expense to these citizens, and
Whereas, it would appear that the lack of adequate treatment facilities have and are presently placing a great hardship on this settlement and district,
Therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of Council, a full-time permanent registered nurse be installed at the settlement of Teslin to provide treatment and public health facilities to both Teslin and surrounding area, and that such facilities to both Teslin and surrounding area, and that such nurse be provided with sufficient equipment and supplies to ensure that the initial needs of the settlement and area be met.

These two motions are quite similar and, therefore, I am combining the answers.

With regard to your proposal that my Administration make a study with respect to the establishment of a nursing station at Carmacks, I can report that it is proposed already to set up a health centre in the basement of the school there, and to maintain permanently a dispenser in that settlement.

In view of possible mining developments in the Carmacks area, we shall be reviewing the developments there closely but it is considered that it is not economically feasible at this time to establish a full nursing station there.

In the case of Teslin, there is a graduate nurse resident there who is employed as a nurse dispenser on a salary basis as an emergency resource and as liaison for the public health nurse in charge of the area. This has been found to be adequate and there is a Department of Public Works ambulance in that community should a patient need hospitalization or emergency medical treatment in Whitehorse.

The difficulties of providing medical services to small, relatively isolated communities is not unique to the Yukon (indeed in some respects medical facilities in large cities are not complete and patients travel between continents to obtain specialist treatment). Though it is our concern to reduce to the minimum health hazards facing residents of small communities, we must, nevertheless, accept the fact that we cannot remove the hazard entirely.

Because of the network of highways which are only rarely closed, the provision for only emergency care at smaller communities, and dependence on Whitehorse for consulting service appears to offer a more logical approach to providing these services than does the setting up of ill-staffed, ill-equipped (as they must be by their very nature) field staffs.

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It is perhaps not generally understood that a single-handed nurse or doctor cannot safely provide other than emergency or short-term care for serious illness or accident and that facilities offered, even by a hospital such as St. Mary's Hospital in Dawson City, must be most limited in scope if the standard of care is to be consistent with good practice. Full facilities cannot be provided in a community which cannot support two physicians, that is, at present only Whitehorse and Mayo-Elsa are in a position to provide other than short-term care for acute illness or accident.

Since the volume of treatment services required by smaller communities does not justify the services of a full-time health department employee and since the vast majority of required treatment services can be provided by suitably trained laymen, we have in the past and propose to continue our policy of dispenser services. We plan in the near future to provide training program for our existing lay dispensers and for any new recruits based on a dispenser guide which is presently being printed. The initial training course will be followed at regular intervals with refresher courses. Public Health nursing services and assistance with aspects of minor treatment program carried out by the dispensers will be offered by visiting public health nurses who will make regular scheduled visits to each community in the Yukon. In four Yukon communities (not yet decided) Community Health Workers will provide a link between public health nurse and residents of the community providing an educational campaign regarding the basic elements of hygiene, nutrition, child care and other programs carried out by the department.

As a result of the withdrawal of the military physicians, departure of a physician from the Medical Clinic in Whitehorse and the decision not to replace a Department of National Health and Welfare physician, a program of regular visits by physicians to small communities in the Yukon could not be instituted as had been planned. The addition of two physicians to the Whitehorse Medical Clinic and one physician to Yukon Health Service should make it possible to provide this service.

Expansion of the school dental service pilot project in the fall of 1965 to include all Grade 1 students throughout the Territory will provide dental services to hitherto unvisited communities.

Lack of adequate facilities in some communities may hinder but will not prevent implementation of the above-mentioned services. Rather than embark on a building program we would much prefer to see space provided in existing or proposed buildings, particularly at Carmacks and Beaver Creek.

The spectrum of services that can be provided by community health worker, lay dispenser, visiting public health nurse, physician, school dental nurse and dentist offers thr best solution to the problem of providing adequate medical care to our small communities.

G. R. Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 13 1965 2nd

7 September, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 23 - Airport Facilities

The Administration is respectfully requested to approach the Department of Transport to urge them to hardsurface the Dawson and Mayo Airports to permit the landing of tricycle landing gear aircraft:

That without such necessary improvement these northern communities cannot have landings larger than a D.C.3 type of aircraft with restricted take-off passenger load;

That it is accepted that these airports are behind the times and except for minor gravel applications the Dawson runway is identical with what it was thirty years ago without even a shack provided by any government department for any type of shelter or relief.

The above Motion was forwarded through the Director's office to the Department of Transport and the answer from J. R. Baldwin, Deputy Minister of Transport, is contained below for your information:-

"Please refer to your letter dated April 26, 1965, and our interim reply of May 13, 1965 concerning the possibility of hard surfacing the runways at Mayo and Dawson.

The economic study referred to has now been completed and a copy is attached for your information. In addition, an up-to-date report has been received from our Edmonton regional office in which they have reviewed the situation at these two locations.

You will note that the economic report does not support a major expenditure of federal funds at either location in view of the rather static traffic situation and the fact that the existing runways appear to be meeting the present operational requirements. The regional office reports that the main runway at both locations is in relatively good condition and satisfactory for continued use by DC-3 type aircraft.

While we recognize that these airports do have their limitations, a recent letter from Canadian Pacific Airlines indicates that the majority of their DC-3 scheduled flights are being completed. Should the Company plan on introducing larger aircraft into these locations on a regular basis, the whole question of improvements will be reviewed in the light of the economics involved.

Nevertheless, it would be helpful to discuss this entire situation with your officials and to this end, may I suggest that arrangements for such a meeting could be made by having one of your officials call Mr. L.G. Fitton at 2-4569.

Yours truly,

'J.R. Baldwin'
Deputy Minister.

Att.

Proposed Paving of Runways at
Mayo and Dawson Airports

In a memorandum dated May 13, 1965, C.S.R. requested S.A.S. prepare an economic

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justification for paving the runways at Mayo and Dawson Airports.

Airport Facilities

The Dawson Airport is located twelve road miles from the town and is licensed and operated by the Government of the Yukon Territory. The one 4,000 foot gravel runway with 490 feet of over-run is not licensed for I.F.R. operation.

The Mayo Airport, with two turf runways, 2,636 and 3,540 feet long, is licensed by the Government of the Yukon Territory for I.F.R., day operations. A new site on "Mayo Bench" has been surveyed and the cost for a paved 5,000 x 150' runway with related facilities has been estimated at one million dollars.

Airport Classification

Both airports are classified as "Mainline" by the Department. Canadian Pacific Airlines (C.P.A.L.) serves both Mayo and Dawson from Whitehorse three times a week with DC-3 aircraft. Table I shows the airline passenger and aircraft traffic at Dawson and Mayo. Neither Dawson nor Mayo traffic has shown a discernible growth pattern.

TABLE I

Scheduled Airline Passenger Traffic and Aircraft Movements at Mayo and Dawson

	Mayo		Dawson	
Year	Passengers	Scheduled Aircraft Landings	Passengers	Scheduled Aircraft Landings
1950	1728		2340	
1	1800		2004	
2	2244		2604	
3	1980		1344	
4	1488		936	
1955	1466		1726	
6	1494		1168	
7	2664		2148	
8	1396		1574	
9	1552		1322	
1960	1620	219	1636	128
1	1362	205	1292	107
2	1742	240	1782	133
3	1826	257	1656	132
4	2352	292	1900	155

A letter received from the Deputy Minister, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, (File 5151-392, dated April 26, 1965), stated, "The situation at Mayo has not changed since we corresponded in June, 1964, but there have been recent developments at Dawson City which would probably have a bearing on your conclusions." On the basis of this statement we suggest that the economic report of May 21st, 1964, (a copy of which is attached), is still applicable. The strongest justification for paving Mayo airport would be a request from C.P.A.L. for the improvements. However, headquarters staff of C.P.A.L. have indicated that they plan to continue operating a Dc-3 and judge both airports quite acceptable in terms of the traffic involved and that if traffic were to increase, more DC-3 flights would be scheduled.

The Deputy Minister of D.N.A. received a report, (file 5151-392), classified as confidential, from the "Committee to Examine the Economic Potential of the Dawson City Area", in April 1965. The report concluded that, "There is little evidence to support a prediction that there will be developments in the area which will permanently improve the economy of the town; on the contrary, it would appear that further economic deterioration will take place. A sound economic base for the community does not exist today and /2

could be provided only if a large development took place very close to town."

The Deputy Minister of D.N.A. suggested that the development by Cassiar Asbestos Corporation of an asbestos deposit 60 miles northwest of Dawson might affect the economic justification for runway paving. A road is presently under construction between Dawson and Clinton Creek, (the name of the community to be constructed near the Asbestos deposit). The Committee report states that, "Even if Dawson and Clinton Creek are connected by a road, it is doubtful that the development of the property will have any appreciable effect on the economy of Dawson except during the first two or three years. A new townsite will be developed at Clinton Creek, and with modern methods of development, there is no reason why Dawson would be used as a staging area for either materials or personnel with the exception of those transported by air." There is no reason to believe that DC-3 aircraft could not transport all of the material and personnel to Clinton Creek from the existing gravel airport. The bullwork in developing the Laborador/Quebec iron deposits was carried out by DC-3 aircraft and there seems to be no reason why the Clinton Creek development could not be as effectively supplied by DC-3, although we suspect that there will be little demand for aircraft as large as the DC-3.

We, therefore, would recommend that under present DOT policy the justification for paving or relocation and extension of the runways at Mayo and Dawson is very weak."

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 14 1965 2nd.

24 September, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Fall Session of Council

I have recently received one or two queries as to the date of the Fall Council Session and I am, therefore, passing on the following information for your perusal.

At the present time the following time table is suggested:-

Advisory Committee on Finance - 19 - 22 October, 1965

Yukon Council - 15 November, 1965.

You will recall it was Council's wish that the starting date of the Spring and Fall Sessions be advanced a week or two over previous years' sittings. Administration had hoped that this request could be granted. However, because of the exceptionally heavy work load in preparing not only the Supplementary Estimates but the initial draft of the next Five Year Agreement, it has not been possible to have the information available before the 19th of October. You will notice we also allowed four days for a meeting with the Advisory Committee on Finance which may appear to be rather extensive in view of the fact the meeting is for the study of Supplementary Estimates and should, therefore, be cleaned up in a day or day and a half. Here again, however, it has been agreed the new Fiscal Agreement should be perused in the first instance by the Advisory Committee and it is, therefore, felt an additional two or three days will be required.

The election on November 8th is another obstacle for this particular Session as I am sure each member will wish to exercise his vote and should we be in Council at that time, we would require an adjournment so that Council member might return to his own constituency and cast his vote. In view of the above it is felt that November 15th is the most practical starting date and in fact due to the work load, appears at the present time to be the earliest date possible.

I shall inform you further when the exact times are known as the above preliminary dates are still only tentative.

G. R. Cameron.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 15 1965 2nd

30 September, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Motion No. 20 - Winter House Building Incentive Program as Applicable to north of the 60th Parallel and Particularly the Yukon Territory

It is respectfully requested that the Government of Ottawa be requested to advance the starting date from November 15th to September 15th so that the people north of the 60th Parallel can take advantage of this incentive program.

Further to this Motion, the Honourable Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs, wrote to the Minister of Labour on June 25th, 1965, requesting that consideration be given to extending the starting date for residents of the Yukon Territory to September 15th, if possible, or at least to October 1st.

In a letter to the Minister dated July 13th, 1965, the Honourable Allan MacEachen replied as follows:

> "We have received many representations for special consideration in areas where climatic conditions are severe and while this matter has been given careful consideration, it has not been considered practical to establish special areas based on climatic conditions.
>
> As in the past officials of my department and of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation who are responsible for the detailed administration of the program will give special consideration to applications submitted by residents in the Territories and I believe that, to a considerable extent, the problem mentioned in your can be handled administratively."

In view of this reply, the Director of Northern Administration suggested that careful note of the operation of the scheme be taken during the coming winter to see if this approach does overcome the difficulties which may be met by prospective home builders in the North.

On September 15th, 1965, I wrote to the Minister of Labour reiterating our wish that the commencement date be advanced at least to October 1st. I have not yet had a reply to this letter but I shall keep you informed of the Minister's answer.

G. R. Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 16 1965 2nd

1 October, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion No. 22 - Yukon Fishing

The Administration is respectfully requested to approach the Government of Canada with the request that the Yukon Territory be given control of all fresh water fishing as a part of it's natural resources; and that the control of fresh water fishing by the Yukon would be administratively simple as a sensible and natural undertaking of the Yukon Game Department; and that the acceptance of this proposal would be a small step forward by the Federal Government of it's avowed intention to allow the Yukon Territory more autonomy in the management of it's own affairs at no great stress on the Federal Treasury.

In reply to a memorandum dated March 30 which I sent to the Director, the latter replied September 17th as follows:-

In a letter of May 6, replying to a request from our Minister for comments on Motion 22, the Minister of Fisheries stated that although the implications of the Motion were under study by his Department, he thought it advisable to reserve his views until discussions could take place between officials of the two Departments. In the face of this approach it is rather difficult to offer an opinion on the advantages and disadvantages which Fisheries might feel will occur under such a change of control.

It is also rather difficult to advise you on this matter when it is not really clear just what council had in mind when it passed the Motion. Are they interested solely in the revenue which might be obtained from angling licences? Are they thinking in terms of developing commercial fisheries- an industry which is virtually non-existent at present? Are they looking towards the establishment of commercial sports fishing lodges and the authority which would be required to exercise control and inspection of these?

You might wish to point out to Council that the N.W.T. Council exerts some indirect control over sports fishing in the Territories through their control of fishing camps and lodges under the Travel and Outdoor Recreation Ordinance. This control operates, of course, within the quotas set by the Department of Fisheries for the various streams.

While I could not presume to speak for the Department of Fisheries on this subject, there would appear to be no obvious reason why, as is the case with the provinces, certain aspects of fisheries regulations should not, by agreement with the Department of Fisheries, be turned over to Territorial control. These might include jurisdiction over the establishment and operation of angling camps, and the collection of revenue from both commercial and sports fishing licences.

The other side of the picture is of course that the over-all administration of fisheries regulations throughout Canada is a complex and costly operation. The Department of Fisheries maintain a large staff of highly trained and highly paid specialists whose services are available wherever the need arises, whether it be the study of fish population in certain areas to determine the allowable rate of exploitation, the improvement of fish stocks through the establishment of fish culture stations, or the study of disease or other factors which might be depleting fish stocks in any given area. While such specialist services might be needed only occasionally in the Yukon, the provision of funds to allow such services to be obtained, even on an emergency basis, might prove a considerable drain on the territorial treasury were such activities the responsibility of the Territorial Government.

It is to be hoped that some clarification of Motion 22 may be obtained

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at the next session of council. By that time the Department of Fisheries may be prepared to put forward their views on the matter and a full-scale discussion could take place on your next visit to Ottawa."

I shall be pleased to re-submit this matter after the next Session if Council wishes to clarify their Motion.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 17 1965 2nd

October 1, 1965

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

Motion No. 7 - Fire Insurance Rates in Yukon Territory

In response to the above mentioned motion passed at the spring Session of Council, inquiries have been made with the desired purpose in mind and the following report of the Canadian Underwriters Association is the positive result.

Report on Fire Insurance
Rate Levels in the Yukon Territory

"1. On March 26th. 1965 the Commissioner for the Government of the Yukon Territory, Mr. G.R. Cameron, wrote to certain insurance agents in Whitehorse asking whether they could supply any material that would justify the fire insurance rates presently being charged in the Yukon Territory.

2. The Property Department Rates Committee Meeting of the British Columbia Branch of the Canadian Underwriters' Association (hereinafter referred to as the C.U.A.) has already requested, at its meeting held on January 21st, 1965, that a senior official of the Association should look into the question of fire insurance rates in the City of Whitehorse as soon as convenient; so, on the 17th May, the Manager of the Association Mr. G.R. Turner, (accompanied by one of his experienced rating officials) and Mr. J.L. Main, Branch Manager of the Royal Insurance Co. Ltd., one of the leading writers in the Territory, proceeded to Whitehorse.

3. Messrs. Main and Turner, accompanied by Mr. Howard Firth of T.A. Firth and Son Ltd. and Mr. Jack Humme of Humme Insurance Ltd., both of Whitehorse, appeared before theCommissioner and a number of his senior officials on the 18th May, 1965 in the Commissioner's office. At this meeting the visiting delegation explained in a very general way the broad basis on which fire insurance rates are established. This includes consideration of construction, proctection, hazards of occupancy, loss experience as a whole and by class of risk, climateconditions, cost of repairs and adjustments and so forth. A number of questions were asked and the meeting concluded with a promise from the visitors that, after their return to Vancouver and a review of the on-the-spot inspections made during their visit, they would provide the Commissioner with a report. This is the report.

4. The latest Report (1963) of the Dominion Fire Commissioner issued by the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, in Table 2 on Page 8, reveals that the ten year average per capita fire loss in the Yukon Territory for the years 1954 - 1963 was $13.30. This compares with $9.10 for British Columbia and $7.17 for the whole of Canada. This statistic alone appears to justify a higher rate level in the Yukon Territory than in British Columbia.

5. As respects property adequatley protected by approved automatic sprinkler protection the C.U.A. applied the same rate levels and methods of rating in the Yukon as in British Columbia. On unsprinlered property, however, C.U.A. rates in the Yukon are higher than in B.C. Nevertheless an examination of the C.U.A. statistics for the period 1956 - 1964 reveals that such unsprinklered business in the Yukon returned to Member companies of the C.U.A. collectively, a margin of profit of less than five cents of each dollar of premium.

6. The C.U.A. produces, for its Member companies, a statistical exhibit each year.

These statistics are examined in detail by our rates committees at least once a year and, as regards fire insurance, rate revisions are considered on the basis of the experience, by class, over the past five years at least, though we might sometimes consider the 10 year average.

At a recent meeting of our Property Department Rates Committee it was noted that the fire loss experience in the Yukon had shown a marked improvement during the last two years, which, if this favourable trend continues, should in due course be reflected in the insurance rates. While our present Yukon rates have been based on the B.C. Tariff the committee instructed the C.U.A. officials to produce a special rating tariff for the Yukon, which need not necessarily follow the Tariff used in British Columbia. In doing this, consideration will be given to localities besides Whitehorse which have a sufficient degree of fire protection in the way of an organized fire brigade, with adequate equipment and water to fight fires effectively. (We are engaged in correspondence with Fire Marshal R. G. Whatmough in this connection.)

7. Observations

It is a fundamental principle of insurance that the "losses of the few have to be paid for by the premiums of the many", so it is to the interests of all that an alert eye be kept ever open to detect fire hazards. Building regulations, fire prevention codes and electrical codes should be adopted and rigidly enforced.

Insurance underwriters and inspectors are, of course, trained to detect fire hazards and the following comments may explain why many companies are not bullish about competing for fire insurance business in the Yukon, notwithstanding the improved experience in recent years.

(i) There is a prevalence throughout the Territory of metal chimneys, which we consider safe only when they are factory built, labelled by the Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada, and installed in accordance with their approved specifications. Many of the so called "Yukon Safeties" are, in our opinion, far from safe.

(ii) Our inspections of various establishments of the City of Whitehorse revealed several cases of poor housekeeping and dangerous hazards which could easily be corrected.

(iii) The Whitehorse Fire Hall itself is anything but a good risk, being an old frame building with metal chimneys, only a few feet detached from another large and old frame building.

(iv) The Whitehorse Inn, of course, is a hazard that exposes the whole block in which it is located; but we understand that this risk is to be equipped with automatic sprinkler equipment.

(v) While the risks on Main Street in Whitehorse present a clean and attractive appearance from the Street, a walk through the lanes in the rear revealed conditions which were far from satisfactory, and quite alarming to an insurance underwriter.

(vi) A detailed examination of our statistics reveals that Hotels and Restaurants have been unprofitable to underwriters. We believe this is chiefly due to risks located along the Alaska Highway. Fires in these risks are usually caused by:

An accumulation of grease in the hoods and vents over cooking units.

Storage of furnace oil inside the buildings.

Electric light plants driven by diesel engines.

Exhaust pipes npt properly protected; poor wiring; storage of fuel and generally poor housekeeping.

It is suggested that there might be closer supervision of such risks on the part of fire prevention authorities.

8. Notwithstanding the observations in the preceding paragraph we are encouraged by the continuing efforts of the Fire Marshal's department in the field of fire prevention, which must be most difficult to cover in such a large territory.

9. In closing this report it should be pointed out that the C.U.A. only promulgates rates and supplies inspection service for its Member companies, which are commonly referred to as "Board" companies. It cannot speak for the whole insurance industry. However, if the level of C.U.A. rates were high enough to produce more than a modest profit for its members, over a period of time competitiom from non-member companies would force a downward revision.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Canadian Underwriters' Association and its Member Companies:"

The foregoing report would appear to justify to some extent at least fire insurance rates presently in force in the Territory and it will be noted from paragraph 6 that a special rating tariff for the Yukon is to be produced. It would seem advisable to await the production of that tariff before taking further action in this matter.

G.R. Cameron

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

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 18 1965 2nd.

4 October, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

We have had a number of enquiries about what happens when premises are closed during the winter. Some members of Council last year seemed to be adamant against allowing operators to close, and took the position that the operators must be available to service the travelling public. It seems that this can work gr at ardship on the operators, and put them to an expense which dissipates any money they had made in the summer. The following message is sent to you in draft form so that you may mull it over and give us your comments so that we can work out a balance between the needs of the public on the one hand and the legitimate interests of the operators on the other. The formal message is to be submitted to Council at the Fall Session, but in the meantime, if you have any guide lines to help us establish policy I would like to know. The advantage of the terms of the message is that each operator has to make hos own decision as to what he wants to do, and it does bring into focus the two possible courses he can follow. I will be very glad to hear from any of you.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

(draft of message to be submitted to Council)

Winter Closing - Liquor Ordinance

From time to time licensees enquire if they can close their tavern or other outlet for a specified period of time. As a rule those enquiries come from operators on remote stretches of the highway who want to move into Whitehorse or go south in the winter.

Under Section 14 of the Ordinance in subsection (4) it is provided that a licensee may voluntarily surrender his licence for cancellation. However, if a licence is cancelled one opinion suggests that the full procedure to obtain a licence must be followed if the tavern, etc. is to re-open in the spring. This would involve advertising and possibly hearings to investigate objections. It would also be necessary to meet the room requirement under Sections 24 and 25, i.e., 30 rooms for tavern or cocktail licence in Whitehorse and 20 rooms elsewhere. All these considerations may cause difficulty for an operator when re-opening.

One possible relief from these problems may be found in Section 31 which simply says "A tavern may be open .... a cocktail lounge may be open ..."

The provision does not compel a licensee to open and operators desiring to close may wish to take their lawyer's advice regarding the appropriate course to follow.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 19 1965 2nd

5 October, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion No. 9 - 24 Hour Radio Service for Whitehorse

In the opinion of Council the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation take any steps necessary to insuring continuous radio broadcasting transmission on a twenty-four hour basis at Whitehorse, Yukon.

Below is a transcript of a memorandum from the Director of Northern Administration dated April 20, in reply to my request that CBC be approached regarding the possibility of establishing a 24-hour radio service in Whitehorse.

"Your memorandum dated 25th March requesting that I write the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and reaffirm the Yukon Council's interest in having them take steps to institute 24 hour service at their station at Whitehorse, is acknowledged.

I have read the background information on this subject which we have on our files, such as the minutes of the two EMO meetings of the 10th of April and the 22nd of May, 1964, and the recent Motion No. 9 of the Yukon Council.

Before proceeding further, however, I feel that I should have further justification than I can discover in the file. For example, I must assume that the requirement for 24-hour radio service is based on the need for this media to be used as a form of warning in the event of a disaster.

As another assumption is that the majority of citizens will not be maintaining a constant listening watch even if the station operates on a 24 hour basis, I am unable to find justification for the request on this basis.

In disaster planning, it would be recommended that planners include a provision for continuous radio service if needed and available in any community, but the purpose would be to issue information and instructions during the emergency and after the citizens had been advised to listen.

Warning of disasters in local areas should not be by radio in any event. There are two main reasons for this. First, if in daylight, it is usual for those who will be responsible for directing the effort to be at work in places where, usually, no radio set is available, i.e., trucks, offices, stores, etc., and if at night, they will not necessarily be listening.

Second, the use of the "fan-out" system of warning by telephone is recommended so that key personnel can start to carry out their part of the disaster plan before citizens can panic or take unorganized action on their own through public warning.

The proposal to engage a Disaster Planning Officer does not seem to have any bearing on your request. I have no information to indicate that the Emergency Measures Organization is proposing to appoint an EMO officer for duty in the Yukon, and if it was so, I do not think it would add weight to your request for 24 hour service at Whitehorse.

Would you please review your request in light of what I have said and if you wish me to proceed, advise me of the basis you wish me to use in forwarding it to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation."

I tend to agree with the Director's reasoning and I can see no other basis on which we could request the CBC to establish a 24-hour radio service in Whitehorse. I remain open to your suggestions, however, and I will be pleased to re-open the discussion if you still feel that there is justification for such a request.

G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 20 1965 2nd.

6 October, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Motion No. 16 Labour Legislation

In the opinion of Council, the Administration, in co-operation with the Northern Administration Branch, N.A. and N.R., and the Federal Department of Labour, undertake at the earliest possible moment a complete study of existing labour legislation in the Territory, with a view to forwarding to Council at the Fall Session recommendations respecting legislative requirements in the Yukon Territory.

The Councillors will have received Volume 2 of the Debates of the Council of the Northwest Territories for the Thirtieth Session held at Yellowknife between the 14th and 25th of June this year. On page 261 there appears Sessional Paper #14 and while part of that Sessional Paper is limited to the problem as it exists in the Northwest Territories, it does serve as an introduction to the draft Northwest Territories Labour (Standards) Ordinance which appears at page 265 in Volume 2. As noted, that was included for discussion purposes only, and it will be seen when a comparison is made of that draft that it follows very closely the Canada Labour (Standards) Code which is Chapter 38 of 1965 in the Federal Acts. A copy of the booklet prepared by the Department of Labour in Ottawa reviewing the provisions of the Act and a copy of the Act itself is included with this message. Page 429 of the Northwest Territories Votes and Proceedings, 30th Session, reports a brief discussion on Sessional Paper No. 14.

It is hoped that the Councillors will be able to consider the Northwest Territories discussion draft and to provide time at the Fall Session to discuss the question of the labour standards in the Yukon so that the Administration may be able to prepare instructions to the draftsman in accordance with the Councillors' wishes. It would seem sound policy to follow the Canada Act as closely as possible, so that when employees move from the Northwest Territories or another part of Canada to the Yukon they will be generally familiar with all the main features of our labour standards legislation.

If any Councillor has any specific questions which may require research or correspondence with Ottawa would he please give early notice.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 21 1965 2nd.

October 14, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Motion No. 20 - Winter House Building Incentive Program as applicable to north of the 60th Parallel and particularly the Yukon Territory.

It is respectfully requested that the Govt. of Ottawa be requested to advance the starting date from November 15 to September 15 so that the people north of the 60th Parallel can take advantage of this incentive program.

In my memorandum dated September 30, 1965, in this connection, I indicated that I had written to the Minister of Labour reiterating our wish that the commencement date be advanced at least to October 1st. I now have had his reply which reads as follows:

"I have your letter of September 15, with reference to the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program, in which you suggest that the program take effect from October 1, in respect to projects carried out in the Yukon.

The improvement in the economic situation in the Yukon since 1962 as indicated by the numbers of persons drawing unemployment insurance benefits is indeed pleasing.

While it is noted from the data which you have provided that there is a sharp increase in unemployment in the Yukon during the month of October, nevertheless it would seem that the real impact is felt during the months November to April, which is the period established for the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program for the coming winter.

The question of establishing a longer period for the program in areas where the winter climate is more severe has been receiving consideration, but there are many difficulties in applying an acceptable formula. The matter is still under study and it may be possible to develop a sound formula at some future date.

Having regard to the new community hall at Watson Lake, I don't know how large a building this is, but it is recognized that on larger buildings some preliminary work may be required in order that maximum winter employment may be provided. I would say that in this instance the excavation and foundation might well be installed prior to the November 1st commencement date of the program, but the Federal incentive payment, of course, would have to be confined to work carried out after November 1st.

I wish to thank you for writing me so fully in this matter and I can assure you that it is a problem which is receiving consideration."

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

18 October, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 9 - Justice

What funds have been paid last year to lawyers both from within the Territory and outside of the Territory both for prosecution and defence? Who received these funds and in what quantities?

The following schedule will give you the answer:-

Fiscal Year 1962-63	Fees and Expenses
G.S. Cumming, Vancouver B.C.	$ 2,169.00
S.W. Enderton, Whitehorse, Y.T.	3,454.00
R.E. Hudson, Whitehorse, Y.T.	12,371.00
Messrs. King & King, " Y.T.	130.00

Fiscal Year 1963-64	Fees	Expenses	Total
D.S. Collins, Whitehorse, Y.T.	$ 7,573.40	$ 307.34	$ 7,880.74
G.S. Cumming, Vancouver, B.C.	2,220.80	51.30	2,272.10
R.E. Hudson, Whitehorse, Y.T.	685.35	32.45	717.80
Gordon King, Whitehorse, Y.T.	3,605.00	134.25	3,739.25
J.A. MacLennan, Vancouver, B.C.	1,165.00	55.72	1,220.72
N.V.K. Wylie, Whitehorse, Y.T.	16,621.95	1,200.04	17,821.99
Fiscal Year 1964-65			
D.S. Collins, Whitehorse, Y.T.	16,124.56	472.86	16,597.42
J.M. Hubbard, Whitehorse, Y.T.	125,00	66.00	191.00
R.E. Hudson, Whitehorse, Y.T.	1,545.75	177.80	1,723.55
Gordon King, Whitehorse, Y.T.	705.00	232.50	937.50
J.A. MacLennan, Vancouver, B.C.	3,453.50	31.51	3,485.01
N.V.K. Wylie, Whitehorse, Y.T.	18,524.75	662.50	19,187.25

G. R. Cameron

G. R.Cameron,
Commissioner.

October 28, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Proposed Extension - Whitehorse Elementary School Grounds

The Whitehorse Elementary School is located on a 4.22 acre site bordered by Fourth Avenue, Black Street, Third Avenue and the lane which runs between Wheeler and Cook Streets. The student enrolment of this school totals 709, or over one-fifth of the total school population of the Territory.

The Committee on Education in its Report of 1960, p. 106, states that a site of anything less than ten acres for the 1039 pupils enrolled was inadequate.

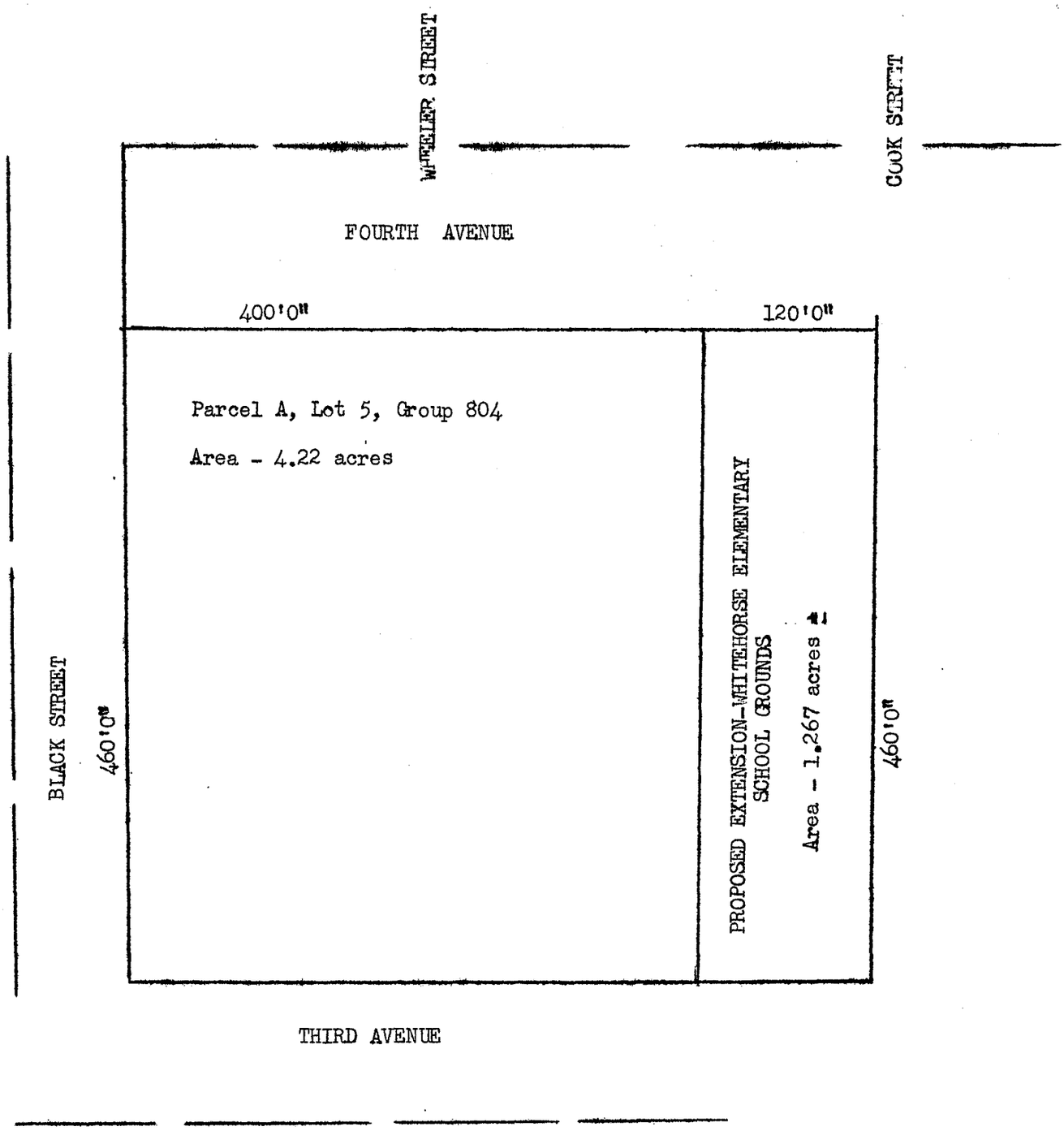
Land has now become available on the north side of the Whitehorse Elementary School site. The Superintendent of Schools has recommended that we purchase a parcel of 1.267 acres. The cost of this parcel is $25,000.00.

The accompanying sketch indicates the present school site and the proposed extension.

Your advice on this matter is respectfully requested.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Att.



Proposed school ground extension

WHITEHORSE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

PART OF LOT 5, GROUP 804 AT WHITEHORSE

Scale - 100 Feet to 1 "

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 24 - 1965 (Second Session)

OPENING ADDRESS
by
GORDON R. CAMERON, COMMISSIONER
at the
THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH WHOLLY ELECTIVE COUNCIL
OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

I think it is appropriate that I should begin this address by reviewing some of the highlights of this summer in the Territory. Mining exploration and development continued strongly and there are those of us who see in this activity the beginnings of a large-scale natural resource industry in the Territory. Although mining action has been fairly static in Dawson, Mayo and Watson Lake mining districts, the Whitehorse Mining District has experienced its most active period since the 1950s. 1,625 claims have been recorded since the first of the year and there is every possibility that another 1,000 may be recorded by the end of the year.

The tourist industry this summer shows an average increase of 27% in the number of tourists entering the Yukon over 1964. The value of this influx has been calculated at slightly more than 3½ million dollars and this figure could rise to a total of 5 million for the whole year. This increase in tourism has caused some concern because we are now faced with inadequate accommodation as well as a shortage of indicated tourist attractions which would tend to delay the tourist in our Territory an extra few days and have him leave in a happier and more satisfied frame of mind. With this in mind we propose to establish, early in the new year, a Yukon Tourist Commission independent of the Territorial Government, to visit the communities throughout the Territory and ask for briefs, ideas, criticism and suggestions about the whole spectrum of the tourist industry in the Territory. In other words, we feel we must re-assess the terms of reference and duties of our Travel and Publicity Department and of private enterprise. We feel this can best be accomplished by an independent group. There would be three main questions asked by this Committee and they would be as follows:

1. Why do tourists come to the Yukon?
2. What facilities must private enterprise provide for them?
3. What is the role of the Territorial Government and municipal governments in tourist development?

Our basic aim must be to give the tourist comfortable accommodation, good food, points of interest, courtesy, hospitality and finally, value for his tourist dollar.

The Fall Session of Council always heralds the beginning of a new season in the Territory. The work and activities of this past summer have slacked only to a small degree. We have more projects slated for the next few months than in many years past, and the outlook for the work force in the Territory is bright. Employment conditions were well above normal all summer, with shortages reported in practically every skill and no able-bodied individual could honestly say he was unemployed for lack of work. It is predicted now that some 250 men will be working most of the winter on mining exploration. If the weather is on our side there will be many jobs continuing on the construction of such projects as the Whitehorse jail, the Vocational school, the library and the Watson Lake sewer system. In fact there have been cases during the summer where no bids have been received for projects called; one in particular being the Mayo water and sewer system.

Our school population has reached a new high this year. Total enrolment at the end of September was 3,178 pupils compared with 3,033 the year before. There have been some amendments and changes to our school program; one of them being the conversion of a teacherage in Whitehorse to a dormitory for pupils living outside the City. This is in keeping with our policy to make every attempt to provide adequate living accommodation for students from small settlements so that they can benefit from the diverse educational facilities here in Whitehorse. In order to make this policy a reality, the allowance paid to parents who have children boarding in Whitehorse has been increased from $20.00 per month to $50.00 per month for the elementary school pupil and to $60.00 per month for the secondary pupil.

At the present time Canada is experiencing the most bouyant economy in its history and as a result the country finds itself short of skilled labour to keep up the increasing pace of industry. Unfortunately, under such conditions the northern part of Canada faces a situation whereby it must either go into deep

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freeze and retard its development programs or else pay considerably more money to employ personnel than is being paid in the more temperate climates of our country. The facts as they have appeared over this past construction season have, I believe, proven that private enterprise and in some instances Government, have not kept up with the rising costs and salaries in other parts of the country and, as a result, we have been and will continue to be short of all types of personnel unless we are prepared to pay the price.

Some months ago through the efforts of our Minister of Northern Affairs, Mr. Arthur Laing, the Carruthers Commission was established to study the constitutional make-up of the Northwest Territories and to recommend changes in its present physical form and constitution. I have been assured by our Minister that upon completion of the Carruthers Commission study, a similar group will be set up to look into the constitutional make-up of the Yukon and to recommend a plan which could be followed from our present stage of government development to eventual full autonomy or provincial status.

During my most recent visit to Ottawa to submit the Supplementary Estimates and the next Five Year Agreement I was unable to see the Minister due to the political activity created by the Federal election. I did, however, once again stress the necessity for a close and immediate inspection of our constitution.

I also, at the same time, talked to officials in the Deputy Minister's office about the urgency of establishing another study group. Over the past two or three years there has been in this Council Chamber and throughout private industry considerable interest expressed in the implementation of a proper economic study being made in the Yukon; in other words, an expert or group of experts to study the facts as they are now available, using the information of our known resources and recommending to us what steps we can take now and in the immediate future to create a sound economic basis for this Territory. Here again I took it upon myself to express on behalf of all of us our concern that such a study be undertaken as soon as possible and with an absolute minimum of delay. As I have mentioned above, I was unable to meet with the Minister and obtain his thoughts on the matter. I did, however, receive a good hearing from senior officers of the Department of Northern Affairs and assurance from

them that they would do everything in their power to pass on our ideas and thinking to the Minister and assist us in every way possible in bringing about an early and thorough study of both of these problems; the constitutional one and the economic.

I feel that a great deal of effort will have to be put into the studies by you as Councillors, by this Territorial administration and by private industry, and I am sure that upon completion of such an undertaking the present frustrations of government and also of private industry will be alleviated to a great extent. If the future constitutional and economic development is already delineated then the path of progress will be simpler and more efficient.

I would like to assure this Council that it is my intention to follow up this as expeditiously as possible in hope that some concrete planning can be on the drawing boards within the coming year. Let me now pass on to matters of more immediate concern.

We have recently received final word from the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation in Dawson City to the effect that as of December 1st, 1966, they will no longer supply electricity or water service to the City of Dawson. A study has been going on for some time between this administration and the Department in Ottawa and I am now happy to say that final plans are being made for a submission to Treasury Board which will ask for finds for the taking over and revamping of the electrical and water services of Dawson City so that the continuing operation of these utilities will be assured.

I believe I am safe in saying two of the most important subjects brought up during this last Council Session were taxation on Territorial properties and daylight saving time. During the course of your present sittings I will place before you information on both of these subjects for your consideration and advice.

So much for the past and present. For the future, Council will be looking at the proposed Five Year Agreement for 1967-72. I must stress that the programs described in the lengthy documents which will be set before you are only tenative and keeping this uppermost in your minds, should receive scrutiny of both Council

and the administration. The collection of facts by Department heads for this new Agreement was started one year ago, which means in many cases the projects contemplated at this time in the Five Year submission, cover a period of seven years. I, therefore, feel quite safe in stating that before this Agreement is signed by all parties concerned, the present figures will be altered a number of times. Nevertheless, we must be alert to the necessity of providing adequately for the growth of the Territory during the years to come and this will be an exercise which will take the intelligence and careful planning of all of us in this room today.

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

List of Bills 1965 (second Session).

No. 1 AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE CREDIT UNION ORDINANCE

No. 2 AN ORDINANCE FOR GRANTING TO THE COMMISSIONER CERTAIN SUMS OF MONEY TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE TERRITORY

No. 3 AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE

No. 4 AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE EVIDENCE ORDINANCE

No. 5 AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE MOTOR VEHICLES ORDINANCE

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

November 8, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Waterworks and Sewerage Disposal System, Y.T.

As you are aware, bids were requested this year for the installation of a sewerage system in Watson Lake and a waterworks and sewerage system in Mayo.

One bid was received for the Watson Lake system and was accepted with a contract, in the amount of $124,543.00, being issued to Yukon Construction Co. Limited. Work on this system is proceeding and the installation may be completed this year. No bids were received for the Mayo system and, therefore, this project is deferred until next year at which time it is hoped more interest will be shown by the contractors.

On our request the Public Health Engineering Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare made a study, in June of this year, of sewerage disposal requirements for Crestview. The residents of Crestview had expressed their concern that septic tanks will not continue to work in this area for much longer.

The report which we have received regarding sewerage disposal in Crestivew indicates that sewerage from the households in Crestivew should be collected in a sewer system now, if a public nuisance and health hazard is to be prevented in the next year or so. In the case of this community, sewers are considered more important than a piped water system. A copy of the report is attached for your information.

We are suggesting, in the proposals for the new Five Yoar Financial Agreement, a program for the installation of piped water and sewer systems as indicated in the following table:

Location	Piped Water	Piped Sewerage
Mayo	1966-67 ✓	1966-67
Haines Junction	1967-68 —	1967-68
Watson Lake	1967-68 —	1967-68 (to complete the system)
Porter Creek	1967-68 ✓	
Crestview	1967-68 —	1967-68
Teslin	1971-72 —	1971-72

This is a proposed program only and, of course, is entirely dependent on funds being made available for the systems.

The immediate problem is sewage disposal for Crestview. As may be noted, this system is proposed for 1967-68, the first year of the new Financial Agreement.

I would appreciate Council's comments on the program and in particular on the requirements of the residents of Crestview. If it is considered necessary perhaps we could arrange to install the Crestview sewerage disposal system in 1966-67.

G. R. Cameron

Att.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 26 - 1965 (Second Session)

Report - July 2, 1965

Submitted by Public Health Engineering Division,
Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Crestview Sewage Disposal

"Though there are a few wells in the area, the Porter Creek water truck delivery service is used by most residents. The average quantity of water consumed daily by households in Crestview is, by any standard, very small; from 4 g/c/day to 20 g/c/day with an average of 10 g/c/day. For comparison, the accepted quantity of water used in flush toilets in North America is 35 g/c/day. The net water consumption by Riverdale residents is given in the 1964 Newton Report at 300 gal/c/day. The absence of liquid domestic sewage on the ground surface at Crestview is considered more likely to result from the good sense of the residents in not overloading their sub-surface sewage effluent disposal facilities rather than an indication of good percolation qualities of the ground at Crestview.

Should effluent from septic tanks reach the surface it can only flow down the steep slope on which this subdivision is located to invade neighbour's property and finally to reach the Alaska Highway. This would be the result except in cold weather when icing would probably take place.

At Crestview the ground consists of fine clayey silt that is frequently interspersed with stones. It also contains local sandy pockets. It is in my opinion not suitable in general for the sub-surface disposal of septic tank effluent. Two out of three tests done in Lot 1 block 2, Lot 4 Block 6 and Lot 3 Block 3 in June this year that gave nean percolation times over 6 in. liquid depths in 2 ft. deep holes of 30 min/inch, 40 min/inch and 7 min/inch respectively, support this opinion, within the limitations of the percolation tests.

Sewage from the households in Crestview should be collected in a sewer system now, if a public nuisance and health hazard is to be prevented in the next year or so. In the case of Crestivew, sewers are more important than a piped water system.

Sewage from Crestview should be piped beneath the Alaska Highway to disposal by oxidation pond. The proposed pond should be sized on the basis of 200-300 persons to an acre of pond surface. It is confirmed that it was indicated to Mr. D. Spray, Area Development Officer, that sufficient land should be reserved now, no matter what is decided, to ensure that the nearest possible dwelling erected in the future is located at least 1000 feet from the pond's edge.

If further engineering assistance is required in this matter it would be a pleasure to furnish you with design information.

How long a septic tank tile field or soak away pit is going to continue to dispose of effluent below the ground surface at Crestview depends on too many variables other than the soil conditions to be answered without as many qualifications to render the answer useless from the administrator's viewpoint. With proper plan approval and site inspection together with adequate supervision of the works, with understanding of the operation of a septic tank and its disposal field and with regular emptying of the septic tank and protection of the field one authority in the U.S.A. allows a life expectancy of 12 years.

The water delivery system in use at Crestview may require flushing of the sewers to be undertaken at more frequent intervals than is normally adopted in settlements served by a piped water system.

Should it be decided to attempt to use the eductor truck to remove sewage from septic tanks in Crestview at regular intervals, the septic tanks should be altered by fitting a fixed, valved, suction-pipe to each tank to facilitate emptying. The "conservancy system" as it is known in British practice is expensive. The contents of the septic tanks would preferably be disposed of in an oxidation pond or by vurial. It is not thought that the eductor truck could be economically used as a substitute for collector sewers and a disposal system at Crestview.

Nothing stated or inferred in the foregoing should be taken as a recommendation by the Health authorities in the Yukon that a piped water system, together with sewerage, is not essential for any settlement in the Territory in order to safeguard the health of the community.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27 - 1965 (Second Session)

November 9, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

& Members of Council

I understand that the Mayo Chamber of Commerce has submitted a brief to you resolving that the monthly wage for Fire Chiefs of Volunteer Fire Brigades be raised to at least $125.00 per month. The Mayo Chamber of Commerce is particularly concerned with the wages paid to the Mayo Fire Chief but feels that, if necessary, all Fire Chiefs should have an increase in their monthly wages.

There are seven organized Volunteer Fire Brigades in the Yukon Territory, each with a Fire Chief who is receiving $50.00 each month. The Territorial Government, therefore, pays $4,200.00 each year to Fire Chiefs. If the wages were increased to $125.00 each month this would mean an annual increase to the seven Brigades of $6,300.00. Volunteer Fire Fighters are paid $5.00 for each fire they attend and $2.00 for each drill attended, with a maximum of two drills each month.

The Fire Marshal's office has informed us that in the Northwest Territories the Fire Chiefs, of Volunteer Fire Brigades, are paid on the same basis as the Fire Fighters; that is $5.00 for each fire and $2.00 for each drill. The Provincial Governments do not contribute to the wages of Fire Chiefs or Fire Fighters nor do they provide funds for the purchase of fire apparatus as is done in the Yukon. Very few Volunteer Fire Chiefs receive over $600.00 annually and most are paid by the hour per fire at labour rates as are the Fire Fighters. The average cost of total fire department expenditures, including operating, wages and equipment, for a village with a population of 1,200 is $2,400.00.

I would appreciate the comments of Council on this matter and their recommendations regarding increases in the wages to be paid Volunteer Fire Fighters and Fire Chiefs in the Yukon.

G R Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 28 - 1965 (Second Session)

August 31st, 1965.

Meeting called to order to discuss whether or not to recommend the acceptance of the low bid to improvements to the Whitehorse Vocational School.

Time: 3:10 P.M. August 31st, 1965.

Present: J. Watt Chairman
K. Thompson Territorial Councillor
D. Taylor Territorial Councillor

Witnesses requested by the Financial Advisory Committee:
K. Baker
Mr. Clement - Dept. of Labour
Mr. Judd.

Mr. Judd read the Moiton of the Vocational School Advisory Committee.

Moved by Mr. Hoyt, Seconded by Mr. E. Jacobs.

Mr. Thompson expressed concern over the differences in the figures previously presented to Council and what is the lowest bid. He wished to see it presented to Council as a whole. We voted on one thing, now we have something different.

Mr. Baker said we must act within sixty (60) days of when the tenders were accepted; time is of the essence.

Mr. Taylor indicated that he thought the bids were well called -

Noted increased enrollment

Expressed concern over getting the Territorial share of the money.

Does not think it is necessary to take this to Council.

Mr. Clement said he was partly responsible for some of the added chages but felt the changes were necessary to get more efficient use of the Vocational school.

Mr. Thompson said the local contractors should be given preference when bids are close.

The Committee recommended that the low bid be accepted for the Vocational School.

D. Taylor and J. Watt in favour.

K. Thompson contrary.

J. Watt
K. Thompson
D. Taylor

MAYO AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MAYO, YUKON.

November 4th, 1965.

Mr. F.G. Southam,
Territorial Councillor,
Elsa, Yukon.

Dear Mr. Southam:

You may, or may not be aware of the following situation in Mayo, regarding the status of equipment in the local fire department. For your information, and guidance in this matter in the forthcoming Sessions, in the hope you may be able to immediately aleviate the crisis, here is our problem:

Up till August of this year, the fire department had a pumper truck of 460 gallons capacity (about 2 minutes of water at a major fire), and a tanker truck of 800 gallons capacity. The tanker could be hooked onto the pumper as an auxilliary water supply.

In August, the Keno City truck was demolished, and Mr. D. Spray, Area Development Manager, instructed our fire chief to send our tanker to Keno on a loan basis. This lowered the effectiveness of our brigade to one third of its former potential. Four hundred and sixty gallons of water is not much fire protection considering the value of some of the properties in this community, but at present that is what we have.

We hereby protest this juggling of equipment, and demand, especially in view of the winter season and its higher fire hazards that the Territorial Government immediately replace Keno with another unit so that we can have our truck back, or failing this, have them supply us with another tank truck, of equal or even larger capacity.

This water shortage for fire fighting did not exist several years ago, however, since our pumphouse was destroyed by fire, we have no source of water in large amounts suitable to the purpose, thus we are so dependant on the tanker.

Please give this matter your most urgent attention at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

(signed) A.H. Melnyk, Se'cy. Mayo C.ofC.

A BRIEF CONCERNING THE MAYO FIRE DEPARTMENT
FOR PRESENTATION TO TERRITORIAL COUNCIL, VIA Mr. F. Southam,
Fall Session, 1965.

WHEREAS the effectiveness and calibre of the Mayo Fire Department has dropped to an all time low, and

WHEREAS the Brigade is called "volunteer" only in the sense that the members other than the chief, volunteer their time and services on a required basis while the Chief is directly responsible for the upkeep of equipment and training of personnel, he should not be expected to fully donate his time and experience on a "civic minded" basis, but rather should be substantially remunerated, and

WHEREAS in Mayo the position of Dog Officer is apparently held in higher importance than that of Fire Chief, since the former received $15.00 per month more in wages, and

WHEREAS the wage per month for Fire Chief in Mayo, as in other settlements throughout the Territory is set at $50.00 per month, a qualifed and capable man will not accept or take over this position in view of the value of properties involved and the responsibility accompanying the position, with so little remuneration offered, and

WHEREAS the wage for Fire Chief is so little, it does not lend itself to drawing applicants for the position on a competition basis, wherein the applicant with the highest qualifications would be chosen, but instead, the case exists presently that the job is given to anyone, be they experienced or not, just so long as someone occupies the position. Some cases in the past indicate that one man accepted the position merely because he did not wish to see the department go unattended. Other instances indicate that the monetary feature was the main reason for acceptance of the position, because it was quite evident after a while, that the person had no idea whatsoever how to carry out their duties, and

IT IS FURTHER SUBMITTED THAT should the wage for Fire Chief be raised to a more substantial level (no less that $125.00 per month), the interest of those more qualifed and capable persons, who previously reneged in accepting the position, will be stimulated to a point where there will be several applications for the position. When this situation comes about, the highest qualified person will be chosen, thus ensuring that only a person fully conversant with all phases of operating a fire department will be chosen or appointed.

BE IT THEN RESOLVED THAT:

Effectively immediately, both here and elsewhere in the Yukon Territory, if necessary, the monthly wage for Fire Chiefs be raised to at least One Hundred and Twenty Five Dollars ($125.00) per month, and that applications from interested persons be invited for that position in each respective community, with the applicants stating full qualifications and abilities pertaining to this position. Incorporated municipalities of Whitehorse and Dawson excepted.

Submitted by ..... Mayo & District Chamber of Commerc,
October 29th, 1965.

(Signed) "F.G. Southam"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30 - 1965 (2nd Session)

November 17, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 11- D.P.W. Employees

It is respectfully requested that the Administration take steps to offer job security and wage guarantees to employees that are presently employed and are expected to be employed by the Territorial Government.

Discussions have been underway for the last year between Administration and the Department of Public Works to lay plans for all aspects of the hand-over of the Alaska Highway to the Territory in 1967. An important part of these discussions has been on the subject of employee benefits and wages. Detailed work is now going on to compare the benefits paid by the Federal government and by the Territorial Government and when these studies have been completed the information will be made public.

It is our intention that the Territorial Government match in one way or another the pay and benefits now in vogue in the Department of Public Works. It is vital that the hand-over of the Highway administration be made with an absolute minimum of change.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31 - 1965 (Second Session)

17 November, 1965.

MR Speaker

Members of Council

New Year's Eve - Cabaret Lounge Hours.

I have received the following letter from the licencee of Kopper King Services Limited:-

"Kopper King Services Ltd.,
Mile 918 Alaska Highway
Box 1155, Whitehorse

Commissioner of the Yukon,

Subject: Special Occasion Permit for Lounge Cabarets Pertaining to Longer Hours of Operation

Dear Sir:

Apparently there is no provision in the Liquor Ordinance for the extending of hours of operation of a cabaret on New Year's Eve.

As it is the custom of people on New Year's eve to arrive at their place of entertainment around 11.30 p.m., this does not allow an operator of our type of club to compete with the many private clubs, such as the Legion, Air Base (3), Elks, etc., who can obtain permission for later hours of operation, when we must close at 2 A.M.

I am requesting at this time that we be allowed similar privileges as private clubs for this one nite and I feel that I am not alone in this request. This provision is not a new one, as I believe the Province of B.C. have had this privilege for some time. If, as I understand, there are amendments to be made to the present liquor ordinance, at the present sitting of Council, it would be a pleasure and a privilege as operators to discuss with yourself and Council, this and some of the other problems of our operation, as it effects the people and ourselves as a whole.

With thanks, for your consideration.

Yours truly,

KOPPER KING SERVICES LTD.
Per: "J. Alder Hunter" (sgd)"

It seems to me that the matter is one which would call for discussion by Council since a legislative change would be needed, and you may wish to ask the Liquor Superintendent to canvass the views of other operators in the City of Whitehorse and vicinity.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32 - 1965 (Second Session)

November 18, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Reference for Advice

Civil Disaster Plan

For some months now the Administration, in conjunction with Mr. Don Green, the Civil Disaster Planning Officer for the Yukon has been drafting a Civil Disaster Plan for the Yukon Territory, encompassing all communities therein. This plan is now in final draft form and upon completion and printing, copies will be forwarded to all members of Council. It is felt that the Council members in the four outlying constituencies should select one individual from each community within their respective constituencies who could be listed on the plan as the local contact authority. These people will be classified as members at large and would receive copies of the completed disaster plan document and would be the first individuals contacted by the Central Committee with regard to minor or major disasters in their local community. Your attention to this matter would be appreciated.

G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33 - 1965 (Second Session)

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Meetings: October 19th, 20th, 21st, 1965.

The Meeting convened on October 19th, 1965 at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Present were: Councillor John Watt, Chairman
Councillor D. Taylor
Councillor J.K. Thompson
Commissioner G.R. Cameron
Executive Assistant D.A.W. Judd

Mr. K. MacKenzie informed the Committee of the financial position of the Territory.

Under the heading of "Operation and Maintenance", we have a surplus to date of $1,670,545.00.

With respect to "Project and Loan" capital, he indicated that the sum of $929,151.00 remained to be borrowed for the Year 1966/67, to which amount would be added moneys borrowed but unspent in the Years 1962 to 1965, amounting to $381,000.00. It was also indicated that some of the surplus in "Operation and Maintenance" could be used for capital purposes, under certain conditions.

The Committee went on to Vote 2, Territorial Treasurer and Collector of Taxes. It was noted that the major increase in this Vote was due to wages. Commissioner Cameron gave a fairly detailed report on what was happening with wages in the Territory at this time and indicated that there was a wage commission studying the present wage situation in the Territory and he gave us a brief rundown on their job and indicated what may be expected in the future. It would seem to indicate that there will be a considerable increase in wages in the future.

The next point that was discussed under Vote 2, was Maintenance and Operation of Government Houses. The Committee agreed that selling of Government Homes to the present occupants should be seriously considered and particularly concerned with the houses that D.P.W. will be turning over to the Territory, to be maintained and operated by the Territory in the future. It was decided on further discussion on this point and possibly a motion could be evolved in the Territorial Council when this subject is discussed before them.

The Committee turned to Vote 3, Department of Education, Operation and Maintenance. It was noted that there were two main reasons for the increases requested in the Supplementary Estimates.

First of all provision for increased salaries, due to the scale revision, effective September 1st, 1965. This was due to the new Agreement and the wage scale that the teachers were getting under this Agreement.

The second point was provision for extra busses to carry R.C.A.F. and D.P.W. children to school. It was noted that the R.C.A.F. no longer intend to operate their bus system. Therefore the Territorial Government will have to supply busses and carry their children to school. It was also noted that this expenditure is 100% recoverable from D.P.W. and the R.C.A.F.

The next Vote that was discussed was Vote #4, Territorial Secretary and Tax Assessor, Operation and Maintenance. Mr. Thompson enquired about the agreement for the payment of taxes on the Haines Junction Refinery and it was stated that the taxes were being paid as agreed upon. Mr. Thompson then brought up the question of high taxes in Porter Creek. The Administration gave an answer which indicated that three homes were picked, one in lower Whitehorse, one in Riverdale and one in Porter Creek and comparative taxes were given and it seemed to indicate to the Committee that a very out of proporation, high tax was being paid by the people in Porter Creek. Mr. MacKenzie then promised to give all Members of Committee a copy of the three comparisons and their locations, that he was reading from.

..../page 2

The next Vote that was discussed was Vote #6, Municipal and Area Development, Operation and Maintenance. Mr. Taylor suggested that this Department should be put under the Engineering Department, or at least have an engineer at the head of it. The next Item under this Vote was Establishment #603, Whitehorse Statutory Grant $15,569.00 increase. It was noted that this was because of two reasons, first errors in the Tax Roll, secondly increase in Tax Roll.

Next the Committee discussed Vote #8, General Operation and Maintenance, Establishment #830, Emergency Measures Organization, as described and explained to Committee by Mr. Judd. Mr. Judd further explained the increase under Establishment 833, Yukon Centennial Committee and this increase was due to an increase in the number of meetings and travel expenses for the Yukon Centennial Committee and it was further suggested by Mr. Judd, when we discussed Establishment #838, Centennial Canoe Pageant, that Mr. Ron Butler, Commodore of the Yukon Voyageurs, would gladly meet with Council at our pleasure and describe to us what this expenditure is for and why they request this momey.

Vote #9, Roads, Bridges and Public Works was then discussed and passed by Commitee without change or amendment.

Vote #12, Department of Travel and Publicity, Operation and Maintenance. The first item discussed under this Vote was Establishment #52, Professional and Special Services. Commissioner Cameron explained to the Committee the need for Establishment 52 for a temporary tourist commission to study activities within the Tourist Industry and to make recommendations for the future development and promotion of tourism. Mr. Chairman explained that Mr. Trainor would head a committee of three to go throughout the Territory and discuss tourism with these various interested parties. Establishment #74, Grants was next discussed, matching Grants to community organizations throughout the Territory for tourist promotion. A breakdown of this figure was given and it was noted that $6,000.00 went to KVA and the Committee was satisfied that this $6,000.00 expenditure was justified.

The next Vote that was discussed was Vote #13, Justice. The Committee expressed general dissatisfaction in the way the Justice Vote has been presented to the Committee and to Council in the past and is presently being presented. Their decision on this Justice Vote was therefore deferred until the Fall Session when this entire Vote will be discussed with other Members of the Territorial Council.

Committee discussed and passed without change, Vote #14, Yukon Regional Library, Vote #16 Public Administrator and Vote #19 Loan Amortization.

That is the complete report on the Financial Advisory Committee on the Supplementary Estimates.

I have a further report on the deliberations of the Financial Advisory Committee and the first draft of the next Five Year Fiscal Agreement with Ottawa, but this will come under a different report.

Respectfully submitted,

John Watt, Chairman.

November 22, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Motion No. 15 Cemesto Houses

That in the opinion of Council "Cemesto houses" which are being made available to the public for purchase be specifically designated by name, and not be allowed to be moved into Territorial subdivisions in the vicinity of Whitehorse. It is recommended that the administration make the necessary amendment to the Area Development Regulations forthwith."

Amendments to the Area Development Regulations have been prepared and attached is a copy of the Regulations drafted for the Porter Creek area. Regulations for Crestview and Canyon Crescent will be the same except for point of detail.

I shall be glad to know that this implementation of Council's Motion is satisfactory.

In order to avoid confusion the orders are being issued forthwith, but if they do not enjoy the support of Council they can be rescinded.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Att.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

YUKON TERRITORY

CANADA

COMMISSIONER'S ORDER 1965-96

Area Development Ordinance

The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, pursuant to the Area Development Ordinance, is pleased to and doth hereby order as follows:

Commissioner's Order 1962-37 respecting Area Development in Porter Creek, is hereby amended as follows:

Subsection (2) of Section 6 is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

6(2)(a) A building that does not conform to the minimum requirements of the National Building Code shall not be used for human habitation and except with the written permission of the Commissioner a building that does not conform to the minimum requirements of the National Building Code shall not be erected or placed upon a lot: and

(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations no Building Permit may be issued for a building known by the trade name "Alaska Type Cemsto House Number 110A" manufactured by Northwest Coast Products Company or any building of a generally similar construction or any building composed wholly or partly of portions of such buildings.

DATED at Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, this 22nd day of November, 1965.

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

23 November, 1965.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35 - 1965 (Second Session)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

City of Whitehorse Traffic By-Law
and Motor Vehicle Ordinance.

It has recently been brought to my attention that the Traffic By-Law of the City of Whitehorse, which is By-Law 149, allows for voluntary payment of fines for certain offences. Among these are two which I think are of a sufficiently serious nature that voluntary fines should not be allowed. These are speeding in a twenty-five mile per hour zone, ten dollars and speeding in a school zone, ten dollars. These are outlined in Section 117 of the By-law.

Section 33 of the Motor Vehicles Ordinance provides that every holder of a Chauffeur's or Operator's Licence, who is convicted of an offence under a provision of a Municipal By-law, that fixes a speed limit within a municipality, shall forthwith deliver his licence to the Judge or Magistrate making the conviction and the Judge or Magistrate shall endorse on the licence the particulars of the comviction. Sub-section 2, of this same Section, provides for the suspension of cancellation of the licence for a similar offence. This Section, I believe, is being circumvented by the voluntary fine provision of the Municipal By-law.

This matter was brought to my attention by the City Constable who stated that in some cases fines for speeding had been paid two or three times a month by certain individuals and I have also been advised that in one case the voluntary penalty for speeding in a school zone was paid twice on the same day by the same individual.

It was also suggested that if the Courts are too busy to handle all the traffic infractions in the City that a special traffic court be instituted.

I would appreciate your comments and recommendations on the above.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36 (Second Session)

23 November, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Question No. 6.

Will the Administration advise the following:

1) The names of all Territorial employees, and their occupation, occupying government housing of any type.

2) The type of accommodation provided (i.e. apartment, Cemesto, duplex, single unit, etc.

3) How long has said employee enjoyed this benefit.

4) The amount of rental per month each unit realizes from occupancy.

In response to the above question the information requested is supplied herewith:

Name	Occupation	Type Housing	Rent Paid	Date of Occupancy
		4th Ave. Staff House		
Prest, J.	Steno.	Rooms	$100.00*	25/2/65
Holland W.	Director	"	" *	6/8/63
Kloster E	Teacher	"	" *	9/64
McBride, W.	Teacher	"	" *	23/8/65
Faulkner L.	Teacher	"	" *	9/64
Tetrault S.	Teacher	"	" *	9/64
Bigsby A.	Teacher	"	" *	25/8/65
Parker R.	Teacher	"	" *	30/8/65
Stewart J.	Teacher	"	" *	30/9/64
Riffer L.	Teacher	"	" *	9/64
Hrick L.	Teacher	"	" *	9/63
Burtniak E.	Teacher	"	" *	31/8/65
White P.	Teacher	"	" *	25/8/65
		Lambert Street		
Smith V.)	House Mother	Home	No rent paid, considered as part of Mrs. Smith's salary	1/9/65
Smith R.J.)	Accountant	"		
		Nitsutlin Block		
Smith M.D.	Teacher	Apartments	125.00	1/9/60
Almstrom M.	"	"	150.00	1/9/61
Lash H.	"	"	45.00	1/9/65
Krywiak M.	"	"	"	"
Wasacase I.	"	"	"	"
Saunderson E.	"	"	"	"
Herbert R.	"	"	"	"
Cornish C.	"	"	"	"
Browne E.	"	"	"	"
Whiting L.	"	"	"	"
Brekke E.	"	"	150.00	"
Brice A.	"	"	125.00	"
Cowley D.B.H.	"	"	"	"
Groat M.	"	"	62.50	"
Dubetz D.	"	"	62.50	"

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SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 38 - 1965 (Second Session)

25 November, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 1 - Daylight Saving Time for the Yukon

'It is respectfully requested that the Administration set up the machinery to have a Territorial plebiscite on daylight saving time for the Yukon. This plebiscite will give the Yukon electorate three choices:

1. Yukon adopt Vancouver time which is Pacific Standard plus one hour of daylight saving time during the summer months.

2. Adopt Pacific Standard without the extra hour of daylight saving time during the summer months.

3. Remain on Yukon Standard Time.

Commissioner's discretion to establish two zones on the basis of the result of the plebiscite (page 104 V & P)."

Arrangements are being made immediately to send these questions to all voters in the Territory.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39 - 1965 Second Session

25 November, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Question No. 10 - Haines Junction Water Delivery

'1. How many bids had been received at time of first opening of tenders, Monday November 15, 1965?

2. How many bids had been received since that time and if any are they going to be considered as legal tender?'

The invitation to Tender to supply a water delivery system to the residents of Haines Junction was advertised in the newspapers on October 28th and November 1st, 3rd and 8th. Tenders were to be accepted up to 10:00 A.M. Y.S.T. on November 15th, 1965.

At 10:00 A.M. on November 15th, 1965, the official closing time for this bid, only one tender had been received. Subsequently two tenders came in later in the day.

If it is decided to experiment with this type of water delivery then it is my intention to consider only the bid which was received on time. In taking this decision I am influenced by the fact that neither of the two late bids quoted prices lower than the bid received on time.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

November 26, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Question No. 5

"What, if anything, has been done re the Elsa school situation?"

This matter is dealt with in Votes and Proceedings of the Yukon Territorial Council, First Session 1965, Vol. II, p. 561, Primary 2344, Vote 20 was reduced to $30,000. It was Council's wish at that time that a new school not be considered at Elsa. Rather, it was their intention that the secondary students in grades 9 and up should be bussed to Mayo or quartered in Whitehorse.

The Deputy Superintendent of Schools discussed this matter with the parents of the secondary school pupils in the Elsa-Keno area and found them to be opposed to having their children bussed to Mayo. The parents, however, were favorably disposed to placing their children in a government operated dormitory in Whitehorse so that the young people could attend secondary schools here. Accordingly, the Hansen Street Teacherage was converted to a student dormitory. Concurrently, the living allowance subsidy was increased from $20.00 per month to $60.00 per month for secondary students. Since the charge for board and room in the dormitory is $80.00 per pupil per month, the net cost to the parents is only $20.00 per pupil per month.

At present there are fourteen students in the dormitory of which number five are from the Elsa-Keno area.

As of October 30, 1965, the Elsa School had a total of 85 pupils distributed in 4 classrooms as follows:

Grade 1	- 18 pupils)	
2	- 7 ")	1 teacher
2	- 6 ")	
3	- 12 ")	1 teacher
4	- 11 ")	
5	- 17 ")	
6	- 6 ")	1 teacher
7	- 3 ")	
8	- 3 ")	1 teacher
9	- 2 ")	

The total enrolment of the school has not changed from what it was a year ago. Indeed, the situation has improved because the enrolment is not spread over as large a number of grades as it was last year. In case the enrolment makes a sudden upsurge during the coming year we are requesting sufficient funds in the 1966-67 Estimates to purchase and install an additional portable classroom.

It is more than likely that a new school building will be required in the near future. The decision to be taken now is whether the new building should be built near the present school or whether it should be constructed at a new town site up McQuesten Valley which will become the focal point of settlement for the whole area. This matter has been discussed informally with senior representatives of United Keno Hill Mines and the site has been tentatively selected.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

November 26, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 12 - Closing of Streets

Is the City Council ignoring the opinions of the Metropolitan planning committee in regard to the closing of a street or streets in the City of Whitehorse?

Initially the Metropolitan Planning Committee recommended that Recommendation No. 16 regarding the closure of certain streets in the City be deleted. By letter dated July 31, 1964, the Commissioner asked the Metropolitan Planning Committee if this matter could be reconsidered as part of Fifth Avenue, if closed, could be used for an addition to the playgrounds for Christ the King Elementary School.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Planning Committee on November 23rd, 1964, attended by J. Smith, J. Watt, P. Lucier, H. Firth, H. Boyd, J. Montgomery, E. Jacobs, J. Hoyt, W. Drury and S. McCowan, it was moved by H. Firth and seconded by J. Watt that the closure of streets or alleys in Whitehorse be dealt with by the City Council as and when specific cause or the need should or may arise. According to our records this Motion was carried unanimously by the Committee.

It would appear, therefore, that the Metropolitan Planning Committee has put this matter entirely into the hands of the City Council for their decision one way or another.

The Commissioner, in a letter dated the 17th of December, 1964, informed the Mayor that it was considered unwise to close Fifth Avenue between Steele and Wood Streets and drew to City Council's attention the proposed new construction plans in Riverdale for additional elementary school facilities for the Roman Catholic church. If these plans become reality the need for additional land at the present Roman Catholic Elementary school site should be much less acute.

for

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

26 November, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 2 - Overtime

How much over time or holidays in lieu of pay "Federal and Territorial" has been paid to monthly employees since January 1st, 1965 to date? In detail, showing employees' names, amounts and by departments.

Listings of overtime paid or taken as holidays from Jan 1/65 to Oct 31/65:

TERRITORIAL

Name	Cash Payment For Overtime	Terminations Amount Paid For Overtime	Overtime Taken as Holidays	Department
Steel, C.	$	$ 378.78	$	Treasury
Stout R.		45.45		"
Parr D.		170.45		"
Dawson I.		3.55		"
McKenzie M.		94.70		"
Cameron T.		121.21		"
Gillis D.			52.08	"
Duncan T.			38.98	"
Hughes M.			12.09	"
Irons I.			64.48	"
Kennedy F.			55.52	"
Smith J.J.	412.21		44.44	"
Stokes D.		17.05		"
Bidlake D.		272.72		"
Henrickson D.		19.89		"
Tizya T.		53.03		"
Archer R.			16.66	"
Baehl P.			56.46	"
Chandler D.			10.42	"
Christensen I.			241.75	"
Ursich M.			20.16	"
Wallden J.			20.16	"
Walton A.			10.08	"
Zihlmann W.			18.82	"
Kreitzer M.		30.30		Education
Larsen L.		12.25		"
Pegg M.		45.45		"
Poplar		15.15	"	
Carvill W.			55.55	"
Chapman R.			39.51	"
Dietz A.			26.10	"
Gartside R.			49.14	"
Kiss J.			22.22	"
Newton I.			40.30	"
Pichler R.			27.27	"
Maczynski G.			190.96	Welfare
Dedels D.		14.20		"
Bailey W.		49.24		"
Thorstad S.		17.05		"
Christianson N.			72.76	"
Ellis P.			122.50	"
Hawthorn J.			124.98	"
Loeppky C.			43.75	"
MacDonald J.			18.28	"
McCarty M.			31.25	"
Rathje L.			12.09	"

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Name	Cash Payment For Overtime	Termination Amount Paid for Overtime	Overtime Taken as Holidays	Department
Dunbar L.		34.09		Territorial
Repka A.		85.23	"	Secretary
Stewart L.			9.72	"
Waterous W.		284.05		Area Development
Woodason B.			18.82	"
Lang P.		196.97		Voc. Training
Moore M.			18.12	"
Woolven W.			64.50	
Enstrom A.		123.36		Liquor
Dribit S.		497.98		"
Thibault R.	75.00		181.50	"
Joseph S.		46.08		"
Jachylema A.		46.08		"
Kosmenko K.	46.08			"
Matenchuk J.	46.08			"
Rendell C.	46.08			"
Reid L.	51.84			"
Bechard I.		28.40		Central Registry
Close A.			104.82	Engineering
Conroy S.			6.25	"
McCrimmon S.			281.25	"
Mason J.			48.36	"
Profeit C.			90.25	"
Taggart J.			120.96	"
Yeulet C.			18.15	"
Harris S.			66.00	Mayo Hospital
Smith S.A.			55.48	"
Madison A.			189.60	"
Jackson S.			19.62	St. Mary's Hosp.
Millar L.			302.40	"
Turchinski M.			73.92	"
Turchinski W.			40.32	"
Whitehorse I.			22.04	"
Totals	$677.29	$ 2,702.71	$3,270.84	

Federal Overtime-Northern Affairs & National Resources
1 Jan/65 to 31 Oct/65

Commissioner's Office

D. F. Fraser	63 hrs	Total of 84 hrs
C. Broad	21 "	

Yukon Forest Service

D.F. Merrill	159½ "	
K. Brammer	119 "	
G. Balding	269 "	
J. Draginda	194½ "	
H.W. Craik	89 "	
A.S. Buffett	99½ "	
R.L. Williams	280½ "	
J.B. Klassen	322 "	
H.J. Patterson	242½ "	
F.A. Stretch	114½ "	
J. Langevin	147 "	
J.E. Doyle	180 "	
T.W.R. Kennedy	128 "	Total 2,345 hrs
"		
"		2,429 "

(see page 3)

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The Federal Civil Service Regulations provide for overtime earned to be taken as additional holidays during the fiscal year in which the overtime is earned. If at the end of the fiscal year there still remains overtime to an employee's credit, then these remaining overtime credits are paid in cash. To this date approximately 200 hours overtime have been taken as additional holidays by members of the Yukon Forestry Service and there will undoubtedly be more taken in this manner before the end of this fiscal year. There will be no cash paid for overtime until April, 1966.

p

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 43 - 1965 (Second Session)

November 30, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

- Question No. 18 -

Could the Administration inform Council of the progress made in relation to Motion No. 29 of the 1964 Fall Session in respect to the air strip at Old Crow.

In reply to the above question from Mr. Shaw, please be informed of the following:

(1) During the past summer, we ordered and received aerial photographs of the Old Crow region. One set of photos, scaling at 1" equals approximately 3,000 feet, were found to be of no great value except to examine the terrain several miles in all directions from Old Crow. The second set of photos are at a scale of 1" equals ± 1,000 feet and these photos were used in our preliminary study.

(2) Using the photos, it was decided that to construct an airstrip at a distance from Old Crow, would be uneconomic for the following reasons:-

a) The lack of suitable topography (i.e.-taking into account the balance of cut and fill construction).
b) Permafrost and muskeg conditions.
c) The high cost of building a tote road or trail from the village to the airstrip.
d) The south bank of the river (i.e. across the river from Old Crow) was ruled out as this would necessitate use of boats in the summer and inaccessibility to the airstrip during the freeze-up and break-up periods.

(3) Examination of the large-scale photographs (1" - 1,000') revealed two possibilities for airstrip construction. The first site is on an island just immediately upstream of the village. This is at the confluence of the Old Crow River and the Porcupine River. It appears that an airstrip could be constructed at this site which would be 2,800 feet long by 300 feet wide - or sufficient for DC3 Aircraft. During high water stages, the island would not be affected. As a further note, during the winter the DC3 and other aircraft land on a gravel bar just upstream from the island.

(4) Site number 2 lies immediately behind the town and by using a bearing of North 82° East, a strip measuring 3,500 feet long by 300 feet wide could be constructed.

(5) The above proposed sites were checked out and discussed with Mr. Ron Connelly of Great Northern Airways. He stated the second site would be preferable as the north approach to site No. 1 (the island) was against high gravel banks and this would be a take-off and landing hazard. Site No. 2 would lend itself very well for the community needs - it is close to the village, accessible at all times, can be lengthened, good approaches, etc. It was further noted that site No. 1, being on an island, would be inaccessible during flood stages of the Porcupine River.

(6) During the fall, a member of the Engineering Department endeavoured to get into Old Crow to examine the two airstrip sites noted above. Unfortunately, weather conditions did not permit flying and the examination was temporarily called off. However, it is hoped that the topographic examination can take place in the early spring.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 44 - 1965 (Second Session)

November 29, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

New Schools

When the Vote 3 Supplementary Estimates were being discussed by Council with Territorial Treasurer and the Superintendent of Schools on November 25th, 1965, a suggestion was made by one of the Councillors that the Administration outline a definite policy with regard to the establishment of new schools in areas where mines may be developed.

Before submitting a suggested policy for your consideration it might be useful to examine the present position of the schools in the Territory. Of the 24 school buildings only 4 are not owned by the Territorial Government. These 4 are as follows:

1. Carcross Indian Residential School - 103 pupils. This school is owned and operated by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

2. St. Mary's School, Dawson City - 12 pupils. This is a quasi-private school receiving grants-in-aid from the Territory.

3. Granville School - 8 pupils. The Territory operates this school in a company-owned building.

4. Swift River School - 9 pupils. The Territory operates this school in a Department of Public Works owned building.

It will be noted that apart from the Carcross Indian Residential School all the others are marginal operations. The Granville school will probably be closed after the current year and the remaining two are in satisfactory buildings when one takes into account the very small enrolments.

At one time there were a number of schools operated by the Territory in buildings owned by Federal Government or by private companies. These were located at Beaver Creek, Destruction Bay, Haines Junction, Brooks' Brook, Watson Lake Airport, Elsa, and Keno. Over the years, however, the Territory has built its own schools to replace the former ones operated in these settlements.

In retrospect, the developing policy of the Territory has been that it has assumed full responsibility for owning and operating its schools. With this in mind, we now return to the problem of outlining a definite policy with regard to the establishment of new schools in areas where mines or other industries may be developed.

The policy I would recommend for your consideration is that wherever a school is warranted, the Territory will establish a school by providing both building and teacher.

Let us examine the merits and the safeguards in the proposed policy. These are at least three-fold. Firstly, under Section 8 of the School Ordinance, the Commissioner is empowered to establish schools at any place in the Territory. The funds for the operation of the schools, of course, are voted by Council. This ensures that every request for a school would receive most careful study by the administration and Council. Schools would only be established in settlements where there was a sound indication of relative permanence. Initially, the school buildings might be of the relocatable type such as the one building we have in operation at Elsa.

Secondly, this policy would ensure that the school buildings were of a standard acceptable to the Department of Education. This would continue our policy of trying to equalize as much as possible the educational facilities available throughout the Territory.

And lastly, this policy would encourage private enterprise to become established in isolated areas of the Territory because of our assurance that we do our part to attract an adequate labour force by establishing good school facilities.

I would be pleased to discuss this policy with you and to receive your suggestions.

G. R.Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 45 - 1965 (Second Session)

November 30, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Production of Papers No 3 -Whitehorse General Hospital

It is respectfully requested that the Administration supply the following data in relation to the Whitehorse General Hospital for the latest full year available.

1. Total yearly operating cost.
2. Total revenue received from Yukon Territorial Government.
3. Total revenue received from other government agencies.
4. Total revenue received from other sources (out-patient, compensation, etc)
5. Total salaries and wages paid to any and all employees found necessary for theyearly operation of the hospital on a local basis but to exclude administrative costs of persons employed and living in Ottawa.
6. Average number of employees engaged per month.
7. Yearly average of patient days with average percentage occupancy.

In response to this Paper, the following information is supplied:-

1.	Gross Expenditure for 1964 for operation & maintenance	-	$1,017,271.86
2.	Gross revenue for 1964 from the Territorial Gov't.	-	433,234.00
3.	Gross Revenue for 1964 from other sources	-	154,786.06
4.	Total local salaries and wages for 1964	-	591,054.68
5.	Average number of employees on payroll for each month of 1964	-	134
6.	Average number of patient days for each of the years 1963 and 1964	1963-	24,585
		1964-	24,017
7.	Average percentage of occupancy for each of the years 1963 and 1964	1963	50.6%
		1964	48.6%

G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 46 - 1965 (Second Session)

December 1st, 1965

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Re: Workmen's Compensation

For Council's information I am pleased to present the following press release which will be published in the very near future:

Workmen's Compensation Inquiry Board for Northwest Territories and Yukon

The formation of a three-man Workmen's Compensation Inquiry Board for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon was announced jointly today by Commissioner B.G. Sivertz of the Northwest Territories and Commissioner Gordon Cameron of the Yukon Territory.

The board was formed to review the legislation on Workmen's Compensation in both territories that has been in force since early 1953. The present Territorial Workmen's Compensation schemes are much like provincial Workmen's Compensation systems except for the method in which they are financed.

Whereas each province operates its own insurance fund financed by premiums or payroll assessment, employers in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon are obliged to take out insurance with commercail underwriters to provide disability compensation, and coverage for those medical and hospital charges that are the responsibility of the employer.

When the territorial ordinances have been brought up to date and comparable to provincial acts, consideration may be given to establishing territorial insurance funds.

The inquiry board's chairman is Bruce Legge, Chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board. The other two members are D. Harry Young, Commissioner of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, and Chris Pritchard, former Commissioner of the B.C. Workmen's Compensation Board. C.W. Gilchrist of Northern Affairs' Northern Administration Branch has been appointed secretary of the board.

The first hearings of the board, which will be held in both Territories, are expected to get under way in early 1966.

for

G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 47 - 1965 (Second Session)

December 3, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Mine Rescue Program - Yukon

There is a growing need in the mining industry for oxygen breathing apparatus having a longer life than the Scott Air Pak which we are now using as emergency equipment. There is a need for a qualified Mine Rescue Superintendent to maintain equipment and to provide training in mine rescue for underground mines and first aid training in the mining, lumbering and construction industries. It is the wish of the administration to add to the present mine rescue equipment by purchasing 2-hour or 4-hour oxygen breathing apparatus. The present machine is good only for one-half hour.

The constant expansion of the mining field during the past year has obsoleted the present equipment and training procedures. The operations of United Keno Hill Mines are more widespread and extensive than every before. The coal mine is extending farther underground every year. There are new mines in the making such as Discovery Mines' La Forma project. Underground exploration continues this winter at Mount Nansen Mines, Logjam Silver Mines, Arctic Mining and Exploration and at Casino Creek.

In other industries there is no organized first aid training. St. John Ambulance does provide first aid training to individuals and industries alike and of course there are first aid programs carried on in some of the industries. St. John Ambulance provides training to volunteers in industries.

One of the duties of the Mine Rescue Superintendent would be to organize first aid training in all industries in the Yukon and in addition organize in the Yukon mine rescue competitions and first aid competitions.

Although the mines have given verbal acknowledgment of this proposed program the administration is approaching Council for their approval of the proposed expenditures and acceptance of the program before formally approaching industry. Council is hereby advised that this program has been introduced into the next Five Year Agreement but we recommend that part of the program should be initiated during the 1966-67 fiscal year. This part of the program is outlined in Schedule "A". Council is asked to approve the capital expenditure amounting to $27,395.00 and should underwrite the first year's operational costs amounting to $17,400.00. This first year's operating cost is expected to be recovered from industry. In order to formalize the assessment for mine rescue training operational costs the program will require changes in the Mining Safety Ordinance. The initial formal program will be presented to Council at the March Session.

Schedule "A"

1. The recruitment and hiring of a Mine Rescue Superintendent for the 1966-67 year and subsequent years. The operational cost of a mine rescue and first aid training program on a yearly basis.

Operational Costs

Salary and allowances (Mine Rescue Superintendent)	$ 8,500.00
Wages for mine rescue men and first aid men in training	4,000.00
Maintenance of vehicle	700.00
Expendable items including Carbondioxide, oxygen, books etc.	2,000.00
Travelling expenses	1,200.00
Mine rescue and first aid Competitions	1,000.00
TOTAL -	$17,400.00

2. Capital Expenditures required to provide 24 2-hour to 4-hour self breathing apparatus and supplementary equipment for emergency use in the Yukon

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 49 - 1965 (Second Session)

December 7, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Cassiar, British Columbia.

Last year we included Cassiar, B.C., in our Fitness and Amateur Sport Program because the Cassiar Curling Club is part of the Yukon play-downs. When the Yukon Curling Association wrote in last year for support, the Cassiar Club was included as a part of their program and received, therefore, some small assistance.

We have now received a letter from Cassiar asking not only for assistance with curling but also with other Fitness and Amateur Sport projects such as their Boy Scouts.

Technically these requests should go to Victoria. Cassiar, however, probably has closer ties to the Yukon than it does to British Columbia and certainly much of their sporting and recreational activities are carried on in conjunction with the Yukon.

If Council feels that this kind of support should be given to Cassiar from Yukon Territorial funds, it could be done on the clear understanding that any requests from the Yukon would take precedence and that assistance would be available to Carriar only so long as there is sifficient money to satisfy the needs of Yukon clubs and organizations.

I would like to have Council's advice on the matter.

G.R. Cameron

G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Sessional Paper No. 50 1965 2nd

8 December, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question # 1- Territorial Property Tax

I have now received a Telex message from the Director conveying approval of the suggestion for the reduction of property tax imposed for the year ended the 31st of March, 1965 by one-third, or approximately $70,000.00 in total. In implementing this approval the following action will be taken:

1) Issue credit notes to registered owners in respect of properties on which tax for the year ended 31st of March 1965 has not been paid regardless of whether or not ownership has been transferred since that date.

2) Issue cheques to property owners who paid the tax that was imposed on the 31st of March 1965 and who have since sold their properties.

3) Issue credit notes remitting interest on unpaid tax imposed on the 31st of March 1965.

This course of action will settle the question of property tax overcharged in respect of the year ended 31st of March, 1965.

In respect of the year ending 31st of March 1966 it is my intention to propose to you at the appropriate time the application of mill rates which will produce individual property tax roughly equivalent to the reduced individual tax imposed for the year ended 31st of March, 1965.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 51 - 1965 (Second Session)

9 December, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 17

'Will the Administration provide Council with the following information:

A list of each and every person who has received aid from the Welfare Department, be it monetary or material, during 1965, and to include the following information:

1. Name and address in full.
2. Date of application for welfare.
3. Date welfare was granted.
4. Amount of welfare received. "

This question raises a fundamental issue which I think Council should discuss with the greatest of care.

The Territorial Council has the right to assure itself that public funds are not subject to abuse or maladministration. If there is any suggestion behind this question that such is the case then as Commissioner I would ask the Councillor or the whole Council to see me or the Director of Welfare to discuss the matter in confidence.

This question does not simply involve the rights of a Territorial Council, however. It also impinges on two other principles which are honoured in our society; the rights of the individual to privacy and the code of ethics of the professional welfare worker.

Under our British Constitution parliament has the right to see to the good government of the country but it is the same parliament and the courts which stand apart from it which have developed the concept of the right to privacy. The information which the Councillor has asked for in his question is surely often a matter of greatest privacy for members of the public. The information, for instance, will reveal the names of unwed mothers, alcoholics, parents in broken homes, perhaps drug addicts and certainly people suffering from physical and mental illnesses. I believe that Council's function in this matter, above all else, is to make sure that these people have as much right to privacy as any citizen in our community.

The second principle involved is the ethical code of social workers. This is similar, for instance, to the code of ethics which is strongly defended by our medical profession. The relationship between the welfare case and the welfare worker must be held on the same plain as that between medical doctor and patient. I am sure, for instance, that when the Whitehorse hospital comes under the control of the Territorial Government Council will not ask for specific information on patients and their illness. The same practice must apply to welfare cases.

In conclusion, therefore, I feel that the best way to handle this question is to state that any Councillor who has reason to suspect maladministration or abuse in our Territorial Welfare program can discuss the matter either with me or the Director of Welfare. Any information we have on the point in question will be discussed frankly with the Councillor but on the clear understanding that such information is confidential and is given to the Councillor in trust under the terms of his Oath of Office. In other words, the Councillor must not reveal the name of the individual in public or any of the details of the case.

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As in the past, as a matter of routine, Council will always be given, if they wish, statements of expenditure for the Welfare Department and a list of the various types of cases and amounts spent, without the names of the individuals involved.

I have given this reply a great deal of thought. I do not want to withhold from Council any kind of information whatsoever to which it has a right. In taking this stand I am conforming to the practice of Federal, Provincial and Municipal governments in Canada. Disclosure of the information requested would destroy the present effective relations we have with all welfare programs throughout Canada as there would always be the fear that we would release confidential information on our cases. I believe that Council will understand this situation and readily accept that under our form of government in Canada and Great Britain legislative assemblies of our types have upheld the funadamental right to privacy of + individual.

G. R. Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 52 1965 2nd.

10 December, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Yukon Centennial Committee

The previous Council authorized the setting up of a Territorial Centennial Committee to oversee the development of our Centennial program in the Territory. This committee has now had four meetings and is beginning its work in real earnest. I expect it will prove to be a valuable linch-pin in our Centennial planning.

A small technical point has come up recently on which the Committee has asked for Council's ruling. Under its terms of reference the Committee is made up of representatives from each constituency and these representatives are appointed by the Councillors. Most of the appointments were made during the summer of 1964 in the middle of a Territorial election and most of them tended to be informal and only oral arrangements. We have on record in the office only one written appointment, that for Mr. Bob Campbell of Whitehorse.

The Yukon Centennial Committee respectfully requests the Territorial Council to confirm the present membership of the committee as being official and in accordance with Council's wishes.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

10 December, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Centennial Projects Funds

At a meeting yesterday, the Yukon Centennial Committee passed a resolution unanimously asking that the Territorial Government release immediately the $56,000 earmarked from our liquor revenue for Centennial Projects.

I understand that Council is aware of our problems with Ottawa in this matter. To make a long story short, the $30,000 in Federal funds for our Centennial projects has not yet been received and it may be several weeks before the red tape is cut. In the meantime, there are several communities in this Territory who through no fault of their own are facing serious financial problems. These communities, in good faith and following the enthusiastic assurances of the National Centennial Commission and our Yukon Centennial Committee, have gone ahead with construction projects. Money was promised in the summer but so far it is still just a promise.

If Council agrees, I would authorize the allocation of part of the $56,000 as follows:

Beaver Creek	-	$ 2,000
Haines Junction	-	9,500
Destruction Bay	-	1,500
Watson Lake	-	19,500
Total	-	$32,500

These are the amounts which have been specifically approved by the Yukon Centennial Committee. There are other projects in the Yukon which have also been approved but which have not yet been started. It will not be necessary, therefore, to allocate any money at this time from the $56,000 for the other communities.

I would be grateful for Council's support in this matter.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONIAL PAPER NO. 54 1965 2nd.

December 10, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

There is set out in Volume I, No. 32, on page 7 of C.C.H. Canadian Limited release from Ottawa dated 29th November, 1965, the following Auto Insurance item:

> "As the week ended, automobile owners got bad news. Increases in 1966 automobile insurance rates were declared on the way by the All Canada Insurance Federation. The national average rate will rise 5.6 percent. Prince Edward Island, Western Canada and parts of Ontario came in for the sharpest increases. The largest rise in Canada will be 12.5 percent average in P.E.I. rates. In Winnipeg they will go up by 12 percent, by 11 percent in Vancouver and with a 10 percent rise in Calgary. The increase across Ontario will average 5.8 percent. Quebec's average increase will be 1.5 percent. The Federation said that province escaped a larger increase because of a decline in accidents last year. From Ontario west, rates rose 5 percent last July following general increases of between 17 and 23 percent at the start of 1965. The latter was the biggest rise in five years. Increases on existing policies will go into effect when they come up for renewal."

In view of Council's interest in these rates I thought I should let you have this sumary of information.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONIAL PAPER NO. 55, 1965 2nd.

9 December, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council:

Motion No. 28 - Power Line
Burwash Indian Village

It is respectfully requested that the Administration negotiate with Yukon Electric and the Indian Department to extend a power line through the Indian village at Burwash.

It is the intention of Yukon Electrical Company Limited to complete the installation of power lines to Burwash Landing in 1966. If the residents of the Indian village wire their houses and indicate that they wish to have power supplied to them, Yukon Electrical Company Limited will be pleased to extend the service.

The Indian Affairs Branch will extend the same assistance in this regard to the residents of the Indian village at Burwash as is done elsewhere in the Territory.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 56 - 1965 (Second Session)

13 December, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 27 - Fire Hall, Haines Junction

It is respectfully requested that the Administration give close consideration to a badly needed new fire hall at Haines Junction in the near future.

Provision has been made in the 1967-72 Estimates for a new Fire Hall for the community of Haines Junction. As part of the program of up-grading the standard of fire fighting equipment in Haines Junction, a new fire truck is to be supplied in 1965-66. The existing fire hall will require minor renovations to accommodate this vehicle. These renovations will be made and the fire hall should then serve the community until such time as a new building can be constructed.

G. R. Cameron

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 57 - 1965 (Second Session)

13 December, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 20 House Wiring

Does the Indian Department plan to continue their house wiring program of Indian homes; if so is Haines Junction village going to be wired next spring?

A reply dated December 9, 1965, received from the Indian Superintendent, states:

'It is a basic assumption that Indian Affairs Branch will not wire a home for an Indian family who could afford to wire their own home.

Subject to this, Indian Affairs has funds available in the Subsidy Housing Program to assist in the wiring of homes when this assistance is indicated and necessary.

Priorities are arranged to try to encourage family heads with school age children attending the local Territorial school to have their houses wired for the particular benefit of the children.

Priority is also given aged persons with limited resources whose lives can be made more convenient for them through the provision of electricity to their houses.

It is not possible at this time to say where Haines Junction fits into this general program, but I do note that very few of the families at Haines Junction have made a duscess of sending their children to the local day school.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 58 - 1965 (Second Session)

14 December, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 21 - Population at Confederation

What was the population of each of the ten Canadian provinces on the occasion of joining Confederation?

It is impossible to give a precise answer to the question put forth for no census was taken in 1867, and only on one occasion has a province entered Confederation in the year of the decennial census, (British Columbia, in 1871). The first census after Confederation was taken in 1871 and the population of the provinces was then as follows:

Province	Entry into Confederation	Population
Nova Scotia	1867	387,800
New Brunswick	1867	285,594
Quebec	1867	1,191,516
Ontario	1867	1,620,851
Manitoba	1870	25,228
British Columbia	1871	36,247
Prince Edward Island	1873	94,021 (1871 Census)
Alberta	1905	374,663 (1911 ")
Saskatchewan	1905	492,432 (1911 ")
Newfoundland	1949	361,416 (1951 ")

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has estimated the population of all the area that is now Canada to have been 3,463,000 in 1867.

Prince Edward Island	88,000
Nova Scotia	364,000
New Brunswick	271,000
Quebec	1,123,000
Ontario	1,525,000
Manitoba	15,000
British Columbia	32,000
Northwest Territories	45,000

In 1949 Newfoundland's population was estimated to be 345,000, which of cou includes the population of Labrador. In census taken in 1945, the Newfoundland population was 321,819, while the Canadian census of 1951 gave the province a population of 361,416.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 59

Mr. Boyd:

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council,

I have very little to say. I feel that our deliberations have progressed in a very favourable and amiable manner. I also feel that things have been dealt with in a fair and honest way.

Administration, as usual, has been most co-operative. No doubt there will be people who will be wondering why we said "No" to certain things and "Yes" to others. I invite them to contact me any time they wish and I will endeavour to give them Council's reasoning for their action.

After having been in debate for some thirty days, I feel that it is time to say no more.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 60

Mr. MacKinnon:

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council,

As we have received very good coverage by radio and local newspapers of the happenings at this Council Session, I will not expand on many items in detail. A Motion has been passed requesting Administration to provide communities with a copy of Votes and Proceedings.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel that your requests which have been brought before Council, have been dealt with in a fair way.

We have dealt briefly with the new five-year financial agreement where little progress was made. We will pursue this matter early in 1966.

At this session, we have appointed a most capable and able Financial Advisory Committee.

At this time, I would like to thank Administration and Members of Council for their co-operation during this session.

To conclude, I would like to wish everyone a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 61

Mr. Southam:

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council,

At this time, I would like to make a few remarks concerning some of our deliberations in the session now concluding.

Mining

This, I think, is the Territory's No. 1 industry and this

year, there has been a definite upsurge in all areas. If the tonnages we are led to believe are in these areas, then we could have at least two new towns in the Territory with a possible population of 3,000 to 5,000 increase. This, of course, means housing and all the other facilities. I hope that when this time comes, into being, the Territorial Government will be consulted so that roads and proper facilities can be planned. If the tonnage is as indicated, this could bring into being a smelter.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if anyone has ever stopped to think what this could do to Carmacks if it was decided to use coal from the mine for smelting? My guess is that the production of the coal mine would be increased by 75%. If my information is correct, the labour used there is 95% native and if this policy is kept up, it could mean a substantial increase in work for them in this district. All that is required, is training and I am sure that this would be money well spent, because practical mining has to be learned on-the-job and not in the classroom.

"More jobs, less welfare" should be our slogan.

Education

This is one of the biggest expenditures at the present time but I am satisfied that our Department of Education is doing a good job. Careful thought is being given by this Council to the educational needs of the Territory, i.e., expansion of dormitories and schools in this area and personnel to operate them.

I can conceive in the not too distant future the need for a collegiate or college so that our students may remain at home as long as possible.

Corrections Programme

This Council's support of the new Juvenile Corrections Programme is very worthwhile. To be able to rehabilitate the juvenile offender will be money well-spent and worthy of the support of every clear-sighted citizen of the Territory.

Legal Aid

To make legal aid available for the defence of persons in difficulty with the Law, and without means, is only humanitarian and in the interest of Justice.

Labour Legislation

A start has been made on the Yukon Territory Labour Code by the addition of the new minimum wage. I am definitely opposed to the non-payment of statutory holidays but as this is only the first draft, more will be said at the next session.

Daylight Saving

Voters will be able to express their opinion on this in that they will be receiving a ballot in the mail. I hope that they will make use of it so that this controversial subject can be settled.

Mine Rescue

In view of the possibility of mining expansion, the appropriation of monies for mine rescue training throughout the Territory, is very timely. The need for a full-time Mines

Rescue Superintendent and Station, is long overdue.

Tourism

The Tourist Commission is a much-needed implement to find the ideas of all sections of the Territory. I am sure that there must be other avenues of interest in the Territory for the tourist than they have seen so far.

Five-Year Agreement

The Five-Year Agreement will be looked into before it is signed.

I would like to thank all Members of Council and Administration for their courtesy and co-operation during this session. To all residents of the Territory I would wish a Very Merry Christmas and may 1966 live up to our expectations of progress.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 62

Mr. Thompson:

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council,

Our deliberations this session have covered many and varied topics for consideration and I would like, at this time, to comment on a few which I feel will have considerable impact on the Yukon Territory in the months and years ahead.

The Yukon at the present time is experiencing an upsurge in its mining activities and with this growing interest in our mineral resources the various exploration companies are pouring many thousands of dollars into our economy. Coupled with this additional interest, is the increased amount of business we are doing with Alberta and British Columbia and it is becoming more and more evident that in order to facilitate day-to-day business transactions, some consideration to daylight savings should be given. With this in mind, I sincerely hope that every person will take advantage of the opportunity to express their wishes when the daylight saving time plebiscite is taken shortly. To give you some idea of the importance of this, Skagway Alaska is now on Pacific time as opposed to Alaska time. The South-Eastern part of Alaska is voting on this in the spring so it is quite conceivable that the rest of Alaska, who deal mainly with cities in the Pacific time zone, will also consider this a most advantageous move.

Northern incentives to the individual residents here is another area that should definitely be explored if the Territory is to grow. Give the individual something in the way of a benefit for coming to the Territory. The Federal and Territorial Governments already recognise the importance of this by extending numerous subsidies and incentives to their employees. Why should these benefits only be granted to a few rather than to all? At this session, I introduced two Motions which would equalise everyone's cost of living and not be directed at the favoured few. A home owner's grant is one way of assisting in this matter: another, is the possibility of increasing the tax free portion of an individual's personal income from the present one thousand dollars to a more realistic figure of five thousand dollars

and this would, in effect, put a resident of the Yukon on an equal footing with the rest of Canada in respect of cost of living. With less than 8,000 taxpayers in the Yukon Territory, the amount of actual money involved would be negligible in the light of the millions of Canadian taxpayers.

The possibility of twenty-four hour Canadian Broadcasting Corporation coverage for the Yukon is, I believe, much closer to reality than at any previous time. During our deliberations, a representative from Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Ottawa, discussed the possibility of this added service for Yukoners and we were lead to believe that immediate steps would be taken to implement this programme.

In the Commissioner's Opening Address, to the Fall Session of Council, he made reference to a constitutional study to be made of the Yukon Territory along similar lines of the Carrothers Commission in the North-West Territories. I believe that this undertaking should be commenced at the earliest possible time in order that possibly some of the findings would have a direct relationship to our next five-year agreement which will be signed in the spring of 1967: just a little more than a year away. The Commissioner also made mention of an economic study to be made at the same time and this proposal has even greater merit and warrants even greater consideration from the Territorial point of view because the findings of such an economic study would have a direct bearing on the financial picture for the Territory between now and 1972. With this in mind, I would strongly recommend that Administration take immediate steps to implement this study by an independent body but with the approval of the Federal Authorities, so that the fullest co-operation can be experienced by such a fact-finding body and that the recommendations made by this body be made available to Territorial Council before the final draft of the five-year agreement is signed.

During this session, we had one of our member's resign. I was very sorry to see this happen. I don't deny that the member had good reason for his actions and I admire him for standing up and fighting for what he believed in. I can't condone the method he used in this instance. I firmly believe that any differences that existed could have been better reconciled by discussions here in these Council Chambers and I don't doubt that the outcome would have been somewhat different.

Finally, I would like to comment on the next five-year fiscal agreement which was presented to Council at this sitting for consideration. I have been criticised, not only by Administration but by Council itself for making a Motion in Council that discussion of this agreement be postponed until the spring session. This agreement was placed before us last Friday. At that time, we were informed that the Territorial Treasurer was going to Ottawa to discuss this five-year agreement on Monday, which meant that approximately only four hours of Council's time was available to cover the financial ramifications of the Territory for the next fivve years! I am sure everyone can see the folly in trying to cover even a small portion of such a monumentous undertaking without sufficient time for detailed discussion with all Department Heads. For this reasion, I suggested deferrment until the spring session. By that time the Financial Advisory Committee will have had an opportunity to review this first draft of the agreement and this, in fact, is what this is, the first draft of the five-year agreement, with the Territorial Treasurer together with representatives of the Federal Administration, and be in a much more knowledgeable position to make specific recommendations to Council at the spring session.

In conclusion, I would like to wish each and everyone of you a Joyous Christmas and a most Prosperous New Year.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 63

Mr. Taylor:

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council,

Once again we have arrived at the point of prorogation of our fall session of Council and as is the custom, members have an opportunity to reflect back over the many days of debate, consideration and decision. Certainly this session has provided more than enough of the usual victories and frustrations that normally beset our Legislative programme and our normal policy-making directives to the Administration. I would like, however, to deal with several items of importance to all Yukoners, which have arisen at this session.

During my four years as a representative at this table, Mr. Speaker, I have continually urged the Administration for up-to-date Labour Legislation to replace the archaic ordinances now in existence. I hope that by the spring session, we will have, before us, such a piece of Legislation for both our consideration and acceptance. Basic minimum wages, provisions for collective bargaining, protections for both employer and employee are all essential if we are to attract and retain the labour force that will be required to ensure the continuous stable industrial development of this, our Yukon Territory. I sincerely hope that those members who refused to accept the principle of paid statutory holidays, as provided in the National Labour Code and several of the Canadian Provinces, will re-consider their opinion in order that we may provide to working people in the Territory, a benefit which now accrues to a major majority of Canadians across this wide Dominion.

During this session, and in view of the increased interest in resource development, a need was suggested for securities legislation. I say to you, Mr. Speaker and all Honourable Members of this Legislature, that we must be extremely careful in any approach toward this end. If we accept hastily, legislation which could be detrimental in application, we shall have achieved the destructive result of destroying what promises to be the greatest industrial development the Yukon has ever experienced. A development which, on the face of it all, promises to over-shadow the historic Klondike Gold Rush which made Dawson City in the Yukon the largest city west of Winnipeg. Let us then, Mr. Speaker, not act in haste. Rather, let us give grave consideration to this problem which relates to what, by its very existence, is a highly speculative industry and one which is so necessary to the ultimate industrial and financial development of the Territory.

During this session, I have laid before Members of Council, a new tidal access proposal which could have far-reaching benefits for all Yukoners and which, I feel, Ottawa and the Province of British Columbia should take a good look at. That, of course, is the Whitehorse-Juneau Highway which would not only link together the two capital cities of the Yukon and Alaska but which would provide the Yukon with a sophisticated sea port facility and allow a sort of great circle route through the Yukon by tourists from the Alaska ferry system. This requires the construction of 65 miles of road in the British Columbia area, 90% of which can be located on gravel benches along the Taku River to the Alaska boundary.

I am sure that the Alaskan Authorities would loose little time in constructing the road required on the Alaskan side. I hope this proposal will receive further consideration.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to deal with the matter of autonomy. During this session, I set forth a proposal which would result in the entrance in ten to twenty years, of the Yukon into Confederation. There are several basic points of consideration in this respect. Firstly, regardless of the merits or demerits of such a proposal, no one in history has ever achieved their independence without conflict of some sort, be it physical or legislative. In short, if we are to achieve this most necessary objective, we are going to have to fight for it, for you must agree that Ottawa will not consider laying this one on our doorstep without some pretty good representation in this respect. And further, what better time than in the Confederation's Centennial Year do we have to capture the imagination and support of all Canadians across the Dominion to this most worthy and necessary cause. Our ability to create a stable economic base is largely dependent upon our ability to provide not only the best in administration and services, but to also provide those incentives to both industry and the general public which are so essential to stable growth and economic developmental independence for the Territory and its citizens.

The programme that I propose, Mr. Speaker, is based on an arbitrary ten to twenty-year, gradual take-over, spanning possibly four fiscal periods of five years' each. The first three periods would be devoted to the gradual take-over of resources and all those responsibilities that normally accrue to the Provinces, and the final period under this scheme would be devoted to the establishment of a political form of responsible Government such as now exists throughout the Provinces and, indeed, in the mother parliament.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend to all members, on behalf of those constituents I have the honour to represent at this table, my sincere appreciation for the consideration and support you have given to the many representations of our electoral district. I should like, also, to convey to Councillor Southam, Deputy Chairman of Committees, my appreciation for the manner in which he has conducted the duties of Chairman in Committee. Finally, a word of thanks also to the stenographic staff and all members of the Administration, who have worked so hard to make this session a productive one.

To each and all, therefore, a very Merry Christmas and a successful and bountiful New Year.

I thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 64

Mr. Shaw:

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council,

In the Commissioner's opening address, I note that he gave emphasis to the formation of a Political and Economic Study of the Yukon Territory. I feel that a study such as this is of extreme importance, particularly at this time. For almost seventy years the only large primary producers in the Yukon have been in the Yukon have been in the Dawson area with its gold and the Mayo area with its silver, lead and zinc. We now have evidence of recently discovered mineral areas in which we can be sufficiently optimistic as to expect considerable production in the very near future. In this year alone we have

the announcement of two new mines slated for production, namely Clinton Creek and the New Imperial property which I do not think could have been prophesied with any degree of accuracy, even three years' ago. This means, that with the emergence of this Territory into large industrial expansion, it is imperative that we must have a plan to ascertain in which direction we must proceed in order that this expansion can develop in an orderly manner to enable industry and government to work together as efficiently as possible for the common good.

The Motion of Councillor Boyd, endorsed by this Council, asking for this study is another step in the right direction to which I hope Ottawa will give very serious consideration. The Canadian Government cannot, if they are concerned about the expansion of the Yukon, leave private industry, the whole task of providing the incentives necessary for its growth, with this in mind.

I was pleased to give my support to the Motion introduced by Councillor Thompson respecting substantial Income Tax exemptions as an incentive to Northern development. In my estimation, this is essential if we are to expect any degree of permanency of settlement in the North.

I would condense and repeat some of what I had to say on this subject as far back as April 1959 in these same Chambers at which time the Council was as unanimous in agreement as they have been this Fall, and repetition sometimes is the only way to attain an objective.

The Federal Government have, in their various Departments, two equally effective ways of securing all the volunteers necessary to carry out the functions of Government.

The method I believe used by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is generally by volunteers for Northern Service, though in some instances and in some cases, they are simply posted up here and moved around at will. The other Departments of Government not having this disciplinary control over their employees, use a slightly different means of securing volunteers for the North.

In recognising the need of an inducement to secure voluntary Northern service, the Government came up with the plan of a Northern Allowance. This Northern Allowance is born by all people of Canada: it is fair, it is just, being an equaliser for the extra cost of living here.

To extend this fair and just Northern Living Allowance to all of the Yukon people, so that not just a favoured few are equalised, will help solve the problem of developing our most important resource, the human resource without which, the natural resource is completely stagnant. This could be effectively and fairly dealt with through our Department of National Revenue.

We are not alone in recognising the necessity of providing incentives to combat reluctance to leave Southern amenities.

Denmark and the Soviet Union have a very definite policy in this respect. I understand the Government of Denmark do not require any form of income tax payments from their permanent residents of Greenland although it is quite high in the parent country.

We have no less an Authority than our present Minister of Northern Affairs who tells us that the Soviet Government gives incentive pay of up to 80% to their citizens who work and live in the North. Our Federal Government recognises

the necessity of incentives as shown by their treatment of their own employees, why do they lack the courage to treat us all the same?

The Minister who represents the Northern peoples interests has stated that this manner of incentive warranted full consideration by his Department as he recognised the problem.

I hope that his concern does not evaporate in the warmer climes from whence he comes!

One other important matter I wish to touch on is the amount of money set aside in this Fall's estimate to provide for a Committee to travel to all populated areas of the Yukon to conduct a survey by public hearings in relation to the Tourist industry.

I hope that this survey will come up with ideas and suggestions to improve the general programme as well as to point out what part the people feel our Department of Travel and Publicity should play. This being a new Department of Government it has not been possible at first to assess what was expected and required in its original terms of reference.

This survey should give more specific direction in order that our promotion of this important industry will be consolidated an effort to produce the maximum results.

I would now wish to thank the Council for their considerate attitude towards me in the Chair, Administration for their willing co-operation as well as to recignise the Press Secretary and commend him for his accurate reporting.

We can now leave this Session confidently expecting the New Year to be a happy and prosperous one. In conclusion, I would wish you, gentlemen, and all the people of the Yukon, a Very Merry Christmas.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 65

Commissioner Cameron:

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council,

You are once again at the end of your deliberations as a wholly elective Council. I am sure you will agree it was quite a heavy Session as I feel certain that more work was placed before you in these few weeks than in past Sessions.

Shortly after midnight on December 13, 1965, I received a long-distance call informing me of the decision to go ahead with the operation of New Imperial Mines in the Whitehorse Copper Blet. This is an announcement we have all been waiting for but hardly dared to believe would come true. The impact of this on morale and industry in the whole Territory will be quite effective and there is every indication that this trend will continue with the bringing into production of Clinton Creek and the continued development of Ross River silver-lead properties.

As our industry grows so does the work of the Administration and Council. More assistance and thought must be given by all concerned toward our orderly development and success. Provocative thinking and constructive criticism is essential to our well-being. Your efforts during the past few weeks are greatly appreciated and commendable, and I am sure will be personally rewarding in the results they produce.

I would like to thank all my Department Heads for working so diligently with Council and I hope you have been ably assisted by them in your deliberations. One of the advantages of the Fall Council Meeting is that upon completion of the Session, frustrations and frayed tempers are easily forgotten by the prevailing atmosphere created by the birth of a child many thousands of years ago.

With this in mind, I would like, on behalf of the Minister of Northern Affairs and this Administration, to wish you and your families a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

I hereby assent to the Bills as enumerated by Mr. Clerk.