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# YUKON TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

SECOND SESSION 1966

## Votes and Proceedings

VOLUME 3.

(Sessional Papers)

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11 May, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 1-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

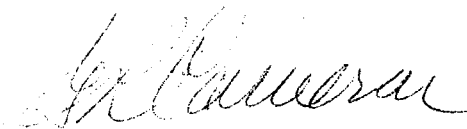
Motion No. 47 - Air Strip

It is respectfully requested that the Administration consider extending and upgrading the Territorial air strip at Beaver Creek, Y.T., and also the air strip for Haines Junction.

A location for a flight strip at Beaver Creek has been selected and agreed to by the Territorial Government and the Department of Transport. However, so far we have been unsuccessful in our attempts with Ottawa to have this strip classified as a "Remote Airport" under the Public Airports Policy and, therefore, development of this strip will be a Territorial responsibility if such action is justified. At the present time a flight strip within the boundaries of the selected location referred to above is being developed by Mr. J.A. Stalburg for his own use and for use by transient aircraft. In the new Five Year Agreement a sum of \$20,000.00 per year has been provided for airport development and if this item is approved, gradual improvement to the Beaver Creek strip could be made commencing in 1967.

At Haines Junction the Pon Lake flight strip is 6,000 feet long according to the World Aeronautical Chart (117) Wrangell Mts., and therefore, is of sufficient length to accommodate four engine aircraft. The Department of Public Works, who are responsible for maintenance of the strip, inform me that the strip does not require upgrading insofar as surfacing is concerned. During the break-up period the strip does become soft but this is normal for gravel strips throughout the Territory at this time of year.

In the light of these facts, upgrading and extension is not required at this time.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



May 13, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 2-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 40

Resolved that the Commissioner be requested to forward to the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources for his earliest consideration the accompanying resolution of this Council:

Resolved that the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources refer Bill C147, An Act to Amend the Yukon Act, to the Standing Committee on Northern Affairs and National Resources in the House of Commons to enable the Council of the Yukon Territory to present the case for the amendments inherent in or consequential to or otherwise necessary to realize the philosophy implicit in the following changes now requested of the Minister:

- a) The Council of the Yukon Territory to be known as the Yukon Legislative Assembly;
- b) The number of members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly to be increased to 15 and the terms of the Assembly to be increased to four years;
- c) The Advisory Committee on Finance to be replaced by an Executive Committee of not less than five members with full executive powers in the following classes of subjects:-
  - i) Education, health and welfare
  - ii) Territorial resources including land
  - iii) Public works
  - iv) Justice and Corrections
  - v) Revenue and finance
  - vi) Forestry
  - vii) Fishery
  - viii) All residual executive and administrative functions including industry and labour controlled or performed by the Federal government,

and the Legislative Assembly to have exclusive legislative jurisdiction to make ordinances for the Government of the Territory in relation to the above classes of subjects in addition to the legislative powers existing under Section 16 of the Yukon Act.

- d) The number of Members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly to be increased from 15 to 21 or such greater number as the Yukon Legislative Assembly may determine at the expiration of 12 years from the implementation of amendments to the Yukon Act implicit in this resolution when all necessary legislative and other changes are to be effected to constitute the Province of Yukon with the same legislative and executive powers as those which exist in the provinces of Canada.
- e) The Members to be given all necessary authority analogous to that in Provincial Legislative assemblies to establish their indemnities and allowances and to have all the requisite powers to establish or participate in a pension plan or group health plan;
- f) Section 24 of the Yukon Act to be repealed;
- g) The status of the Yukon Legislative Assembly to be enlarged so that it shall have full capacity to attend all Inter-Provincial and Federal-Provincial conferences and to participate in resulting discussions and agreements;
- h) The Land Titles Act to be repealed in respect of the Yukon Territory and replaced by a Land Titles Ordinance;
- i) All Crown land to be held in the name of the Crown in Right of the Territory.

I have today received an answer from the Minister regarding Motion No. 40. The information is as follows:

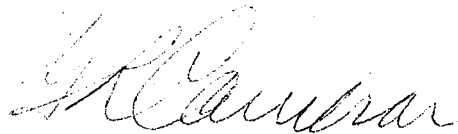
Thank you for your telex received today, communicating to me the text of Motion No. 40 passed by Council on May 5th. I wanted to give the earliest possible response to this communication in view of the fact that Bill C-147 is scheduled for debate in the House of Commons this week.

I want first of all to commend the Council for their careful examination of questions relating to the framework of the Yukon Government, and the interesting suggestions put forth in the Motion. While I do not necessarily agree with the details, I am pleased to see this sort of debate going forward on a topic of such importance.

Specifically in answer to the resolution, I am not prepared to recommend to the House of Commons that Bill C-147 be referred to the Standing Committee on Northern Affairs and National Resources for consideration and even were it so referred, I do not believe that the terms of reference should be so broad as to permit an examination at this time of the very broad questions the Council has in mind. Bill C-147 is essentially a house keeping measure to give a well deserved increase to salaries of Territorial Councillors and make other minor adjustment in the Act. It was never contemplated as an omnibus measure to reshape the constitution of the Yukon.

I am fully aware of the importance and urgency of this problem. I said in Whitehorse recently that there are sound arguments for the appointment of a Commission to study the matter thoroughly but that I preferred to reserve judgment on this point until I receive the report of a similar commission now enquiring into Governmental structure in the Northwest Territories. In the meantime, I have already stated that the Federal Government will cooperate in an economic study which is in any case, in my opinion, an essential prerequisite to governmental investigation. Consideration of these major questions by a Committee of the House of Commons would, in my opinion, be more appropriately held until such time as studies of this kind are available.

In the meantime, I think it important that the amendments in Bill C-147 not be delayed by a general examination of the sort suggested by the Council which, in view of its importance, would inevitably take many months for proper consideration.



G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

14 July, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 3-1966 (2nd)

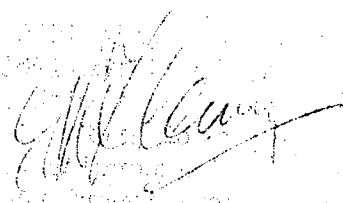
Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 33 - Fresh Water Fishing

It is the opinion of Council that the Administration should, at the earliest time permissible, prepare legislation in respect of fresh water fishing in the Yukon in order to assume the responsibilities now under the control of the Federal Department of Fisheries.

Our Director has now informed us that Dr. A.W.H. Needler, Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries, states the question of transfer of administrative control of fresh water fisheries to the Yukon Territorial Government is being seriously considered within the Department and that Dr. Needler hopes soon to be in a position to reply further on this matter.



F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

14 July 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 4-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion No. 9 - Construction of Greenhouse

'That the Administration make every possible effort to have the proposed experimental greenhouse scheduled for Beaverlodge, Alberta, constructed at the Experimental Farm at 1019 Alaska Highway.'

Our Director has informed us that our Minister communicated to the Honourable J.J. Greene, Minister of Agriculture, the content of the above Motion. Following is the Honourable Mr. Green's reply, for your information:

'My dear Colleague:

Thank you for your recent letter about our Experimental Farm at Mile 1019, Alaska Highway. I have taken note of the concern indicated by members of the Council of the Yukon Territory and the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce regarding developments at the Experimental Farm. I appreciate their interest in these developments and can assure them that we will continue to do our best to meet the real needs for agricultural information for the area.

Our plans for the Farm at Mile 1019 are as outlined by the Honourable Harry Hays in his letter of November 17th, 1965, to which you refer. We intend to maintain the Farm as a functional unit with a resident staff to continue experimental work under the guidance of professional staff located at Beaverlodge. This professional staff will supervise the experiments being carried out at Mile 1019 on problems of local importance and will spend such time at Mile 1019 as is necessary for that.

The greenhouse unit referred to in the Council's Motion was planned as a basic requirement for Beaverlodge even before the present organization was instituted. If placed at Beaverlodge, it will serve our overall needs and new greenhouses will not be needed at Mile 1019.

I consider that the arrangements which have been made will provide for the requirements of the Yukon in agricultural research.

Yours sincerely,

'J.J. Greene'



F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.



27 July, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 5-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

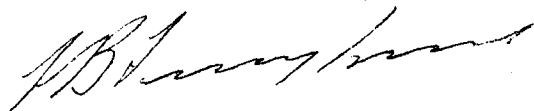
Members of Council.

Motion No. 30 - Die Slugs

In the opinion of Council the Administration is respectfully requested to approach the appropriate department of the Postmaster General in order to have die slugs used for postage cancellation in the Yukon with the following inscription "The Klondike is in Canada's Yukon" and that these die slugs be used for a minimum of six months if possible.

Our Deputy Minister wrote to the Deputy Postmaster General in connection with conveying to the latter the request of Council as contained in Motion No. 30. A reply has now been received in which it is stated that because of the large number of requests for the use of post office cancelling dies, it has become necessary to formulate a strict policy governing their use. Cancelling dies are said to be authorized to advertise some charitable campaign of national or city-wide importance and special events such as centennials or anniversaries. It is not the policy of the Postmaster General to authorize the use of these dies for lengthy periods and the use thereof is usually confined to a period of not more than one month. The wording is restricted to a maximum of four lines with fifteen spaces per line; and neither the full name of the organization or the name of the city in which the die is being used may appear in the wording. Nevertheless the Deputy Postmaster General has considered the request of the Yukon Council very carefully and has informed us that it does not conform to the established practice of advertising events of national or city-wide importance, and therefore, he cannot authorize its use.

The Deputy Postmaster General has asked us to convey his regrets to the Yukon Council and to assure the members that he is extremely sorry that his reply could not be more favourable, but that due to the accelerated use of this advertising medium his Department must adhere to a firm policy.



F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

26 August, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 6-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

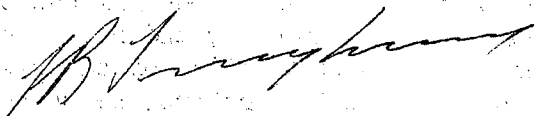
Members of Council:

Motion No. 44 - Landing Facilities - Ross River

It is respectfully requested that the Administration give active consideration to a program of upgrading and repair to the Ross River Airport, and that the Administration study the possibility of establishing a seaplane docking facility at Ross River settlement.

The Ross River airstrip was improved by bringing low areas up to grade and resurfacing with pit run gravel, as well as improving the drainage. This work was carried out during July and early August by Territorial Forces.

A seaplane dock was constructed under contract and installed just below the foot bridge at Ross River.



F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

August 16, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 7-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

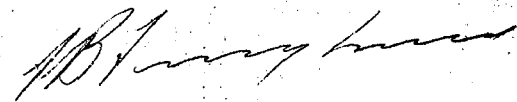
Motion No. 49 - Spring Session, 1966

During the last Council Session the following motion was passed:

"That in the opinion of Council, motor vehicle licences go on sale to the public at least thirty days prior to the actual expiry date of same."

During the discussions on this motion Council expressed the wish that motor vehicle licences should be on sale for a period of 60 days. It also was the feeling of Council that the practice of extending the sale of licences to the end of April led to some conflict, for instance, a person travelling outside the Territory during the month of April would have a valid licence as far as the authorities were concerned but the licence itself would show an expiry date of March 31st.

In order to rectify this possible conflict it has been decided now that we will put motor vehicle, operator's, and chauffeur's licences on sale from the first day of February to the last day of March and there will not be any further extension granted. The enforcement date will be the first day of April and all motor vehicle authorities in Canada and the United States will be notified accordingly.



F. B. Fingland  
Administrator

26 August, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 8-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Co-Operative Association Ordinance  
Whitehorse Co-Operative Association

A memorandum of Association of Whitehorse Co-Operative Association dated 7th March, 1960, was registered in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on the 29th March, 1960. I assume the operation of a co-operative store will be familiar to you and I will not take your time in stating the objects.

On the 9th March, 1961, the then Registrar of Joint Stock Companies reminded the Association that it had not made the appropriate filing of information relating to Directors. The Association was again written to on the 28th April, 1961, and on the 8th January, 1962. A further letter was sent by registered mail on the 7th February, 1962, requesting appropriate filing information. On the 8th March, 1962, information required under section 36 of the Co-Operative Association Ordinance was filed. The filing was not complete and correspondence continued until the 5th April, 1963, when an audited report and financial statement for 12 weeks ended February 24, 1962 was registered. In the course of 1963 the Association was written four times, i.e. 5th April, 1963, 12th June, 1963, 9th August 1963 and 31st October, 1963, requesting filings. On the 24th September, 1964, a firm warning was given that the Association would have to be struck off if the Co-Operative did not put its affairs in order. From correspondence it appears there had been a number of changes in the executive of a rather informal character. It was known that the Co-Operative Association was experiencing internal financial difficulties but the view was taken that it would not be in the general interest of members or creditors to strike the Association off without giving ample time for the affairs of the Association to be put in order. An attempt was made by some members to prepare a statement of affairs in order to re-organize but nothing seems to have come of this and from information received it appears that the Co-Operative Association has in fact ceased to carry on business and has no assets.

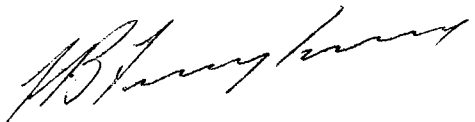
Under Section 44 of the Co-Operative Association Ordinance it is provided; On sufficient cause being shown and upon such conditions and subject to such provisions as may be deemed proper, the Commissioner in Council may revoke and cancel the incorporation of any association and declare the association to be dissolved.

The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies does not have a record of creditors and in order to insure that no legitimate interests are prejudiced by the dissolution of the Association, it is suggested that I secure your authority to make the following order:

"Pursuant to the powers established under Section 44 of the Co-Operative Association Ordinance and on sufficient cause having been shown, the Commissioner in Council hereby revokes and cancels the incorporation of the Whitehorse Co-Operative Association and such revocation and cancellation shall become effective 90 days after the publication of this Order in the Yukon Gazette.

Dated at Whitehorse this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1966."

It is felt that a 90 day period will give active creditors a final opportunity to retrieve their losses.

  
F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

30 August, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 9-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

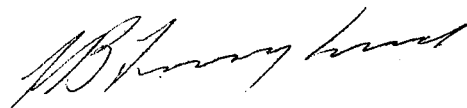
Members of Council.

Motion No. 24 - 24 Hour Broadcasting, Whitehorse

"It is respectfully requested that the Administration convey to the President of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Board of Broadcast Governors the earnest request for provision of 24 hour radio broadcasting service in the Whitehorse area at the earliest possible moment."

This request was forwarded to the Department of Northern Affairs as soon as it was passed, and the Department wrote to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Board of Broadcast Governors. The Board of Broadcast Governors stated simply that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation operates station CFWH at Whitehorse on a frequency of 570 Kc/s with a power of a thousand watts and the Corporation is established with the purpose of operating a national broadcasting service. In view of this, the Board of Broadcast Governors is of the opinion that the subject is one for the consideration of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The President of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation states that the circumstances which determined the decision of the Corporation when the Council made its last request have not changed and he regrets, therefore, that he can only repeat what was said previously, i.e., that the additional cost of \$10,000 a year to provide 24 hour service to the people of Whitehorse cannot be justified at the present time. He goes on to say that the Northern Service of the C.B.C. will continue to provide the people of the Yukon with the best radio broadcasting service possible within its resources in conformity with the policies and standards of the C.B.C.



F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

31 August, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 10-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Motion No. 46 - Game Department Development

The following Motion was passed by Council during the Spring, 1966, Session:

"That it is the opinion of Council that immediate steps be taken to ensure that provision be made in the forthcoming Five Year Agreement for the following:

- a. one Territorial employed biologist
  - b. one Fisheries officer
  - c. one clerk-typist
- and

It is further resolved that such personnel increase be effected in the first year of the Five Year Agreement, and that sufficient funds be provided to ensure not only the continued development of this Department, but to make possible a complete Game Inventory in the Yukon Territory."

In reply to this Motion I would advise that appropriate provision has been made in the Estimates of Expenditure for 1967-72 with the exception of funds necessary for the employment of one Fisheries officer. This exception is due to the fact that Fisheries Department is a Federal responsibility, and agreement with the Federal Government will be necessary before the Territory can assume this function.



F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

September 19, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 11-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 24 - 24-Hour Broadcasting  
Whitehorse

During the last Council session Mr. Watt speaking on Motion No. 24 in respect of 24-hour broadcasting asked Mr. Baker if he would enquire into the cost of establishing low power relay transmitter radio equipment. Mr. Baker has been in touch with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Whitehorse and has been given an estimate of \$7,500 to do the work as follows:

"Assembly of the required Engineering  
and Technical briefs \$500.00

Equipment \$2,000.00

This includes Transmitter, Antenna  
Matching Unit, Voltage Regulator,  
and Crystals for frequency control.

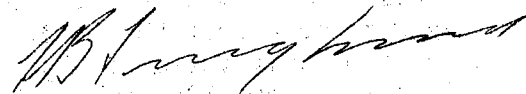
Architectural \$5,00.00

Provision and assembly of Antenna Masts,  
Transmitter Hut, Antenna and Ground  
System. The figure is inclusive of  
material and labour.

\$7,500.00

"This estimate does not include speech input equipment, and must be fed broadcast material from a network source.

"Department of Transport regulations governing the licensing of LPRTs require that the program material they broadcast must be fed to them as part of a Radio Network. The LPRT may then operate unattended. If speech input equipment is provided and used, the Station ceases to qualify as a Relay Transmitter, and provision must then be made to have it manned by qualified operations staff at all times that it is on air."



F. B. Finland,  
Administrator,

September 20, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 12-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Member of Council:

Motion No. 6 - Joint Council Session

"It is the opinion of Council that at the beginning of the Fall Session 1966, the Northwest Territories Council be invited to attend a joint session of both Territorial Councils to be held in Whitehorse to discuss mutual problems."

Our Deputy Minister, in replying to the above Motion, quoted Mr. Gordon Robertson who on being asked what he thought of a joint meeting of the two Councils during the Spring '63 session, Yukon Territory, said:

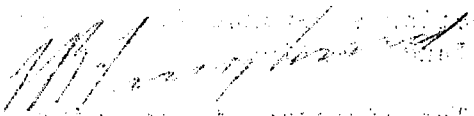
"...that he was glad this was brought up as it had slipped his mind. This was discussed at the winter meeting of the N.W.T. Council because they were aware of the resolution and they had some difficulty in knowing how it was to be handled because it seemed to them it couldn't be a formal meeting as the two territories are separate entities. They thought it should be, if held, an informal meeting to discuss common problems. They were concerned with the fact that legislation was going to be passed to divide up the territory and they came to the conclusion that what ought to be done was to hand on the recommendations to the Council of Mackenzie when it comes into existence and when it has a home of its own in Fort Smith. The hope is that, if legislation is passed, the Territory Mackenzie will be set up on April 1, 1964, and it would then be in a position to consider this suggestion. The new territory then will be the genuine neighbour of the Yukon Territory, it will have its own problems which are similar to Yukon problems in some ways and it would be more self-contained than it now is."

Mr. Côté then went on to say that the situation had not changed apart from the fact that the division of the Northwest Territories had not yet materialized. Strictly speaking, deliberations between the two Councils could not be reported in the Debates or Votes and Proceedings of either Council. They could, of course, take the form of minutes of a meeting which could be subsequently tabled during the course of a regular session of either Council and form part of their Sessional documents.

He did discuss, however, the Motion with the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories who felt that when the invitation did come it would be desirable that it should be considered by members of the Council when they assembled for one of their regular sessions. If they were to accept the invitation, then the financial provision would have to be duly voted by them to defray the cost of the trip to Whitehorse. As this could not occur until the winter session in



January, 1967, it would be sometime before any indication of whether the invitation might or might not be accepted and therefore, at best the meeting could not take place until at least your spring 1967 session. The Deputy Minister also noted that the elections for the Northwest Territories Council were due early next year and that the Carrothers Commission report was due shortly which meant that there could be changes in the Northwest Territories Council in the near future.



F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

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F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

September 23, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 13-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

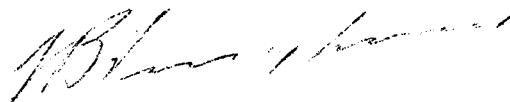
With the object of improving the annual presentation of the Public Accounts of the Territory it is considered that the consolidated balance sheet should be divided into two parts, the first reflecting a Revenue fund position and the second a Capital and Loan fund position.

The advantage to be gained from such a division would be to remove from current surplus all items of a Capital nature and produce a figure which would be a true indication of the excess of revenue over expenditure on current account. Items of a capital nature would be reflected in Capital surplus.

The need to improve the annual presentation of the Public Accounts of the Territory in this way arises from arrangements in the current Federal - Territorial Financial Relations Agreement for financing the Territory's requirements in the field of Project and Loan Capital. As you know, our requirements are met by loans from the Federal Government and the annual installments of principal and interest due on these loans are met by amortization grants from the Federal Government. The consolidated balance sheet shows these loans as liabilities and the expenditure of the money borrowed as a charge to current surplus. It will be readily seen that continuation of this procedure over the life of the next and future fiscal agreements with the Federal Government, assuming that financing arrangements for Capital remain as they are, will result in current surplus appearing increasingly heavily in a deficit position. It is considered undesirable that this situation should be allowed to develop any further.

This matter was drawn to the attention of the Auditor General some months ago when it was suggested that the division of the consolidated balance sheet into a Revenue fund section and a Capital and Loan fund section would be the best way out of the difficulty. The Auditor General has agreed that this would be the case and it is my intention, subject to Council expressing a contrary wish, to reflect the change in the Public Accounts of the Territory for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1967.

Your concurrence in this proposal is requested.



F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

September 27, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 14-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Corrections Program

This is a progress report on our corrections program in general and the minimum security camp part in particular.. It is being done in an attempt to keep you informed about this new program so that you will be able to answer questions which may be raised by your constituents, and also to ask for your advice and support as to what projects could be undertaken which would best suit our needs.

Program in General

We have hired to date eight senior staff members although we have yet to appoint a Director. We are hopeful this will be done within the next few weeks but have no wish to rush it because of the importance of obtaining the services of the best man. We wish these staff members to become an integral part of the community and to take up permanent residence here. We have been able to find accommodation for the senior people hired, but accommodation will not be available for most of the staff for some time yet. Therefore, it appears certain that the introduction of the full corrections program will have to be postponed until such time as housing becomes available. We are investigating possible solutions to this problem but it appears that it may be a year away before it is settled.

Minimum Security Camp

The base for the minimum security part of the work, which will be composed of trailers, housing 32 inmates, will be situated, to begin with, ten miles from Whitehorse at Wolfe Creek. This location was chosen after investigating some eighteen sites in an approximate ten mile radius from Whitehorse. It is proposed that the camp will remain there for a limited period of time. The length of time will depend on the number and extent of local projects to be undertaken in the Whitehorse area. The camp is mobile and it is fully intended that it will be moved from place to place as the main work projects in a given area are completed. As the establishment of these base camps cost money, we expect to do the maximum amount of work in any one area before setting up a new camp, and intend using the inmates themselves to maintain the camps.

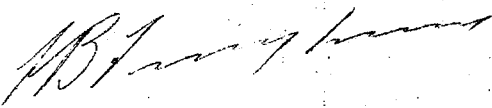
Projects

The object of the program is to correct. We hope to do this by individual and group counselling, academic and social education, and with a constructive work program.

By use of this work program, it is hoped to establish some self-discipline and self-respect through the learning of sound and desirable work habits. As work around the base camp will not necessarily require the full complement of inmates at all times, a valuable extension of work could be initiated through the use of satellite camps should the distances involved become too far to commute. We intend to make the inmates useful members of the Territory from the start. For this purpose, we have listed the following projects and would appreciate your comments, suggestions and additions regarding them.

1. Development of roadside picnic and view point areas.
2. Clearing debris along the highway.
3. Cleaning up of burnt-over areas.
4. Clearing brush from the Chilkoot Trail and developing the Trail in a similar manner to the section already completed on the Alaska side, which was done by departments of their Government working co-operatively, including the Division of Youth and Adult Authority.
5. Development of Chadburn Lake area, with the view that this area may become a Territorial Park.
6. Maintenance and housekeeping services of the Camp itself.

These are just a few of the projects which come to mind immediately. In all cases we would hope to co-operate with other Departments and contribute in an active way without interfering with private enterprise. The work should be of the type which we would like to see done in a community but ordinarily is not done due to lack of manpower and funds. We wish to ensure that work projects carried out by the corrections program do not conflict with private enterprise and are not projects which would be let out to private contractors in the normal way.

  
F. B. Finland,  
Administrator.

23 September, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 15-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Special Commission on Tourism

The Special Commission proposed by Commissioner Cameron at the Fall Session of Council in 1965 encountered a number of obstacles which caused a series of postponements in conducting public meetings in the Territory. The extremely severe weather during the 1965-66 winter season, the conflicting daily schedules of Commission members and the pressures of recent economic developments have prevented a schedule of meetings.

In lieu of a report from the Special Commission on Tourism, the following submission has been prepared by the Department of Travel and Publicity outlining the development and growth of the Department, the policies underlying its development and proposals for the future.

Tourist Development in the Yukon

Prior to the formation of the Yukon Department of Travel and Publicity in 1962, certain tourist activities were carried out by an organization of private citizens and business operators under the name of the Yukon Travel Bureau. Its operating revenue was obtained through membership fees from voluntary members and from grants received from the Territorial Government. The Travel Bureau operated during the period of 1959-62. Its membership strength and financial position suffered a steady decline as shown by the following summary of their financial statements:

<u>Year</u> <u>Ending</u>	<u>Membership</u> <u>Dues</u>	<u>Government</u> <u>Grants</u>	
Dec. 31, 1959	\$5,095.00	\$10,000.00	Profit \$6,077.95
Dec. 31, 1962	495.00	\$15,000.00	Deficit \$4,535.22

In 1962 the Territorial Administration decided to form a Government Department to develop and promote the tourist industry of the Yukon. With the formation of the new Department, the Yukon Travel Bureau was dissolved by a resolution approved at a Directors meeting on March 28, 1962 and all assets were turned over to the Territorial Government. The Department of Travel and Publicity was formally organized on March 15, 1962. The terms of reference of the new Department which were prepared before the arrival of the Director, are attached as an appendix.

The newly formed Department discovered an almost complete lack of vital information concerning the travel industry in the Yukon. It was necessary, therefore, to prepare and conduct several surveys during the 1962 season to provide information as a base for the planning and work of the Department.

Patterns of Promotion

Canada, its Provinces and Territories have made impressive progress in the development of the travel industry despite fierce competition from all other parts of the world. Tourists do not have to come to Canada; they are not compelled to visit the Yukon and, if they do, they can by-pass our communities by obtaining their requisites at service centres along the highways.

The successful development of the tourist industry across Canada has been based on a long history of experience in which each area has accepted its full share of the responsibility.

1. The Federal Agency, known as the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, directs its attention to the world markets through promotion campaigns designed to attract visitors to Canada.
2. Provincial and Territorial Travel Departments then pick up their responsibilities and add their resources to the competition by attempting to attract the visitors to their parts of Canada.
3. Community or Regional Associations (usually spearheaded by Chambers of Commerce or Tourist Associations) then enter the competition for the tourist dollar by attempting to attract and retain the visitor in their communities or areas.
4. The Local Business Operator must then compete with other business operators in his community to obtain his share of the tourist dollar.

The Yukon is relatively new in the field of tourist development and promotion but it is in the enviable position of being able to benefit from the past experiences of other parts of Canada. The Department of Travel and Publicity has based its planning and operation on the successful formula used across Canada and in other countries of the world. The encouraging growth rate of tourism in the Yukon (as shown in the following tables) indicates that the Department's planning and promotion has had satisfactory results:

Enquiries Received and Processed

1960	778 (incomplete listing)
1960-61	7,452
1961-62	9,136
1962-63	11,976
1963-64	18,562
1964-65	31,165
1965-66	33,095

Dollar Value of Tourism

(Months of June-July-August only)

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Tourists</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
1962	40,016	\$2,046,248.17
1963	51,657	2,641,532.35
1964	49,299	2,520,953.66
1965	62,379	3,342,266.82

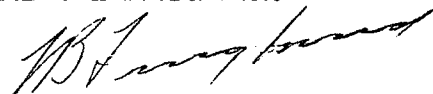
In spite of this statistical evidence of outstanding success, there are attitudes prevalent in the Yukon which indicate that the Department is expected to perform functions and responsibilities which are beyond its present terms of reference. As a result of this lack

of rapport it has been difficult for the Department to establish congenial liaison with some community organizations, and the purpose of this paper is to attempt to outline ways and means of putting the Department and public opinion in closer step so that all elements of the community are working in harmony towards a common objective in the travel industry.

#### Recommendations

1. A thorough analysis of public opinion in the Territory about the travel industry should be carried out by the Director of Travel and Publicity, and with this in view, it is proposed that he systematically approach all elements of the community with an interest in the travelling public. During the next few months, therefore, he will approach as many operators of motels, hotels, restaurants and retail outlets as possible throughout the Territory to obtain the views and opinions of all segments of the industry on the future of tourism in the Territory and their opinion about what the role of the Department of Travel and Publicity should be, and out of this analysis new terms of reference for the Department will be prepared. At the same time there will be a more clearly understood relationship between the industry at large and the Department and every one should benefit from this clear understanding.
2. In conjunction with the revised terms of reference for the Department, it is proposed to restructure its organization in such a way that it can be served by specialists in the various fields of travel and public relations. This will mean that, under the Director, there will be a fully qualified team of experts in such fields as Publicity Writing, the various communications media such as radio and T.V., Travel Promotion and Travel Development. It is proposed that adequate provision for specialists of this kind be made in the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1967. As a first step an Office Manager is being hired by the Department in 1966/67 to relieve the Director of administrative details so he can devote himself more fully to problems of planning and policy.
3. There has not been a clear distinction in the Yukon between promotion on the one hand and development on the other. In many ways the promotion aspect of the industry has been outstandingly successful, but the development has not kept pace. It is proposed that in the new departmental re-organization adequate provision be made for development as well as promotion.
4. It is recommended that a Yukon Territory Tourist Association be formed consisting of business operators, civic and Territorial Government representatives and private individuals who have an interest in the development of the tourist industry. The purpose of this Association would be to foster and maintain a close working relationship between the industry and the Department of Travel and Publicity and the public at large throughout the Territory, and to provide policy advice to the Department from time to time as required. It is also hoped that through closer liaison between the Department and the industry, by means of such an Association, the promotion and development aspects of the industry can be kept in better balance.

The foregoing is submitted for your consideration.



F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

YUKON TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY  
TERMS OF REFERENCE.

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



October 3, 1966

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

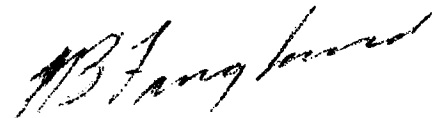
Fiscal Year 1966-67

In view of the fact that this is the last of the five fiscal years covered by the current Federal - Territorial Financial Relations Agreement this paper has been prepared to inform you of the anticipated position of the Territory under that agreement on March 31, 1967 when it expires.

Project and Loan Capital The current fiscal agreement provides for a total of \$7,359,103.00 under this heading and that sum will have been borrowed in its entirety by the end of this fiscal year. Expenditure from 1962/63 to 1965/66 together with expenditure provided for in the main estimates for 1966/67 will absorb all of this total but \$92,742.00. Against that balance must be set expenditure provided for in the supplementary estimates totaling net \$744,257.00. This results in a shortage of funds of \$651,515.00 which will be offset by Capital expenditures deferred amounting to \$488,786.69 and estimated lapsing balances of \$100,000.00. It will be seen, therefore, that a net deficit of \$62,728.31 is expected on March 31, 1967 which will be cancelled out by transfer of surplus funds in Operation and Maintenance.

Operation and Maintenance The estimated deficit for 1966/67 as indicated in the main estimates amounts to \$2,902,405.00 whilst the deficit grant to be received from Ottawa amounts to \$2,364,921.00. We are, therefore, short to the extent of \$537,484.00 against which must be set the surplus on Operation and Maintenance that has accumulated between 1962/63 and 1965/66 totaling \$1,921,823.00. That surplus is thus reduced to \$1,384,339.00 and is reduced further by the need to refund that part of the deficit grant for this year relating to Justice and amounting to \$506,127.00. To face supplementary estimates, therefore, is a cash surplus of \$878,212.00 which is in excess of need to the extent of \$162,258.00 because supplementary estimates amount to \$715,954.00. There is also the question of lapsing balances to be taken into account and I have estimated these at 5% of the net expenditure to be incurred on Operation and Maintenance. In round figures that percentage is equivalent to \$300,000.00. The final net surplus on March 31, 1967 for Operation and Maintenance is, therefore, expected to be \$462,258.00 which will be reduced by the transfer of sufficient monies to cancel the estimated deficit on Project and Loan Capital.

In general, our position may be regarded as satisfactory both on Operation and Maintenance and on Project and Loan Capital. The surplus anticipated on Operation and Maintenance is ear marked for unforeseen circumstances between now and the end of the fiscal year and it will be required to help finance our operations during the first quarter of the next fiscal year if difficulty or delay is experienced in obtaining operating deficit grant monies in advance instead of in arrears as present and our Project and Loan Capital requirements cannot be met in advance on the basis of unapproved estimates.



F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

12 October, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 17-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 52 - Alaska Highway Policy

"Whereas that section of the Alaska Highway between McRae at approximately Mile 910 to Mile 925 at the Mayo-Dawson turnoff has the greatest use factor of any portion of the Highway,

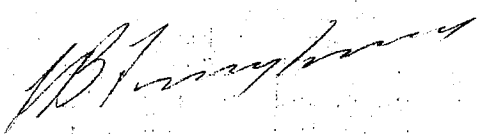
And whereas the Alaska Highway is under the direct supervision of the Department of Public Works,

Therefore be it resolved that the Minister of Northern Affairs contact the Minister of Public Works and advocate a policy of upgrading, realigning and hard surfacing of at least that section of the Alaska highway previously mentioned at the earliest possible moment, and that if supplemental estimates are required to institute this work this summer that they be approved so this work can be commenced without further delay."

In reply to our query to Ottawa we have received the following information:

"I refer to your memorandum of September 17 on the above Motion and wish to advise that a program of improving the Yukon portion of the Alaska Highway in areas of relatively high traffic density is now under active study by this Department. You will recall that it was the recommendation of the Stanford Report to take a second look at the possible economic benefits that could be derived from this type of limited reconstruction.

It is too early to say when any positive conclusions will be reached but we are hopeful that it will be possible to develop and justify a limited program of this nature."

  
F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

18 October, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 18-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Motion No. 53 - Klondike Restoration

At the first Session of the Territorial Council, 1966, it was moved by Mr. Speaker Shaw and seconded by Councillor Southam and carried by Council that:

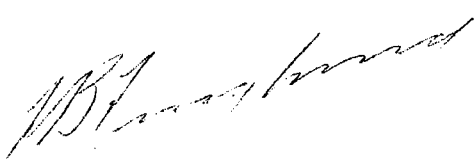
"In the opinion of Council it is requested that a committee be formed of members of the National Historic Sites of Canada and the Yukon Territorial Government as soon as possible to evolve a planned program of restoration of the Klondike area.

"It is further requested that this committee meet with members of the Klondike Visitors Association and Dawson City Historical Society for whatever advice they may be able to submit to assist in this program."

After this Motion was passed at the last session, it was forwarded to Ottawa for review by the Natural and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. They have replied as follows:

"As you may know, several years ago the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada recommended to the Minister that an unspecified section of Dawson City be declared a complex of national historic importance. Because of the rather vague nature of this recommendation, no precise action was taken to give body to the matter. However, the existence of the recommendation has in the past been given some publicity and, as a result, we are now attempting to study the various facets of the Dawson problem so that the Minister may be in a position to arrive at a meaningful decision. Of course, the scope of Motion No. 53 is larger than the mere consideration of the Dawson City problem, ... (but) Dawson is the focal point of the entire question."

The reply of the Natural and Historic Parks Branch goes on to say that it is not considered profitable to attempt any series of meetings before they have terminated their study of Dawson. As a result of the urgency expressed in the Motion, however, the study will be accelerated and it is hoped that some time this fall, they will be in a position to schedule some type of preliminary meeting. I will keep you informed of further developments.

  
F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

18 October, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 19-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Motion No. 23 - First Session 1966  
Hospital Fund Raising

At the first session, 1966, the following Motion was passed:

"Whereas on the 17th day of February, 1966, the member for Acadia in the Federal House of Commons moved Bill No. C-125 to allow sweepstakes for Hospital Fund Raising;

"And Whereas in the United Kingdom the operation of betting shops for off-course betting has been legalized together with the legalization of clubs where roulette and other games of chance are played;

"And Whereas organized crime and international gambling syndicates prosper when reasonable outlets for gambling are repressed;

"And Whereas it is desired to discourage the outflow of Canadian currency which is diverted to gambling and lotteries abroad;  
Be it resolved that the Federal Parliament be asked to give urgent consideration to the introduction of more enlightened legislation on the subject of gambling and lotteries or in the alternative to pass legislation which will enable the provinces and the territories to licence or operate approved lotteries and other designated gambling outlets.

After this Motion was passed by the Council, the text was forwarded to the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development with the request that its contents be conveyed to the Department of Justice. We have been informed that this material was forwarded to the Department of Justice where careful note has been taken of the matter and it was borne in mind in relation to the continuing Criminal Code Amendment Program.



F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

October 21, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 20-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Escarpment Stabilization

In our last paper to you, Sessional Paper No. 51, 1966, First Session, April 15, you will recollect that I noted because of the negative results achieved so far on reforestation, the problem required further consideration. We feel very unsatisfied with the progress on this program and in order to clarify the present situation I would like to recapitulate what was proposed and what has been done. I would also like to make a proposal which I hope will bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

ORIGINALLY PROPOSED

1. In 1954 Dr. Legget of the National Research Council first investigated the escarpment problem and noted that the recent slides had been caused as a direct result of the airport construction. He did not say that this was the only cause, but certainly that it was one of the main factors.
2. In 1958 the consulting engineering firm of G. S. Eldridge and Company Limited investigated the problem and in agreeing generally with Dr. Legget's findings recommended a drainage system for installation in the airport property.
3. Also in 1958 two specialists, Messrs, Stiell and Jones of the then Forestry Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, did a survey and agreed in general with Dr. Legget's findings. Their main interest was in rehabilitation of the escarpment and they recommended a forestation program which was to begin after the airport drainage had been improved and a grass cover grown around the macadam airstrips.
4. Again in 1959, Dr. Legget once more investigated the site and confirmed his previous findings that:
  - a) the drainage of the airport property should be taken away from the escarpment and after this was done
  - b) a reforestation program as described by Stiell and Jones should be carried out.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

A. By Department of Transport

1. The Department of Transport has removed its buildings which were situated closest to the top of the escarpment.
2. The drainage of the airport has been improved to a certain extent.
3. Seed was sown for the first time in the summer of this year, 1966.

B. By Ourselves

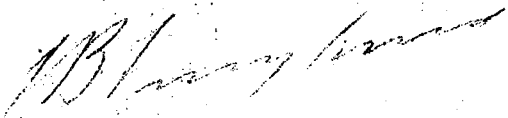
1. In the fall of 1963, protected rows of bush and pickets were placed and
2. 3,000 hard wood cuttings which were planted in the spring of 1964. This protection was not effective and sloughing completely destroyed the cuttings.
3. In the spring of 1965, approximately 30,000 cuttings of willow and poplar were planted along the face of the escarpment. More than 90% of these cuttings was lost due mainly to sloughing and undermining in lower sections of the escarpment.

WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO

As you will have noted, both in the Stiell and Jones report and that of Dr. Legget's, before any forestation could successfully be carried out it was necessary that the airport drainage be fully corrected and this included the growing of grass between airstrips. The seed for this grass was planted for the first time this year and therefore the drainage of the airport cannot be said to be fully corrected yet.

Since the original plan was conceived in 1958 and 1959 and the reforestation was dependent on the drainage being fully corrected and since it is now 1966, and we cannot say yet that the drainage has been corrected, I have to conclude that we should have the entire situation re-evaluated.

I have, therefore, written to Dr. Legget and to the Department of Forestry asking them once more for their assistance in establishing a program which will suit the present situation.

  
F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

21 October, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 21-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Lot 19.

At the first session of Council, 1966, the following Motion was passed:

"It is the opinion of Council that Lot 19 be purchased for \$115,000 by the Territorial Government to be used and developed by the Territorial Government along the lines suggested."

The recommendation to Council at that time was that the north half of Lot 19 would be suitable as a site for the proposed new secondary school and the south half of Lot 19 could be developed for residential purposes.

Lot 19 was purchased by the Territorial Government and its administration and control was transferred to the Commissioner on July 27th. Following the decision of the Council concerning the purchase of Lot 19, the architects, retained to design the new school, advised us that there is insufficient land in Lot 19 for a secondary school and in their opinion the proximity of the escarpment to the site makes it undesirable as a location for a school. This report was discussed with Councillors Boyd and Thompson and the Mayor and Council of the City of Whitehorse on June 23rd and they considered two alternative school sites suggested by the architects. It was agreed that the new secondary school should not be constructed on Lot 19 but that the property should be developed as a residential site with an adequate area being reserved for parking for the Civic Centre.

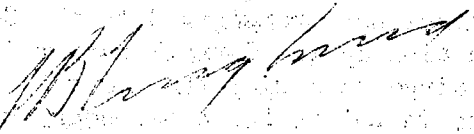
The Territorial Engineer's report on the possibility of major slides in this area being triggered by unusual weather conditions or by an earthquake has been commented on only by the architects and by the Dean of Engineering at the University of Alberta who is regarded as one of the foremost authorities in Canada on soils. Consequently, in all Agreements for Sale for lots in Lot 19 it is intended to insert a clause releasing the Government from all responsibility in the event of slides. At the time lots west of Eighth avenue were being sold, the Department of Justice recommended this course of action and the Agreements for Sale in the case of Lot 19 will be the same. It is also intended that the Yukon Administration carry out a more intensive study of soil and slide conditions in the escarpment area and more active, and if possible, more effective program of control. I will be sending you a separate paper on escarpment stabilization.

It was originally intended to make building lots in Lot 19 available in 1966, as agreed with Mr. Thompson and Mr. Boyd and the City of Whitehorse, but in determining the purchase price of a 50' x 100' lot it was found that such a lot would have to be sold for approximately \$4,500 if we were to recover the purchase price of Lot 19 as well as the cost of water and sewer services. However, it is not desirable to set such a high price on residential property in view of the lower price of lots in Riverdale, which is approximately \$2,500, and the high cost of home construction. It was considered important to find some way of lowering the purchase price of building lots and this, in conjunction with the shortage of funds for capital works, made it necessary to postpone the development of Lot 19 until 1967. It was also considered inadvisable to put lots up for sale in Lot 19 which were surveyed seven years ago without first having them reposted and this could not be done in time to have them on the market during the past summer.

I have asked the Federal Government to absorb the purchase price of Lot 19 in Project Capital. If this is permitted, it will not be necessary to recover any of this cost from lot sales and the formula used for pricing building lots can be determined in the same way as the purchase price of lots in the Riverdale sub-division. The price of lots in Riverdale includes only the capital cost of water and sewer services, streets and lanes, and the purchaser is not charged for the land. This formula would make it possible for us to sell building lots in Lot 19 at a price of \$2,000-\$3,000 per lot depending on the cost of service in 1967.

Arrangements are being made to have the lots in Block H, L, M and N resurveyed to 60' x 100' and to have the lots in Blocks G, J, K and 31 reprinted at 50' x 100'. Survey work is not required in Blocks O, P and 41 as they are not considered suitable for residential development. If possible, the surveys will be carried out during the winter months in order that the lots may be sold early in the 1967 construction season.

Funds will be requested in the 1967-68 Estimates for the servicing of two or three blocks of lots depending on the anticipated need.



F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.



October 27, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 22-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Director of Fitness and Amateur Sport

Over the past months we have been involved in a program of Correction work and are at present establishing a department to handle this important subject. I would like to suggest to you that we consider another program which is also important, one for those people who do not require correction.

As you probably know there has been a tremendous interest taken recently in fitness and amateur sport. I believe this was partly due to the discovery of how low a standard of fitness our children were achieving when compared with those of less affluent societies. A federal agency has been established to handle a program whereby the federal government will give financial support to a province or territory on a cost sharing scheme of 60% federal and 40% territorial monies. This is done on a per capita basis so that for our Territory, it will be possible for us to get up to approximately \$35,000 from the Federal Government. We would of course only get the total amount if we subscribed our share which would be approximately \$23,000.00 Our record for the past years has been:

1963-64	\$16,421.21
1964-65	\$15,303.00
1965-66	\$25,280.29 (approximately)

The Northwest Territories has appointed a director to look after their program and here is a report on what has happened so far.

"Expenditures on this program have been: 1962-63, \$7,920; 1963-64, \$14,841; 1964-65, \$35,442; 1965-66, \$65,000. It is expected the program planned for 1966-67 will be fully carried out and expenditures will amount to \$125,000. The attached list of 62 projects planned for 1965-66 indicates how the funds have been allotted.

The Northwest Territories permanent recreation staff consists of a Director, Mr. J. A. van Pelt who was appointed in July, 1963, and a clerk-typist hired for the Fort Smith office in 1965. The program also hires a number of seasonal directors and instructors for programs such as skiing, figure skating, camping, and playgrounds. Mr. van Pelt was hired at a salary of \$9,000 including northern allowance. He also received the usual Civil Service benefits of housing at subsidized rental, superannuation benefits and holiday transportation. Since 1963, Mr. van Pelt's salary has been increased to \$10,600 per annum and as he now occupies his own home in Fort Smith he receives a housing allowance of \$109.00 per month.

Although the Director of Recreation is a contract employee of the Commissioner he comes under the supervision of the Administrator of the Mackenzie but carries out his program under general guidelines determined by consultation with this office. The initial guidelines may be summarized as:

1. to determine what programs already exist in the various communities and what others could be established with the resources (human and financial) available;

FITNESS AND AMATEUR SPORT PROJECTS 65/66

<u>No.</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Estimated Co Cost</u>	<u>Net Expenditure</u>
1.	Office Operation	Fort Smith	\$29,100.00	\$23,088.45
2.	Ski Championships	Inuvik	2,250.00	1,104.50
3.	Ski Expert Visit	Inuvik	600.00	Cancelled
4.	Training Ski Coaches	Inuvik	960.00	548.00
5.	Swim Instructor's Course	Fort Smith	355.00	200.00
6.	Badminton Planning Meeting	Yellowknife	714.00	202.00
7.	Boxing Leader Training	Inuvik	1,795.00	Cancelled
8.	Ski Consultant	Inuvik	823.00	548.00
9.	Baton Twirling Course	Fort Smith	400.00	230.00
10.	Badminton Championship	Yellowknife	4,990.00	1,774.20
11.	Square Dance Leaders' Course	Inuvik	950.00	Cancelled
12.	Life Saving Course	Fort Smith	375.00	258.43
13.	Hockey Goalie Clinic	Fort Simpson	40.00	40.00
14.	Recreation Director (Summer)	Various	3,800.00	1,685.47
15.	Girls' Leadership Course	Yellowknife	2,515.00	266.00
16.	Delta Playground Workshop	Inuvik	1,500.00	789.82
17.	Little League Conferences	Yellowknife	1,450.00	604.15
18.	Peewee Hockey Championships	Hay River	2,800.00	300.00
19.	Film (Ski Training)	Inuvik	500.00	500.00
20.	Recreation Leadership Course	Edmonton	880.00	193.00
21.	Minor Hockey Organization	Yellowknife	710.00	Cancelled
22.	Playground Admin's Seminar	Pine Lake	425.00	274.00
23.	Camping Instruction	Resolution	10,830.00	2,154.98
24.	Fastball Training Clinic	Inuvik	1,030.00	701.80
25.	Figure Skating Instructor	Yellowknife	341.00	Cancelled
26.	Water Safety Instructor	Yellowknife	2,637.00	743.50
27.	Film Loan Library	Fort Smith	4,200.00	2,487.07
28.	Skiing Equipment	Eastern Arctic	3,000.00	2,301.05
29.	Recreation Leader	Snowdrift	1,170.00	477.98
30.	Minor Hockey League Meeting	Yellowknife	1,000.00	250.00
31.	Baseball Coaching	Fort Providence	340.00	Cancelled
32.	Baton Twirling Course	Winnipeg	918.00	233.00
33.	Umpire & Coach Training	Inuvik	234.00	40.00
34.	Red Cross Leadership Training	Red Deer, Alberta	200.00	20.00
35.	Touring Arts & Crafts Specialist	Various	950.00	410.18
36.	Playground Program	Aklavik	307.50	48.00
37.	Recreation Co-ordinators	Yellowknife	963.61	963.61
38.	Ladies Fastball Clinic	Fort Smith	2,515.00	756.25
39.	Playground Program	Inuvik	1,036.00	756.00
40.	Canoe Trials 1965	Fort Smith	4,200.00	3,597.61
41.	Vehicle Rental	Fort Smith	450.00	91.35
42.	Football Coaches' Clinic	Yellowknife	420.00	202.05
43.	Playground Leaders Workshop	Inuvik	305.00	78.00
44.	Ski Program Planning	Fort Smith	565.00	410.00
45.	Basketball Referee School	Inuvik	1,025.00	800.00
46.	Recreation Workshop	Edmonton	500.00	264.00
47.	Hockey Referee Clinic	Winnipeg	289.50	283.00
48.	Hockey Referee Clinic	Winnipeg	314.60	314.60
49.	Badminton Clinic	Mackenzie Dist.	2,520.00	1,337.45
50.	Figure Skating Instructor	Mackenzie Dist.	8,550.00	1,141.39
51.		C A N C E L L E D		
52.	Ski Instructor Training	Inuvik	1,081.00	575.00
53.	Boxing Coach Training	Alberta	1,812.00	560.00
54.	Allowance - T. Ross	Aklavik	536.00	236.00
55.	Ski Training	Inuvik	1,450.00	315.00
56.	Camping Program	Yellowknife	322.00	250.00
57.	Camping Program	-	250.00	Cancelled
58.	Fastball Training Clinic	Fort Smith	1,900.00	200.00
59.	Winter Games Meeting	Yellowknife	730.00	830.00
60.	Hockey Consultation	Hay River	731.00	156.00
61.	Basketball Championships	Yellowknife	2,780.00	400.00
62.	Ski Program	Various	6,040.00	3,816.67
		T O T A L S	\$126,375.21	\$60,807.56

November 1, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board

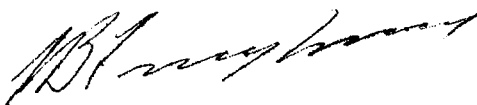
Your Motion No. 53, Klondike restoration, was dealt with in a paper dated October 18, 1966. As corollary to this motion I would like to propose to you the setting up of our own Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board. I feel this will be a definite step forward in dealing with, not only the Klondike, but the complete history of our Territory.

As you know, in the past the identification of historic sites has been dealt with on rather an ad hoc basis. Our Travel and Publicity Department has undertaken the job of marking certain sites and quite naturally these would be done from a travel point of view. In addition, various historical societies have been responsible for marking their particular pet projects. Then again, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada has become involved in aspects of our history which are of national significance. I would not wish to detract from the good these people have done as I think they are only to be commended, but I believe the time has now come when we should have some way of co-ordinating the work to be done dealing with our whole Territorial history. For this reason I am proposing that we form a group to be known as the Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board.

I would expect one of the first objectives of the Board could be to take an inventory of all historic sites in the Territory; to assess their relative importance and make recommendations for their identification and preservation. In the first year of the program after the inventory stage, I would expect that suitably inscribed identification would form the first step to be taken. Eventually, as the program gets underway, I would hope that restoration work could also be undertaken but this would be a more costly affair and have to be justified on a project by project basis.

It may be possible when fuller assessment of the work to be done has been made that we can use the work force of our correction camps as well as students from our Vocational and Technical Training Centre but this is in the future.

In the meantime, I would suggest that a first positive step could be taken at this session and therefore ask for your approval in principle for a Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board. If you agree, we will proceed with whatever legislation may be required and make provision in estimates for appropriate marking of sites designated by the Board.



F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

2. to establish local co-ordination and continuity through fitness committees appointed by municipal councils in the municipalities and by the local community society in unorganized settlements;
3. to upgrade the standard of performance and to extend the programs undertaken to all residents.

The Recreation Director travelled extensively throughout the Mackenzie District discussing programs and assisting in the formation of local recreation committees. This type of organization has now advanced to the point where we have regional co-ordinators selected by the various committees who meet two or three times a year with the Director to discuss overall programs. Up to this time these local committees and co-ordinators have worked without remuneration but the time is now approaching when larger centres such as Yellowknife, Hay River, Inuvik, Fort Smith and Frobisher Bay will be asked to hire at least part time recreation directors with some financial assistance from our recreation budget.

From the outset, it was apparent that the greatest need was for trained personnel and the Northwest Territories program is still concentrating on courses and clinics for organizers, coaches, referees and other officials. For the first two years, most of this training was done through clinics and courses operated by one of the provinces. We now find that our contacts have improved and it is more satisfactory to bring instructors and qualified personnel to the Territories to carry out clinics and classes at selected locations. To upgrade the standard of performers, instructors in skiing, skating and other fields of activity are hired on a seasonal basis to spend several weeks in one or more community. An indication of the cost and variety of these courses and clinics can be seen in the attached Schedule for 1965-66.

As local organization and leadership improves we are receiving more and more requests for assistance with program and competitions. This is, of course, a more difficult and costly area as it involves travel and equipment. Our funds will not permit the purchase of equipment other than demonstration units retained by the recreation office. Criteria for travel assistance has not yet been established but certainly one requirement will be a substantial local contribution. With the invitation from the Province of Quebec for participation in the Quebec Winter Games the question of competitions on a Territorial basis has become an immediate problem and we have recently approved a project for a co-ordinator to organize all of the sporting bodies in the Mackenzie District.

The N.W.T. Recreation Program extends, of course, beyond sporting events and help is given in organizing programs for community centres and in establishing summer camps. The Northwest Territories must also expand its recreation program to the Central and Eastern Arctic as up to this time the activity has been confined pretty much to the Mackenzie District. This will in all probability require an additional recreational officer to work outside the Mackenzie District."

In order that we too should have a well-co-ordinated program, would you approve in principle the hiring of such a director, and clerk-typist.



F. B. Fingland,  
Administrator.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 24-1966 (2nd Session)

OPENING ADDRESS

by

JAMES SMITH, COMMISSIONER

Mr. Speaker, members of the Twentieth wholly elected Council of the Yukon Territory:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this your fifth Session, and to express my desires to assist you in making it a most fruitful one. Little did I think when I left this Chamber in 1961 as an elected Member of Council that I would have the privilege of returning today and addressing you as Commissioner of the Yukon. With this privilege goes the grave responsibility of maintaining peace, order and good government in our Territory. It is not a one-man show but a teamwork proposition and I am asking you to join me, and my staff, in forming a teamwork of Government that will make the Yukon a better place for all of us to live in. On one hand we all wish more responsible government, and on the other more Federal funds to bring our social and economic environment up to the standards acceptable to us in 1966. Both these desires are within our grasp. We are being put to the test, and our ability to work together will be the criterion our fellow citizens use to judge whether we are worthy of the confidence they have placed in us.

A short resume of the economic and government activity during the past season would seem to be in order at this time.

Of the greatest importance to the Yukon has been the mining development which has occurred during the past summer. Construction of processing facilities for the Asbestos properties at Clinton Creek are progressing rapidly. Final details of the respective roles of the Company and Territorial Government are to be sorted out at a meeting with Company officials on November 18th. These discussions will deal with the townsite, school, and hospital and medical facilities. Mining activity in the Ross River and Anvil Creek area has given rise to discussion between the Territorial Government and the Mining Companies and other interested private citizens. No commitments have been made by the Government for permanent installations at Ross River, pending the outcome of planning by the Anvil Mining Company.

The Mill construction and Mine preparation is progressing at the New Imperial site and leasing arrangements for surface rights have been settled between the Company and the Territorial Government.

The closure of Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation operations at Dawson City has brought an end to a colourful part of the Yukon's development which should be more than compensated for by the opening of the Clinton Creek asbestos deposits, so far as Dawson is concerned.

Such is not the case in the Mayo area where the possible imminent closure of United Keno Hill operations is hanging heavy over the heads of the individuals and private businesses that will be immediately affected should this closure take place. In this regard we are keeping in constant touch with the Mine management and various Government Departments that are involved, so the displacement of such a large contributor to our economic well-being will be accomplished in a manner that will have the least disastrous effect on all. There will be a team from our own Resources Division, coming in about the 16th of this month, to assess the economic effects of the proposed shutdown.

For several months past, negotiations between the senior Government and our Department heads have been going on re the proposed Five Year Fiscal Agreement. It is hoped that these studies will soon be far enough advanced to permit discussions with you on the outline of the agreement. Several steps have been taken towards the reclassification and restructuring of the Territorial Administration. The Area Development Department has been made the Department of Municipal Affairs and Housing Development and Mr. Spray has been appointed Inspector of Municipalities. Simultaneously, responsibility for Crown Lands under the administration and control of the Commissioner has been transferred to the Supervisor of Lands, so that only one agency of the Yukon Administration is involved in the disposal of Crown Lands.

It is my Minister's wish that all authority re land disposition be located here in the Territory promptly, and the necessary instructions to bring this about are presently being formulated.

An Interdepartmental Committee on Youth has been formed to provide information and a common point of contact for organizations and individuals interested in Youth problems in the Yukon. This committee has been established at the request of the Churches and the Yukon Social Services Society and includes Federal as well as Territorial agencies. During

the first series of meetings each Department will provide the Committee with an outline of terms of reference, and statements of duties, so that effective steps can be taken to eliminate inconsistencies and over-lapping in matters relating to Youth.

Proposed terms of reference for an economic study of the Yukon have been distributed to the Members of Council and the Yukon Research and Development Institute. As soon as these terms of reference have been settled to the mutual satisfaction of the Council and the Federal Government, appropriate consultants can be selected and work can begin. This study is to be financed equally by the Federal and Territorial Governments and the total cost is expected to approximate \$250,000.

Cost and benefit studies on the proposed road to Skagway are under way and should result in knowledge as to whether such a road is indeed feasible and practical.

The Carrothers Commission Report has aroused much interest in our neighbouring Territory, but it is not my Minister's wish to suggest such a study here in Yukon as our development towards responsible government is much farther advanced than in the Northwest Territories.

The Legge Report on Workmen's Compensation containing a draft Ordinance for consideration by the Council has been distributed to Council Members. Report on labour standards has also been distributed with a draft Bill.

A paper has been given to Council on the Corrections Program which is encountering considerable difficulty. In connection with this Program, construction is almost completed on the Medium Security building here in Whitehorse and the Mobile Units for the Minimum Security section are expected here shortly.

This last summer has seen the greatest influx of tourists yet recorded in our Territory, and our economy benefitted accordingly. Up-to-date records will be tabled for Council's information as soon as available. This next season we hope to work very closely with our neighbours in Alaska who are celebrating their Centennial, so that we can participate in the heavy influx of tourists expected at that time. If people come to see Alaska, we want them to see Yukon too. After all, it was

an American, this fellow Schwatka, who got the Yukon all mixed up with Alaska in the first place, so here is our chance to capitalize on it. In this regard Council has a memorandum on the study underway in our Department of Travel and Publicity where we are evolving a program geared to what the public expect of this most important Department. As an indication of the growing interest in historic places in the Territory, particularly the importance of the Klondike Gold Rush, it has been announced that the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board plan to meet in Dawson City in 1967.

Through the intervention of my Minister with the Minister of Agriculture, further action on moving the Experimental Farm from Haines Junction is postponed pending a further review of the situation.

In line with our constant endeavours to open up all potential mineral areas, approval has been obtained to remove slides from the first ten miles of the Canol Road beyond Ross River, making it possible to use the old road during the coming winter almost as far as the N.W.T. border. Approval has also been obtained to carry out winter maintenance on the Watson Lake-Ross River Road as well as the Canol Road from Johnson's Crossing to Ross River. Keeping both roads open will make it possible for Mining Companies in the Finlayson Lake area and the area north of Ross River to continue activities and build up supply stockpiles for next summer.

The new ferry for Dawson City is now under construction and is expected to be in operation by next summer. It is to be named after the Honourable George Black; for many years a leading figure in the Yukon.

The past few months have not been without their share of disasters in the Territory. The flood in Dawson last spring resulted in much loss to individuals as well as to the community, and claims amounting to some \$60,000 are awaiting final processing, and we hope to arrive at a settlement on them promptly.

Our school system suffered a severe set-back when fire gutted the Whitehorse Elementary School. Classes have of necessity been put on a shift basis, but no child's basic educational needs are suffering, and the



contractor doing the repairs has promised us occupancy of the school promptly after Christmas this year. Considerable work will still remain at that point to be done, but school occupancy will be unaffected.

On the local scene, our Administration co-operated with the R.C.M.P. on organized amusement for the younger generation on Hallowe'en. The end result was practically no vandalism. Inspector Pantry and his men deserve the commendation of all citizens for this effort, which went far beyond the call of their duty, and our boys and girls deserve our admiration for co-operating when they had the opportunity to do so.

The Centennial and Yukon's participation in Expo 67. A proposal has been received from a Montreal firm for the Yukon display at Expo, and copies were distributed to Council. Estimated costs exceeded the budget of \$50,000. quite considerably and the consultant, with whom no contract has been concluded, has been requested to modify his proposal. The Yukon Centennial Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Bob Campbell, is very active and is functioning well. The planning stage is now over and we are in a period where implementation becomes the main consideration. To this end Mr. Cy Porter has been contracted with, as Centennial Co-ordinator, to organize and administer the Yukon Centennial Program and the Yukon's participation in Expo.

A word at this time on the performance of Mr. Frank Fingland and the entire Territorial Government staff during the five months past without a permanent appointee in the Commissioner's chair deserve mention. I am sure Council realize what a good job was done and it is very apparent to me that the day-to-day affairs of the Government were never handled better, and I am sure we can continue to look forward to a continuation of this high standard in our public service.

The legislative program you will be asked to consider, among other items, will contain the following:

- Bill No 1 An Ordinance to amend the Companies Ordinance.
- Bill No 2 An Ordinance to amend the Taxation Ordinance.
- Bill No 3 An Ordinance to amend the Municipal Ordinance.
- Bill No 4 An Ordinance to amend the Liquor Ordinance.
- Bill No 5 An Ordinance to amend the School Ordinance.
- Bill No 6 An Ordinance to amend the Coroner's Ordinance.
- Bill No 7 An Ordinance to amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance.
- Bill No 8 An Ordinance to amend the Fire Prevention Ordinance.
- Bill No 9 An Ordinance to amend the Motor Vehicle Ordinance.
- Bill No 10 An Ordinance to authorize the Commissioner to lend money to the City of Whitehorse for the Construction of municipal works.

In conclusion, it is my wish to establish the closest possible working relationship with you, the Council of the Yukon Territory. To help accomplish this I intend to occupy the chair you have made available at the Council table for the Commissioner on as continuous a basis as possible during the time you are in session. When other duties prevent my attendance, it is my intention to have one of my senior officers present. The only way I see to bridge the gap between the legislative and the executive is by continuous face to face meeting, so that each of us gains a knowledge of the others problems. It is my Minister's desire that there be a looser rein on the Territory, and that increasing responsibilities go to the Commissioner and his Council. The better our working relationship, the faster these responsibilities will come to us, and the sooner more "government on the ground" will be a reality.

7 November, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 25-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

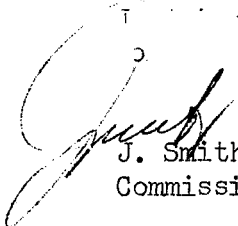
Re: 5-Year Agreement - Visit to Ottawa

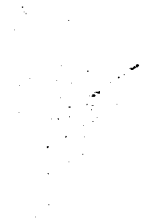
During my recent visit to Ottawa for discussions with the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, I had an opportunity to review progress on the proposed 5-year agreement between the Federal Government and the Government of the Yukon Territory. The Yukon Administration and the Northern Administration Branch have spent a great deal of time and effort in preparing material for the proposed agreement, and as a result, the estimates are bulky, include much detail and are very complex. This Agreement is of fundamental importance to the Yukon and no superficial study will do them justice.

At the rate of present progress in our discussions with the Federal Government, it appears highly unlikely that we will be in a position to have a satisfactory situation report ready during the present Council session. There is still a great deal of work which remains to be done involving other Federal departments which are heavily engaged in the current fiscal discussions with the Provinces.

The main purpose of this memorandum is to present to you for your consideration a suggestion that the visit to Ottawa be postponed until such time as the interdepartmental committee and Federal officials are in a position to discuss the proposed 5-year agreement with you. Obviously it is a waste of time to consider a trip to Ottawa unless the ensuing discussions can produce fruitful results. According to the present estimate, the Council agenda will carry us into December so that with the impending Christmas season, the earliest reasonable time to visit Ottawa would be sometime in January or any other convenient time after Christmas that the Council might wish to propose.

I would appreciate having the views of Council on this matter.

  
J. Smith  
Commissioner



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November 4, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 26-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council,

Re: Motion No. 44  
Landing Facilities - Ross River.

Further to information forwarded to Council sometime ago, I am pleased to forward further information concerning not only the Ross River air strip but information received from the Regional Director, Air Services, on other locations in the Yukon.

1. Burwash, Y. T.

(a) Lighting - Runway lighting and a rotating beacon have now been installed.

(b) Seaplane Dock - Present policy for provision of these facilities by the Department of Transport is that two or more operators must be using the site as a base of operations. It would therefore appear that Burwash does not qualify at this time.

2. Dawson City, Y. T.

(a) NDB Coverage - The power of this facility has been increased to it's maximum capability. A flight check will be conducted to determine the extended coverage obtained.

(b) VHF Coverage - The 122.2 and 126.7 mcs antennae are sited on the mountain east of town, which should provide good line-of-sight communications. The equipment is fairly old, however new equipment has been ordered and should be installed in the not too distant future.

(c) Waiting Room and Telephone - As the airport is owned and operated by the Yukon Territorial Government, it is suggested that you contact that body directly in this matter.

3. Mayo, Y. T.

(a) ILS- It is agreed that an ILS is the only system which would permit IFR operations at Mayo to reasonably low minima. However, due to the very limited capability of the airport, the relatively light utilization that would be made of such a system and the extremely high installation and maintenance costs, an ILS at that site could not be considered.

(b) 122.2 mcs. - Our Headquarters have approved of this installation and the installation will take place in the very near future.

(c) Waiting room, telephone and airport lighting - This airport is also owned by the Yukon Territorial Government and our comments in paragraph 2 (c) apply.

4. Ross River, Y. T.

(a) Aerodrome Development - We are in receipt of an application for financial assistance from the Territorial Government

(b) Provision of an NDB and VHF air/ground - A quite high rate of utilization is required to warrant federal participation in projects of this sort. Ross River does not qualify at this time, however, the situation will be monitored closely in future and, if a definite need arises, plans will be made accordingly. In the meantime, perhaps an installation by your company might satisfy your requirements.

.....cont.

Motion #44 continued.....

5. Minto, Y. T.

(a) Development - This site, and other emergency strips you mentioned are the property of the Y. T. Government. They are not licenced and generally not regularly maintained. It is once again suggested that correspondence with that body, outlining your company's needs, would be most helpful.

6. Old Crow, Y. T.

(a) General Development - It is true that a landing strip is in a high priority planning stage. Preliminary surveys have been completed and it is anticipated that construction will be started next year. The matter of runway lighting is also being investigated.

(b) Provision of an NDB - The development at this site is a joint project, with this Department and the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources participating. The matter of an NDB is now being co-ordinated with that department.

F. B. Fingland  
Administrator

7 November, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 27-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Motion No. 7 - Acquisition B.C. Pan Handle

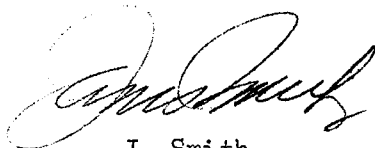
Motion No. 7 at the Spring Session, 1966, was moved by Mr. Watt and seconded by Mr. MacKinnon, as follows:

"Whereas the Yukon Territory is cut off from access to the ocean by both the Alaska and B.C. Pan Handles; and any access road to the ocean from the Southern Yukon must pass through this portion of B.C.

It is hereby resolved that the Administration negotiate for the inclusion of this B.C. Pan Handle as part of the Yukon."

The contents of this Motion were referred to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and we have been informed that steps are currently underway to have the question of a corridor across the Alaska Pan Handle studied by consultants. It is hoped that such a consultant will be appointed by the end of the year.

In addition, steps are being taken to engage the services of a consultant to prepare an evaluation of the Skagway-Carcross road and other possible routes for the moving of the Yukon resources to fide water. This study will include not only the Skagway-Carcross road route but also alternate routes to Haines and the extension of the railway system. An announcement in this connection is expected shortly and as soon as we have additional information, it will be forwarded to you.



J. Smith,  
Commissioner.

7 November, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 28-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

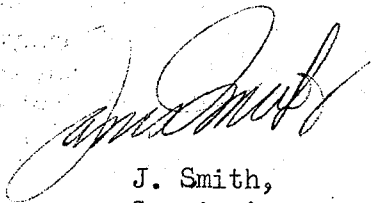
Members of Council:

Motion No. 42 - Highway Signs

Motion No. 42 at the Spring Session, 1966, was moved by Mr. MacKinnon and seconded by Mr. Watt, as follows:

"It is respectfully requested that page 3, section 9, subsection (b) 'that exceeds four feet in height or eight feet in width' be changed to read 'that exceeds eight feet in height or twelve feet in width'."

This amendment to the Highway Signs Regulations was brought into effect on November 2nd, 1966.



J. Smith,  
Commissioner.



November 9, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 29-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,  
Members of Council.

Alaska Highway Handover

You will recall that in the spring of this year it was decided between the Commissioner and the Department of N.A. & N.R. that the handover of the Alaska Highway was to be postponed until April, 1968. This decision was made so that D.P.W. could undertake more improvements to the highway in order to bring it into better shape for handover, and also to allow Y.T.G. time to upgrade the Public Service Ordinance so that federal employees transferring to Y.T.G. would not lose benefits accrued during their service on the highway.

During the past months the Territorial Engineer has continued his meetings with D.P.W. and these discussions will be held as often as necessary in the future to iron out operational details.

We have been advised by I.A. & N.D. that a meeting will be held in early 1967, in Ottawa, between the Territorial Government, D.P.W. and I.A. & N.D. to discuss the handover and to reach agreement on financing and on the other aspects concerned in this move. At the moment the Territorial Engineer is preparing a tentative agenda for this meeting.

"K. J. Baker"  
Territorial Engineer.



15th November, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30. 1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Office Accommodation for the Yukon Territorial Government

I will commence this report with a brief outline of events and reasons why the Yukon Territorial Government was required to seek other office accommodation.

Over the past year discussions had been proceeding with the Department of Public Works, who were requiring extra space for various Federal Departments and for the provision of a Magistrates Courtroom etc. As a result of these space requirements, pressure was brought to bear upon the Yukon Territorial Government to vacate as much of the space as possible which it now occupies in the Federal Building, Whitehorse.

The initial suggestion from the Department of Public Works was that they would vacate the Headquarters Building in Camp Takhini and that this would be used to house the whole organization of the Yukon Territorial Government.

Plans showing the accommodation which would be made available were produced, and under the chairmanship of Mr. K.J. Baker, Territorial Engineer, regular meetings were held and the project was studied in detail.

As a result of these studies it became obvious that the space being offered to the Yukon Territorial Government was insufficient for our needs.

On June 28th, 1966 the Administrator addressed a letter to the Superintendent of Education in which he said "that the final review of space required by the Departments moving from the Federal Building to the Takhini area has produced a demand for space which cannot be met in its entirety without continuing to rent space in downtown Whitehorse. This has come about largely because of the need for space for visiting Auditors, for Council members when Council is sitting, and for the Departmental Accountant for whom space had been overlooked.

In going over the plans with Mr. K.J. Baker the Territorial Engineer, we came to the conclusion that the best arrangement would be to have the Education Department continue to occupy the present space in the Polaris Building."

As the original intention was to house all Territorial Departments under one roof, this came as the first departure from the plan.

Subsequently, the Department of Public Works began to run into problems concerning their own staff and the difficulties that would ensue as a result of their projected move to the downtown area. Most of their employees live in the Camp Takhini area and are able to walk to work. However if they were housed in the Federal Building in the downtown area, this would necessitate driving to work, and during their initial considerations of the office problem they had not considered parking space.

In our final review of the situation it also became obvious to the Administrator of the Yukon Territorial Government that many of our services are direct services to the public and our present situation in the downtown area places us in an admirable situation to serve the public adequately. If we had moved to Camp Takhini we would have run into considerable difficulty in meeting our obligations to the general public. There was the further problem that over the course of many years our employees had gravitated towards the Riverdale area for residential purposes, and the downtown area of Whitehorse, and we were not faced with the same parking problem as would D.P.W. It was the combination of all these factors, inadequate office space, service to the public, parking etc. that activated a very serious review of the whole situation.

As a result, the Administrative Assistant was instructed to prepare a proposal for office accommodation for the Yukon Territorial Government, a copy of which is attached herewith.

This was accepted as the blue-print of our future planning and D.P.W. were so advised. They received the news somewhat with relief as it eliminated many of their problems at the same time.

There was a further point which activated our thinking, and this was to the effect that any departure of the Territorial Government to the Takhini area would have some effect upon the downtown area of Whitehorse and would probably lead to the more rapid development of another satellite community of Civil Servants. We felt that this should be avoided at all costs and that the strengthening of the main area of the City was of prime importance to everyone.

It was at this time that it was decided to invite proposals from interested parties for the provision of suitable office accommodation for the Yukon Territorial Government in the City of Whitehorse.

Specifications for the lease of office space were prepared on August 31 st, 1966 a copy of which is attached herewith, and tenders were received at 4.00 p.m. September 15th, 1966.

Tenders were received from Lynn Holdings Co. Ltd. General Enterprises Ltd. Whitehorse. Casca Enterprises Ltd. The information which was recorded at the opening of tenders is also attached herewith.

Subsequent to the examination of the tenders by the Treasury and Engineering Departments, the following letter was sent to all interested parties. It was dated September 27th and signed by the Administrator, who said:

"I have to advise that the bid of Lynn Holding Co. Ltd. for the provision of approximately 13,500 square feet of usable office space for this Government in a location close to the Federal Building, Whitehorse, has been accepted.

The bid of Lynn Holding Co. Ltd. was the lowest of those received."

In a letter to Lynn Holding Co. also of September 27th, the Administrator wrote as follows:

"I have pleasure in advising acceptance of your bid for the provision of approximately 13,500 square feet of usable office space for this Government in a location close to the Federal Building, Whitehorse. The bid accepted is that which includes the provision of janitorial services and utilities such as heat, light, power, water etc.

A Memorandum of Agreement should now be prepared of which Part I should cover occupancy of the space that you are to provide for a firm period of ten years. Part II should cover janitorial services and utilities for a period of one year, renewable thereafter as may be desired. The preparation of this Agreement is left in your hands."

Concurrently, discussions were also taking place with the Mayor and Council of the City of Whitehorse, in which it was proposed that the Yukon Territorial Government rent from the City the basement area of the new City Hall. It was anticipated that this area would be used to house certain sections of the Department of the Territorial Secretary.

In addition we asked for the reaction of City Council to the proposal that the City Council Chambers be made available to the Yukon Territorial Council for the Spring and Fall Sessions. As the Territorial Council met during the day, and the City Council usually meets in the evening, there would be no apparent conflict over space.

Our proposal went on to suggest that they consider two tentative proposals: 1, that the City provides sufficient furnishings to accommodate both themselves and the Territorial Council, bearing in mind that the City Council has five members and the Territorial Council have seven members. In addition, equipment that the City would provide would be desks and chairs for the officers of the various counsels, such as solicitors, clerks, accountants etc.

Alternative 2, was to be that in lieu of rent the Territorial Council would give consideration to providing furnishings for the Council Chamber, on the understanding that if and when the Territory constructs its own facilities that these furnishings would either be for removal or for sale to the City.

In reply City Council approved in principle the suggestion that the Territory provide the furniture in lieu of rent.

In this regard it should be pointed out that we already have considerable portion of these furnishings, such as the chairs and certain incidental furnishings. It was anticipated, therefore, that our expenditures could be cut to the very minimum and this would result in the provision of desks, a few tables and some side chairs. It is understood that the City will provide and pay for any permanent fixtures, such as a raised platform for the Mayor's desk, Speaker's desk, public seating and galleries etc.

Since preparing the original proposal for office accommodation for the Yukon Territorial Government, several items have had to be reconsidered and it is hoped at the present time to keep things reasonably fluid, and it is not the intention of this report to tie us down completely to a hard and fast unrelenting line.

However, agreement in principle has been reached that Engineering and Municipal Affairs will be moved into Building No. 204 Camp Takhini. This is the large building immediately to the right of the Headquarters Building in Camp Takhini, and it will be altered at the expense of D.P.W. to accommodate the Territorial Departments named. It is our proposal that D.P.W. remain as landlords with the Yukon Territorial Government being tenants until such time as the take-over of the Alaska Highway is imminent. At that time consideration must be given to the future role of Building No. 200, which is the main Headquarters Building.

Consideration should also be given to keeping the Probations Branch in the downtown area, and our thinking now is that they should go into the basement area of the Lynn Building, and thus be under the control and direction of Health and Welfare.

The Corrections staff could eventually move to Building No. 204. They would thus be near at hand to the Corrections Institute.

It is our proposal that Welfare be moved out of the Federal Building into the Lynn Building. Here again they need to be accessible in order to serve their clients.

It is our proposal also that the Territorial Secretary's office be moved out of the Federal Building into the Lynn Building. This move would also include the Queen's Printer section which could be housed in the basement of the City Hall complex.

It is also proposed that Travel and Publicity be moved out of the 'E' Block and either installed in Building No. 204 Camp Takhini or in the Lynn Building.

It was our original proposal that the area vacated by Travel and Publicity in 'E' Block should be assigned to the Yukon Territorial Hospital Services. However other proposals concerning amalgamation of Departments are now under study and this may affect our thinking in this matter.

It is also regarded as preferable that Game should be moved out of the Federal Building into the Lynn Building.

After the various moves have been made out of the Federal Building, then the following expansions and alterations should take place.

- (a) Central Registry should move into a portion of the space vacated by Treasury.
- (b) The Executive Assistant and the Administrative Assistant, together with their Secretaries, should be accommodated in the space vacated by Central Registry.
- (c) Personnel should be given the offices vacated by the Executive Assistant and the Administrative Assistant and the space at present occupied by Indian Affairs and Northern Development.
- (d) Legal should be expanded into the balance of Treasury not allocated to Central Registry.

(e) Treasury to be accommodated on the Lynn Building, with the exception of the Treasurer, who will retain the suite of three offices at present in use by him, for himself, his Secretary and Assistant.

(f) Indian Affairs and Northern Development to be moved into the south portion of Treasury and to be given an extra single office for the use of Mr. Fraser.

The projected move to Building No. 204 by Engineering and Municipal Affairs has not yet taken place. However I am informed by D.P.W. that they have received approval and now all they require is the money in order to affect the necessary alterations.

"J. Smith"

J. Smith,  
Commissioner



August 31, 1966

GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

SPECIFICATIONS FOR

LEASE OF OFFICE SPACE

Written proposals are invited from interested parties for the provision of suitable office accommodation for the Territorial Government. The following facts are relevant:

- a. The location of this accommodation must be close to the Federal Building, Whitehorse.
- b. The area of useable office space must be in the region of 13,500 sq. ft.
- c. The term "useable office space" does not include washrooms, stairways, hallways and passageways.
- d. A self-operating elevator measuring approximately 6' x 8' inside is required in the event of the building containing the required accommodation exceeding two floors in height.
- e. Washrooms for ladies and for gentlemen are required on each floor.
- f. Two soundproof accounting machine rooms, each measuring approximately 12' x 12' are required on one floor.
- g. On the same floor as the accounting machine rooms a fireproof vault with an inside measurement of approximately 13' x 12', and with a three hour steel door is required.
- h. The question of window space will depend upon the location of the particular lot selected for the construction of a suitable building. No windows are required on the southern side or the western side, nor possibly on the eastern side. The northern side should be largely window. The purpose of this is to avoid excessive heat in summer. Windows are, however, needed for the two soundproof accounting machine rooms.
- i. In the basement will be located the heating equipment and in the remaining area available three lock-up storerooms, each measuring approximately 12' x 12', are required.
- j. Apart from the basement storerooms and the sound proof accounting machine rooms and the washrooms, no partitions are required. These will be supplied and installed by the Territorial Government.

1952

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FOR THE YEAR 1952

RESOLUTION NO. 1

Resolved, that the Board of Directors of the Company do hereby authorize the President of the Company to execute all such documents and contracts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Company this 1st day of January, 1952.

CHAS. E. BROWN, President

Attest: My hand and the seal of the Company this 1st day of January, 1952.

WALTER J. SMITH, Secretary

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness my hand and the seal of the Company this 1st day of January, 1952.

ALICE J. BROWN, Treasurer

Attest: My hand and the seal of the Company this 1st day of January, 1952.

WALTER J. SMITH, Secretary

Witness my hand and the seal of the Company this 1st day of January, 1952.

- k. Floor covering should be wall-to-wall felt type carpeting material.
- l. Ceiling height should be not less than 10 feet inside measurement.
- m. Lighting must be to specifications set by the Territorial Engineer and recessed into the ceiling.
- n. Ventilation should be by means of windows which may be opened or by means of an air ventilation system with windows which may or may not be opened.
- o. Heating must be other than hot air.
- p. A dumbwaiter electrically driven is required to connect the store-rooms in the basement with all floors above.
- q. Power outlets numbering 20 and telephone outlets for 12 extensions are required for each group of 40 people occupying approximately 4,000 sq. ft. of floor space.
- r. An incinerator is to be installed in the basement for the destruction of garbage and paper.
- s. Two proposals are required. One in which the Territorial Government will bear the cost of heat, light, water, sewer and janitorial services, and the other in which such services are borne by the owner.
- t. Separate rental rates are required for basement space and for space on floors above the basement.
- u. A lease is required for a period of 10 years and prices should be based accordingly.
- v. Space required should be ready for occupancy at the earliest opportunity and no later than March 15<sup>th</sup>, 1967.
- w. Anyone interested in providing the space and facilities required should submit proposals in writing to the Administrator, Government of the Yukon Territory, Room 302, Federal Building, Whitehorse, Y.T., in a sealed envelope plainly marked "Office Space" not later than 4:00 P.M., Yukon Southern Standard Time on September 15, 1966.
- x. Proposals should be accompanied by -
  - a. Site Plan
  - b. Architects sketches of floor plans and elevations.
  - c. Description of type of construction of building to be supplied.



GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

TENDER

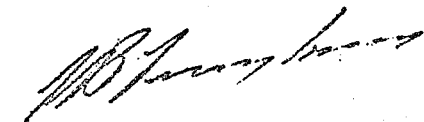
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned in an envelope plainly marked "Proposal For Lease Of Office Space For Government Of The Yukon Territory" will be received by the Administrator, Room 302, Federal Building, Whitehorse, Y.T. up to 4:00 P.M., Yukon Southern Standard Time, September 15, 1966.

Details of requirements to be covered by proposals may be obtained from the office of the Territorial Engineer, Room 107, Federal Building, Whitehorse, Y.T.

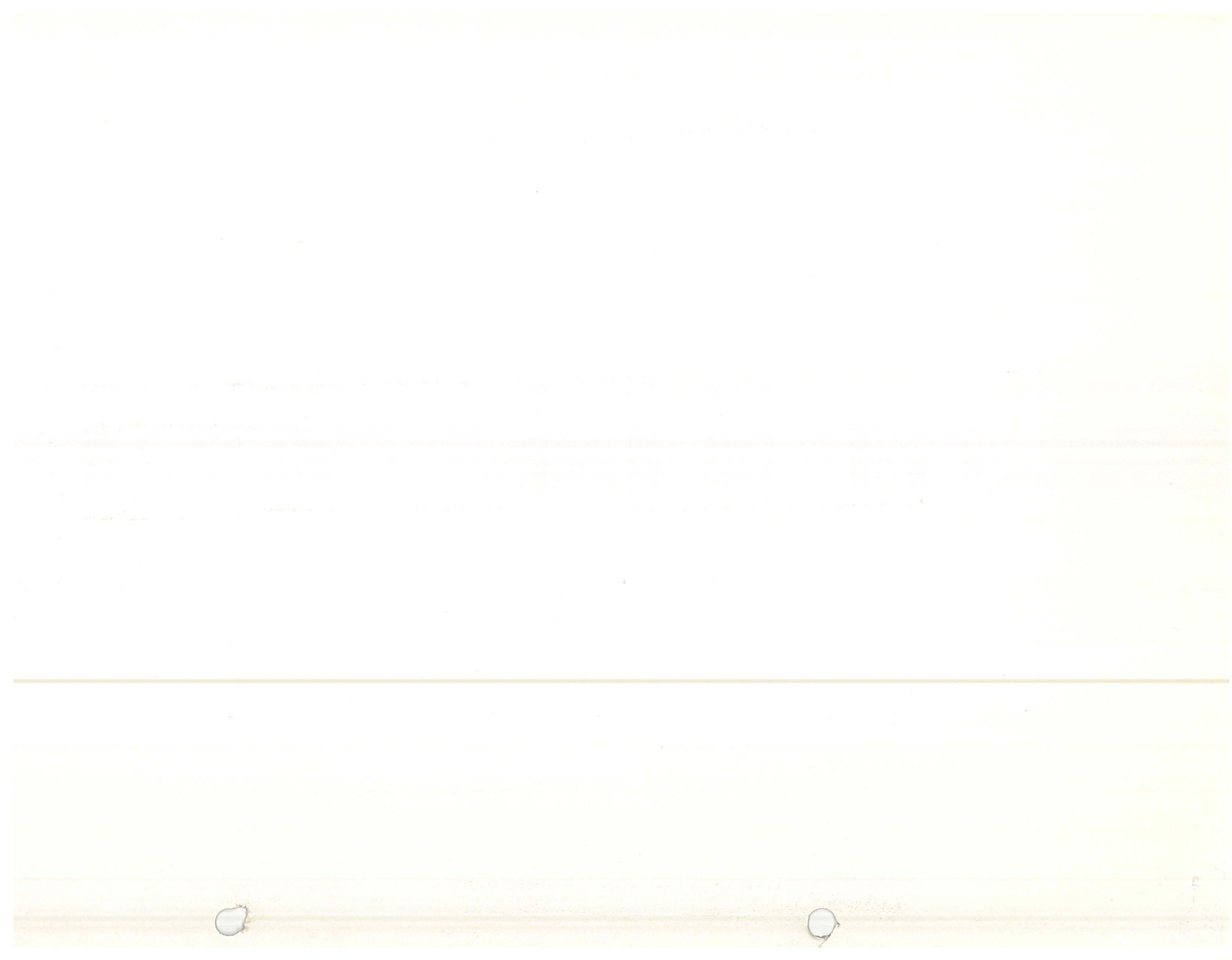
No tender deposit is required.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.



F.B. Finland  
Administrator

For Publication:	Whitehorse Star	September 1, 1966
	Yukon Daily News	September 2, 1966

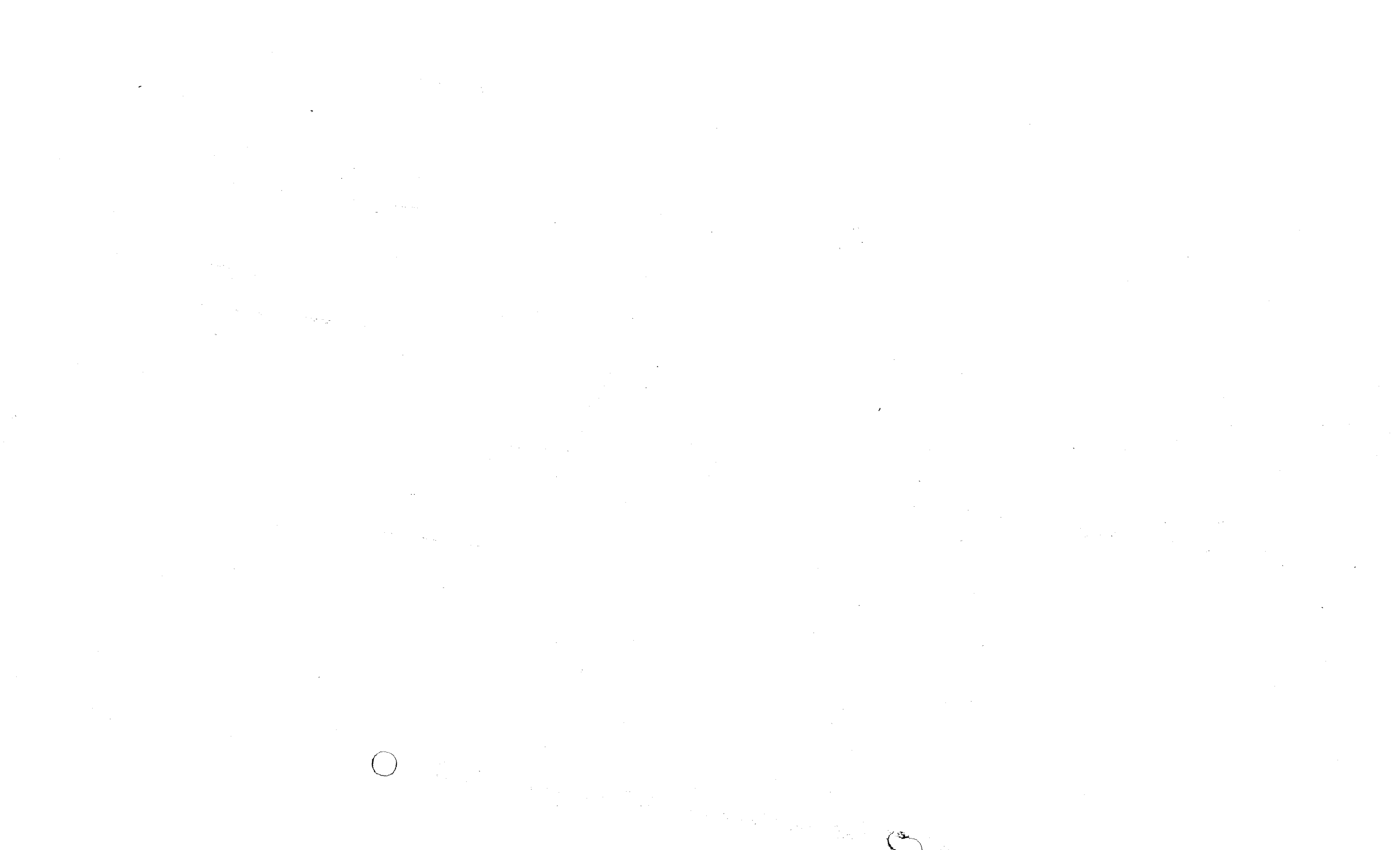


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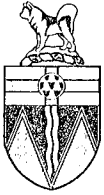
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GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

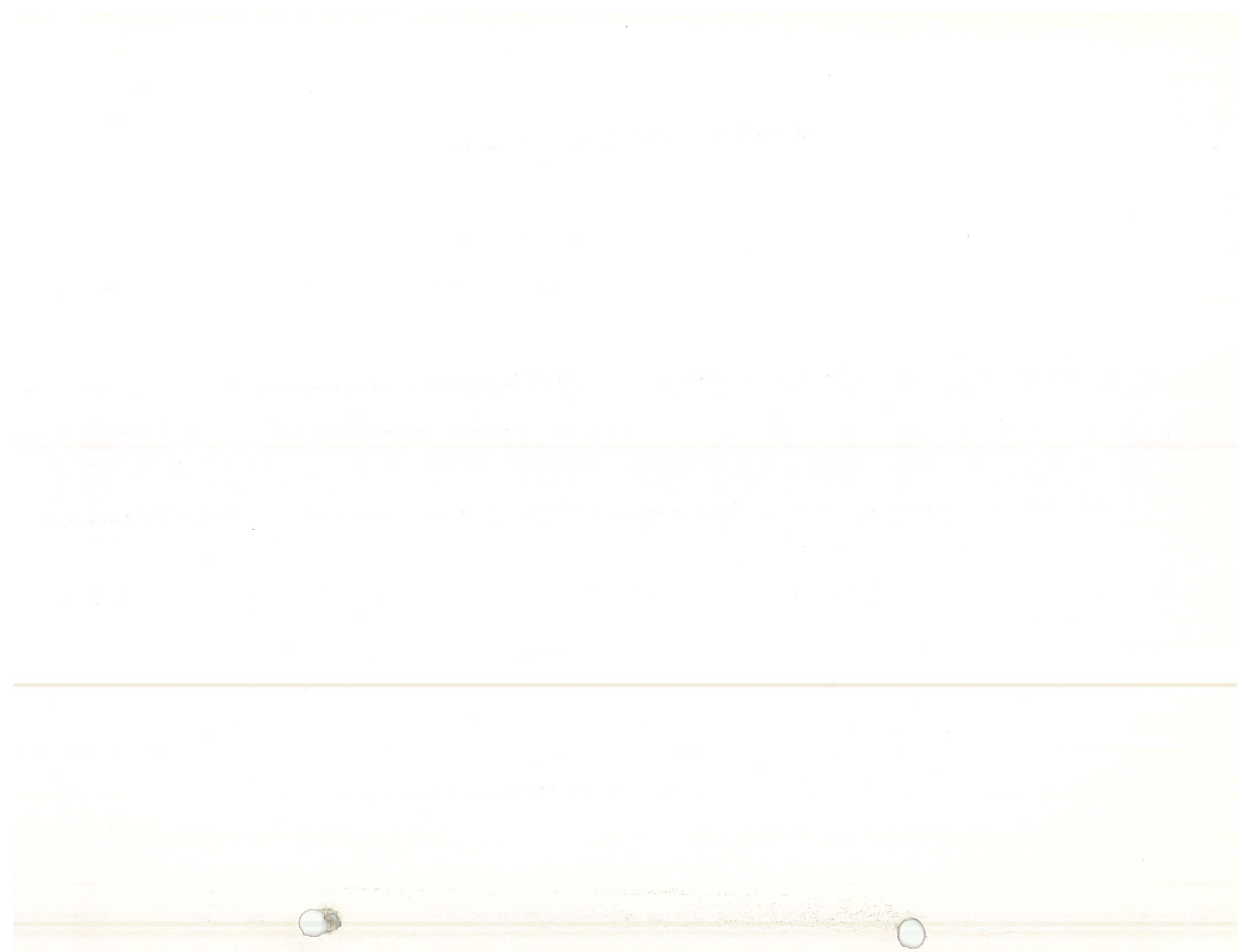
10th November, 1966.

To: COMMISSIONER

From: ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT.

Re: Office Space requirements - Yukon Territorial Government

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Total Actual space in use by Yukon Territorial Government as at May 18th, 1966 | 20,814 square feet. |
| 2. Total space needed, including future requirements.                             | 31,415 " "          |
| 3. Total available space  |                     |
| Building #200 (HQ Building Camp Takhini)  | 19,272              |
| Building #204 (Old Mens Residence)  | <u>7,343</u>        |
|   | 26,615 " "          |



9 November, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31-1966 (2nd)

Mr Speaker

Members of Council

Separate Schools

Motion No. 51 passed by Council on May 9, 1966:

"It is the opinion of Council that certain amendments to the Catholic Episcopal Agreement with the Yukon Territorial Government should be instituted. In keeping with recommendations made by the Superintendent of Education and in order to further clarify this agreement it is recommended that the following sections be amended:

- (1) In section 2 and 2(c) wherever grades one to nine is written, it should be changed to read 'grades one to seven'.
- (2) Section 3 should be revised so that the intent would be that secondary grades would not be taught in a separate school unless the minimum enrolment in each secondary grade to be taught was 20 students.

1. Background of the Motion

At a meeting of the Financial Advisory Committee which the Superintendent of Schools attended on February 15, 1966, he was requested by the Commissioner and the Committee to:

- (1) Examine the school enrolment statistics in the Territory to see where economies could be effected without prejudicing the education which our young people are receiving or the intent of the agreement with the Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Whitehorse (where it may apply).
- (2) Examine the Agreement with the Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Whitehorse, and in the light of our experience with it over the past four years, and further in the context of the educational changes following the Chant Report, suggest amendments.

The Superintendent's memorandum to the Commissioner in response to the request, stated that the Agreement which was signed April 30, 1962, had proved to be satisfactory except in the areas where it dealt with the secondary grades. The Territory follows by choice the curriculum and grade organization of the province of British Columbia. The Yukon Committee on Education, 1960, agreed that this choice should continue to be followed. Subsequent to the implementation of the Chant Report in British Columbia, certain major changes have taken place in the educational system. Some of these are:

- (1) Grades I-VII, inclusive, have been established as elementary grades.
- (2) Grades VIII-XII, inclusive, have been established as the secondary grades.

- (3) There has been a complete revision of the courses and programs in the secondary grades making it virtually impossible for small schools with inadequate facilities and limited staff to do effective teaching at this level.

With these facts in mind the Superintendent suggested the following amendments to the Agreement:

- (1) In Section 2 and 2 (c) wherever "grades one to nine" is written, it should be changed to read "grades one to seven".
- (2) Section 3 should be revised so that the intent would be that secondary grades would not be taught in a separate schools unless the minimum enrolment in each secondary grade to be taught was 20 students.

On April 1, 1966, a meeting was held in the Commissioner's office to discuss matters relating to the Agreement in the light of the superintendent's recommendations. Present were: Commissioner Cameron, Councillor J.K. Thompson, Mr. F.B. Fingland, Mr. G.K. Fleming, Mr. C.M. Bolger, Mr. Harry Thompson, Father B. Studer and Mrs. M. Alford (Chairman of Christ the King Schools Advisory Committee).

With regard to amending the Agreement it was agreed at the meeting that rather than open up the Agreement for revision, the matter would be better handled by an exchange of letters between the Commissioner and the Catholic Episcopal Corporation. No one at the meeting expressed disagreement with this consensus. The Administration is proceeding on the basis of this understanding.

On May 9, 1966, Territorial Council passed Motion 51 which was moved by Mr. J.K. Thompson and seconded by Mr. Fred Southam. In the interim, discussions and an exchange of correspondence had taken place in which it was established that:

- (1) St. Mary's School (Dawson) would be closed after June 30, 1966, because of dwindling enrolment.
- (2) Christ the King High School would not teach grades XI and XII in 1966-67 because of the small enrolments in these grades.

## II. Yukon Separate Schools

The separate schools of the Territory and their enrolments, by grades, as of June 30, 1966, were as follows:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>St. Mary's</u>	<u>Christ the King</u>	<u>St. Ann's</u>
12		6	
11		8	
10		24	
9		24	
8	2	36	3
7	1	48	7
6	3	39	7
5	1	43	8
4	1	58	11
3	1	53	9
2	0	55	14
1	3	71	17
	<u>12</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>76</u>

III. Effect on the Separate Schools of the Implementation of the Recommendations Contained in Motion 51.

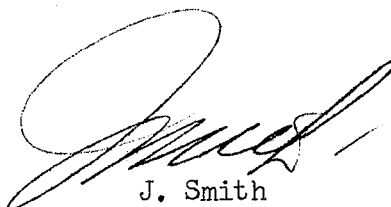
The following has already been accomplished without amending the Agreement:

- (1) St Mary's School has been closed as of June 30, 1966
- (2) Christ the King School is not teaching grades XI and XII in 1966-67. Father Studer in a letter to the Superintendent of Schools dated April 23, 1966, stated: "I feel that Christ the King High School will resume teaching Grades XI and XII sometime between 1967 and 1972....." There has been no firm agreement as to what the enrolment in each of grades XI and XII should be before these grades are to be taught in the school. However, it does appear that the enrolment would have to be in excess of 15 students since this number of students was forecast for grade XI in 1966-67 and yet the parents and the Corporation decided against having the grade taught. It can be stated, therefore, that the intent of the recommendations contained in Motion 51 in respect of Christ the King Schools will have been met for the school year 1966-67

The only school in which the intent of the recommendation in Motion 51 has not been completely met is St. Ann's. At the expressed wish of the parents and the Catholic Episcopal Corporation this school continues to teach up to, and including, grade eight. If the recommendations of Motion 51 were implemented, St. Ann's School would teach to grade seven only.

With regard to St. Ann's School, the Superintendent of Schools wishes to point out that the grade eight pupils go over to the public secondary school for classes in Industrial Arts and Home Economics. There is at present, therefore, a satisfactory modus operandi between public and separate schools in Watson Lake.

To recapitulate, there would be no effect on existing Yukon Separate Schools if the recommendations contained in Motion 51 were implemented, except in regard to St. Ann's School, Watson Lake. Relative to the latter, the effect would be that grade eight would not be taught in this school.



J. Smith  
Commissioner

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November 9th, 1966.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Department of Municipal Affairs and Housing Development

In 1961 when the Area Development Department was established it was the intention of the Administration to have this Department develop into a Department of Municipal Affairs, as and when it became necessary. Initially the Department handled the disposal of building lots in Territorial Subdivisions and it has been natural that, as the Subdivisions developed into communities, the Department would be responsible for the services which were supplied to these communities.

During the last five and one-half years many of our original Subdivisions have become communities of considerable size, requiring services formerly found only in the municipalities of Whitehorse and Dawson. The Department became responsible for the supply of street lighting, water and sewer service, and the construction and maintenance of roads and streets.

The Low Cost Housing Program was established to assist in the development of the unorganized communities in the Territory and therefore the Area Development Department became responsible for the administration of the Low Cost Housing Ordinance. At that time a change of name was made and the Department became Housing and Area Development Administration. With the passing of the Local Improvement District Ordinance, and the subsequent establishment of Watson Lake as a Local Improvement District, it became obvious that the Housing and Area Development Administration was more concerned with the orderly development and administration of communities in the Territory than with the disposal of lands under the control and administration of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory. It was considered necessary to define more clearly the terms of reference of this Department and the name was changed this year to the Department of Municipal Affairs and Housing Development. This Department is headed by the former Officer in Charge of Housing and Area Development Administration, who is now Director of Municipal Affairs and Housing Development. With this change of name the appointments of Inspector of Municipalities and Inspector of Local Improvement Districts were transferred from the Territorial Treasurer to the Director of Municipal Affairs.

In order that this Department may work entirely on matters pertaining to Municipal Affairs and Public Housing the administration of land, which is under the control of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, has become the responsibility of the Supervisor of Lands. In this regard the Supervisor of Lands will be directly responsible to the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory and the administration and disposal of all Crown lands will henceforth be in the hands of one agency.

I will outline briefly, for your information, recent major developments in the field of Municipal Affairs in the Yukon Territory:

Dawson City

The Northern Canada Power Commission has purchased the assets of the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company and is rebuilding the existing electrical distribution system. The Commission will supply Dawson City with power from diesel generating plants rather than by

means of hydro power as is presently done. The Residents of Dawson City will, as a result of this change-over, be supplied with electrical power from a system owned and operated by the Northern Canada Power Commission at rates considerably lower than those now in effect.

As part of the reorganization of the services supplied to Dawson City the Northern Canada Power Commission has, on behalf of the Government of the Yukon Territory, purchased the water distribution system. This system will be reconstructed and maintained to a good standard and will be operated, together with the sewage disposal system which is owned by the Government of the Yukon Territory, by Northern Canada Power Commission.

The end result of all of these changes will be to provide the residents of Dawson City with the necessary services which would have been terminated on December 31st, when the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation closes its operation, had the Northern Canada Power Commission and the Territorial Government not taken the steps outlined above.

With the termination of Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation's operations a unique situation is developing at Bear Creek, site of the Corporation's offices and residences. The Corporation has offered to sell the residences at Bear Creek to the employees, who are now occupying them. This may have the effect of establishing a new community at this point with services which must be provided by someone other than the Corporation after the end of this year. Although the Territorial Government has agreed to maintain the roads at Bear Creek the continued operation of the water and sewer services to these houses is a problem which also must be dealt with by the Territorial Government as there is no other agency to assume responsibility for the maintenance of these services. It is, of course, not desirable to encourage the further development of the community of Bear Creek nor is it desirable to encourage the continued existence of the present community. We are, however, faced with the existence of these houses and the fact that the residents may wish to purchase them and continue to live in this area. If this is the case I believe the Territorial Government has a moral obligation to provide minimum services to the residents.

#### Clinton Creek

The development of the townsite of Clinton Creek is proceeding slowly with plans being made by Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited for the construction of homes and other facilities to serve the employees of the mine.

Only recently has the Firm of Engineers, retained by Cassiar Asbestos Corporation to prepare plans for the development of the town, begun work in earnest on the plans. The Territorial Engineer and the Director of Municipal Affairs have held discussions with a representative of this firm. We have been assured that the Engineers and the Corporation will work very closely with us on the planning of the townsite and it is our intention to ensure that they have our views on all matters pertaining to its development.

#### Ross River

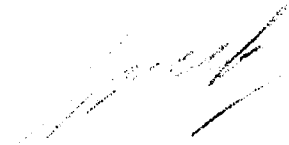
The Community of Ross River has developed very rapidly this year and there is considerable interest being shown in this area.

Retail commercial, limited commercial, residential and industrial building sites have been made available to those persons wishing to purchase them for development and land has been set aside for a cemetery and a garbage dump.



Streets have been constructed as access roads this year and will be upgraded in 1967, at which time additional services will be supplied to the residents of Ross River. These services will include dust control, insect control, and street lighting.

A land reservation has been made in the vicinity of Vangorda Creek for a possible townsite which may be necessary if mining properties in this area are put into production.



J. Smith,  
Commissioner.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern data management. It discusses how advanced software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and analysis, leading to more efficient and accurate results.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that data is used responsibly and ethically.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that data management practices remain effective and up-to-date.

*The whole deal is only  
agreed with people from  
Territory*

November 15th, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 33-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Ordinance respecting the Public Service of the  
Yukon Territory.

The Public Service of the Yukon Territory has grown considerably over the past few years to where some six hundred persons are employed. There is little doubt that following the possible take-over of the North West Highway System, and various functions now performed by the Department of Justice, the Yukon Territorial Government will become the largest single employer within the Territory. In all probability this work force represents the Territorial Government's largest controllable expenditure.

No two departments within the Public Service are identical in function, size or make up of staff. However all departments do employ people to perform work. They must all recruit, select, classify, remunerate, induct, organize, train, appraise, develop, promote, counsel, discipline and safeguard this work force.

Management of such a large and varied work force requires that suitable legislation be enacted to make possible the best and most efficient utilization of manpower in the Public Service.

The Territorial Administration has given considerable thought to the problems associated with effective manpower utilization in the Public Service and are of the opinion that the existing Public Service Ordinance is in need of major revision.

You are therefore asked to consider the following principles which are proposed to be incorporated into the revised Ordinance.

(1) Organization of the Public Service.

One of the most important clauses of the proposed legislation is to make provision so that the Public Service may be organized in such a manner as to efficiently utilize the available manpower to meet both the short and long term program objectives.

(2) Compensation and Benefits.

The Territorial Government is now underwriting probably one of the most expensive "benefit packages" of any employer in the Territory. Every effort

should be made to ensure that the Territory, as the employer, is getting maximum mileage out of this expenditure for fringe benefits. By bringing together the total remuneration package the Territorial Government would have a planned program of wage and salary administration encompassing job evaluation, the setting of justifiable salaries, allowances and fringe benefits.

(3) Appointment of persons to the Public Service.

To ensure that the most qualified persons are appointed to the Public Service and at the same time to ensure that present staff are provided with the opportunity for career development, it is desirable to make provision for appointments to the Public Service according to merit. Preference in appointment would be given first to qualified employees of the Public Service of the Yukon Territorial Government; to residents of the Yukon Territory. Recruitment would be extended to other parts of Canada only in the event that the aforementioned failed to produce a suitable candidate.

(4) Terms and Conditions of Employment.

The management of such a large work force makes it mandatory to provide terms and conditions of employment appropriate for sound administration and the needs of the Public Service.

(5) Provision to make Regulations.

For the consistent treatment and interpretation of situations arising in the field of personnel administration, legislation should be drafted to give the Commissioner authority to make such regulations as are considered necessary to carry out, and give effect to, the provisions of the Public Service Ordinance.

(6) Delegation of Authority.


The Commissioner, in his capacity as Chief Executive, cannot personally oversee each and every action taken under the Ordinance, therefore it is essential that the authority to conduct the day to day activities of personnel administration be delegated to competent subordinates.

(7) Settlement of Complaints and Grievances.

The Administration has long realized its responsibility to develop and maintain satisfactory employer/employee relationships in the Territorial Public Service. Fundamental to such relationships is the need to provide an effective procedure to deal with employee complaints fairly and quickly.

There are certain other areas of employer/employee relations that will come to light during the drafting of a revised Ordinance, and each of these will be identified at the time the final draft is presented to Council at the Spring Session, 1967. Among these is the need to give consideration to the desirability of providing some form of consultation or negotiations between the Yukon Territorial Government and members of its Public Service. During the drafting of the revised Ordinance every effort will be made to ensure that no person will be treated less fairly under the new Ordinance than he has been under the existing one.

It is therefore recommended that approval in principle be given to the concepts enumerated, so that the present Public Service Ordinance can be revised and submitted at the next Session of Council for consideration and approval.



J. Smith  
Commissioner.

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November 15, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 34 -1966 (2nd)

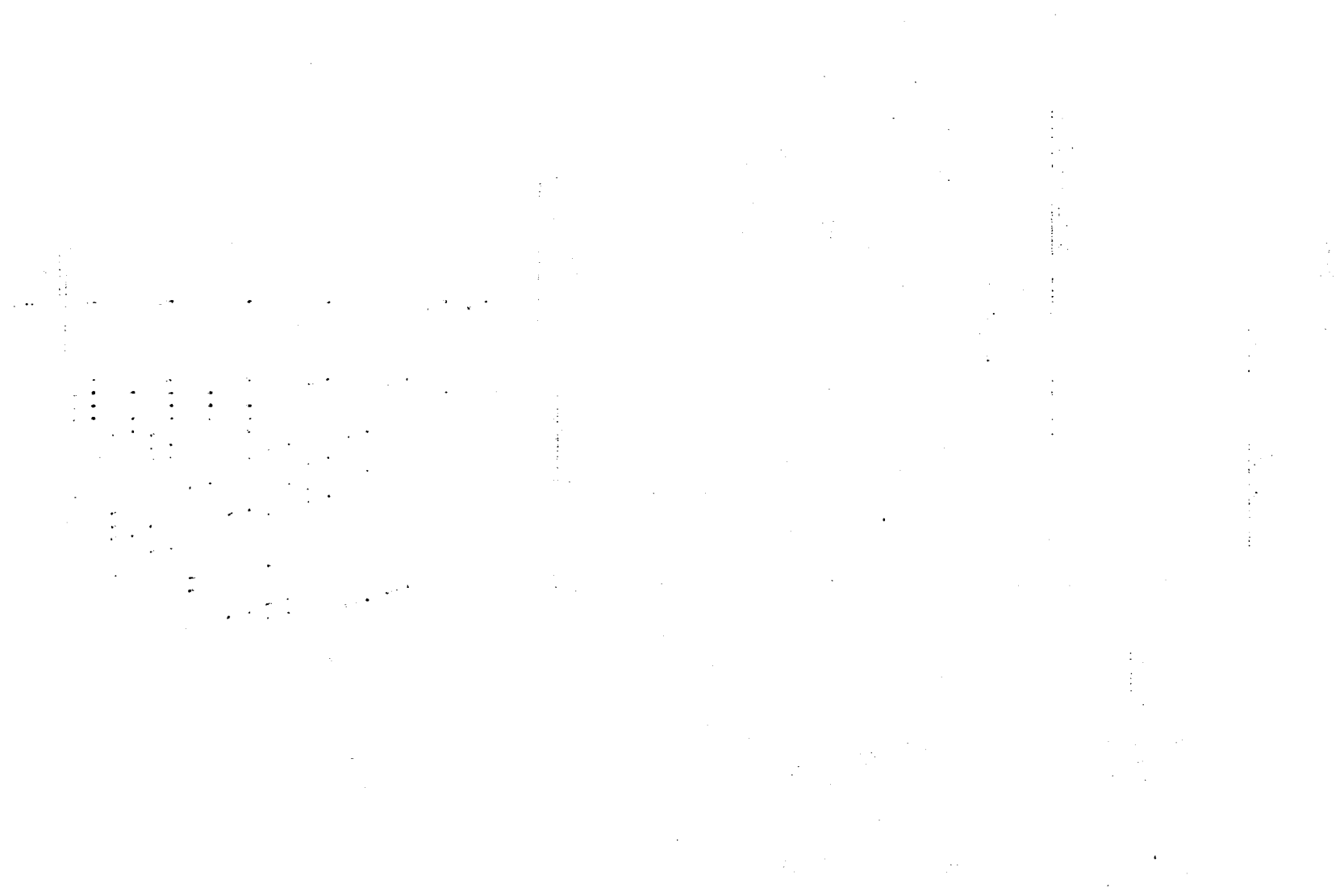
Mr. Speaker,  
Members of Council.

Re: Liquor Ordinance - Disposition of Fines

Councillor Thompson enquired into the amount and disposition of fines paid by Indians as a result of prosecutions brought under the Indian Act. Until the recent series of decisions on the point it had been customary to charge a person of Indian status under the Liquor Ordinance, and revenues from fines under that Ordinance go to the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund. We are advised that the fines paid to the Federal Government under the Indian Act are as noted below. The full effect of the decisions is seen in the latter part of the year.

Fines Paid to the Federal Government  
Under the Indian Act - 1966.

January .....	\$ 80.00
February .....	155.00
March .....	315.33
April .....	448.17
May .....	571.06
June .....	858.07
July .....	1031.52
August .....	579.80
September .....	750.85
October .....	1100.47
November .....	882.00
	<hr/>
	\$6772.27





November 15, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 35-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Final Salary Adjustment, 1966-67  
Yukon Territorial Government

In Sessional Paper No. 43 dated April 6, 1966, presented to the Council at the Spring Session, 1966, it was recommended that an interim salary increase of 10% be provided across the board for all classified employees with effect from April 1, 1966. This increase has been put into effect.

The Sessional Paper stated that the approval of the interim salary increase on April 1, 1966, would complete Stage Two of the Salary and Wage Commission's recommendations, leaving the following matters to be considered in Stage Three:

1. Study of job classifications and elimination of any further anomalies.
2. Redrafting the Public Service Ordinance.
3. Housing for Territorial employees.
4. Holidays
5. Travel Allowance
6. Overtime, etc.
7. Final Pay adjustments.

It will not be possible to have a new Public Service Ordinance ready for consideration by the Council until the Spring Session, 1967, and the same applies to the classification revision program. Since the Ordinance will deal with matters referred to in Items 2, 4 and 6, listed above, and Item 1 deals with the classification revision program, the purpose of this paper is to make recommendations which will dispose of Items 3, 5, and 7.

The last major pay revision for classified employees, prior to April 1, 1966 made on January 1, 1965, with a view to keeping salaries in line with pay increases elsewhere throughout the country. According to the practice in effect in January, 1965, the next cyclical review would not have taken place until January, 1967, but in the opinion of the Salary and Wage Commission, which reported in January, 1966, Territorial Government salaries were inadequate and an interim increase of 10% was granted with effect from April 1, 1966.

A further review of Territorial salaries in the light of salary increases elsewhere in Canada has now been completed. The following factors have been taken into consideration:

1. Salaries across Canada for the first four or five months of 1966 have been running at an average of 12% higher than in 1965. Since this is a national average, it will be lower than the percentage which should be applied in the Yukon Territory.
2. In Sessional Paper No. 43 submitted to the Council at the Spring Session, 1966, statistical data was presented which indicated that living costs were 25% higher in Whitehorse, on the average, than in Vancouver and Edmonton. An analysis of the average price of 73 food items sold in Whitehorse, indicates, that this should actually be 27% rather than 25%.

The foregoing analysis is substantiated by the following statistical data:

1. The 27% referred to above includes only food items. If other essential items in the cost of living such as housing are included, the required increase in salaries becomes considerably greater. For example, the basic rent for a single family home with three bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, one bathroom, unfurnished basement storage area is \$205.00 in Whitehorse compared to \$150.00 to \$155.00 in Vancouver. It will be seen, therefore, that economic rental in Whitehorse amounts to 25% more than in Vancouver.
2. A comparison of salaries for a number of similar positions, although varying according to position, have averaged 19.3% higher in Whitehorse than in Edmonton. A comparison of salaries in relation to costs in Whitehorse, and Edmonton reveals, however, that if employees in either city are making \$625 a month, the balance available to an employee after meeting essential costs in Edmonton will leave him with \$125.13, whereas in Whitehorse the employee will be out of pocket by \$30.87. This is equivalent to a differential of 24.96%. Accordingly, it can be seen that Whitehorse salaries should be 24.96% higher than Edmonton salaries, but of this 19.3% has already been realized. There is, therefore, a balance of 5.66% to be dealt with.

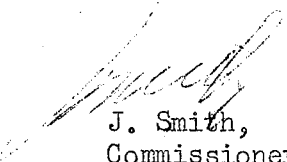
It is evident therefore, that the present salary levels in the Yukon Territorial Government are low by 5.66% and it is recommended that they be increased by that amount retroactive to April 1, 1966. It is also recommended that in view of rapidly changing economic circumstances, the present two year cyclical review period be abandoned and that in future there be a cyclical review of salaries once each fiscal year. Accordingly, the next cyclical review should take place in time to come into effect on April 1, 1967, and at the beginning of each fiscal year thereafter.

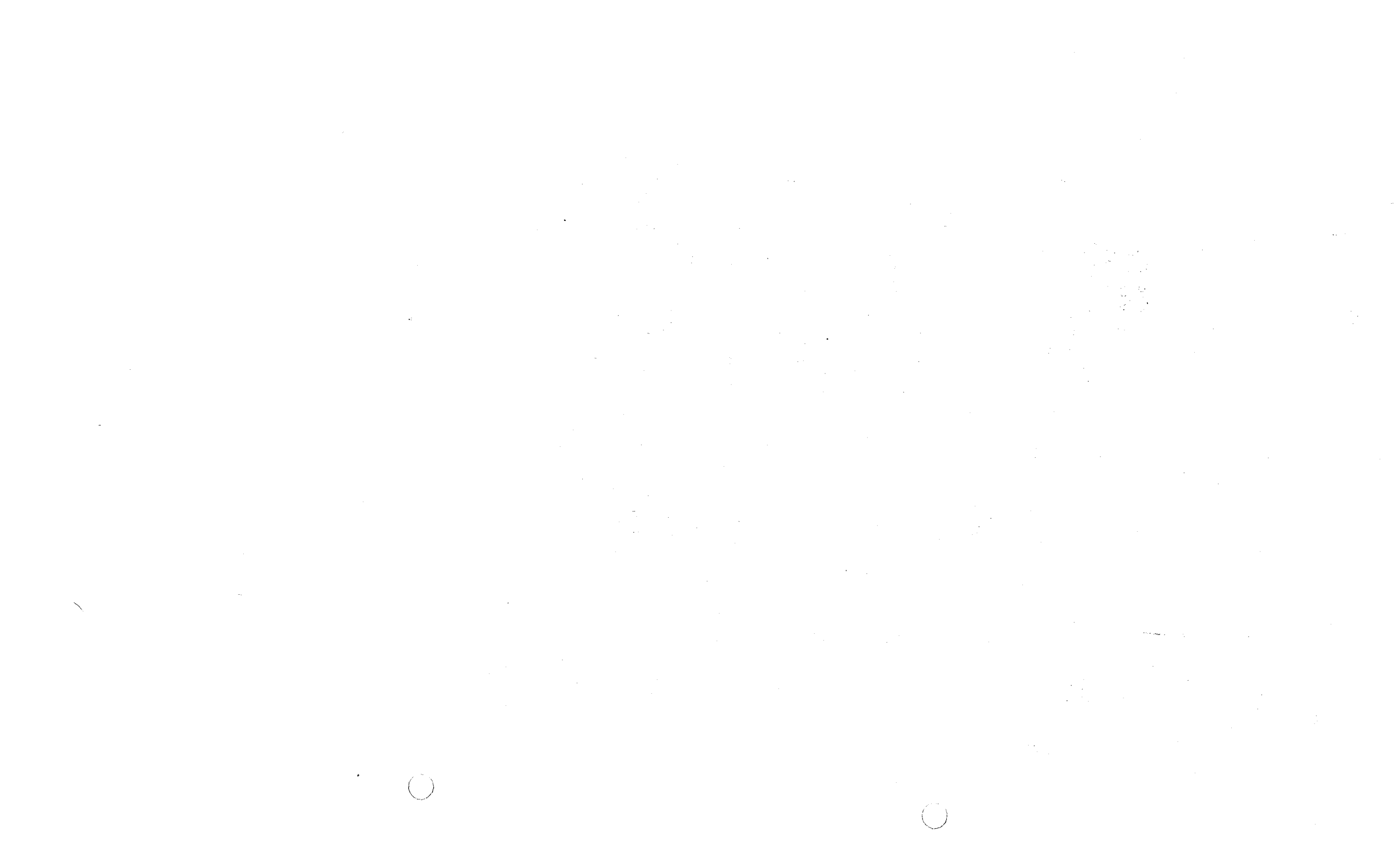
In connection with housing, the Salary and Wage Commission recommended that the Administration should make its own assessment of the situation and no specific proposals were put forward. Salary increases according to either of the two formulae described above take into account cost of living increases attributable to housing and it is the view of the administration, therefore, that the final salary adjustments proposed in this paper should adequately compensate employees who are paying an economic rent for Government housing or who live in their own dwellings. For this reason, it is recommended that no additional housing differential be paid to Territorial Government employees and that all employees occupying Government housing should pay an economic rent and that this should go into effect immediately subject to appropriate notice in each case. This increase in rents will actually apply to only approximately half a dozen employees because all other Territorial Government employees are now paying full economic rents. Teachers' rents are established as part of their current contractual undertakings with the Territorial Government.

The Salary and Wage Commission also made no recommendation in connection with travel allowances. This has been considered by the Administration in the light of the system presently in effect for Federal employees. Under this system, all employees who are not hired locally are entitled to have their transportation and the transportation of their dependents paid from their place of employment in the Yukon to Edmonton or Vancouver once each Fiscal year unless it is a year in which the Government has paid their removal expenses either into or out of the Territory. The employee's contribution is a maximum of \$85.00, if married, and \$50 if single. The Administration does not recommend the adoption of a similar program for the Yukon Territorial Government for the following reasons:

1. The Federal Service has to meet a wide variety of conditions throughout Canada and a variety of differentials are necessary from place to place to maintain uniformity of basic salary throughout the Service. This is not necessary, however, where a service is confined to a region like the Yukon where living costs and conditions are relatively uniform.
2. Special subsidies and programs like the Isolated Post Allowance Regulations of the Federal Government are complicated and expensive to administer. Even if a simpler arrangement were adopted for the Territorial Government, extra staff as well as other hidden administrative costs would be involved in addition to the cost of the program itself.
3. The Yukon Territorial Government has always been regarded as a permanent organization comparable to a provincial civil service and it would be a retrograde step to introduce special subsidies designed for transient personnel. It is considered preferable, therefore, to provide salaries which will make it possible for an employee to take a holiday wherever he pleases without a special subsidy or travel allowance. The final salary increase proposed in this paper is considered sufficient for this purpose.

The foregoing proposals are recommended for your favourable consideration.

  
J. Smith,  
Commissioner.



November 16, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 36 - 1966 (2nd)

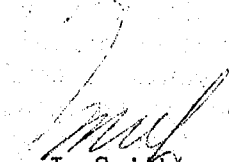
Mr. Speaker:

Members of Council

Societies Ordinance

Councillor Shaw reported difficulty was experienced in meeting the requirements relating to balance sheets under the Societies Ordinance. He stated that uncertainty is felt by society treasurers and auditors regarding the items to be featured in the balance sheet and statement of income and expenditure. The Administration has prepared a layout for a balance sheet and statement of income and expenditure in the form attached to this message. It is proposed that when the Registrar mails out the reminders regarding filing of annual returns that he should also forward the pro forma material as a guide to the treasurers of the societies in the Yukon.

If any member of Council finds that difficulties still arise in practice, the Administration will be pleased to review the procedure and see whether some better method can be devised.

  
J. Smith,  
Commissioner.

November 16, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 37 - 1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker

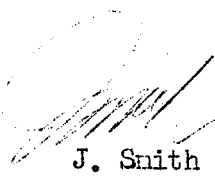
Members of Council

Dalton Post - Mile 106 Haines Road

At the first session of the Council in 1966, it was moved by Mr. McKinnon and seconded by Mr. Watt and carried by the Council, as follows: "It is respectfully requested that the Administration consider the purchasing of Dalton Post on Mile 106 of the Hines Highway as a historical site and tourist attraction".

Upon examination, it was found that Dalton Post and the buildings were located on Crown Land and were not privately owned. Accordingly, the land occupied by the buildings at Dalton Post and the surrounding area within a radius of one and a half miles has been reserved for the Territorial Government.

It was found that within this area there was an Indian Village that was called Wesketahin. This was brought to the attention of the Superintendent of the Yukon Indian Agency. He had no objection to the reservation on the understanding that the Indian people would continue to have a right to occupy any part of Westetahin Indian Village and to apply for ownership of individual parcels within the village if they should so desire. The Yukon Administration agreed that the reservation of land around Dalton Post would be conditional upon the right of the Indian people to occupy the historical village and obtain individual land holdings if they wished.



J. Smith  
Commissioner

November 16, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 38-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,  
Members of Council.

Report of the Financial Advisory Committee

The Financial Advisory Committee met in the Federal Building on October 4, 1966 with the following in attendance:

From Territorial Council:

H.E. Boyd, Councillor, Whitehorse East  
F.G. Southam, Councillor, Mayo-Elsa District  
J.K. Thompson, Councillor, Whitehorse North

From Administration:

Mr. Frank B. Fingland, Administrator  
Mr. K. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer

The Supplementary Estimates #1 for 1966-67 were discussed. In view of the detailed report your Financial Advisory Committee brought in at the last session and the indifference of Council to act on their recommendations we feel that to again submit a like report would be superfluous. However we do have two observations to submit at this time;

1. That monthly meetings be held between the the Financial Advisory Committee and Administration when Council is not in Session.
2. The Administrator's assurance of the appointment of an Assistant to the Senior Legal Advisor forthwith and that the positions of the Senior Legal Advisor and his staff would, as of April 1, 1967, become Territorial. Because of this assurance, we indicated that the Justice Department Vote be resubmitted for Council's consideration.

Respectfully submitted: ( "J.K. Thompson"  
( "H.E. Boyd"  
( "F.G. Southam"

November 16, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 39-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Suggested Amendments to the  
Game Ordinance

The main amendments to the Game Ordinance are outlined below in brief form for your information, and it is hoped that such amendments will be completed for your consideration not later than the Spring Session of Council.

"motor vehicle" To include "conveyance of any kind other than a boat" also to include aeroplane and helicopter.

"private game farm" For the purpose of covering animals and birds wild by nature held in captivity for propagation or commercial reasons.

"resident" Amend by adding "having been resident and returns to reside in the Territory and has so resided for a period of thirty days prior to the date of applying for his licence".

Legislation covering illegal use of "drugs or poison".

Slight change to prohibit communicating location of game from aeroplane to person on the ground.

To prevent use of helicopter in hunting "in any manner including the transportation of game, hunters, or hunting gear".

Regulations to be issued annually covering open seasons, areas, and game allowed.

Proposed legislation to cover no hunting on land enclosed by fence, under cultivation, etc., and the posting of signs on boundary of such land.



New licences will be suggested covering Taxidermist and Private Game Farm. Both to be covered by Regulations.

Amendment will be suggested covering assistant guides.

Legislation will be suggested concerning wild animals and birds kept in captivity.

Legislation will be requested covering importation of wild animals foreign to the Territory and presentation of health certificate.

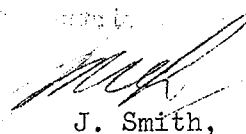
Legislation will be requested concerning search of vehicles and dwellings without warrant under certain conditions and legislation concerning issuance of search warrants.

An increase in the cost of Resident Hunting Licence will be suggested.

Three new licences will be suggested:-

1. Resident Bird Licence
2. Private Game Farm; and
3. Taxidermist Licence.

The foregoing is submitted for your consideration and approval.

  
J. Smith,  
Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Canada Pension Plan

In Committee this morning the provision of monies in Vote 1 Yukon Council, for contributions to the subject plan on behalf of members was questioned and the Administration was asked to point to the appropriate section or sections of the relevant act.

Enquiries have been made into this matter and it would appear that the relevant sections of the Canada Pension Plan Act are numbers 11 (1) and 22 (1). Those sections read as follows:-

Section 11 "Amount of contributory salary and wages.

- (1) The amount of the contributory salary and wages of a person for a year is his income for the year from pensionable employment, computed in accordance with the Income Tax Act, plus any deductions for the year made in computing that income otherwise than under paragraph (q) of subsection (1) of section 11 of that Act, but does not include any such income received by him
- (a) before he reaches 18 years of age,
  - (b) during any month for which a disability pension is payable to him under this Act or under a provincial pension plan, or
  - (c) after he reaches 70 years of age or dies or after a retirement pension becomes payable to him under this Act or under a provincial pension plan."

Section 22 "Amount to be deducted and remitted by employer.

- (1) Every employer paying remuneration to an employee employed by him in pensionable employment during a year shall deduct therefrom as or on account of the employee's contribution for the year such amount as is prescribed with respect to the contribution required to be made by the employer under this Act, to the Receiver General of Canada at such time as is prescribed."

In this connection the following is extracted from a letter from the Department of National Revenue Taxation Division, Whitehorse dated June 1, 1966:-

"We are enclosing copies of Sections 11 (1) and 22 (1) of the Canada Pension Plan Act. As the remuneration received by the Councillors is subject to tax under the Income Tax Act, it is therefore subject to contributions under the Canada Pension Plan Act by virtue of Section 11 (1)."

J. Smith,  
Commissioner.

November 22, 1966.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Insurance

The purpose of this paper is to inform you of our arrangements and policy in regard to insurance.

As to policy it is the aim of the Administration to cover major risks only and to carry minor risks with our own resources. An instance of the application of this policy was the recent decision of which you are aware, to limit fire insurance coverage to buildings and contents which, combined, exceed \$100,00.00 in value. By the word, value, original cost price plus additional capital investment from time to time is intended.

The object of this policy is to ensure that insurance premiums do not rise above an acceptable level.

Insurance policies in force at the time of writing are as follows:-

<p>Royal Subscription Policy B.C. 12488</p>	<p>Coverage of Territorially owned Buildings and Contents against loss or damage by Fire. Total sum insured: \$9,221,750.00 Premium: \$29,116.00</p>
<p>Royal Blanket Position Bond 66562</p>	<p>Indemnity against loss of money or other property sustained through any fraudulent or dishonest acts. The cover amounts to \$15,000 individually and collectively. Premium: \$539.00</p>
<p>Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd. W.C. 352339</p>	<p>Indemnifies Territory for all compensation benefits medical aid and other sums required payable under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance of the Yukon Territory. Limit of \$150,000.00 per individual and a limit of \$1,000,000.00 in cases involving more than one person. Limit Remuneration per month per capita: \$333.33 Premium: \$33,552.00</p>
<p>Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd. G.A. 793981</p>	<p>Indemnifies Territory for loss resulting from injury of Volunteer Firemen. Principal sum limit \$10,000.00 Premium: \$1,527.00</p>
<p>Royal-Globe Blanket Automobile Policy 753-38-90</p>	<p>Indemnifies all Territorial Vehicles in respect of Third Parties, Fire and Theft. Inclusive limit per claim: \$300,000.00 Premium: \$11,957.00</p>
<p>Royal Insurance Comprehensive Liability Policy 512-05-16</p>	<p>Indemnifies Territorial Liability in respect of all buildings owned, leased or operated by the Territory, liability in respect of all operations of the Territory including maintenance, Mayo General Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, Dawson City, liability in respect of non-owned automobiles, liability in respect of students at the Yukon Vocational Training School and Nurses' Aides training at the Whitehorse General Hospital,</p>

Royal Insurance Comprehensive  
Liability Policy - Cont'd

liability in respect of the operations of the  
Ferry at Dawson City, liability in respect of  
damage claims arising from negligence at Mayo  
General Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital,  
Dawson City, liability in respect of Blood ship-  
ments received from the Canadian Red Cross Society  
and used in Territorially administered hospitals,  
Inclusive limit per occurrence: \$200,000.00  
Premium: \$3,320.00

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.  
B.C. 1805

Indemnifies the Territory in respect of the loss  
of or damage to Heavy construction equipment  
a) whilst in any government repair shop or garage  
in Whitehorse  
b) whilst in any government repair shop or garage  
outside Whitehorse  
c) whilst in any public or private garage or  
repair shop  
d) whilst in transit on motor trucks and/or low-  
boy trailers operated by the Territory  
Limits including salvage charges or other expenses:  
a) \$250,000.00  
b) \$100,000.00  
c) \$ 50,000.00  
d) \$ 50,000.00  
Premium: \$2,250.00

Subscription Policy (Royal  
Exchange)  
B.C. 12497

Indemnifies the Territory against loss of liquor  
stocks by Fire, Lightning or explosion while within  
the Territorial Liquor Stores and Warehouses or  
other locations.  
Total Liquor Stocks Insured: \$500,000.00  
Premium: \$6,000.00

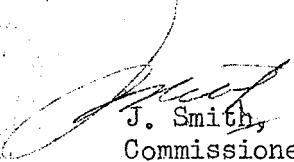
Wawanesa Basic Multi-Peril  
Policy

Indemnifies Whitehorse Junior Music Club of  
Whitehorse in respect of loss or damage to musical  
instruments on loan to pupils of the Whitehorse  
Schools.  
Total Insured: \$9,000.00  
Premium: \$120.00

Royal Insurance Company Ltd.  
600-46-60

Indemnifies the Territory in respect of loss or  
damage incurred by explosion or failure of boiler  
apparatus and components of territorially owned  
or operated buildings.  
Limit any one incident: \$100,000.00 - Specified  
Limit any one incident: \$250,000.00 - Specified  
Premium: \$2,202.00.

Loss caused by the recent fire in Whitehorse Elementary School was insured  
against by means of policy No. B.C. 12488 of the Royal Insurance Group. The building  
was insured for \$1,110,500.00 and the contents for \$62,000.00. How much we shall  
receive under that policy against the loss that we have sustained is not known at the  
moment for the reason that repairs are being handled on a cost plus basis and the  
dollar value of our loss will not be known for some little time. Needless to say,  
our insurance agents are aware that a claim is impending and it will be necessary to  
wait and see precisely what we are able to recover. We shall claim for the full cost  
of repairing the damage.

  
J. Smith,  
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 42-1966 (2nd)

November 18, 1966

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Road Signs

We wish to seek from Council approval for the use in the Territory of the system of road signs as laid out by the Council on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Canada. This Council is the only such authority in Canada, has representation from every Province, and is in close touch with similar groups throughout the world.

By adopting this system we will benefit from the most advanced thinking on traffic safety. We will also have a system which will be the least confusing to visiting motorists from other provinces and countries.

Although the colour, shape, and dimensions of these signs will be standard, certain details will indicate a particular area or road. We will have to make decisions on the insignia to be used to represent the Yukon as the malamute (Manitoba use the buffalo on their signs) or in certain cases, as for example, the Klondike Highway, a miner with a pan. The latter suggestion came from the Minister.

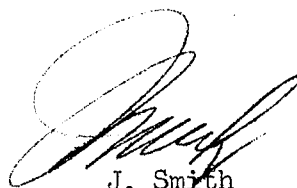
I would hope to have examples of the system and alternatives for insignia placed before Council so it will be possible to see what is being proposed.

Listed, for your convenience is the road numbering system we are presently contemplating and a map on which these have been placed.

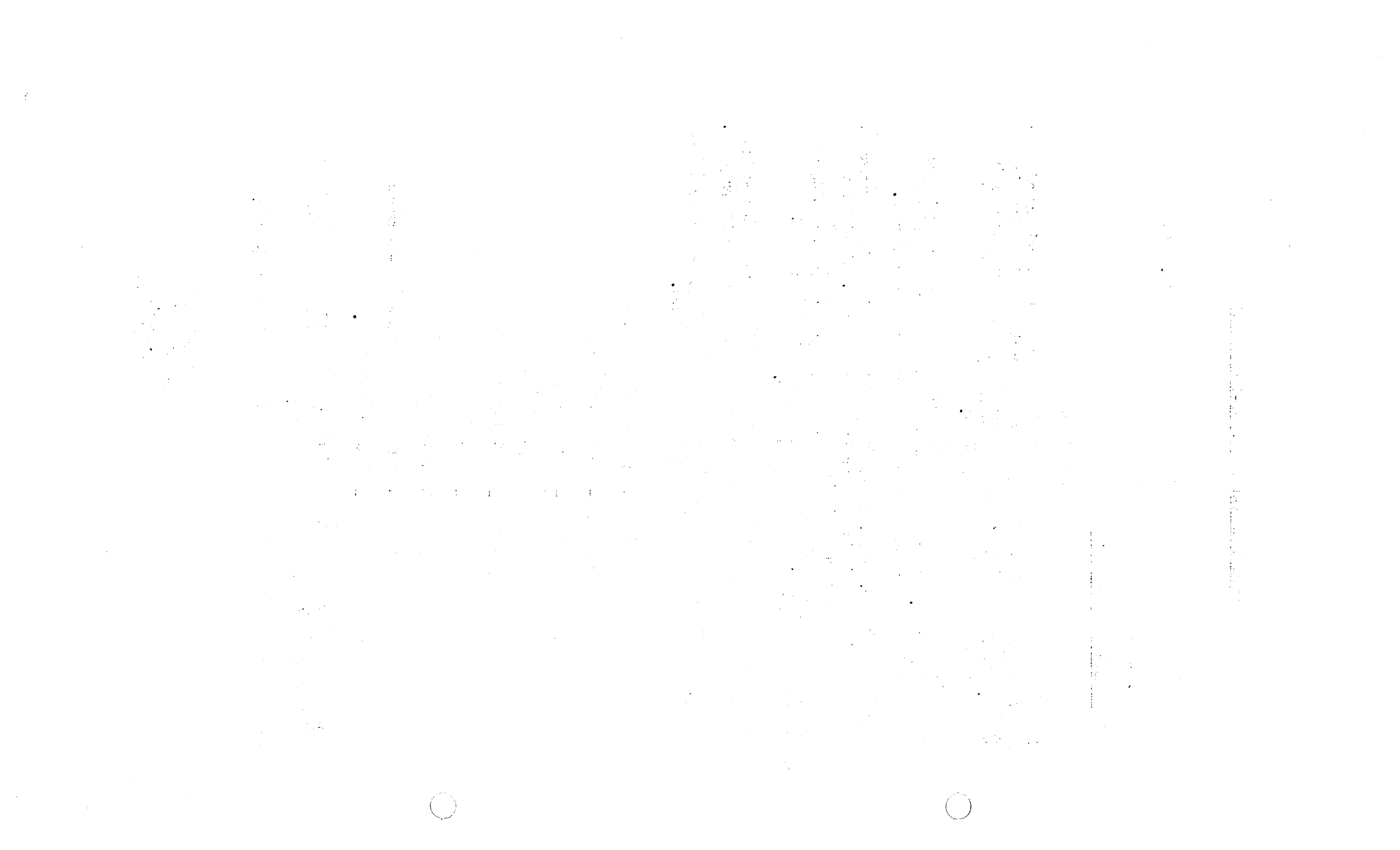
- Yukon 2 - Stewart Crossing - Keno
- Yukon 3 - Dawson - Boundary
- Yukon 4 - Haines Road
- Yukon 5 - Carcross Road
- Yukon 6 - Tagish Road
- Yukon 7 - Atlin Road
- Yukon 8 - Canol Road
- Yukon 9 - Watson Lake - Ross River - Carmacks
- Yukon 10 - Nahanni Range Road.

In addition, there is the Alaska Highway, the Dempster Highway and the Klondike Highway, but to simplify matters it is suggested that roads with a name not be given a number as well.

The foregoing is presented for your information and consideration.



J. Smith  
Commissioner



November 18, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 43-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker

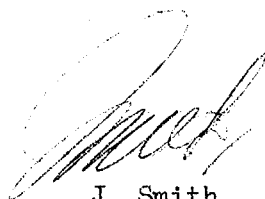
Members of Council

Re: Labour Standards Legislation

The Pugh report with a draft Labour Standards bill has been sent to each member of the Council and it is requested that the Council consider the report as tabled.

If the Council agrees, we would like to use the draft Labour Standards bill at the back of the Pugh report as a basis for legislation to be presented at the Spring Session of the Council, 1967.

In view of the comprehensive nature of the draft Labour Standards Legislation, which includes provision for minimum wages, it is recommended that the Minimum Wage Ordinance passed at the Spring Session of the Council, 1966, not be proclaimed in effect. When the new comprehensive legislation is passed next Spring, it will supersede any further need for the Minimum Wage Legislation, which could then be repealed.



J. Smith,  
Commissioner.





November 18, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 44-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

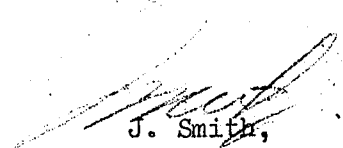
Members of Council

Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act

Under a previous Act known as the Federal - Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act 1961 a rebate of 50% of Corporation Income Tax paid by certain public utility companies was made to the provinces in which these companies operated. By specific definition in this Act both the Yukon and the Northwest Territories were **excluded** from receiving these rebates. In remitting these amounts to the provinces no conditions were attached by the Federal Government although the hope was expressed that all or at least part of the rebate would be refunded to the utility companies concerned and that they in turn would pass on the rebate by way of rate reductions to consumers.

In July 1966 Royal Assent was given to a new Act known as the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act which increased the amount of the rebate to 95% and specifically included both Territories in its definition of a province.

Accordingly, the Government of the Yukon Territory may anticipate receiving rebates commencing with the year 1966 and I would propose that the full amount received be paid to utility companies concerned with the proviso that the full amount of the rebate be applied in reduction of consumer rates. The approval of Council to this arrangement is requested. Payments made by the Government of the Yukon Territory will, of course, be included in the annual estimates and be voted upon by Council.

  
J. Smith,  
Commissioner.

November 18, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 45-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Yukon Participation in Expo 67

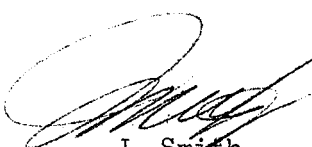
It was agreed with Council that the Yukon Territory would lease a boutique at Expo 67; in which the Yukon could mount a special Territorial display. According to the original estimate, the cost was to consist of \$8,000.00 rental, \$8,000.00 for design and manufacture of the display and \$34,000.00 for operation, making a total of \$50,000.00.

Negotiations were entered into with Leonard Levitan and Associates of Montreal for preparation of the design. The proposal was received in July 1966 and was circulated to all members of the Council. This proposal involved an expenditure amounting to approximately \$69,000.00 and the general view of the Members of the Council as well as the Administration was that this was excessive and we should remain within the budget of \$50,000.00. Leonard Levitan and Associates were informed of our views and requested to submit a revised proposal.

The revised proposal has now been received and the estimated cost of the design and manufacture of the display is \$12,827.00 and is, therefore, still in excess of the budgeted limit of \$8,000.00 for this purpose. In submitting this revised proposal, Mr. Levitan states that he has serious doubts about the kind of display we will receive for \$12,827.00 and is concerned about whether it is worth the effort and money for his Company to proceed.

It is the view of the Administration that there is virtually no point in proceeding with a special Yukon exhibition in Expo 67 unless it could be produced satisfactorily and have some beneficial effect. In order to do so it is evident that we are talking in terms of a sum of money which could not be much less than \$100,000.00.

Accordingly, the Council is requested to consider whether or not the Administration should proceed with this plan, or if it should be dropped. The Department in Ottawa has been consulted and it is their view that the project could be dropped even at this late date. No written commitment has been made, as yet, to Mr. Levitan for the design, nor to the manufacturer and the Expo Corporation. The Northwest Territories does not plan to have a display.

  
J. Smith  
Commissioner

28th November, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 46-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Council Visit to Ottawa - Five Year Agreement

I have discussed with you the possibility of reviewing the forecast of estimated revenue and expenditures 1967-72 in January and travelling to Ottawa to commence discussions on January 23, 1967. I have been asked by the Deputy Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs & Northern Development if it would be possible for the Council to plan its discussions and its trip to Ottawa in such a way that the Council would arrive in Ottawa in time to begin conversations on Monday, January 30th. Your views on this change of schedule are requested.

We should also consider whether or not the discussions in Whitehorse which are to precede the discussions in Ottawa should take place in formal session of the Council or if it would be preferable to have informal conversations without actually holding a Council session. In our view it would be preferable to have informal discussions without the Council actually being in session for the following reasons:

1. It will not be possible for us to obtain the Magistrate's Court for use as a Council chamber. The cramped quarters occupied by the Magistrate and the Magistrate's Court's staff and the inconvenience of not having court space available during Council sessions has meant that the current session is the last occasion on which the Council can meet in the Magistrate's Court.
2. The details of the Five Year Proposals will not be public at the time the Council reviews them. They will still be subject to discussion and negotiation and cannot be considered final until approved by the Council. Accordingly, if the Council should wish to make changes in the details of the proposed agreement, these will be easier for the Federal Government to accept if the details have not been made public.

It would be appreciated if the Council would consider the foregoing points and let me have their views on the advisability of an informal discussion as opposed to a formal session of the Council.

  
J. Smith,  
Commissioner

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

2. The second section covers the process of reconciling accounts. It explains how to compare the internal records with the bank statements to identify any discrepancies. Regular reconciliation is crucial for catching errors early and preventing them from escalating.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of budgeting. It provides a framework for setting realistic financial goals and monitoring progress against them. This involves creating a detailed budget and reviewing it periodically to adjust for changes in circumstances.

4. The final section discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with changes in tax laws and regulations. It highlights the need for professional advice when dealing with complex financial matters to ensure full compliance and optimize tax outcomes.



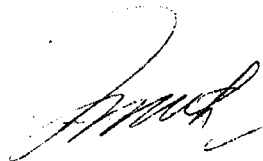
22 November, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 47-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

The attached letter and draft terms of reference for the proposed economic study was sent to you on October 26, 1966. Your views would be appreciated.



J. Smith  
Commissioner



Dear

As you know, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced last March that the Federal Government would cost-share with the Territorial Government on an economic study of the Yukon. We are now in a position to go ahead with this project and, accordingly, you will find attached a draft study outline for your consideration. The attached study outline relates only to the present and future of the Yukon economy. We do not propose to examine any constitutional questions in the context of the proposed study.

A copy of the draft study outline is also being forwarded to the Yukon Research and Development Institute for their views. The Institute is to act in the capacity of an advisor on the proposed economic study.

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is prepared to pay 50% of the cost of the proposed study provided a satisfactory study outline can be arrived at and a consultant can be agreed upon. The Government of the Yukon Territory will pay the remaining 50% and \$150,000 has been noted for this purpose. It is anticipated that \$250,000 will be adequate to cover the full cost of the study but we may find that a satisfactory study can be obtained at a lower cost. It is also expected that only a small proportion of the funds will be required during the current fiscal year and that balances will have to be carried into 1967-68. The study should be expected to take about a year to complete, once it is underway. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development concurs in the proposal that the Territory be the principal signatory to a contract with a consultant and be responsible for progress payments with appropriate recovery from the Federal Government. However, the Department is willing to act as the principal agent in choosing a consultant and supervising the study, and discussion with consulting firms on any of the details concerning the proposed study will not be undertaken by the Territorial Government without Departmental concurrence. Similarly, the Department does not intend to approach a consultant without Territorial agreement on this matter.

Our view on a consultant is that a Canadian firm should be used if one can be found which has the necessary staff capability and background experience. As an alternative to relying on a single firm consideration could be given to an arrangement among a group of firms, one of which would be held responsible as prime contractor. Still another approach might be to contract out each item in the study

outline to a separate consultant, but this could lead to some duplication of effort in areas such as accumulating basic data, and could also require excessive administrative time.

As an alternative to using a Canadian firm, consideration might be given to seeking a consultant in the United States, but if possible this should be avoided. A United States firm would not likely be as aware of relevant geographic and political factors as a Canadian firm. However, a few United States consultants might be invited to submit proposals as a possible means of retreat should Canadian firms not be able to take on the job and also as a basis for judging the capabilities of Canadian firms.

We favour using universities as consultants for certain kinds of jobs where a special expertise is required, but it is not likely that a university would be willing to undertake anything as large as this analysis. It may require the full-time attention of a number of people for a year and staff members of universities have many demands on their time. Private firms which have been in the consulting business for some time usually have somewhat better sources of reference and contacts. The attached draft study outline was arrived at after ideas and concepts developed by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development were discussed with Canada Economic Council specialists in regional economics. The Economic Council specialists advised that the outline put forward to a consulting firm should be kept broad and general to permit it maximum scope to put forward ideas of its own and to prevent a special bias from entering into the study at the outset. Individual items, (a) to (e), are intended to specify the broad areas within which the consultant should work.

Item (a) has to do with the accumulation of basic data which, as you know, are not adequately developed for the Yukon Territory at the present time. Such data as do exist are often combined with national or provincial totals and therefore are not useful for northern purposes. Item (b) is intended to reflect the fact that the Yukon is to an appreciable extent influenced by external circumstances. One factor which has had a substantial bearing on Yukon development to date is its dependence on distant markets. It is under item (b) that some consideration would be given to transportation costs in addition to studies which have already been done or are about to be undertaken on this subject. Item (c) has to do with the examination of another group of economic relationships - those pertaining to government and government programs. It intends to examine these relationships in an economic context only and not in any context which would raise constitutional issues or reflect on work which has already been undertaken in connection with matters such as the Federal-Territorial Financial Agreements.



In item (d) it is proposed that a "model" of the Yukon economy be put together. This would be a mathematical simulation of the structure of the Yukon economy based on real and possible resource, industrial and market relationships. The form that such a model would take would be based on data derived in the preceding parts of the study. It would be designed to permit it to be programed into a computer for the purpose of forecasting the impact of possible economic events, and testing policy alternatives which might be formulated by the Territorial and Federal Government. Such a model would remain useful for several years beyond the completion data of the proposed study. In item (e) the consultant would be asked to show how, in his view, the growth of the economy might best be encouraged. The wording of this item would, we believe, be quite general so that the consultant is free to recommend courses which might be taken by both Federal and Territorial Governments and, in addition, by private enterprise.

Nothing in the proposed study outline should be interpreted as asking a consultant to put forward a development plan for the Yukon. The federal view is that the consultant's only role is to provide the background knowledge and tools which could enable government and industry to plan more effectively.

As a matter distinct from the proposed economic study, the Federal Government still intends to give separate attention to specific transportation problems such as those posed by Canadian and United States shipping legislation, tidewater access, and possible road and rail development. Work which is now being done in connection with subjects such as the Alaska Highway and the Carcross-Skagway Road will not be upset by the economic study. Data developed in studies on transportation would be useful to the consultant in conducting the economic study.

It is hoped that the attached draft study outline and the contents of this letter will make it possible for you to gather together any comments or suggestions you might care to make on this proposal in time for the Council's visit to Ottawa where there will be an opportunity to discuss the whole question in further detail with officers of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. By that time I hope to be able to obtain the views of the Yukon Research and Development Institute so that we can finally resolve the terms of reference of the proposed study which will then enable the Department to proceed.

Yours sincerely,

"F.B. Fingland"

F.B. Fingland  
Administrator

Att.

ECONOMIC STUDY - YUKON TERRITORY

Draft Outline

On March 17, 1966, the Federal Government authorized the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Yukon Territory for the purpose of commissioning an economic study of the Yukon. It is intended that this study should be comprehensive. It will have a bearing on the formulation of Federal and Territorial economic, social, and administrative policies and programs. Specific areas for research, and tasks which would appear to be implicit in such a study are the following:

- a) Development of several basic statistical series in areas such as investment, the labour force, and inter-regional movements of goods, services, and funds. Such series might afterward be maintained by the Federal and Territorial governments;
- b) Examination of the external market forces which have a bearing on Yukon economic development. This would involve analysis of the impact on the Yukon of changes in demand and commodity prices in resource markets, and a comparison of the Yukon with other resource producing regions;
- c) Examination of the economic impact of expenditures and revenues under current Federal and Territorial programs. On this general subject, some further attention should be given to matters such as Federal-Territorial fiscal relations and the ability of the Yukon to meet its own budgetary needs during the next fifteen years. Various aspects of these topics have already been given considerable attention in other contexts;
- d) Development of a mathematical model of the Yukon economy which could be used for the purpose of testing alternative government programs and for making forecasts of the future level of activity;
- e) Indication of the sectors of the Yukon economy which have the best growth potential and suggestions regarding policy alternatives for maximum economic growth.

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SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 48-1966 (2nd)

GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

MINUTES of the thirteenth meeting of the Advisory Committee on Finance, held in Room 307, Federal Building, Whitehorse, over the period October 4, 1966 to October 5, 1966 inclusive.

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- PRESENT**
- |                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Councillor J.K. Thompson | - Chairman       |
|                          | Whitehorse North |
| Councillor H.E. Boyd     | - Member         |
|                          | Whitehorse East  |
| Councillor F.G. Southam  | - Member         |
|                          | Mayo             |
- IN ATTENDANCE**
- |                   |                              |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Mr. F.B. Fingland | - Administrator              |
| Mr. H. Thompson   | - Superintendent of Schools  |
| Mr. H. Murphy     | - Director of Social Welfare |
| Mr. K. MacKenzie  | - Territorial Treasurer      |
- PURPOSE OF MEETING** The meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing Supplementary Estimates No. 1 for the current fiscal year.
- OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE** With Councillor J.K. Thompson in the Chair the meeting opened at 9:45 a.m., consideration being given to the estimates for Operation and Maintenance. The meeting was informed that total supplementary requirements in that respect amounted to \$986,468.00 of which \$466,358.31 represented salaries and wages and related expenditures such as contributions to the Employee's Superannuation Plan, Group Surgical Medical Insurance Plan, Canada Pension Plan, etc. It was explained that this substantial requirement was largely based upon the recommendations of the Salary and Wage Commission which enquired last January into salaries and wages payable within the public service of the Territory. The Canada Pension Plan was a new factor accounting for \$32,361.00. Higher salaries for teachers who were outside the scope of the Salary and Wage Commission accounted for \$144,970.00.
- VOTE 1 - Yukon Council** The new formula for calculating the remuneration for members of Yukon Council as set out in the recent amendment of the Yukon Act was questioned, particular attention being given to the discontinuance of the \$25.00 per diem living allowance whilst Council was in session. It was explained that this payment had been consolidated and was represented by the sum of \$1,000.00 tax free, part of the annual indemnity per member of \$5,000.00. The matter was to be raised during the forthcoming visit of Members of Council to Ottawa.
- VOTE 2 - Territorial Treasurer** The estimates for this Department were accepted with comments by Councillor Boyd that whilst the 5% across the board increase provided for was high it must be considered necessary under prevailing conditions.
- VOTE 3 - Education** No major point in this Department's estimates was raised and explanations required were provided and accepted.
- VOTE 4 - Territorial Secretary** These estimates also were accepted, necessary explanations of points raised being supplied.

VOTE 5 - Health

Apart from the provision of \$15,000.00 for the transportation of patients the estimates for this vote were considered satisfactory. The provision of \$15,000.00 was considered excessive in view of the fact that \$10,000.00 was provided in the main estimates and this fiscal year to September 30, 1966 only \$3,648.87 had been paid out. It was the wish of Committee that the provision of \$15,000.00 be deleted from the Supplementary Estimates.

VOTE 6 - Municipal Affairs and Housing Development

The provision of \$59,500.00 for compensation claimed by Dawson residents for damage sustained to their property during this year's flood was considered and it was understood that probably when the time for settlement of these claims arrived payment would be made on a percentage basis. The matter was understood to be receiving attention and was to be the subject of a sessional paper to be presented to Council shortly. Also questioned was the provision of \$4,625.00 for water services in areas adjacent to Whitehorse. It was explained that this was largely made up of salaries and wages and that whilst only two persons were employed on this water delivery service, namely a truck driver and a truck swamper, the supplementary provision appeared on the high side because it was necessary to include not only salary provision based upon the recommendations of the Salary and Wage Commission but also for overtime which was quite an important factor. It has proven necessary to deliver water to householders outside normal hours. Explanations required of other matters in the estimates for this Department were supplied and accepted.

VOTE 7 - Game

These estimates were accepted it being understood that the additional provision which was very largely salaries and wages was due to the recommendations of the Salary and Wage Commission.

VOTE 8 - General

Consideration of the estimates for General Vote 8 brought criticism from Councillor Boyd on the expansion that was taking place in the Administrative staff of the Territorial Government. This remark had particular reference to Personnel Department which had been formed recently with an establishment of six persons. The importance of this Department and the need for it at this particular time was explained to the meeting. Of the \$84,986.00 provided for in the Supplementary Estimates the sum of \$33,627.00 was in respect of Administration of which \$27,858.00 represented salaries and wages.

VOTE 9 - Roads, Bridges and Public Works

Consideration of the estimates for this Vote brought no major difficulty to light and they were accepted.

VOTE 10 - Vocational Training

It was noted that the Supplementary Estimates provided for additional expenditure amounting to \$243,088.00 whilst the Main Estimates provided \$390,140.00, a combined total of \$633,228.00. The size of these figures was questioned and it was explained that the major factor namely subsistence, \$179,788.00, which represented provision for the payment of allowances to eligible students under the

- VOTE 10 - Vocational Technical and Vocational Training Agreement would be Training Cont'd very largely recoverable under that Agreement from the Federal Government. The estimates were accepted.
- VOTE 11 - Yukon Hos- These estimates were accepted due note being taken pital Insurance of the fact that provision had been made for a Services Superintendent of Territorial Hospital Services which would include Y.H.I.S. It was also noted that Hospitalization costs were expected to increase by \$19,185.00 and this was explained as being due to the across the board salary increases recommended by the Salary and Wage Commission. Recovery of 50% approximately would be effected from the Department of National Health and Welfare under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act.
- VOTE 12 - Travel and Publicity Of the \$37,423.00 provided for this Department \$20,000.00 represented payments to be made to or in respect of the Klondike Defence Force. It was considered that this amount should not be exceeded and that the program should be restricted firmly to \$20,000.00 in so far as the Territorial Government is concerned. It was the view of Councillor Boyd that the administration of this program should be a responsibility of the Department of Travel and Publicity and not be left to a separate organization as has been the case. Under 'contracts' it was noted that \$6,050.00 had been provided and this was explained as being remuneration for a Co-ordinator of Centennial Projects, a person who would be responsible for everything to do with Centennial Projects. In view of the volume of work to be handled in this connection it was considered and explained to the meeting that this position was necessary.
- VOTE 14 - Yukon Regional Library No question arose in the examination of the Supplementary Estimates for this Vote totalling \$14,419.00. The major factor, as in the case of all the other Votes, was the across the board salary and wage increases recommended by the Salary and Wage Commission.
- VOTE 15 - Welfare Here also no major point arose calling for explanation and of the \$30,913.00 provided in the Supplementary Estimates the major factor was the salary and wage increases recommended by the Salary and Wage Commission.
- VOTE 16 - Public Administrator These estimates were accepted without question.
- CAPITAL The estimates for Project and Loan Capital were the subject of much discussion, attention initially being Senior Secondary given to the siting of the proposed Senior Secondary School, Whitehorse School, Whitehorse for which the sum of \$10,000.00 for a preliminary study had been provided in the Supplementary Estimates. Councillor Boyd was of the opinion that if the school was to have a swimming pool as was proposed, then careful consideration should be given to the possibility of locating the school adjacent to the existing pool constructed by the Lion's Organization and taken over by the City of Whitehorse. It was agreed that this should be looked into but the meeting was informed that it was the opinion of the architects that Lot 19 was not a suitable site for a

Senior Secondary School, Whitehorse Cont'd Senior Secondary School in spite of the proximity of the swimming pool and other recreational facilities and that in their view the best location was adjacent to F. H. Collins Secondary School in Riverdale.

New Dawson City Hospital

It was noted that \$15,000.00 had been provided to cover 50% of the architects' estimated fees for work on the proposed new Dawson City Hospital and it was understood that the question of whether or not this hospital would be built as originally planned would depend upon the attitude of Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited to the wish of the Administration and the Department of National Health and Welfare to locate the doctor who would be servicing the hospital in Dawson City rather than at Clinton Creek, 60 miles away across the Yukon River. It had been agreed with the Corporation that they would provide the doctor with a house in Dawson City but it appeared that they now wish to change their minds and have the doctor located at Clinton Creek. This was not satisfactory to the Department of National Health and Welfare who would, if this were done, withdraw their financial support from the hospital. In that event the hospital might not be built. It was understood further that a meeting had been arranged with Cassiar Asbestos Corporation in the offices of that Company in Toronto on October 20, 1966 in order to discuss the matter and reach a decision.

The time being 4:45 p.m. the meeting adjourned for the day.

At 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, October 5, 1966 the meeting resumed with further consideration of Supplementary Estimates for Capital.

Transportation - School Children

Councillor Thompson raised the question of bus transportation for school children living at Porter Creek and explained that this did not appear to be satisfactory. It was his view that an additional 30 passenger bus seemed to be needed to cope with the situation and the Superintendent of Schools was to be informed so that appropriate action might be taken.

Yukon Historical Society

The provision of \$10,000.00 to pay for the mounting of game animals and birds for the new museum was discussed and whilst this was agreed as being satisfactory certain aspects of the museums affairs were not. It was understood that the Federal grant towards the cost of constructing a new museum was \$75,000.00 and that the cost of the building when completed was likely to be \$83,000.00. A shortage of \$8,000.00 was expected to arise, therefore, and it was a question where this money was to come from. It was suggested that all seven members of Council should contribute equally to make it up. The Administrator was to contact the Yukon Historical Society so that the President could approach each member of Council with the proposition.

In connection with the museum it was reported that in addition to an annual grant of \$1,000.00 being paid by the Territorial Government out of Vote 8 - General, the museum was receiving small matching grants from

Yukon Historical  
Society Cont'd

the Department of Travel and Publicity. It was considered that this practice was irregular and should be stopped and appropriate action was to be taken.

Log Cabin  
Ross River  
Atkinson

The Director of Social Welfare explained to the meeting the circumstances surrounding the provision of \$3,000.00 in the Supplementary Estimates for a log cabin at Ross River. This was understood to be for a meti with a wife and ten children who have nowhere to live. The man was sometimes in work and sometimes out of work.

The Capital expenditure would be recovered from the person concerned, a Mr. Atkinson, when he was in work and in receipt of wages and from the Department of Welfare when he was out of work and unable to pay. This project was unique and was not intended to be a precedent for a program of such construction.

JUSTICE

The Administrator informed the meeting of action that had been taken to deal with the Justice problem and of the recommendations of the Bentley-Delaute report on the matter. The meeting was informed that the Department of Justice and the Department of Northern Affairs had approved the idea that the Justice function should be taken over by the Territorial Government. This was whole-heartedly accepted by the meeting which was agreeable to appropriate financial provision being made in the Supplementary Estimates for the current year which would need to be revised for that purpose. It was the view of the meeting that other members of Council would similarly be agreeable.

GENERAL TAXATION

The Administrator enquired of the meeting of their views on the question of taxation necessary to increase the revenues of the Territory. Such an increase would be advisable in view of the picture presented by the estimates for 1967/72 which showed a rapidly growing divergence each year between gross expenditure and revenue and recoveries.


It was suggested that possibly a Sales Tax such as was operative elsewhere in Canada might be introduced into the Yukon and it was the Administrator's view that if such were to be done the rate should be 5%. However, the introduction of such a tax would not be a simple matter and its administration would be expensive. Enquiry into what was involved was to be made.

It was noted that the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance provided for 14 exempt categories of user and it was felt that possibly the reduction in number of exempt categories would produce a substantial sum of money. Mining was one category of user presently exempt and considered possibly suitable for taxation and an estimate was to be formed of the amount of revenue likely to be produced from such taxation. Attention was first to be given to Fuel Oil Tax and then to a Sales Tax. In spite of the fact that liquor sales for the period April 1 to August 31 were 20% higher than the same period last year it was the view of the meeting that the mark-up on liquor sales should not be increased above present levels namely 100% for spirits and 50% for beer.

**FINANCE** Before ending the meeting the Territorial Treasurer informed members of the effect of Supplementary Estimates upon the Territory under the current Fiscal Agreement. Project and Loan Capital expenditure was expected to absorb in full the amount of the provision under the Agreement of \$7,359,103.00 and an over-expenditure of \$62,728.31 was estimated. That over-expenditure would be cancelled out by the transfer of surplus funds from Operation and Maintenance.

Operation and Maintenance expenditure was expected to absorb total deficit grant monies of \$9,205,110.00 excepting a small surplus of \$162,258.00 to which would be added lapsing balances estimated at \$300,000.00. This would provide \$462,258.00, less necessary transfers to Project and Loan Capital, with which to meet unforeseen expenditures between now and the end of the fiscal year. This surplus would also be required to help finance our operations during the first quarter of the next fiscal year if difficulty or delay is experienced in obtaining operating deficit grant monies in advance instead of in arrears as at present and our Project and Loan Capital requirements cannot be met in advance on the basis of unapproved estimates. A request to this end had been submitted to the Federal Government and the matter was to be the subject of discussion in Ottawa shortly.

There being no further business the meeting terminated at 4:30 p.m.



K. MacKenzie,  
Territorial Treasurer.



Sessional Paper No. 49 (1966) 2nd.

Mr. Speaker,

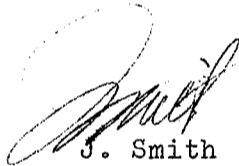
Members of Council

RE: MOTION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PAPERS NO. 1

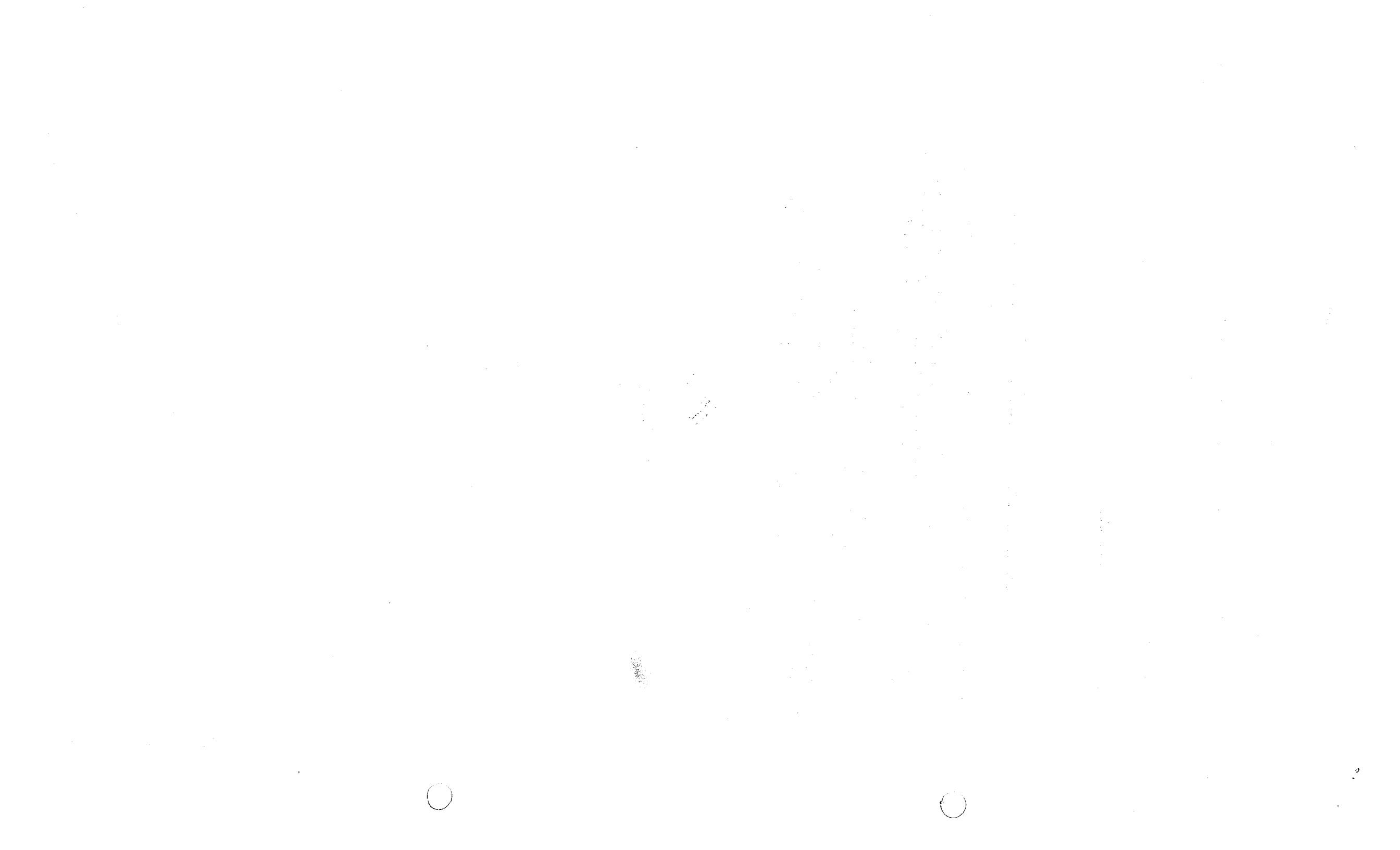
The motion for the production of papers read as follows:

"It is respectfully requested that the Administration present to all members up to date and amended copies of the Regulations passed with respect to the Whitehorse Metropolitan Area".

The Regulations requested by this motion have been forwarded to each member of Council in revised consolidation form. The Councillors will realize that the policy is that immediately a Regulation is passed copies are forwarded to Councillors. If any further copies of these particular Regulations are required these are available from the office of the Territorial Secretary at any time.



J. Smith  
Commissioner



November 21, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 50-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

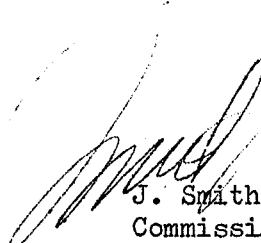
Property Tax

At the present time the penalty applied to property for unpaid tax is a sum of money equivalent to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% per month or 6% per annum. This is the case with municipal property tax as well as Territorial property tax. The effectiveness of that penalty as a means of ensuring prompt payment of tax is negligible and it is urged that the Municipal Ordinance and the Taxation Ordinance be amended so as to provide a heavier penalty and thus enforce earlier payment of tax.

It is suggested that in addition to the present penalty of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% per month or 6% per annum a lump sum penalty of 6% be applied and the concurrence of Council in this suggestion is requested.

As a guide in considering this matter it may be mentioned that prior to the Municipal and Taxation Ordinances being amended in 1959 provision was therein made for a lump sum penalty of 6% and a penalty of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% per month or 6% per annum. It may be mentioned further that in the Northwest Territories the Municipal Ordinance provides for a penalty in an amount not exceeding 12% in the next succeeding 12 month period and in each succeeding 12 month period thereafter so long as tax remains unpaid. This section may be applied by the municipality in any convenient way. It may be applied as a lump sum 12% penalty or in the manner suggested in this paper.

It is important to municipalities in the Yukon to receive payment of property tax promptly just as it is important that the Territorial Government do so. Accordingly, the favourable consideration of this matter by Council is requested and their concurrence is most strongly urged.

  
J. Smith,  
Commissioner.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

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17th November, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 51-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

DAWSON CITY FLOOD - May 11th, 1966.

1. On May 11th, 1966 the lower areas of Dawson City were inundated by a flood caused by a sudden rise in the level of the Yukon River. The City was visited on the same day by Commissioner Cameron, who, immediately upon his return to Whitehorse, dispatched a team consisting of the Administrative Assistant and the Supervisor of Lands to inspect and report upon the damage. A copy of the Administrative Assistant's report is attached herewith as Schedule "A".
2. In addition to the aforementioned report it was noted by the Supervisor of Lands - "hidden damage will probably not show up until July or August when the full extent of permafrost thawing due to the flood will show up. Some damage to foundations may appear at that time."
3. It was the impression of the Supervisor of Lands that the Dawson flat had sunk over the years and is probably much lower than it was in the early days. He considered that this could be caused by the thawing of ice lenses in the permafrost as a result of street build up, which had caused almost all of the vacant lots to be covered with water well past normal spring runoff. He went on to say that although there is a "glacier" problem on some sidehill view lots which are well above flood level, it seems to him that future building in Dawson should be restricted to the higher ground.
4. The inspection team prepared brief reports on all properties inspected and in addition took photographs. The complete file and supporting documents are tabled herewith for the further information of Council.
5. Subsequently Commissioner Cameron presented the report to Mr. John Gordon, Assistant Deputy Minister and to the Director of Northern Affairs and National Resources in Ottawa, and on June 14th the Commissioner advised the Administration that matters were to remain in the hands of the Yukon Territorial Government and that we were to get in touch with the

Vancouver Adjustment Bureau. They are a firm of professional appraisers competent to judge and appraise the effect and extent of damages that had been sustained by the various property owners as a result of the flood.

6. On June 17th a memo from the Administration to the Commissioner requested advice as to the extent to which the Federal Government would go in reimbursing the Yukon Territorial Government for any expenditures resulting from the flood. The Administration were informed verbally by Commissioner Cameron that no immediate assistance would be forthcoming but that our expenditures relating to the flood would be considered in the event of over-expenditures, on our part, over and above the agreed Supplementary Estimates. It would appear, therefore, that the costs will become directly chargeable - in the first instance at least - to the Yukon Territorial Government.

7. The Territorial Treasurer was advised by memo on June 21st that a full and separate record of all expenses and expenditures incurred in connection with the investigation, repairs and any claims paid (re the Dawson City Flood) should be kept and filed separately in a comprehensive report which would show the total of all Yukon Territorial Government monies spent. It was further directed that these instructions be also notated in the 5 Year Agreement File.

8. It was decided by the Administration that the Vancouver Adjustment Bureau would do the appraisal and on July 15th the assessment team arrived in the Yukon and proceeded to Dawson City. They comprised Mr. E.S. Earle, Mr. J.E. Hallett, Mr. Dale Elander, all of Vancouver, and Mr. G. Venning of Whitehorse. They remained in the area approximately five days, inspected all the damaged properties reported by the original inspection team, and in addition saw properties not previously viewed because they had been locked and the owners absent. 84 properties were inspected and reported upon.

9. Their completed report was received and showed assessed claims to a total of some \$59,499.48. This was made up as follows:

Dwellings	\$16,977.32
Dwelling contents	17,685.30
Motor Vehicles	280.85
Commercial Buildings	21,442.05
Furniture & Fixtures (Commercial)	3,113.96
	<hr/>
	\$59,499.48

10. There was in addition a late item of \$195.00 not included in above. This related to dwelling contents.
11. The completed report and assessments were reviewed by Messrs. Fleming and McIntyre and questions or queries were directed to the Vancouver Adjustment Bureau. These dealt mainly with those parts of the assessment reports which appeared to give unrealistically high estimates of damage sustained. Subsequently, and as the result of an exchange of letters, it was possible to reconcile the differences. In the final analysis it was recommended that changes be made to the assessors figures in accordance with the report dated October 19th, 1966 which is attached as Schedule "B" hereto. The total of the reductions recommended amounted to \$1,794.00.

Therefore the final computation of assessed damage would be:-

	\$59,499.48
Plus	<u>195.00</u>
	59,694.48
Less	<u>1,794.00</u>
Total	\$57,900.48

12. The Canadian Independent Adjusters Conference (which is the other name used by the Vancouver Adjustment Bureau) have submitted an account for their services in the amount of \$4,741.00.

13. A breakdown of the claims (as recommended by the assessors) show:-

(a)	They ranged from a low of \$35.00 to a high of \$3,900.00	
(b)	\$100 to \$199.	11 claims for a total of 1,101.25
(c)	\$200 to \$299.	24 " " " 5,582.00
(d)	\$300 to \$499.	13 " " " 4,820.32
(e)	\$500 to \$999.	12 " " " 3,390.29
(f)	\$1,000 to \$1,999	10 " " " 14,931.25
(g)	\$2,000 to \$2,999	7 " " " 17,750.17
(h)	\$3,000 to \$4,000	1 " " " 7,028.50
(i)	No claims submitted	6
	84 Properties.	Grand Total \$59,694.48

14. A breakdown of Commercial and Institutional claims (as recommended by the assessors) revealed:-

(a) Restaurants (2 Claims)	\$2,703.00	
	<u>729.29</u>	3,432.29
(b) Motels & Hotels (6 Claims)	500.00	
	1,621.00	
	1,106.30	
	1,458.00	
	2,865.00	
	<u>1,604.00</u>	9,154.30
(c) Theatres (1 Claim)	<u>405.00</u>	405.00
(d) Banks (1 Claim)	<u>2,321.66</u>	2,321.66
(e) Churches (1 Claim)	<u>2,269.00</u>	2,269.00
(f) Utilities (1 Claim)	<u>2,981.11</u>	2,981.11
(g) Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation	<u>200.00</u>	200.00
(h) Stores (1 Claim)	<u>200.00</u>	200.00
(i) Swimming Pool (1 Claim)	<u>250.00</u>	250.00
(j) Miscellaneous (including repairs to fence at Commissioner's residence etc)	<u>228.69</u>	228.69
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$21,442.05</u>

15. Damage done to homes under the care and control of Indian Affairs -

7 Claims of \$225.00 each, for a total of \$1,575.00



16. Recommendations.

As a general recommendation it is felt that a great number of the damaged buildings could barely warrant having further monies spent upon them. This is not to deny the fact that they have suffered from damage as a result of the flood, but merely to point out that it is useless to continue to throw good money after bad. It is possible that a different approach is needed, and, where a building has no historical value, then incentive should be given to the owner to demolish the structure. Failing this, we could be faced with claims from year to year resulting from subsequent inundations and devastations of buildings that are virtually worthless.

It is therefore recommended that before final settlement is made, each and every claim be reviewed, and where necessary statements made to the effect that no further claims for flood damage will be considered on specified properties. A practical solution might be the complete elimination of all unwanted and undesirable buildings within the flood zone.

However, it is realized, that the practical solution is not the only one involved when it comes to a community of such historical importance as Dawson City. It is not advocated, therefore, that we rush gaily and unheedingly into Dawson City with a sack full of money and a fleet of bulldozers in order to affect a permanent settlement of their flood damage problems.

The Administrative Assistant and the Supervisor of Lands were particularly impressed by the reasonable attitude adopted by most of the claimants, and many were interested only in obtaining enough relief to tide them over a difficult period. This particularly applied to most of the smaller claims.

17. It is specifically recommended that claims be considered for settlement using the following guidelines:

(1) <u>Dwellings</u>	and	(2) <u>Dwelling contents.</u>		
(1) \$100 - 199		Settlement recommended	100%	of claim
(2) \$200 - 299		" "	100%	"
(3) \$300 - 499		" "	100%	"
(4) \$500 - 999		" "	90%	"
(5) \$1000 - 1999		" "	80%	"
(6) \$2000 - 2999		" "	70%	"
(7) \$3000 - 4000		" "	60%	"

18. It was found that with an increase in the total amount of claim we were increasingly entering a field of intrinsic values. In other words, we were beyond the point of replacement of necessities. Some of the damaged items were beyond reasonable repair and impossible to replace. Their loss was permanent and not even money could restore them. That is the reasoning behind the recommendation for a decreasing scale of compensation.

In addition, affidavits should be required, before payment, that no part of the damage claimed was covered by insurance.

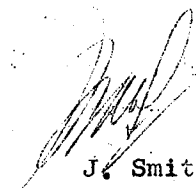
19. Motor Vehicles. Settlement recommended, 100% of claim.

20. Commercial Buildings - Furniture and Fixtures.

(a) Before claims submitted by Corporations are considered for compensation, affidavits should be filed that they have not already been covered by insurance. Many large Corporations carry "blanket" insurance or maintain their own insurance fund for losses up to a certain amount.

(b) Regarding the smaller commercial enterprises, it is recommended that settlement be on a basis of 40% of claim. This should be adequate to compensate the average businessman for losses due to a hazard that is by no means unique in the annals of riverside communities. Businessmen are better equipped financially, and with sufficient staff, to cope with emergencies and thereby mitigate their losses.

21. If it is the desire of the Territorial Council that settlements be made then it is further recommended that every endeavour be made to submit and substantiate a claim for reimbursement by the Yukon Territorial Government to the National Disaster Fund.

  
J. Smith.  
Commissioner.

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SCHEDULE "B"

MEMORANDUM TO: ADMINISTRATOR

19th October, 1966.

Re: Dawson City Flood.

Mr. G. McIntyre, Supervisor of Lands and Mining, met with me today and we reviewed the Dawson City Flood File with particular reference to the letters dated September 15th and 20th, 1966 received from Mr. E.S. Earle concerning assessments of certain properties.

Having considered the additional reports, we wish to record the following:-

Claim #6 Mrs. V.M. Dorval.

We consider that it is not practical to do \$1,200 worth of repairs to a building that has been assessed at a total of \$500.00.

It is our recommendation that settlement be made in the amount of \$500.00, this to be considered final. Our further recommendation is that no further damage claims be entertained for this, or similar, buildings in the future.

Claim #7, Charles H. Gray.

It is our continued opinion that settlement should be made at \$500.00 as we feel that this is a realistic figure.

Claim #17, Roy Gibson.

We recommend that a total settlement figure of \$1,500.00 be offered, and we find no reason to change our original report re this property.

Claim #33, Mrs. M. Turchinski.

After having given due consideration to the report received from Mr. J. Dale Elander, dated September 13th, 1966, we would concur with the assessor's figure of \$3,900.00.


Claim #36, William Mueller.

We recommend that settlement be made in the amount of \$400.00.

This will complete our review and report regarding the figures produced by the Assessment Team re the Dawson City Flood.

If the foregoing recommendations are acceptable to you, then I will consolidate all the material into a Sessional Paper as per your previous instructions.

(signed)

  
"G. K. FLEMING"

Administrative Assistant.

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SCHEDULE "A"

COMMISSIONER

Box 2307, Whitehorse, Y.T.  
May 26, 1966.

Report re Dawson City Flood and Visit of Inspection by G. K. Fleming,  
Administrative Assistant and Mr. G. A. McIntyre, Supervising Mining Recorder.

On the morning of May 12th, I was called to the Commissioner's office. The Executive Assistant was present and it was agreed that a senior representative of the Yukon Territorial Government Administration and a representative of the Federal Government be sent to Dawson City immediately to form a visual picture of the damage caused when an ice jam had accumulated south of the town. The subsequent sudden rise of the waters of the Yukon River had flooded the lower parts of the municipality.

The inundation was so swift that persons were caught in their beds and had to take immediate and hasty measures to attend to their own and their families' safety. Within minutes of the waters breaking over the dyke, parts of the town were under five feet of water. Trapped persons were being rescued by power boats and canoes sailing over the swamped streets and properties.

Many first hand reports were heard of narrow escapes, and, as the disaster occurred in the early hours of May 11th, 1966, at approximately 6:00 a.m. by unofficial accounts, it was a miracle that there was no loss of life.

Serious damage of a structural nature appeared to be fortunately light. Anyway, it would have been impossible in such a brief visit as ours to ascertain accurately what was pre and post the flood. Most of the buildings affected were old, some were in fact ancient, and time had wrought changes of a severe nature which may, or may not, have been aggravated by more recent events.

Commissioner Cameron, the Territorial Engineer and Dr. Sprenger had flown over the City on the 11th of May and were forced to enter the town by canoe as the road from the airport leading to the community was under water. They were able to see the flood almost at its worst, even though the waters had already begun to recede, and to take photographs which are included in these records. Other photographs were obtained from the Press. The contributions of Dr. Sprenger and the Press to this record are gratefully acknowledged.

When Mr. McIntyre and myself arrived on the evening of Thursday, May 12th, we immediately took a quick drive around in order to make a visual assessment of the worst features of the damage. These were not too readily apparent to someone seeing the community for the first time, as I was. So many buildings are in a wrecked or derelict condition, that my first impression was one of horror at the amount of debris that cluttered the streets and properties. I was subsequently to find that most of this had merely been displaced by the flood waters and only its location had been changed. In addition, sidewalks were askew, abandoned boats were left high and dry many blocks away from the river, cord-wood and garbage decorated most of the landscape and, even though the streets were comparatively dry and passable, the ditches and lots were brimming with muddy water.

By the following morning, the waters had almost disappeared into the sand and gravel of the soil, or had run back into the river through a twenty foot hole cut into the dyke. Basements were being pumped out and extra pumping equipment had been sent in from Whitehorse to aid in this work.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for financial transparency and accountability. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of these practices. It provides a detailed overview of the systems and processes in place, highlighting the challenges faced and the solutions implemented. This section also includes a discussion on the role of technology in streamlining operations and improving efficiency.

3. The third part of the document addresses the future outlook and potential areas for improvement. It discusses the latest trends in the industry and how they might impact the organization. This section also includes a list of recommendations for ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure continued success.

4. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of the discussed practices and offers a final thought on the organization's commitment to excellence and innovation.



City crews were hard at work reclaiming and replacing the wooden sidewalks that had drifted away, and most people were recovering from the initial shock and getting down to the hard, dirty and ugly work of cleaning up the mess.

Some eighty persons were interviewed during the period that we were in Dawson City. I was particularly struck by the courage and fortitude of the very great majority. With a handful of exceptions, people were rolling up their sleeves and getting on with the task confronting them. They were not waiting for handouts or give-aways, but they did, in every case, appreciate that Commissioner Gordon Cameron had appeared promptly on the scene to share some of their sad problems, and that he had dispatched a team to view the disaster and record it while it was still fresh. They welcomed the chance to talk to us and obtain an understanding hearing of their predicament. This human contact with "authority" was a decisive morale builder and might even, in the long run, count for more than monetary assistance.

Our team contacted Councillor George Shaw, (Speaker of the Council for the Yukon Territory) upon our arrival, and immediately we were met with, and given, the constructive assistance that was to permit us swift progress in our assignment during the coming days. The Federal and Civic Offices were crowded with patients from the Hospital, and other refugees, and these rooms were, therefore, not available for use as a reporting centre. Mr. Shaw, without hesitation, put the facilities of his home and business premises at our disposal and arranged for a radio broadcast of the following message:

"NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS, DAWSON CITY

Mr. Keith Fleming, Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner, and Mr. Gordon McIntyre, Supervising Mining Recorder, will be in Dawson City to view the flood damage and report back to the Commissioner.

They will be receiving submissions regarding flood damage between the hours of 9 - 12 on Friday, 13th, Saturday 14th, at Shaw Building, Dawson City.

If you have suffered damage from the flood, be sure to report it at the times stated as claims submitted after these dates may not be eligible for consideration.

Signed George Shaw"

He also worked tirelessly contacting afflicted persons, arranged for their reception, aiding the team in locating properties, and putting persons at their ease during interviews. Afterwards he drove us to the various locations where the team visually assessed the damage, took photographs, and generally confirmed or denied what we had been told.

I would like to express the thanks of both Mr. McIntyre and myself for the help given us by Mr. Shaw. Without him, the job would have taken a week instead of three days.

Our terms of reference from the Commissioner were, to meet the people, listen to their submissions and briefly record same, to view the general and specific damage as reported to us, to obtain a minimal photographic record, and to show the flag as it were. We were not to commit either the Federal or Territorial Governments to anything, and our role was strictly that of observers and recorders. We were, of course, able to listen sympathetically to all that was told us, and in many cases, I am sure that this was the main thing required.

We visited all affected properties reported to us and many others by invitation or because they had obviously been damaged. There were many sad sights. Not all the problems were caused by the flood, but many were aggravated, in some measure, by it.

Nor was it all grim. The North is noted for its hospitality and Dawson City is no exception to this Golden Rule. One had to be somewhat stuffy and remind oneself constantly of the "Call of Duty", and shut out the "Call of the Wild".

Even the house visits were not all unmitigated gloom and disaster. One place I was requested to inspect was an ornate building which, in the good old days, was euphoniously known as a "House of Pleasure". The lady-in-charge, noting my interest, graciously insisted upon giving me the grande tour. I was by no means reluctant as it was an opportunity not to be missed.

The rooms were opulently furnished, or maybe overfurnished is the word, with accoutrements of a bygone era and only the ground floor was damaged by flood water. Upstairs, the bedrooms were exotically apparelled and looked pretty much as they must have done in the days when gold was King in the Klondike. In the drawing room, tintypes and photogravure pictures of about twenty beautiful young women gazed innocently and seriously down from, and graced, the walls. "These were my daughters, dear Sir", said the dignified and genteel old lady who was showing me her house, "At least," she went on, "I think of them as my daughters." It was a poignant moment - for both of us.

Well, her tears couldn't bring back the past and the only bodies, beautiful or otherwise, that I saw gracing the establishment were those of two dead mice who had been trapped by the rising waters and then compassionately and appropriately deposited in close proximity on the cushion of a love-seat.

For the record, and for the sake of my reputation, perhaps I should add that the lady was over eighty years old and the house had been closed, boarded and shuttered, for at least ten years.

That the somewhat Rabelaisian sense of humor, so evident in the Northern lands of long cold winter nights and short hot summers, was not lacking in Dawson City, was soon brought to my attention when I was informed, on several occasions by various leading citizens, that I was to be sure to visit B.... and assess the flood damage. They were most insistent and concerned. The lady was unable to visit me at the team headquarters, I was told, as "she was too shy". I was quite unaware that my leg was being pulled or that the locals were having some quiet fun at the expense of "that Government fella from Whitehorse" and so I dutifully trotted off to see B....

Her first name, by the way, was reminiscent of sweet innocence, modesty, Pears Soap, etc., and I didn't find out, until I was well inside the lady's two-room home that she was the mother of eight lusty kids - all with different Daddies. I never did discover what she was shy of. Anyway, I can with pleasure respectfully report that there was no noticeable, visible, or additional damage caused by recent events -- to the lady's shack.



It would seem that flooding of the lower areas of the City has become increasingly difficult to bear of recent years. Homes are just that much older, and less able to take the strain of disaster. They contain items of equipment such as electric cook stoves, etc. that damage easily, whereas a few years ago, a wood or coal stove would have been in use. The latter would dry out quickly, show no signs of damage and be little or no worse off for a soaking. The same applies to many more modern items that have appeared in what are essentially frontier homes.

Also, to a certain extent, the old self-sufficiency of the Pioneer is dying with the Pioneer. What is to one of our modern towns a disaster, would have been little more than an event fifty years ago to the old community existent on the same site. Everywhere in Dawson City, the older generations were going to work, some of them with tears running down their cheeks, but nevertheless hard at work, cleaning up the mess. One of the most abject and reprehensible sights was a young, strong, healthy man who owned a good home but had just thrown in the sponge. He was doing nothing, absolutely nothing, except whine and demand to know what the government was going to do about it. His home was superficially damaged by water and could have been made liveable with one day's work. Thankfully, he was the exception, not the rule.

Events overtook the lower parts of the town so quickly that people had little or no time to salvage valuables or to raise furniture above the rising waters.

Knowledgeable inhabitants of Dawson City pointed out to me that now that river craft are no longer in operation to act as natural dredges of the river channels and with increasing silting due to mining techniques that release all the "fines" into the rivers, ice jams and flooding can be expected to become an increasing hazard. Of this I am not competent to judge, but no doubt our Engineering Staff are bearing it in mind and it should be considered in the planning of riverside communities in the future.

On the other hand, some existing communities have extensive capital investments located in vulnerable areas. These can be protected up to a point by dykes, but in the case of Dawson City, even if the waters had not topped the retaining wall, some serious flooding would have resulted from sewers backing up and displacing the manhole covers. One resident reported seeing six foot fountains of water spouting out of these manholes before the waters came over the top. Non-return valves are expensive to install, but some method of preventing back-up should be considered.

We were joined on the Saturday by Mr. Mac Munroe from the Dawson Mining Recorder's office. He took over with some of the visual assessment and visiting, and was of great value to us. His own house was severely hit by the flood waters, but he took no regard of this, and instead gave freely of his own time to assist us. He won our thanks.

I would like to thank Commissioner Gordon Cameron for an intriguing assignment and the opportunity he gave me to see inside a most interesting town, and to meet the people of what must be the most exciting City in the North American Continent. I was conscious all the time of the great things that had taken place there at the turn of the century. It was an enviable chance to meet the few survivors of the Klondike Gold Rush and to be rewarded by hearing, at first hand, stories of the great days and events of the past.

Attached herewith are the brief notes of visible and reported damage, together with photographs which will, we trust, assist any assessors who may be appointed to go into details and evaluate the extent of the loss and damage in dollars and cents.

In many cases, the data was recorded in order to substantiate our views that the particular demands were superficial or frivolous, and they will serve to show the state of affairs within hours of the event. In other cases, presence of flood waters may subsequently cause the perma frost to deteriorate and in this case, resultant settlement could be analyzed by reference to photographs.

Neither time, nor our terms of reference, permitted a study in depth, but we hope that the information we have produced will be of value. We recommend that the report and photographs be returned to, and retained in the Archives of the Yukon Territory. Some of the photographs are of scenes that may no longer exist in a few years time.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) "G. K. FLEMING"

Administrative Assistant.

23 November, 1966.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Questions 2 and 3 - Assistance to  
Parents and Students Attending University

1. What assistance is presently available to parents who send their children outside for University training?
2. What assistance is available to the students themselves?

No assistance is provided to parents but financial help is given to the students in the form of reimbursement of transportation charges, scholarships, bursaries, and loans. A brief summary of the assistance available through the Territorial Government is given in the following table:

AVAILABLE TO	DETAILS	VALUE
University graduate and undergraduate students	1 return fare per academic year from place of residence to Edmonton, Vancouver, or Fairbanks.	Varies
	<u>Master Plan Scholarships</u>	
Gr.12 graduate	75% average or higher	\$600.00
	70-74% average	\$400.00
Gr.13 or 1st yr. university graduate	70% average or higher	\$600.00
	65-69% average	\$400.00
University undergraduates above 1st yr. level	70% average or higher	\$350.00
	60-69% average	\$250.00
	<u>Science-Math.Scholarships</u>	
Gr.13 or 1st year university graduates	85% average in Sc. Math; and 75% average in all courses	\$1000.00 continuing
	<u>Liberal Arts Scholarships</u>	
Gr.13 or 1st year university graduates	85% average in English-Humanities, and 75% average in all courses.	\$1000.00 continuing
	<u>Northwest Highway System Memorial Scholarship</u>	
Gr.13 or 1st year university graduates	75% average or higher	\$750.00
	<u>Canadian Army Yukon Scholarship</u>	
Gr.12 graduate	60% average or higher	\$100.00
	<u>Canada Student Loans</u>	
Post-secondary students attending approved institutions	Maximum amount authorized per student in one academic year \$1000.00. Maximum authorized in aggregate during entire education period \$5000.00 per student.	

In addition to assistance outlined in the above table, privately-donated scholarships are also available to Yukon students. Tourist Services Ltd., United Keno Hill Mines Ltd., the Leonard Foundation, the Yukon Teachers' Association, to name only a few, provide scholarships.

For distribution to the Councillors I attach 10 copies of each of the following materials:

- 1) Prospectus of Territorial Government Master Plan Scholarships;
- 2) Prospectus of Northwest Highway System Memorial Scholarship;
- 3) Prospectus of Canadian Army Yukon Scholarship;
- 4) Brochure describing Canada Student Loans Plan;
- 5) A Guide to Financial Assistance Available to Yukon Students, prepared by the University Women's Club of Whitehorse.

JAMES SMITH,  
Commissioner.

THE MASTER PLAN OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT  
SCHOLARSHIPS  
(1966 Revision)

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I. Aims and Objectives

- A. To encourage high academic standards in the secondary schools of Yukon Territory.
- B. To lead the way so that private organizations or groups in Yukon Territory might be encouraged to establish further scholarships and bursaries.
- C. To enable deserving high school graduates of Yukon Territory to take training beyond High School Graduation and beyond Grade XIII.
- D. To recognize that education and training beyond the secondary school generally places a greater financial burden on Yukon students and their parents than is the case in the provinces.

II. Method of Implementation

For the school year commencing September, 1966, scholarships as outlined below will be awarded to all candidates who meet the qualifications regarding residence, citizenship, and academic standing.

A. Residence

- 1) All candidates must be ordinarily resident in the Yukon Territory.
- 2) Secondary school candidates must be Grade XII or XIII students registered in a Yukon school, or they must be students taking High School Correspondence Courses from the B.C. Department of Education.

B. Citizenship

The candidate's citizenship and deportment must be rated at least satisfactory by his school or university.

C. Desire for Post-Graduate Training

The candidate must be a student proceeding to further training in one of the following:

- 1) Recognized university.
- 2) Teacher training institution.
- 3) School of nursing.
- 4) Institute of technology.
- 5) Vocational training school.

D. Academic Standing and Value of Awards

1. Grade XIII Graduates

- a) All graduates with an average of 70% or higher in the June scholarship subjects may receive up to \$600.00. In ensuing years they may apply as candidates to receive \$350.00 for each year they average 70% or higher in the final examinations at University (excluding supplementals), and \$250.00 per year for each year they average 60% or higher (excluding supplementals).

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- b) All graduates with an average of 65% of higher (and below 70%) in the June scholarship subjects may receive up to \$400. In the ensuing years they may apply as candidates to receive \$350. for each year they average 70% or higher in the final examinations at university (excluding supplementals), and \$250. per year for each year they average 60% or higher (excluding supplementals).
- c) Each year an annual scholarship of \$1000. value may be awarded to a Grade XIII graduate (in D.l.a. above) who receives the highest standing above an 85% average in the June Departmental examinations in Mathematics 101 and one of Biology 100, Chemistry 101, or Physics 101. This scholarship will be designated The Science-Mathematics Scholarship, fuller details concerning which are given in Section IV.B. below.
- d) Each year an annual scholarship of \$1000. value may be awarded to a Grade XIII graduate (in D.l.a. above) who receives the highest standing above an 85% average in the June Departmental examinations in English 100 and 101, and History 102. This scholarship will be designated The Liberal Arts Scholarship, fuller details concerning which are given in Section IV below.

## 2. Grade XII University Entrance Program Graduates

- a) All graduates with an average of 75% or higher in the June scholarship subjects may receive up to \$600.00. In ensuing years they may apply as candidates to receive \$350.00 for each year they average 70% or higher in the final examinations at University (excluding supplementals), and \$250.00 per year for each year they average 30% or higher (excluding supplementals).
- b) All graduates with an average of 70% or higher (and below 75%) in the June scholarship subjects may receive up to \$400.00. In ensuing years they may apply as candidates to receive \$350.00 for each year they average 70% or higher in the final examinations at University (excluding supplementals), and \$250.00 per year for each year they average 60% or higher (excluding supplementals).

## 3. University Undergraduate Students

University undergraduate students who are not covered in Section V may apply as candidates to receive \$350.00 for each year they average 70% or higher in the final examinations at University (excluding supplementals), and \$250.00 per year for each year they average 60% or higher (excluding supplementals).

## III. Scholarship Committee

- A. The Scholarship Committee shall consist of the Superintendent of Schools, a woman graduate of a university who resides in the Territory, a nominee from industry in the Territory, a nominee from The Yukon Teachers' Association, and one nominee each, who are university graduates from
  - 1) The engineering profession in the Territory;
  - 2) The other professions in the Territory.
- B. The Superintendent of Schools shall act as Chairman of the Committee, or in his absence, the members present at any meeting of the Committee shall appoint a Chairman to act in his stead.
- C. The Scholarship Committee shall be sole judge of residential qualifications of all candidates.

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IV. Miscellaneous

A. Words contained herein importing male persons, include female persons.

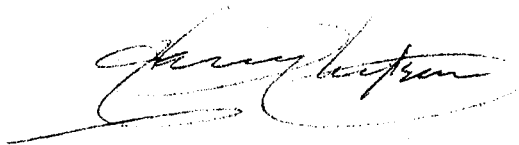
B. The Science-Mathematics and Liberal Arts Scholarships

- 1) These scholarships will be continuing ones covering the required number of years of the winners' undergraduate careers; i.e. the winners may continue to receive \$1000.00 in each of their undergraduate years.
- 2) If, however, because of lack of achievement an original winner fails to qualify for the award during one of his university undergraduate years, he will forfeit his right to the scholarship thereafter.
- 3) The candidates must average a minimum of 75% in the June Departmental examinations in English 100 and 101 and a further four acceptable Grade XIII subjects.
- 4) The residence qualifications for this scholarship will apply for the initial granting of it only.
- 5) The winners of these scholarships will forfeit their right to all other Territorial scholarships.
- 6) In their years at university, the recipients must average 75% or higher in their final examinations (excluding supplementals).

C. Presentation of Transcripts by Candidates

The onus shall be upon the candidates who consider themselves eligible for scholarships under this plan to present transcripts of their school or university records to the Superintendent of Schools by August 5th immediately prior to the school year for which the scholarships are intended.

V. For the purpose of this Master Plan of Scholarships grade twelve graduates of the Territory who meet residence requirements and who go elsewhere than Whitehorse to complete grade thirteen or equivalent will receive the same consideration that the grade thirteen graduates of the F.H.Collins Secondary School receive.



HARRY THOMPSON,  
Superintendent of Schools.

Revised: January 4, 1966.

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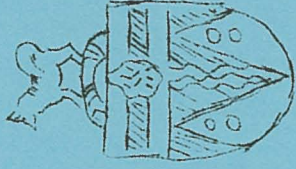
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A GUIDE TO FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO

YUKON STUDENTS



PREPARED BY

THE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CLUB OF WHITEHORSE

MARCH, 1966

## SCHOLARSHIPS, BURSARIES & LOANS AVAILABLE TO YUKON STUDENTS

Realizing that it is difficult and time consuming for the average Yukon student and his parents to obtain information regarding scholarships, bursaries and loans available to students who wish to further their education, an attempt has been made here to give a brief outline of some of the monetary assistance available and to indicate where more detailed information may be obtained.

The information here is by no means complete and an effort will be made to add to it and bring it up-to-date from time to time. It is hoped, however, that it will make it apparent that there are today countless opportunities to take courses in almost every line of endeavor if the student has reasonable scholastic standing and a suitable attitude.

The need for early planning and application both to any institute of learning and for any of the scholarships, bursaries and loans, cannot be stressed too strongly, (e.g., McGill requires applications by March 1st for September admission) and it is desirable for the student and his parents to look into the matter of his further education early in his high school progress.

Some years many of the scholarships, bursaries and loans available to Yukon students are not applied for and lie unused.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### University Entrance Requirements

The Canadian Almanac, available in the public and high school libraries in Whitehorse, Dawson, Watson Lake, and Mayo, lists the entrance requirements for all Canadian universities and colleges. However, it can be stated briefly that although some universities are still accepting Junior Matriculation (Grade 12) students, these institutions usually require both Grade 11 and Grade 12 marks when application is made for admittance to first year university.

At the University of Alaska it is required that a student have successfully graduated from Grade 12 and he must also pass a test given by the University to ascertain that he is qualified in the subjects he plans to take. It should, however, be noted that anyone who receives a Bachelor of Education degree from the University of Alaska is required to take extra units before he can be eligible for a teaching certificate qualifying him to teach in the Province of British Columbia.

The University of B.C. admits students entering from Grade 12, University Program, with a minimum average of 60% in English 40 and three majors but raising of the entrance requirements is being considered. The University of Victoria, however, will admit students with University Program standing. The minimum average of 60% is not a pre-requisite for entrance to this University.

The Sheldon Jackson Junior College, Sitka, Alaska, offers courses which parallel the first two years of a four year college or university. They have scholarships available for two Canadian students. They charge no out-of-country fees.

#### Tuition Fees

University tuition fees are fully covered in the various university hand-books generally referred to as "Calendars". Calendars for the Universities of B.C., Alberta, and Alaska, can be found in the public and high school libraries and others can be secured by writing to the Registrar of the university concerned.

#### Board and Lodging

Board and lodging at the various universities is covered in the respective calendars.

At the University of British Columbia board and lodging on the campus varies from about \$75.00 to \$85.00 per month. Private homes where board and/or lodging is offered to students are listed with the University's Office of Housing Administration.

#### University Scholarships, Bursaries, and Loans

Scholarships, bursaries, and loans available to students at the various universities are fully covered in the calendars of each university. Some scholarships are very generous, as for instance the Morris W. Wilson Memorial Scholarships at McGill, which provide full tuition, board and residence (approximately \$1100. per year) until graduation in the Faculties of Arts and Science, Engineering and Agriculture, provided satisfactory grades are maintained.

A general coverage of scholarships, bursaries, and loans at all universities across Canada is given in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' biennial publication, "University Entrance Awards", copies of which can be found in the public and high school libraries. Additional information regarding scholarships and bursaries, primarily for post-graduate studies, can be found in the Canada Council Annual Report.

SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE TO YUKON STUDENTS

Scholarships are generally awarded on the basis of high scholastic attainment combined with suitable personal attitudes.

Territorial Government Scholarships

The Territorial Government offers a large number of scholarships. The two largest of these, the Science-Mathematics Scholarship, and the Liberal Arts Scholarship are offered annually and are for \$1000.00 each.

To qualify for the Science-Mathematics Scholarship, a Grade 13 student must receive the highest standing above 85% average in June Departmental examinations in Mathematics 101 and one of Biology 100, Chemistry 101, or Physics 101, and must average 75% or higher in all his subjects.

To qualify for the Liberal Arts Scholarship, a Grade 13 graduate must receive the highest standing above an 85% average in June Departmental examinations in English 100 and 101, and History 102, and must average 75% or higher in all his subjects.

Providing the recipient of these scholarships average 75% or higher in final examinations at University each year they will continue to receive an additional \$1000.00 in each undergraduate year.

- Residence:
- 1) All candidates must be ordinarily resident in the Yukon Territory.
  - 2) Secondary school candidates must be Grade 12 or 13 students registered in a Yukon school, or taking High School Correspondence Courses from the B.C. Department of Education.
  - 3) Grade 12 graduates of the Territory who meet residence requirements and who go elsewhere than Whitehorse to complete Grade 13 or equivalent will receive the same consideration that the Grade 13 graduates of F.H. Collins Secondary School receive.

Post Graduate Training: The candidate must be a student proceeding to further training in one of the following:

- 1) Recognized university
- 2) Teacher training institution
- 3) School of nursing
- 4) Institute of technology
- 5) Vocational training school

### Grade 13 Graduates

All graduates with an average of 70% or higher in June scholarship subjects may receive up to \$600.00. In the following years they may apply to receive \$350.00 for each year they average 70% or higher in the final examinations at University (excluding supplementals), and \$250.00 per year if averaging 60% or higher.

All graduates with an average of 65% or higher in June scholarship subjects may receive up to \$400.00 with applications for following years regulated as above.

### Grade 12 University Entrance Program Graduates

All graduates with an average of 75% or higher in June scholarship subjects may receive up to \$600.00. In following years they may apply to receive \$350.00 for each year they average 70% or higher, and \$250.00 per year if averaging 60% or higher.

All graduates with an average of 70% or higher in June scholarship subjects may receive up to \$400.00 with applications for following years regulated as above.

### University Undergraduate Students

University undergraduate students may apply to receive \$350.00 for each year they average 70% or higher, and \$250.00 if averaging 60% or higher.

Candidates should present transcripts of their school or university records to the Superintendent of Schools by August 5th immediately prior to the school year for which the scholarships are intended.

### NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

A \$750.00 scholarship will be awarded annually to a student ordinarily resident in the Yukon completing Senior Matriculation or the equivalent, for further study at a recognized university. The student must be a Senior Matriculation graduate with the highest average of 75% or better in June Departmental examinations in English 100 and 101, and a further four acceptable Grade 13 subjects (excluding supplementals) OR a student taking equivalent training at a recognized university and achieving the highest average of 75% or better in the final examinations (excluding supplementals).

Candidates must present a transcript of final examination marks by August 15th immediately prior to the academic year for which the scholarship is intended to the Scholarship Committee, Department of Education, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Y.T.

The winner forfeits his right to all other Territorial Government Scholarships but is not disqualified from further aid under the Master Plan of Territorial Government Scholarships in subsequent years.

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD. SCHOLARSHIP

A \$500.00 scholarship is available annually to a student with Grade 13 (or higher) standing for study in the field of mining, geological or metallurgical engineering, at any recognized university offering such training. Candidates must be ordinarily resident in the Yukon and fully qualified for the next academic year.

Applicants must present a transcript of their school records and documentary evidence of acceptance at the university by August 15th immediately prior to the academic year for which the scholarship is intended, to the Scholarship Committee, Department of Education, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Y.T.

WHITEHORSE CHORAL SOCIETY MUSIC SCHOLARSHIP

The Whitehorse Choral Society is offering an annual scholarship to a deserving student engaged in music studies in Whitehorse. The scholarship will provide at least \$100.00 which shall be applied toward further music studies outside the Yukon. The competition is open to students in the academic, vocal, or instrumental areas.

All inquiries shall be directed to the Whitehorse Choral Society, Whitehorse. The executive of the Choral Society will comprise the core of the Selection Committee; the executive will draw on related parties in the community and study the program outline, feasibility, and need of each applicant, and make the related recommendations and decisions.

I.O.D.E. SCHOLARSHIP (Dawson)

The Dawson City Chapter of the I.O.D.E. gives \$300.00 to a Grade 12 student with the highest average in the June examinations (minimum of 70%) for furthering his studies.

Application should be made to Mrs. J. A. Gould, President, Dawson City Chapter I.O.D.E., Dawson City, Y.T.

TOURIST SERVICES LTD. SCHOLARSHIPS (Yukon Area)

Four annual scholarships of \$400.00 each are awarded a graduate from Grade 12 or 13. Grade 12 candidates must average a minimum of 70% in the B.C. Department of Education University Entrance examinations in English 40, and three advanced elective subjects used towards majors. Grade 13 candidates must average a minimum of 65% in the June Departmental examinations in English 100 and 101, and a further four acceptable Grade 13 subjects.



Provided the recipient of this scholarship obtains a clear pass in each of his undergraduate years at University, he will continue to receive \$400.00 annually. If, however, because of lack of achievement an original winner fails to qualify for the award during one of his University under-graduate years, he will forfeit his right to the scholarship thereafter.

Applicants for these scholarships should present transcripts of their school or university records to the Superintendent of Schools by August 5th immediately prior to the school year for which the scholarships are intended.

#### YUKON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP (Yukon Area)

A scholarship of \$300.00 is available annually for a student who has graduated from Grade 12 or Grade 13 in the Yukon and is entering his second year at the University of B.C. (or equivalent) or the second year at an approved institution. The purpose of this scholarship is to encourage Yukon students to continue their academic training and to assist prospective teachers.

The recipient of this scholarship must have achieved an academic standing acceptable to the Yukon Teachers' Association Scholarship Committee.

Application should be made in writing to the Chairman of the Scholarship Committee.

#### FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT SCHOLARSHIPS

The Department of Transport has five \$500.00 scholarships available annually to dependents of D.O.T. employees for furthering their education. Winners will be chosen by a selection committee of university professors from across Canada.

Enquiries should be made through the Regional Director of Air Services, Federal Building, 9820 - 107th Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

#### READER'S DIGEST ASSOCIATION (CANADA) LTD.

This Association offers two \$500.00 scholarships to each of two English-speaking schools of Journalism in this country, one at Western University in London, and the other at Carleton University in Ottawa. These are for students in journalism. They also offer two \$500.00 scholarships to students at Laval University, Quebec City, who are French-speaking and who may be interested in writing careers. Finally they send one working Canadian newspaperman each year to Harvard University for a year of background study under the Nieman Fellowship program.

Application should be made through the above-mentioned Universities.

THE LEONARD FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS

A number of scholarships are offered each year to promising students. They vary in amount from \$100.00 to \$400.00. Applicants must be of the white race, British Nationals, and of the Protestant faith. No required academic average is specified and the scholarship is renewable during undergraduate years.

Applications for this scholarship must be filed not later than March 31st of each year and as they are considered in strict order of receipt it is preferable to file them early in January.

Application may be made to Mr. J.E. Kellett, 18 Takhini Ave., Whitehorse, Y.T.

CANADIAN ARMY YUKON SCHOLARSHIP

A \$100.00 scholarship will be awarded annually to a student obtaining a minimum average of 60% in a high school in the Yukon Territory in either Grade 12 University Program or Grade 12 General Program, to assist such student in pursuing his education beyond the secondary level. The winner of this scholarship does not forfeit his eligibility for other monetary assistance.

Applicants should present a transcript of their final examination results by August 15th immediately prior to the academic year for which the scholarship is intended, to the Scholarship Committee, Department of Education, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Y.T.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

The Indian Affairs Branch has a large number of scholarships for outstanding Indian students who may be proceeding into:

Teacher Training	University (or to a student already at
Nursing	a university)
Vocational School Training (Grade 10 or higher)	Social Services (university level) Forestry (university level)
Cultural pursuits such as: Art, Music, Drama, Carving, etc.	

Details of these scholarships can be found in the Indian Affairs Branch and the high school and public libraries. Special scholarships and bursaries by various companies and organizations are also listed.

Application should be made to the Superintendent, Indian Affairs Branch, Whitehorse, Y.T.

NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY LTD. (SEATTLE) SCHOLARSHIP

This scholarship for \$500.00 is available for students in Engineering who have high scholastic standing. Consideration is also given to personal qualities and character and demonstrated aptitude in both practical and theoretical aspects of engineering. Preference and special consideration will be given to students from the Yukon Territory.

Application should be made to the University of British Columbia.

BURSARIES AND GRANTS AVAILABLE TO YUKON STUDENTS

Bursaries or outright monetary grants are generally awarded on the basis of need to the promising student who is not necessarily of scholarship calibre.

Besides those bursaries offered through the various universities there are several offered only to the student from the Yukon.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT BURSARIES

The Territorial Government Bursary scheme provides assistance to students entering university and those undergraduate university students who have attained a minimum average of 65% for all courses taken during the year.

Application should be made to the Superintendent of Schools.

WHITEHORSE LIONS CLUB BURSARY

This bursary of \$250.00 is available annually to a student in Grade 12 or 13. Minimum average for Grade 12 is 65% on final examinations, and 60% for Grade 13. Student may continue his education in either a recognized university, a teacher training college, a school of art, school of nursing, or a vocational training school.

Application should be made to the Superintendent of Schools by letter on or before June 15th of the award year.

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH GRANTS

The Indian Affairs Branch has a very generous and comprehensive educational assistance program for those of all ages who are anxious to continue their education. Assistance is in the form of an outright grant. The Branch will support the family of a married man while he is taking training.

Application should be made through the Indian Affairs Branch.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB BURSARY

*This organization give one \$250.00 bursary a year to a woman who is desirous of continuing her education in any field of her choice and who requires financial assistance to do so. This could include a widow who had to hire a baby-sitter while she took further training to enable her to improve her qualifications for employment as well as the younger woman leaving high school and desirous of continuing her education.*

*Application for this bursary should be made to the Bursary Committee, Business and Professional Women's Club, Box 576, Whitehorse, Y.T.*

WHITEHORSE GRADUATE NURSES' CLUB BURSARY

*One \$150.00 bursary is available annually to a girl going into nursing.*

*Application should be made to the Secretary of the Graduate Nurses Club-- Mrs. J. Froese, Box 1191, Whitehorse, Y.T.*

*To train in a British Columbia hospital Senior Matriculation is necessary while Junior Matriculation is acceptable in Alberta. Those interested in the field of Public Health should be aware that to secure a degree they will be required to take three years of Science at a University followed by two years of training in a recognized hospital.*

CANADIAN LEGION (WOMEN'S AUXILIARY)

*This is an annual bursary of \$100.00 to be granted to the dependent of a veteran who is in need of financial assistance in order to continue his or her education after graduating from a Whitehorse High School. The applicant must be of suitable character and pursuing further study either at a university, school of nursing, school of fine arts, teacher training college, technical or commercial school.*

*Application should be made to the Principal of the F.H. Collins Secondary School, Whitehorse, Y.T.*

YUKON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION BURSARY

*A bursary of \$200.00 is available annually for a Yukon student proceeding into the second year of the University of B.C. (or equivalent) or an approved institution. Preference shall be given to candidates pursuing a teacher-training course who require financial assistance.*

The terms of reference are the same as those for the Yukon Teachers' Association Scholarship.

Applications should be submitted in writing to the Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, c/o the Secretary, Yukon Teachers Association, Box 2984, Whitehorse, Y.T., on or before September 15th of the year in which Senior Matriculation or first-year university is completed.

#### LOANS

##### CANADIAN SCHOLARSHIP TRUST FOUNDATION EMERGENCY LOANS

Through the Canadian Scholarship Trust Foundation, a non-profit corporation, emergency loans up to \$250.00 will be provided to university students whose studies may be jeopardized by lack of money. This loan will be interest-free until two years after graduation when a 5% simple interest charge will begin.

Application should be made to Canadian Scholarship Trust Foundation, Box 1039, 600 Frederick Street, Kitchener, Ontario.

##### FEDERAL INTEREST-FREE LOANS TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Under this plan, interest-free loans are available through a bank throughout a student's years at university and for six months thereafter. Loans will be limited to \$1000.00 a year, to a maximum of \$5000.00. Repayment will normally commence six months after graduation (or discontinuance of study) and take up to ten years, with the privilege of pre-payment.

Enquiries should be forwarded to The Students Financial Assistance Awards Committee, c/o Superintendent of Schools, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Y.T.

#### ADDITIONAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

##### WHITEHORSE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

It may not be generally realized that residents of the Yukon pay no tuition at the Whitehorse Vocational School and that board and/or lodging are provided free for those who must come to Whitehorse to take a course at the School. Any student, single or married, who requires financial assistance will be helped by a plan backed jointly by the Territorial and Federal Governments. Courses now available are:

<i>Hair Dressing</i>	<i>Nursing Assistant</i>
<i>Cooking and Kitchen Services</i>	<i>Drafting</i>
<i>Basic Electrical Training</i>	<i>Building Carpentry</i>
<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Heavy Equipment Operator</i>
<i>Mill and Cabinet Work</i>	<i>Heavy Duty Mechanics</i>
<i>Welding</i>	<i>Motor Mechanics</i>
<i>Basic Upgrading for Skill Development.</i>	<i>Trowel Trades</i>
	<i>Surveying</i>

Applications for the Vocational School should be made to Mr. H. W. Fell, Co-ordinator, Whitehorse Vocational School, Whitehorse, Y.T.

#### CANADIAN FORCES 45-MONTH UNDERGRADUATE MEDICAL SUBSIDIZATION PLAN

A Canadian citizen or British Subject resident in Canada who is entering upon the last three years of a course in medicine in a Canadian university, or in his year of internship can, upon enlisting as a Cadet Officer in one of the Armed Services, and provided he remains in good standing with the university and maintains a satisfactory academic and professional standard, receive financial assistance throughout the balance of his medical studies.

On the successful completion of his first year under the Plan he becomes eligible for promotion to 2nd Lieutenant and upon receiving his license to practice medicine in a province of Canada, he will be promoted to Captain as of the date of completion of his internship. Three years from the date he receives his promotion to Captain he may resign from the Armed Services.

This plan was originally devised for men but women applicants will be considered if the quota for male applicants is not already filled.

Application can be made through any recruiting officer.

#### CANADIAN FORCES DENTAL OFFICER SUBSIDIZATION PLAN

This plan provides for the subsidization of a candidate while attending a dental course at a Canadian university and trains him as an officer of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps during the summer months. Up to four years' university fees are paid on behalf of the candidate and enrolment is permitted at any level of dental under-graduate training. During the first two years at university under the plan \$128.00 per month is paid to the student, and \$300.00 per month during the final two years at university with an additional \$75.00 if the student is married.

*During the summer full pay and allowances are paid and 30 days leave with pay is given each year. Dental instruments and supplies are provided and free medical and dental care. In addition, there is an annual grant of \$75.00 for text books.*

*Following graduation the candidate is promoted to the rank of Captain and at current rates would receive \$6696.00 per year with regular increases every three years. After three years' service he is eligible for the dental officer's allowance of \$125.00 per month at which time his yearly income would have increased to \$8556.00. With further service and promotion to the rank of Major he would receive \$10,320.00 per year. He must be willing to serve five years with the Royal Canadian Dental Corps following graduation and this may include Overseas postings. He can serve in any of the three Armed Forces.*

*The applicant must be young enough to enable him to obtain a license to practice dentistry before his 42nd birthday.*

*Application may be made to any Canadian Army Recruiting Station, to the University Army Resident Staff Officer, or by writing to:*

*The Director of Manning,  
Army Headquarters,  
Ottawa, Ontario.*

#### TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT DENTAL HYGIENIST GRANT

*The Department of Education of the Territorial Government has a \$1000.00 grant available for a student undertaking training as a Dental Hygienist. This would be renewable for the second and final year of the two-year course at one of the Canadian universities which has a School of Dentistry (i.e., Alberta, Manitoba, Toronto, or Dalhousie) provided the student maintains a satisfactory standing.*

*This is a field which interests women and the job opportunities are excellent.*

*Application for this grant should be made to Mr. H. Thompson, Superintendent of Education.*

CANADIAN SCHOLARSHIP TRUST FOUNDATION & NATIONAL COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

These organizations have been set up to enable parents to make long-term financial arrangements to ensure that their children can carry on with their education beyond high school.

Any child under the age of 8 years can be enrolled and over a period of years the parent contributes roughly the amount that would be required to put his child through one year of university. The money is held in trust, interest free, but can be withdrawn, if desired, less only \$100.00 which is automatically deducted for administrative purposes. If the money remains in the Trust it will ensure that the child concerned receives four years of undergraduate study at a university or training at a technical or vocational school if this is preferred.

For further information write:

Canadian Scholarship Trust Foundation  
Burrard Building,  
1030 West Georgia St.,  
Vancouver, B.C.

The National College Scholarship Foundation,  
510A, 330 - 9th Ave. S.W.,  
Calgary, Alta.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING PLAN IN METEOROLOGY'

The Federal Government will pay the transportation to the East and \$150.00 per month for four months for any Grade 12 graduate who wishes training as a Meteorological Technician. Such a technician would then be immediately employed with the Department of Transport.

Those already employed by the Department of Transport who have an honour degree in Science, having majored in Mathematics and Physics, and are desirous of securing a Master of Science degree can do so while receiving full pay. There is no compulsion to return to the employment of the Federal Government once this course is completed.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE TRAINING COLLEGES

The Royal Military College, Kingston, is a tri-service college with the purpose of training cadets for entry into the commissioned ranks of the three Forces.



Senior Matriculation (average of 70%) and the Master Cadet Examinations are required for admission. Courses in Arts, Science and Engineering are offered, the latter including civil, mechanical, chemical and electrical engineering. There are three terms in the 11-month college year. From May to mid-August the time is devoted to practical military training while from September to May, 85% of the instruction is of a purely academic nature. Cadets receive board, pay and allowances.

Royal Rhodes, Victoria, and College Militaire Royal de Saint Jean, Saint Jean, Quebec, are tri-Service colleges at which two undergraduate years of study are taken, the final two years being taken at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

#### REGULAR OFFICER TRAINING PLAN

The Department of National Defence, through the ROTP sponsors a programme of university education and leadership training. Candidates with Senior Matriculation, Junior Matriculation, or who are university undergraduates taking suitable courses are eligible to apply for enrolment as officer cadets in the Service of their choice. Academic courses leading to a degree in Arts, Science or Engineering are supplemented by military studies and training. Cadets' academic fees are paid and they receive uniforms, pay, allowances, annual leave, and other benefits. Applicants must be between 16 and 21. Application may be made through any recruiting unit, or through any university where a Cadet Officer Training Corps is established.

#### UNIVERSITY RESERVE TRAINING PLAN

This plan is similar to ROTP except that trainees are not obliged to accept commissions in the Service. URTP Cadets take up to 64 hours military training during the academic year. They are given summer employment in air crew training and other types of training and are paid regular force Officer Cadet rates during summer employment. Applicants must be 18 years of age. Details obtainable from any recruiting officer.

#### SUBSIDIZED DIETETIC INTERNSHIPS

Professional Dietitians may be sponsored for Dietetic Internship under either commercial or hospital Intern training. University graduates in Home Economics or Household Science are enrolled with the rank of Lieutenant with either permanent or short service courses.

Short service courses may be of 3, 4, or 5 years duration. This plan applies to both male and female applicants. Details obtainable from any recruiting officer.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR CADETS SPECIAL PROGRAM

Each summer the R.C.A.C. selects 25 cadets in good standing and sends them to Edmonton for a course in flying which should enable them to secure a civilian pilot's licence. Applicants must be 17 years of age. Only 25 boys are selected from the Alberta, B.C., and Yukon Squadrons, so competition for these scholarships is keen.

A Senior Leader's Course which is primarily academic, is held for 6 weeks each summer at Camp Borden. Successful candidates receive a \$100.00 grant.

Approximately 25% of the Yukon Squadron will be sent, each summer, to Namao, Edmonton, for a two week course--all expenses paid.

A group of suitable cadets is chosen each summer for exchange visits to the U.S.A. or to one or more of the N.A.T.O. countries--all expenses paid.

LIONS CLUB FLYING SCHOLARSHIP

A Flying Scholarship with stipulations similar to the above is offered annually to the most suitable Yukon Air Cadet. This \$300.00 scholarship is made available by the Whitehorse Lions Club.

## CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN

(Revised—Effective July 1, 1966)

### What is the purpose of the Plan?

The purpose of the Canada Student Loans Plan is to make bank loans available to students who need financial help to enable them to engage in full-time studies directed towards a degree or diploma at universities or certain other educational institutions above the high-school level.

### What is the first step?

These loans may be made by any bank, and by some credit unions which have been designated for the purpose, but only on the basis of a Certificate of Eligibility issued by or on behalf of one of the provinces participating in the Plan. This Certificate of Eligibility is your key to getting a loan, and your first step should, therefore, always be to apply for such a Certificate. At the end of this pamphlet there is a list of places where you should apply. The Yukon and Northwest Territories are "provinces" for purposes of this Plan.

### Am I eligible for a loan?

There are no age restrictions, but Certificates of Eligibility may be issued only to students who meet certain other conditions, and it will be helpful for you to know what they are. In brief, you will be eligible for a loan if you

- are a Canadian citizen. If you are not, you may also be eligible, but only if you have lived in Canada for a year or more, have Landed Immigrant status at the time you apply and intend to stay here after you graduate. Students studying in Canada on a student visa are not eligible;
- are a resident of a province that participates in the Plan (see further below on what constitutes residence for the purposes of the Plan);

- have attained a satisfactory scholastic standard. Generally, you are considered to have attained this if you satisfy entrance requirements for, or are in good standing in a post-secondary course at a designated educational institution. Where there is any doubt, contact your Provincial Authority or its agency which alone can determine these requirements in specific instances;
- are enrolled, or qualified to enrol, in a post-secondary course of studies at one of the universities or other Canadian educational institutions designated by the participating provinces, for a course of study of not less than twenty-six weeks' duration in the academic year. You may qualify in the same way for study at an educational institution outside of Canada;
- are a full-time student; students in night schools, correspondence schools, summer schools, etc., do not qualify; and
- have established to the satisfaction of an Authority named by a Participating Provincial Government that you really need a loan to assist you with your educational costs.

### How do I establish that I need a loan?

The Canada Student Loans Plan was set up to supplement family and other financial sources available to students, not to replace them. It follows that Certificates of Eligibility may be issued only if you can establish that the financial resources available to you, including those of your parents, are not enough to meet what the awarding authority considers to be reasonable costs for the academic year. To this end, you will be asked to give a signed statement which will include information concerning your financial resources. Since, in general, parents remain primarily responsible for the costs of post-secondary education, your parents will normally be asked to give information concerning their income. Under the Plan, a ceiling is placed on the total loans that may be authorized by a

province, and a Provincial Authority cannot be expected to use its part of the loan funds to approve loans to students who are really not in need of such assistance.

### How much could I borrow?

The Authority issuing Certificates of Eligibility will assess your need and determine the loan amount from the information in your application. This assessment will be based on your justifiable educational costs, fees, board and lodging if you live away from home, books, etc., relative to your other financial resources. (If you feel that the amount authorized is not adequate, you may reapply, or request a review of your earlier application, and any change in circumstances since your earlier application will be taken into account.)

The maximum loan amount that may be authorized to a student in any one academic year is \$1,000. The maximum that may be authorized in aggregate during your entire education period is \$5,000. It will be in your interest to borrow as little as possible. Don't forget that after graduation you will have to repay these loans and you will, at that time, have other financial obligations.

### How do I arrange for a loan?

If the Provincial Authority to which you have applied approves your application and issues a "Certificate of Eligibility" in your name, you may then take this to any bank branch to arrange your loan or, if you are a member of a credit union that has been designated as a lender for the purposes of the Plan, to that credit union.

Some students will prefer to borrow from bank branches near their homes, others near the places where they take their classes. The banks can transfer your account from one branch to another within the same bank. Loans may be transferred from one lender to another but this will require special arrangements.

Most loans will normally be provided in two instalments, one after you have enrolled for the first

term or semester of your course, and the other after the beginning of your second term or semester. On each occasion you will need to provide your bank with an indication that you are, at the time, a full-time student.

If you apply for another loan in another year the same procedures will apply.

### Do I have to provide security for a loan?

No. Your loan will be "guaranteed" by the Federal Government. It will not be necessary for you to put up security or to have anyone other than yourself sign the loan agreement.

### What about interest on the loan?

So long as you are a full-time student and until six months after you graduate or discontinue your study, the loans you obtain under this Plan will be interest-free to you, and no repayment of principal need begin. During this period, the Federal Government will pay interest on your borrowings to your bank.

Six months after you graduate or discontinue your studies you will begin to repay the total amount you have borrowed, together with interest. Repayments of principal together with interest will be made in equal monthly instalments. The rate of interest will be fixed by the Federal Government from time to time; at the present time the rate is  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent per annum. You will not be asked to pay any additional service charge on your loan.

### How long may I take to repay?

When you graduate or discontinue your studies, the total amount that you owe under the Plan will be consolidated in one loan. You will at that time, or within six months, work out with your bank a consolidated loan agreement. You will normally be expected to repay the total amount of your debt, by agreement with your bank, over a period of five to ten years after graduation, depending on the size of your debt and your probable ability to repay.



# CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN

Published by the Authority of  
The Hon. Mitchell Sharp  
Minister of Finance

## LIST OF PROVINCIAL APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES

### Newfoundland

Canada Student Loans Authority  
Department of Education,  
Confederation Building,  
St. John's, Newfoundland

### Prince Edward Island

Department of Education  
Charlottetown,  
Prince Edward Island

### Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia—  
Canada Student Loans  
Committee  
Department of Education,  
Box 578,  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

### New Brunswick

Deputy Minister of  
Youth and Welfare  
Department of Youth and  
Welfare, Fredericton,  
New Brunswick

### Ontario

Department of  
University Affairs  
Student Aid Officer, Suite 700,  
481 University Avenue,  
Toronto 2, Ontario

### Manitoba

Department of Education  
Student Aid Officer, Legislative  
Buildings, Winnipeg, Manitoba

### Saskatchewan

Department of Education  
Legislative Buildings,  
Regina, Saskatchewan

### Alberta

Students Assistance  
Board  
Department of Education,  
Edmonton, Alberta

### British Columbia

The British Columbia  
Student Aid Loan  
Committee  
c/o Department of Education,  
Victoria, British Columbia

### Yukon Territory

The Students Financial  
Assistance Awards  
Committee  
c/o Superintendent of Schools,  
Box 2703, Whitehorse,  
Yukon Territory

### Northwest Territories

Superintendent of  
Education for the  
Northwest Territories  
c/o Education Division,  
Department of Northern  
Affairs and National Resources,  
150 Kent Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario

Roger Duhamel, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer  
and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1966

Cat. No. F2-2766

(The Province of Quebec relies on its own student assistance scheme instead of participating in the Federal Plan. Accordingly, students who are residents of the Province of Quebec can apply for financial assistance to the Student Aid Service, Department of Education, Government of the Province of Quebec, Quebec City.)

In all participating provinces, Certificates of Eligibility are issued by the Appropriate Authority of that province or its agent, and applications should be directed to the Appropriate Authority.

### What colleges, universities and other post-secondary educational institutions may I attend with a Canada Student Loan?

Under the terms of the Canada Student Loans Plan, a province may issue a Certificate of Eligibility only to students who are, or will be, in attendance at post-secondary educational institutions which have been designated by a participating province as a "specified educational institution" for the purposes of the Plan. As a general rule, this covers all degree-granting universities in Canada, and in addition, Certificates of Eligibility may be issued to students attending a number of other post-secondary educational institutions such as schools of nursing, teachers' colleges, and certain technical and vocational institutes and centres, etc. Since the educational systems of different provinces differ from each other, there is naturally some variation from province to province in the number and type of schools other than universities that may be designated. If you are not sure whether the particular institution you are attending or are planning to attend in Canada is a "specified educational institution", you should write to the Appropriate Authority in your province. If you are attending or are planning to attend an educational institution outside of Canada you should write to the Appropriate Authority of your province to find out whether that institution has been or can be designated as an eligible institution under the Plan.

To give you an idea of the length of time you may have for the repayment of your loan, the following gives some approximate examples of a possible relationship between loan amount and repayment period:

<i>If you owe at the time of graduation</i>	<i>Your period of repayment beginning six months after graduation could be:</i>	<i>And your monthly payment of principal and interest during this period would be approximately:</i>
\$1,000	4½ years	\$21
\$3,000	6½ years	\$46
\$5,000	9½ years	\$57

You may pre-pay a loan whenever you wish, without extra cost or penalty, and normally loans of less than \$1,000 should be repaid in less than five years.

### Suppose I die before the loan is repaid; does my family assume the debt?

No. The Federal Government will repay the bank and the debt will be cancelled.

### Where can I get an application form for a "Certificate of Eligibility" and further information?

These Certificates are issued by a province participating in the Plan only to its residents. As a general rule, you are considered to be a resident of the province in which your parents live at the time you apply or, if you are married, of the province in which you have lived for at least one year. But there may be special circumstances, for instance, if you or your parents have moved to another province. Should you be uncertain about your residence status under this Plan, write to the Appropriate Authority of the province of which you consider yourself to be a resident. The addresses of these Provincial Authorities are shown below.

November 23, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 53-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question from Councillor H. E. Boyd -  
Re: Brands Ordinance and Pounds Ordinance

The Councillor suggested that a Motion had been passed at a previous Council Session requesting establishment of pound areas. I assume that the reference is to Motion #36 of the Spring Session, which was as follows:-


"It is respectfully requested that the Administration consider the setting up of a system for the registration of brands for horses and cattle in the Yukon on a brand compulsory basis."

On the basis of an examination of three Provincial Brand Acts for British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, the Director of Game has concluded that the main question to be resolved is whether branding is to be compulsory or voluntary. He suggested for discussion the idea that persons holding outfitters' licences under the Game Ordinance would be compelled to apply for registration of a brand while other stock owners could do so on a voluntary basis. He proposed that the Game Department should be charged with administrative responsibility, and R.C.M. Police and Health Department members should be inspectors under the Ordinance. He stated that the Pounds Ordinance might be useful in controlling stallions running at large in certain areas.

At the Spring Session, 1966, Councillor MacKinnon had indicated his interest in introducing a Stock Brand Ordinance. It appeared that the Councillor favoured a registration system confined to horses and cattle.

Consideration by Ottawa was requested for the policy implications of a Stock Brand Ordinance based on the B.C. Act but excluding meat inspection provisions. Essentially the Ordinance would simply serve as a way to provide an identification register.

The policy implications of a Stock Brand Ordinance for the Yukon are still under study by the Department in Ottawa. If possible, legislation will be prepared in time for the next session. In the meantime, to control stallions running at large, it is proposed to establish pound areas under the Pounds Ordinance.

  
J. Smith,  
Commissioner.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the tools used for data collection.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the experiments and discusses the implications of the findings. It compares the results with previous studies and highlights the unique contributions of this research.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a comprehensive overview of the theoretical background and the conceptual framework of the study. It explains the underlying principles and the relationships between the variables being studied.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the limitations of the study and suggests directions for future research. It acknowledges the constraints of the experimental design and the need for further exploration in this field.

6. The sixth part of the document concludes the study and summarizes the key findings. It reiterates the significance of the research and the potential applications of the results in practice.

7. The seventh part of the document provides a list of references and sources used in the study. It includes a mix of academic journals, books, and online resources that have informed the research.

8. The eighth part of the document contains the appendices and supplementary materials. It includes detailed data tables, charts, and additional information that supports the main text of the document.

9. The ninth part of the document provides a glossary of terms and definitions used throughout the study. It ensures that the reader has a clear understanding of the terminology and concepts discussed in the document.

10. The tenth part of the document is the index, which allows the reader to quickly locate specific sections and topics within the document. It is a valuable tool for navigating the large volume of text.

November 23, 1966

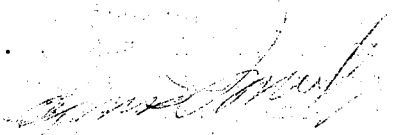
SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 54-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,  
Members of Council.

Motion for Production of Papers #2

"The Administration is respectfully requested to table before Council at earliest convenience the minutes of the Corrections Program Committee for the year 1966 to date",

Attached are copies of minutes of meetings held in 1966 on March 31st and June 24th. These are the only two meetings held to date.

  
James Smith,  
Commissioner

1. Meeting of the Corrections Program Committee convened at 1:15, March 31st, 1966, in the Commissioner's Office.

2. Those present:

Commissioner G.R. Cameron                      Chairman  
Mr. F.M. Neville  
Mr. C.M. Bolger  
Mr. J. Hawthorn  
Mr. K. Baker  
Councillor B. Boyd  
Inspector L.G. Pantry  
Sub-Insp. H.T. Nixon  
Mr. F.B. Fingland  
Mr. H.B. Murphy  
Magistrate W.J. Trainor  
Mr. C.P. Hughes  
Mr. C.K. Fleming  
Mr. W. Holland  
Dr. Sprenger  
Mr. D. Merrill  
Mr. MacKenzie  
Mr. McIntyre

3. The Commissioner opened the meeting by reviewing the present situation. Council has reserved approval of expenditures on the Corrections Program and wishes to interview Mr. Bolger and Mr. Neville this afternoon. The meeting is primarily to acquaint Mr. Bolger and Mr. Neville with the Committee's viewpoint on various ramifications of the Program.
4. The first subject under discussion was the category of persons to be held in the R.C.M.P. lockup and the new Jail. It was generally agreed that the R.C.M.P. lockup was essentially for holding persons who had been charged but not yet appeared in court, and the Jail was for those under sentence or remanded for sentence. The question of person held on remand awaiting trial was the subject of lengthy controversy. Neither the R.C.M.P. lockup nor the Jail have suitable facilities to house such prisoners. In accordance with the principle "innocent until proven guilty", persons on remand awaiting trial should rightfully be treated accordingly. The Probation Officer felt that an entirely separate section would be the best solution. Further consideration of the problem was left for a later date. The matter of prisoners with more than one charge against them was also brought up, but it was felt to be a matter which could be worked out administratively.
5. The Commissioner stated that one of Council's complaints was the overlapping of facilities between the R.C.M.P. lockup and the new Jail, and the consequent costs. Mr. Bolger pointed out that the only overlapping was in Whitehorse as lockups would still be necessary in outlying areas.
6. There was further discussion on the subject of persons on remand awaiting trial. Mr. Neville made the point that expenses involved for such persons are strictly a charge against the Administration of Justice, not the Corrections Program. In any event, they are a Territorial Government charge. The subject will be discussed in Ottawa on the return of Mr. Neville and Mr. Bolger.
7. A discussion followed on another point of Council concerning the Minimum Security Camps. Mr. Neville clarified the details of such camps for the benefit of the meeting. He stated the Minimum Security Camps are mobile in the sense that they can move from one place to another within some reasonable distance of the main security institution. The degree of mobility of the camp depends to a great extent on what kind of program the camp is going to undertake. On that point, there have been several suggestions:



- (a) The development of tourist sites in and around Whitehorse.
- (b) Road clearing.
- (c) Trail blazing.
- (d) Firefighting.

For such projects, the camp could be moved every three months if required, although a lot of labour would be involved. Basically it is not set up to be moved every week or two, however Mr. Isser Smith suggested about every six months. It was stressed that these camps have been investigated thoroughly and are very compact, planned facilities.

8. There was a general discussion on the question of initial costs being paid by the Federal Government if the Council would not approve allotment of Territorial funds. In this event, after several years, the Federal Government would turn the new institution and its costs of maintenance etc. over to the Territory. Mr. Bolger pointed out that if it was taken over federally at this stage, all the groundwork on staff recruiting would be lost and there would probably be a minimum delay of two years before the Corrections Program would be put into operation. The complications of obtaining staff through the Civil Service were explained to the meeting. In such an event, the construction of the institution would proceed as planned.
9. The Commissioner stated he felt both Council and the Administration's misgivings were based on lack of correct information and misunderstanding concerning the details of the Program. Once these points were cleared up for Council by Mr. Bolger and Mr. Neville, he believed there was a very good chance that Council would approve expenditure of the funds.
10. Councillor Boyd agreed, but expressed concern over the bad publicity and strong public feeling against the Program. It was agreed that if Council approved the Program, Mr. Isser Smith would be brought up to do the necessary public relations job to convince newspapers and the public of the necessity of this Program.
11. The Commissioner adjourned the meeting at 2:30 p.m.

1. Meeting of the Corrections Program Committee convened June 24<sup>th</sup> at 2 P.M.

2. Those present:

Mr. K. Baker                      Chairman  
Councillor B. Boyd  
Mr. G. McIntyre  
Mr. D. Merrill  
Mr. W. Holland  
Mr. J. Hawthorne  
Mr. K. McKenzie  
Mr. I. Smith  
Inspector L. Pantry  
Sub-Inspector H. Nixon  
Mr. Morrow  
Dr. R. Sprenger

3. This meeting was convened to discuss the proposed location of the Mobile Camp. Mr. Morrow of the Camp Staff told the meeting that he had inspected 18 sites in the Whitehorse area, all within a 10 mile radius of the city. He had chosen a site on Wolfe Creek, south of the Alaska Highway as being the best from the point of view of ground conditions, water supply and closeness to the Whitehorse institution. He indicated that the camp must be close to Whitehorse for the first year of operation because it would take several months to work out a smooth operation. Further, several projects located in the Whitehorse area are of sufficient size to warrant a Whitehorse location for the camp.
4. Mr. Boyd noted that the proposed site was on mineral claims.
5. Mr. McIntyre told the meeting that these claims belonged to New Imperial and that he had been unable to contact them regarding this problem. He felt that with the discretionary powers held by the Minister that the site could be obtained.
6. After some discussion regarding projects, other locations, operational problems regarding sewage disposal, transportation and work in cold weather, the Committee was asked by Mr. Baker if they agreed with the Wolfe Creek site. The Committee agreed that the Camp should be set up at this location.
7. Mr. Baker asked which department would provide funds for site development, and Mr. Smith replied that his department had not provided for this phase of the work.
8. Mr. McKenzie said that the Yukon Territorial Government could provide the funds.
9. Mr. Smith told the Committee that the initial planning for the whole program was progressing satisfactorily. Furnishings and equipment is now in the requisition stage. The camp would be delivered in September by Fabco of Burnaby. A Director of Corrections had not been appointed because of the difficulty in locating a suitable person. Construction of the institution was 20% behind schedule.
10. Inspector Pantry mentioned that Sub-Inspector Nixon would be leaving July 5<sup>th</sup> to go to Yellowknife on posting and that there he would also be involved in the correction program.
11. Sub-Inspector Nixon mentioned that D.P.W. issued a recent directive to the effect that prisoners could no longer be housed in basement cells. This means that lock-ups of this type will all be modified in time.

12. Inspector Pantry asked if the necessary legislation was being prepared to cover off the legal aspects of the correction program. Mr. Smith replied drafts are being prepared and the ordinance would be submitted to the fall session of Council.
13. The clearing of the site by using prisoners now under the control of the R.C.M. Police was discussed. Sub-Inspector Nixon told the Committee that because of lack of staff that this could not be done. It was then decided that the site would be cleared by contract.
14. Mr. McIntyre asked that Engineering supply the necessary application to reserve the site. Mr. Morrow together with Mr. Merrill will flag the area concerned so that the contractor will know the site limits.
15. Mr. Smith mentioned that all the senior staff for the program have been hired and that in about one month he would begin a recruiting program for intermediate staff.
16. The meeting closed at 3 P.M..

November 23, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 55-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Proposed Mace for Yukon Territory

At the Second Session, 1963, it was moved by Mr. J.K. McKinnon and seconded by Mr. J.O. Livesay and carried by the Council that "It is the opinion of this Council that Mr. Alan Beddoe be commissioned to design a mace for the Yukon Territory."

Following the passing of this Motion, the Administration got in touch with Mr. Beddoe who put forward certain proposals which he estimated would cost around \$8,000.00 or possibly less. The full reply from Mr. Beddoe was submitted to the Council as a Sessional Paper No. 8, First Session, 1964.

In the discussion of a mace for the Yukon during the First Session, 1964, several members of the Council were in favour of holding a competition which would enable local artists in the Territory to come up with various designs. Accordingly, a design contest was held, but only one submission was received. This became the winning design and the winner was awarded the prize of \$100.00.

The Administration has taken no further action on this matter. The advice and guidance of the Council is requested accordingly.



J. Smith  
Commissioner

24th November, 1966.

Mr. Speaker

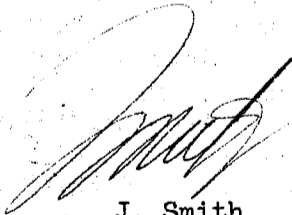
Members of Council

Question No. 3 - Mr. Taylor  
J.P. Court

The choice of a place to hold a Court is a matter for decision by a Justice of the Peace in those areas where no formal Court facilities are provided.

The Administration has been asked what progress has been made over the past two years in connection with J.P. Courts. Unless a Justice of the Peace agrees to the holding of court in police barracks at Watson Lake for reasons of personal convenience he may use other facilities which have been arranged for him. The arrangement had been worked out in principle before the disastrous fire to the Community Hall at Watson Lake and Court facilities were provided through the courtesy of the Department of Public Works during the period of re-construction. The Legal Adviser cannot dictate to the Justices regarding their choice of venue but has repeatedly made it clear that the use of police barracks is not regarded as desirable. In Teslin the community has provided itself with an excellent building and arrangements exist for the use of that community building for Court purposes. In Haines Junction arrangements have been made with the Shakwak Community Club for the use of their building and this arrangement also seems to be working satisfactorily. A rental arrangement is in effect with the Mayo Community Club but the rental payment problems are the subject of another reply in answer to Councillor Southam's Question No. 1, dated 14th November, 1966.

It is agreed by all concerned that the police barracks should not be used for holding Court, and the Administration will take progressive measures, within the limits of its funds and facilities, to establish alternative accommodation for Justice of the Peace Courts.



J. Smith  
Commissioner.

November 25, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 57-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Re: Vote 13

In response to numerous complaints over the past few years concerning the administrative aspects of handling Justice matters in the Yukon, the Federal Department of Justice and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development undertook a study on the ground: using the following terms of reference:

- (1) To consider whether there should be a second lawyer on the legal staff of the Administration and whether such a second lawyer should be a member of the staff of the Department of Justice or the Territorial Government and whether the present legal advisor should remain on the staff of the Department of Justice or should be on the staff of the Territorial Government.
- (2) To consider whether any of the services now being performed by the present legal advisor could be carried out by someone other than a lawyer
- (3) To review the legal advisor's role with respect to the Territorial Government
- (4) To review the present system of legal aid to indigent persons
- (5) To consider whether criminal prosecution should be conducted by a full time Crown Attorney or whether the present system should be continued of engaging private solicitors on a retainer and fee basis.
- (6) To consider whether the Judge and Magistrate require further assistance in providing judicial service to outlying points
- (7) To consider whether the present staff of the Department of Justice in Whitehorse should be transferred to the Territorial Government.

In the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Regulations, 1962, it was recommended that a Senior Legal Officer of the Crown be appointed to supervise the administration of justice in the Yukon. This recommendation was implemented with the appointment of a Senior Advisory Counsel by the Department of Justice. Provision has also been made for a second legal position on the staff of the Department of Justice, but the Department has not been able to fill this position. It was the view of the officers of the Department of Justice and Indian Affairs and Northern Development, who carried out this study,

that both the senior legal position and the junior position should be under a single authority, because any other arrangement obviously would result in administrative difficulties and inefficiency.

The advantage of the two positions being on the staff of the Department of Justice are as follows:

1. Direct contact with specialists in the Department of Justice in relation to drafting legislation, civil litigation, etc
2. A degree of independence from local influences
3. A limited amount of administrative advantage in relation to the supervision of court staff
4. The incidental benefits to the Department of Justice in having a senior officer in the field.

On the other hand, the duties of the two positions are almost entirely of a local Territorial nature and it seemed logical that both legal officers should be part of the staff which is under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Yukon. It was also pointed out by the Investigating Officers that administrative support services required by a legal officer in Whitehorse are not as expeditiously made available to him as they would be if he could rely on local authority. For example, travel advances, steno services, office equipment and furniture must be processed through Ottawa resulting in loss of time and inefficiency. In the view of the Investigating Officers, requests of this kind could be dealt with easily and quickly if handled locally. In their view, it was desirable for the Territory to move toward autonomy and a transfer of the legal positions on the staff of the Department of Justice to the Territorial Government would be an appropriate step in that direction. Functions presently performed in Whitehorse on behalf of the Department of Justice could be handled from Ottawa without difficulty. Duties being performed by the Legal Advisor on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development could be worked out by mutual arrangement.

With regard to the drafting of legislation, it was recommended that, in the interests of efficiency and good legislation, it was desirable that Public Ordinances should continue to be drafted through the services available in the Department of Justice which the Department is prepared to continue to provide regardless of whether the two legal officers remain on the staff of the Department of Justice or are transferred to the Territorial Government. At the same time, however, it was recognized that the Territorial Council has repeatedly indicated that drafting should be done locally and the two Investigating Officers were unable to say whether the policy of moving towards Provincial status, which is an argument against legislation being drafted in Ottawa, outweighs the advantages of having legislation prepared by the Department of Justice.

A detailed study was made of the duties of the Legal Advisor and it was found that at least 50% were essentially of an administrative nature and could be provided by a qualified lay person. The absence of non-legal work presently being done by the Legal Advisor would enable him to devote more time to legitimate legal problems with a resulting higher standard of legal service.

...

Some study was made of the system of legal aid. At present there is no system of legal aid with respect to civil as opposed to criminal matters. In 1965, legal aid was provided in approximately 20 cases, all of a criminal nature. There is a movement generally throughout Canada to improve the existing system of legal aid, and this is a matter which requires greater study. It is particularly important that the Provincial systems be studied in some detail.

The present system of providing Crown Attorney services seems to produce a satisfactory level of quality in the service provided, but it was anticipated by the two Investigating Officers that it would probably become necessary in the future to appoint a full-time Crown Attorney as an employee of the Department of Justice. District Offices of the Department of Justice have been established in Toronto and Montreal and experience to date has indicated that Crown litigation can be carried on more efficiently and at less cost by officers of the Department of Justice.

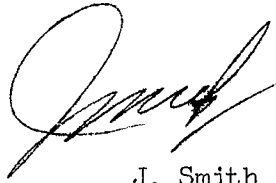
There did not appear to be serious problems associated with the present system of handling judicial service in outlying points. Both the Judge and the Magistrate are able to handle the present workload without difficulty, but the appointment of a second magistrate must always be kept in view should the workload continue to increase in volume.

At present Justices of the Peace obtain fees under the Criminal Code only when an accused person has been convicted of a summary conviction offence. This is obviously unsatisfactory and it was suggested that a schedule of fees should be established to provide reasonable payment to Justices of the Peace regardless of the outcome of particular cases.

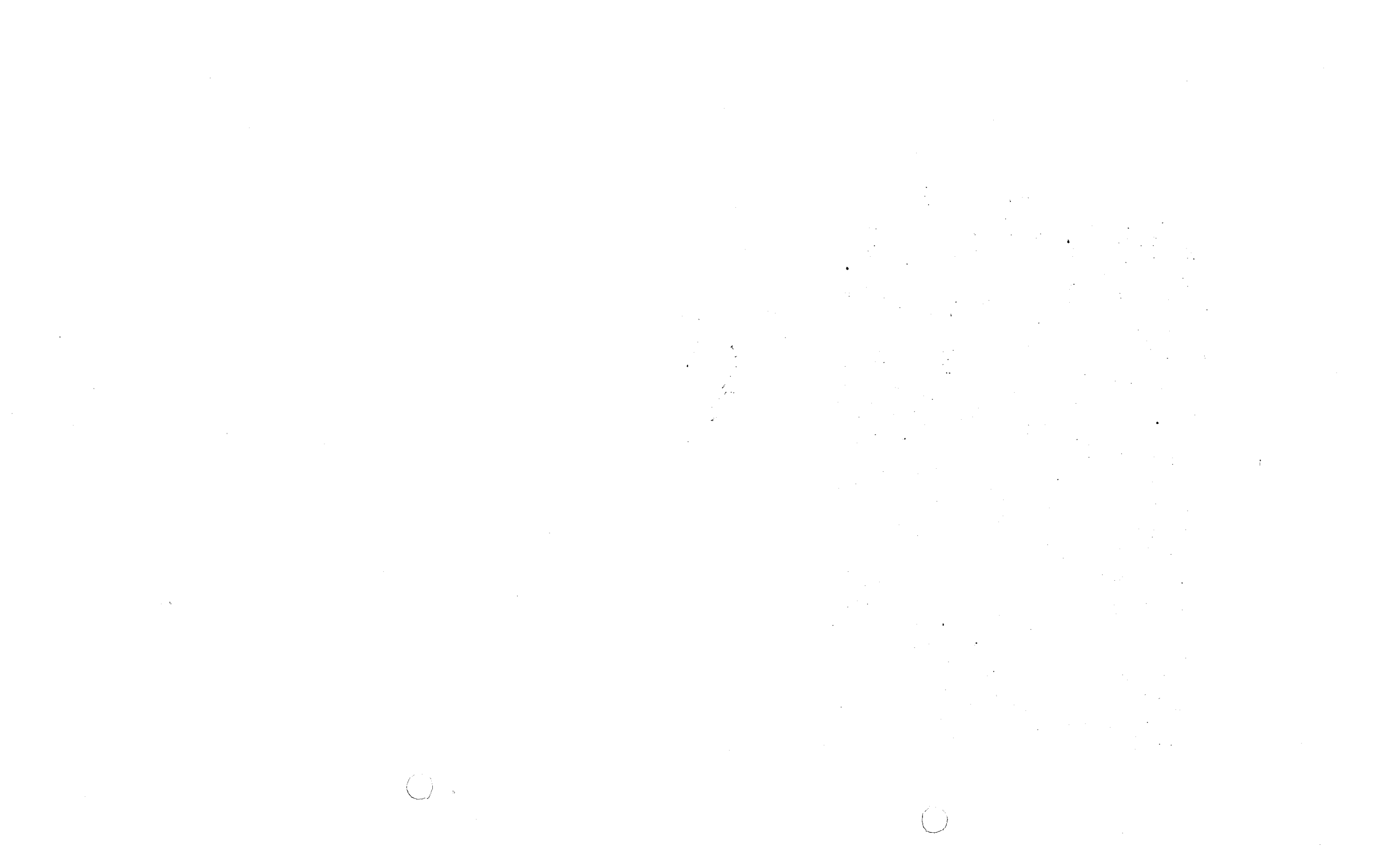
With regard to the provision of Court Staff, it was recommended that they be transferred from the Department of Justice to the Territorial Government with adequate safeguards for the rights of the individuals involved. It was explained to the Financial Advisory Committee that some employees might be prepared to continue to perform their duties but would wish to remain employees of the Federal Government rather than become employees of the Territorial Government. Apart from the particular reasons for recommending such a transfer, it appeared that a transfer would be a desirable step towards autonomy since the Court Staff were providing services which were ordinarily<sup>a</sup> Provincial responsibility. Altogether, there would be a transfer of three legal positions from the staff of the Department of Justice to the Territorial Government and one Indian Affairs and Northern Development position would also be transferred to the Territorial Government. Of the Court Staff now in the Department of Justice, there would be a transfer of six positions connected with the Territorial Court and five positions connected with the Magistrate's Court. Of these, six are Order-in-Council appointments, but the incumbents would be hired by the Territorial Government and confirming Orders-in-Council would have to continue to be obtained until the Yukon Act can be amended.



As already indicated, the main features of the foregoing recommendations have already been discussed with the Financial Advisory Committee and approved by them. It was pointed out to the Financial Advisory Committee that the Department of Justice and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development concurs with the suggestions put forward by the two Investigating Officers and they are prepared to take the necessary steps to enable the Government of Canada to transfer its legal and court staffs in the Yukon to the Government of the Yukon Territory. Arrangements giving effect to the transfer could be made at the earliest possible date or they could become effective under the new Five-Year Financial Agreement to be entered into on the 1st of April, 1967. Both the Financial Advisory Committee and the Federal Government would prefer the first of April as the effective transfer date. The personnel aspects involved in transferring staff from the Federal Government to Territorial jurisdiction are complex and will take some time, but it is hoped that these problems can be resolved by April 1. The only possible reason for any delay beyond that point would be difficulties that might be encountered in individual cases where some kind of secondment arrangement might have to be worked out with the Federal Civil Service Commission for the benefit of present employees.



J. Smith  
Commissioner



29th November, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 58-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

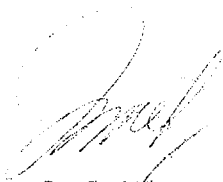
Members of Council:

Opening Date of Next Session

It is suggested that there would be some advantage both to the Council and to the Administration if we could agree upon a fixed opening date for the next session. Good Friday falls on March 24, 1967 and Easter Monday is March 27th.

It is anticipated that the next session will be a heavy one and there will be a great deal of material to prepare in advance to enable the Council to deal with the Five Year Agreement as well as the main estimates for the fiscal year 1967-68 and a number of lengthy pieces of legislation such as the Game Ordinance, the Public Service Ordinance and a Labour Standards Ordinance. On balance it would appear that there might be some advantage in holding the session after the long Easter weekend and it is recommended, therefore, that the Council consider the advisability of commencing the next session on Tuesday, March 28, 1967.

Your views on the foregoing would be appreciated.



J. Smith  
Commissioner



29th November, 1966.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 59- 1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 6 - R.C.M.P. Residence - Dawson.

"Asked by Mr. Shaw

- (a) In view of the present construction of the R.C.M.P. residence at Dawson in which a concrete basement is being poured in -30 to -40 degree weather in spite of the fact that I had heard rumours many months ago of this impending construction "Why was this left to this impractical date and time" with the resultant insufficiency and additional public funds having to be expended.
- (b) Why was this built in an area that is one of the lowest areas in Dawson and about the first to get flooded.
- (c) Was the Commissioner's Office notified of this construction or consulted as to location of this residence."

I have been able to determine the following in answer to the stated questions:-

- (a) The reason that construction took place at Dawson City at this time is that the R.C.M.P. residence at that site formed one unit of a project covering similar residences at Watson Lake, Carmacks and Teslin.

The planning for these sites, plus the problems encountered in excessive costs obtained by way of tenders resulted in a decision by the Department of Public Works, locally, to undertake the projects.

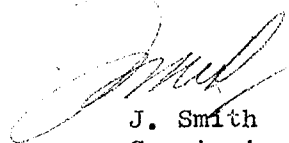
The pouring of the basement at Dawson City was the third in this series of projects undertaken and it was unfortunate that the onset of cold weather coincided with the start of work at that site.

It is not considered that the costs incurred, due to the late start and winter construction, will be in any way excessive. In fact, the manner of construction will be considerably less than if it had been attempted at this time by a contract method.

- (b) The decision as to why the Department of Public Works is building this housing unit in the R.C.M.P. site at Dawson City was made at the request of the R.C.M.P. who felt that their Constables should be located closely to their place of work.

The housing components are mobile homes, thus having the flexibility for being relocated to other sites in the future. The only loss to the Crown would be the permanent basement, if such a relocation were to be deemed necessary.

- (c) The answer to this question is "No."



J. Smith  
Commissioner

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

2. In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used for data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for a systematic approach to gathering information, ensuring that the data is both reliable and representative of the population being studied.

3. The third section delves into the challenges faced during the implementation of the project. It notes that while the initial goals were clear, the complexity of the task required a flexible and adaptive strategy. Regular communication and collaboration among team members were essential to overcome these obstacles.

4. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It suggests that the lessons learned from this project should be applied to future initiatives to improve efficiency and effectiveness. The author also expresses confidence in the team's ability to continue to grow and succeed in their endeavors.



30th November, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 60-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker

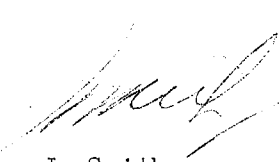
Members of Council:

Court Rent - Mayo Community Hall

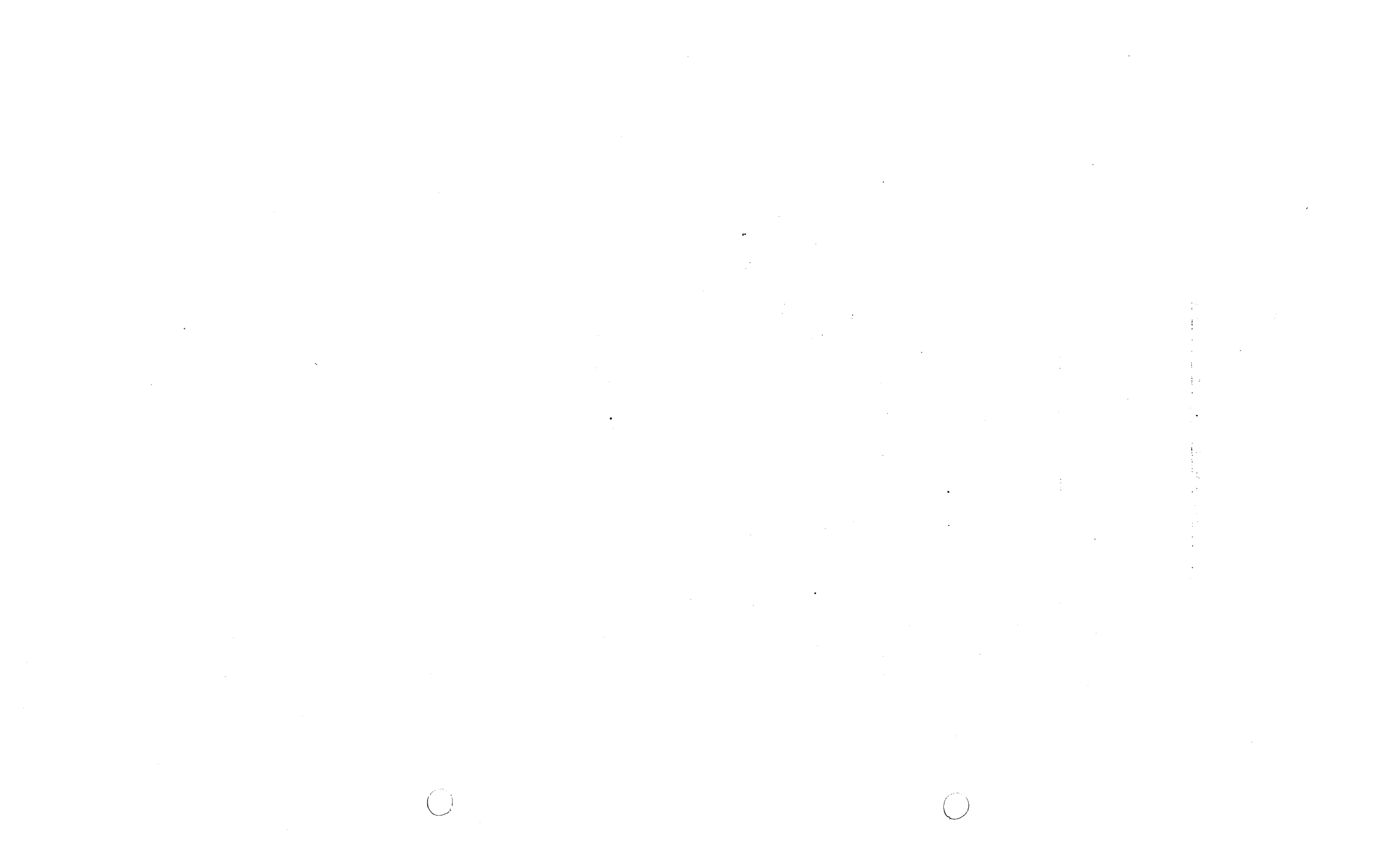
The following question was asked by Councillor Southam:

"When can the residents of Mayo expect to get paid approximately \$1,900.00 back rent for the Community Hall rented by the Justice Department?"

This bill for rent is one of many outstanding invoices which would have been paid by the Territorial Government from the Justice Vote had it passed. This bill and all other Justice invoices are now being packaged for shipment to Ottawa with a request that they be paid by the Department of Justice as quickly as possible.



J. Smith,  
Commissioner





Sessional Paper, 61(2nd) 1966

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Re: C.B.C. Swift River Question number 7.

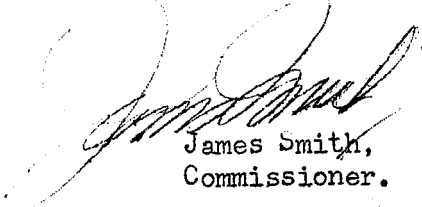
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The following question was asked by Mr. Taylor:

- "1. Has the request for L.P.R.T. service for the community of Swift River been favourably considered and approved by the board of Broadcast Governors?
2. If favourably approved will the C.B.C. Northern Service be installing an L.P.R.T. at Swift River at the earliest possible moment.?"

The latest information we have is that the Board of Broadcast Governors have approved the request for L.P.R.T. service at Swift River.

The C.B.C. Northern Service have formulated plans to install the L.P.R.T. service at Swift River as soon as favourable weather arrives in the spring. This is dependent upon C.N.T.'s ability to provide the necessary Program Feed.



James Smith,  
Commissioner.

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2nd December, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 62-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

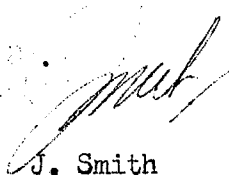
Members of Council:

Question No. 5. - Co-Op at Old Crow

The following question was asked by Mr. Shaw:

"What progress has been made in respect to instituting a co-operative system at Old Crow introduced by myself about two years ago?"

It is regretted that the Administration has not been able to locate the discussion which took place two years ago and it is respectfully requested that Mr. Shaw restate his question so that we can undertake the necessary research.

  
J. Smith  
Commissioner

2nd December, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 63-1966 (2nd)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Question No. 9 - Carmacks Coal Mine

The following question was asked by Mr. MacKinnon:

"Mr. Commissioner, please advise Council who prepared the economic study on the Carmacks Coal Mine."

It is understood that this question refers to the report set out as Sessional Paper No. 8, first session, 1966. This report was prepared by the Territorial Engineering Department.

J. Smith  
Commissioner

1st November, 1966

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 64-1966 (2nd)

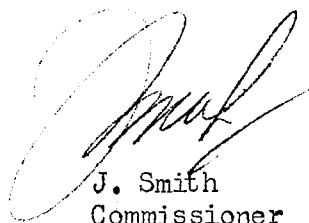
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council:

Question No. 8 - Mr. Thompson

"I would like to have the cost by year to the Canadian Government covering maintenance in keeping the Haines Cut-off Road open by American Forces since its inception."

The maximum payable, by agreement, in keeping the Haines Cut-off Road open by the road service of Alaska is \$127,000, U.S. This account has been paid annually to keep the Haines Cut-off open each winter since 1963-64 and is to be kept open during 1966-67 under the same terms and conditions and for the same annual payment.



J. Smith  
Commissioner

