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YUKON TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

SECOND SESSION 1969

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 2

January 29, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -1- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 39 - Air Traffic in Territory

On December 5, 1968, during the Fourth Session - 1968, Councillor McKinnon asked the following question:

"Could the Administration provide Council with a comprehensive picture as to the extent of air traffic handled by the Whitehorse, Watson Lake, Dawson and Mayo airports from January 1 to December 1, 1968. Such information to include passenger volumes of both commercial and private aircraft; approximate number of aircraft; tonnage volume of express and freight; and comparative figures for the same period in the previous year?"

We have been provided with the attached information by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures for November and December for scheduled air traffic, and the figures for December for private aircraft traffic, are not available at this time.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

SCHEDULED AIR TRAFFIC HANDLED AT: WHITEHORSE, Y.T.
(not including private)

.... 1967

.... 1968

Month	Sched. Flights Performed	Extra Flights	Enplaned Passengers	Express 1000 lbs	Freight 1000 lbs	Sched. Flights Performed	Extra Flights	Enplaned Passengers	Express 1000 lbs	Freight 1000 lbs
Jan.	43	1	990	3449	9721	54	0	1125	4104	10,004
Feb.	39	0	921	4163	8281	47	0	1040	3249	14,041
Mar.	44	0	1154	4302	9909	56	0	1287	4805	11,298
Apr.	43	0	1155	3995	11,143	74	0	1673	3772	16,803
May	47	0	1184	5667	14,610	79	0	1653	3295	12,043
June	52	3	1646	5753	16,053	76	0	2144	5258	19,615
July	58	0	2083	6406	17,340	85	0	2756	7524	20,919
Aug.	44	0	2010	6263	19,682	82	0	2959	8587	23,631
Sept.	56	1	2163	7417	25,190	77	0	2639	5983	22,338
Oct.	57	0	1652	5500	19,813	75	0	2104	7712	20,047

SCHEDULED AIR TRAFFIC HANDLED AT: WATSON LAKE, Y.T.
 (not including private)

.... 1967

.... 1968

Month	Sched. Flights Performed	Extra Flights	Explained Passengers	Express 1000 lbs	Freight 1000 lbs	Sched. Flights Performed	Extra Flights	Explained Passengers	Express 1000 lbs	Freight 1000 lbs
Jan.	26	1	210	1001	1753	25	0	249	1487	598
Feb.	24	1	209	736	255	21	1	184	703	819
Mar.	26	1	256	850	734	25	2	252	1088	711
Apr.	25	0	327	528	1067	26	0	291	536	434
May	27	0	254	760	1012	27	0	284	1224	1807
June	26	2	340	1233	2414	25	0	394	986	3145
July	26	1	361	1269	2264	27	1	398	1857	4706
Aug.	27	2	532	1358	5847	26	0	530	1480	3226
Sept.	26	2	580	1299	3326	25	2	644	2611	5741
Oct.	23	3	432	839	1971	25	0	470	3256	3695

SCHEDULED AIR TRAFFIC HANDLED AT: DAWSON CITY, Y.T.
(not including private)

.... 1967

.... 1968

Month	Sched. Flights Performed	Extra Flights	Enplaned Passengers	Express 1000 lbs	Freight 1000 lbs	Sched. Flights Performed	Extra Flights	Enplaned Passengers	Express 1000 lbs	Freight 1000 lbs
Jan.	13	1	44	239	412	13	1	91	0	831
Feb.	11	0	45	35	332	11	0	32	0	0
Mar.	13	0	71	21	588	13	0	44	0	0
Apr.	13	0	86	19	454	13	0	44	0	23
May	13	0	74	120	688	19	0	50	0	188
June	13	3	181	18	762	17	0	180	1077	74
July	13	0	148	379	300	22	0	66	1446	0
Aug.	13	0	199	92	2658	22	0	234	1183	650
Sept.	13	1	147	119	802	19	0	58	0	384
Oct.	12	0	125	0	603	13	0	108	791	0

SCHEDULED AIR TRAFFIC HANDLED AT: MAYO, Y.T.
(not including private)

.... 1967

.... 1968

Month	Sched. Flights Performed	Extra Flights	Enplaned Passengers	Express 1000 lbs	Freight 1000 lbs	Sched. Flights Performed	Extra Flights	Enplaned Passengers	Express 1000 lbs	Freight 1000 lbs
Jan.	26	2	72	2	0	24	0	34	0	35
Feb.	22	0	49	4	63	22	0	73	0	634
Mar.	26	0	58	25	24	26	0	106	0	965
Apr.	26	0	58	8	323	26	0	129	0	606
May	27	0	60	0	0	36	0	167	73	622
June	26	1	67	0	0	33	0	73	30	0
July	25	0	69	0	0	45	2	272	1272	0
Aug.	26	0	85	0	0	44	0	100	554	1044
Sept.	26	1	72	101	187	36	0	200	431	960
Oct.	24	0	33	0	0	26	0	52	510	0

ITINERANT MOVEMENTS
PRIVATE AIRCRAFT

1967 - 1968

	<u>1967</u> movements	<u>1968</u> movements
<u>WATSON LAKE</u>		
January.....	30	50
February.....	42	36
March.....	56	105
April.....	69	181
May.....	151	193
June.....	278	370
July.....	411	454
August.....	360	458
September.....	162	218
October.....	93	111
November.....	46	57
December.....	31	N/A
Total.....	<u>1,729</u>	<u>2,233</u>
<u>DAWSON</u>		
January.....	-	-
February.....	-	-
March.....	-	2
April.....	-	23
May.....	-	17
June.....	5	49
July.....	51	43
August.....	62	85
September.....	51	15
October.....	4	2
November.....	2	2
December.....	-	N/A
	<u>175</u>	<u>238</u>
<u>MAYO</u>		
January.....	-	2
February.....	-	-
March.....	-	10
April.....	-	12
May.....	-	8
June.....	11	71
July.....	4	63
August.....	1	37
September.....	30	9
October.....	18	2
November.....	4	6
December.....	-	N/A
	<u>68</u>	<u>220</u>

<u>TESLIN</u>	<u>1967</u> <u>movements</u>	<u>1968</u> <u>movements</u>
January.....	1	11
February.....	20	12
March.....	30	26
April.....	35	19
May.....	31	9
June.....	42	53
July.....	77	59
August.....	56	82
September.....	43	32
October.....	36	25
November.....	12	16
December.....	9	N/A
	<u>392</u>	<u>344</u>

WHITEHORSE

January.....	101	215
February.....	116	263
March.....	550	525
April.....	321	652
May.....	685	937
June.....	901	919
July.....	1,335	1,300
August.....	1,341	1,096
September.....	781	756
October.....	415	536
November.....	259	N/A
December.....	139	N/A
	<u>6,944</u>	<u>7,199</u>

January 29, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. (2) 1969 (2nd) SESSION


Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Frontier Package Television

On December 6, 1968, during the 1968 - Fourth Session, Councillor Shaw asked when C.B.C. was planning to install Frontier Package Television for Dawson and Clinton Creek.

The C.B.C. is planning to install Frontier Package Television for Dawson and Clinton Creek in the late summer or early fall of this year.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

January 29, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -3- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

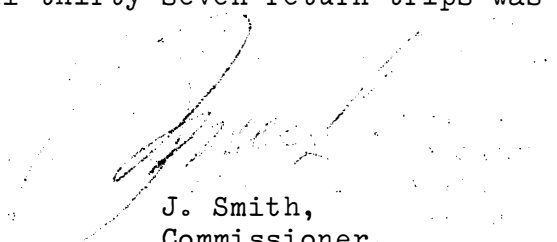
Members of Council

Question No. 40 - Northern Health Service

On November 5, 1968, during the 1968 - Fourth Session, Councillor Taylor asked the following question:

"Would the Administration provide Council with the following information related to Northern Health Service:

1. How many patients were flown or driven to Whitehorse from the Watson Lake - Liard area this calendar year?
 2. What is the total cost to Northern Health Service for such transportation of patients?"
1. Thirty-seven patients were moved to Whitehorse from the Watson Lake health district between January 1, 1968 and November 30, 1968. Of these, nine were by scheduled airline, two were chartered air trips and twenty-six were by road. Thirteen of the thirty-seven patients were sent to Whitehorse for specialist consultation (eye, ear or psychological). The remaining twenty-four patients were transferred to Whitehorse at the request of the resident doctor in Watson Lake or because the doctor was on vacation or holding a clinic elsewhere.
 2. The total cost of all thirty-seven return trips was \$1,715.40.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 10, 1968.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -4- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

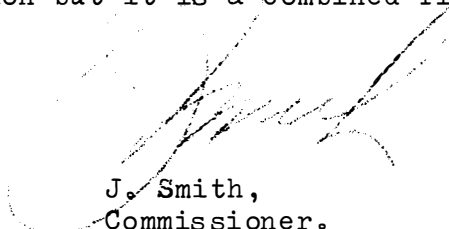
Members of Council

Question No. 38 - Employment in the Whitehorse Area

On December 4, 1968, during the Fourth Session - 1968, Councillor Shaw asked the following question:

"Can the Commissioner provide the following information:

1. How many persons, contractual or otherwise, are employed in all departments of the Federal Government in the Whitehorse metropolitan area, contractual not to include tendered public works projects of a capital nature?
 2. How many persons, contractual or otherwise, are employed in all departments of the Yukon Territorial Government in the Whitehorse metropolitan area, contractual not to include tendered public works projects of a capital nature?
 3. Data from the Federal Department of Manpower as to the nearest available figures of the total number of persons employed in the Whitehorse metropolitan area in all capacities?"
1. There are 759 persons employed in the departments of the Federal Government, and 124 employed by Crown Corporations, in the Whitehorse metropolitan area, making an overall total of 883.
 2. There are 521 persons employed by the Territorial Government in the Whitehorse metropolitan area.
 3. Inquiries have been made to the local Manpower Centre and the Department of Vital Statistics in Ottawa, and these figures are not available. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics maintains a record of the total number of persons employed in British Columbia and the Yukon but it is a combined figure.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 10, 1968.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO.-5- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker:

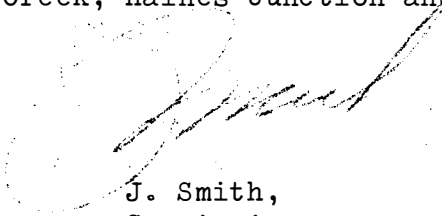
Members of Council

Question - Ross River Fire Hall

On December 6, 1968, during the Fourth Session - 1968, Councillor Taylor asked the following question in respect of the Ross River Fire Hall:

"I'm wondering if Mr. Commissioner could inform me this morning as to why the delay and when we may expect this facility to be fully constructed and serviced?"

The foundation work for the Fire Hall at Ross River is completed. However, the factory in Vancouver producing the pre-insulated panels for the buildings caught on fire and as a result of the fire, production of the panels had been greatly delayed. At the end of November the factory was back into production and all panels for the Fire Hall have been shipped and are en route to Whitehorse by boat and rail. The general contractor will commence construction as soon as the material is received. It is expected that all work in connection with the Fire Hall will be completed by mid-January, 1969. This information applies as well to the Fire Halls under construction at Beaver Creek, Haines Junction and Carcross.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 10, 1968.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -6- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

Question - Supplementary Estimates

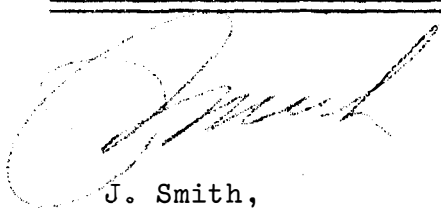
On December 4, 1968, during the Fourth Session - 1968, Councillor Livesey asked for a breakdown of the Fire Fighting Equipment allotment.

Initial Program

Main Estimates - 1968/69 (Details contained in Estimate Book)	\$334,974.00
Supplementary Estimates No. 2 - 1968/69 (Fire Truck Teslin)	20,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$354,974.00
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Revised Program

	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1969/70</u>
<u>Fire Trucks</u>		
Porter Creek Teslin Ross River	\$ 59,717.00	
Carmacks Beaver Creek Watson Lake Carcross Mayo Destruction Bay	-	\$119,607.00
<u>Fire Halls</u>		
Carcross Haines Junction Beaver Creek Ross River	131,585.33	-
<u>Equipment</u>	26,755.20	-
<u>Sundries</u> (Wells, etc.)	17,309.47	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$235,367.00	\$119,607.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$354,974.00	\$354,974.00
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J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 10, 1968.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 7-1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

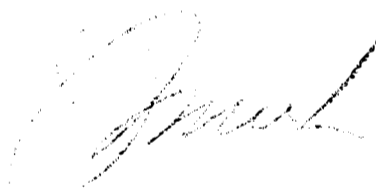
Members of Council

Question - Supplementary Estimates

On December 4, 1968, during the Fourth Session - 1968, Councillor Dumas asked what grants were involved in the allotment of \$5,400 for the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program in the Supplementary Estimates.

Amounts are required for the following:

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. <u>Old Crow Ski Program</u> | |
| The objective of this program is the participation of Old Crow youngsters in Canadian and American skiing events. | \$2,750.00 |
| 2. <u>Boy Scouts Association</u> | |
| To enable Yukon Boy Scouts to take part in the Boy Scout Jamboree. | \$2,650.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <u>\$5,400.00</u> |



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 10, 1968.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -8- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

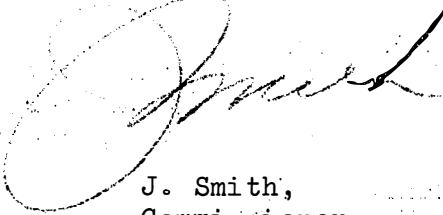
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

I would like to present to Council for their approval the recommendation that the Clinton Creek School be named the "Robert Henderson School".

For your information I submit a short brochure of Mr. Robert Henderson's career as co-discoverer of the Klondike.

I would like to recommend that we also place a plaque in the School in memory of Mr. Henderson at the official opening of the school.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

Co-discoverer of the Klondike

Robert Henderson was born the son of a lighthouse keeper on Big Island in Pictou County, Nova Scotia. Tappan Adney says he was "some thirty-seven" when he arrived in the Klondike so this would mean he was born in approximately 1857. He is reported to have left home at the age of fourteen, signed on as a sailor and done some prospecting in Australia and New Zealand. In the fourteen years previous to coming North he worked in the mines near Aspen, Colorado, and according to Berton he had a wife and children there.

He is described by Berton as follows: "He was tall and lean, with a gaunt hawk's face, fiercely knit brows, and piercing eyes. His full mustache, drooping slightly at the edges, accentuated the dour look that betrayed his Scottish ancestry. He wore his broad-brimmed miner's hat proudly, as if it were a kind of badge. All his life he wore it, on city streets and wilderness pathways; it proclaimed to the world that Robbie Henderson was a prospector."

He landed at Dyea in April of 1894 with a small party. The following excerpt, from the booklet "The Yukon Territory 1926" put out by the Department of the Interior and published by the King's Printer in 1926, gives a brief account of the discovery.

"They prospected along the bars of the upper Yukon and rocked out \$54 in fine gold at the mouth of the Pelly. When they reached the trading post at Ogilvie, Joe Ladue contributed the latest information respecting the strikes or discoveries which had been made. As a result of the information furnished by Ladue and after a short stay at Ogilvie, Henderson started for Indian River. He prospected along this stream to the mouth of what is now known as Quartz Creek, up which he proceeded to the divide on Hunker. No large prospects were found, and Henderson prospected on various creeks in the watershed of Indian River. After cleaning up about \$600 for the season on Quartz Creek he crossed the divide to Gold Bottom where he bound a two cent prospect. During the summer of 1896 Henderson made a trip to Ladue's post at Ogilvie for supplies. The water in Indian River was low and he knew that it would be almost impossible to proceed up that stream. He came to the conclusion that Gold Bottom flowed into a tributary of the Yukon some distance below Ogilvie, so proceeded down the Yukon to its confluence with the Tron Deg, now known to the world as the "Klondike", where he found George W. Carmack and two Indians named "Tagish (Skookum) Jim" and "Tagish Charlie", who were fishing for salmon. In accordance with the usual custom, Henderson announced the discovery of Gold Bottom and invited Carmack to stake there. A short time afterwards Carmack and the Indians proceeded to Gold Bottom and staked claims adjacent to Henderson's location. Henderson states that he advised Carmack and the Indians to cross the divide and prospect in the gravels of what is now known as Bonanza Creek and asked Carmack to advise him, by sending back an Indian, if good prospects were discovered.

"Tagish (Skookum) Jim", Carmack and Charlie found rich prospects on Bonanza and Carmack staked Discovery (which included No. 1 below), "Tagish (Skookum) Jim" No. 1 above and "Tagish Charlie" staked No. 2 below. Carmack and the Indians, without notifying Henderson, at once proceeded to Fortymile and filed their applications with the recorder for the district. Up to this time the majority of the miners in the territory had been working the Fortymile, but as soon as the discovery on Bonanza became known many of the miners stampeded to the new strike and in a short time the creek was staked from end to end.

Meantime Henderson was working on Gold Bottom, and did not hear of the new strike until too late to secure a claim. Extensive prospecting at once commenced on Bonanza and in a few months the remarkable wealth contained in its gravel was revealed."

He decided to return to Colorado in 1898 and went out by steamboat to St. Michael. At Circle City he got sick and to pay his medical bills had to sell his one registered claim on Hunker Creek. He didn't reach Seattle until the spring of 1899. By this time all his remaining gold had been stolen so he left the Klondike with the same amount he had when he arrived -- nothing.

In later years he returned to Dawson and brought his family with him. In response to a petition made on his behalf the Canadian Government gave him a pension of \$200 a month as recognition that he was co-discoverer of the Klondike.

January 29, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -9- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

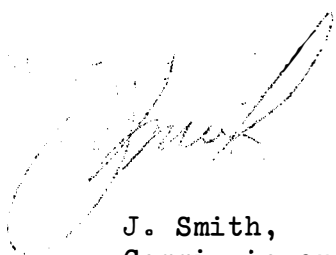
Members of Council

Watson Lake - Ross River - Carmacks Road

The Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board has made the following recommendation:

"The route of the new highway between Watson Lake - Ross River - Carmacks follows the route of early-day explorers in the Yukon Territory. It is therefore recommended that this highway be officially designated as the "Campbell Highway" in honour of Robert Campbell."

This recommendation closely follows the policy of Council in establishing official designations for the "Dempster Highway" and the "Klondike Highway". Your approval of this recommendation is requested.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

October 4, 1968.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 10- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

Agriculture in the Yukon

The following paper has been prepared by the Department of Agriculture and has their approval. It is recommended for adoption by the Council as the official policy of the Territorial Government on this subject.

"In any region where there is arable land an agricultural policy is essential for responsible management of the physical and human resources. This is particularly important in the Yukon Territory where the majority of the land is held by the Government as a natural resource. The policy must be based primarily on the production and market potentials but must also consider services available to agriculture and the sociological impact of isolation. Most important, it must reflect the continuing attitude of the Territorial Government towards the industry.

Agricultural Characteristics

The following assessment of productivity, market potential, availability of services, and sociological aspects relating to an agricultural industry in the Yukon Territory is basic to the development of a sound policy.

Productivity Potential

Preliminary studies of the production of certain vegetables, grasses, legumes and cereals were conducted by the Canada Department of Agriculture at Swede Creek during the 1920s and at Carmacks and Carcross during the 1930s. Since 1945, extensive varietal and cultural trials have been conducted with these crops at the Experimental Farm, Mile 1019, Alaska Highway.

These have demonstrated that there are areas in the Yukon Territory that have the combination of soil and climate required for the production of early maturing, hardy varieties of fruit, vegetables, grasses, legumes and cereals. Varieties with these required characteristics are generally available commercially.

Using similar methods of land preparation and fertility supplementation, yields of these crops at Mile 1019 are some 60 to 70% of yields obtained in agricultural areas in northern British Columbia and Alberta. Quality is generally good but may be reduced by immaturity and frost. Yields of annual crops are reduced by cool, short growing seasons and by low precipitation. Yields of perennial crops are further reduced periodically by reduction in vigor during the winter. Despite these climatic deficiencies there are locations at which, with good

management, sustained production is possible at acceptable levels of yield and quality. Also, it is known that the growth of cereals and forage will support the production of livestock and poultry.

Markets

Because of transportation distances, production for disposal on world markets is presently not economical. Therefore, markets are restricted to supply of the local population in competition with outside suppliers. This restricts production to fruit, vegetables, milk and meats including the production of cereals and forages in support of livestock production programs.

It is estimated that there are 15,000 people in the Yukon Territory. Assuming individual consumption at the Canadian average and yields of 70% of those experienced in the Peace River region, the whole population of the Territory would be supplied by 120 acres of potatoes, 15 acres of cabbages and other greens, and 10 acres of carrots. There could also be small scale production of rutabaga, salad crops, cauliflower, beets, broccoli, strawberries, raspberries, and some greenhouse tomatoes. The whole would not total more than 200 acres and could presumably be supplied by three well-established producers.

The projected market for beef products is based on a survey made in the Northwest Territories by R.A. Stutt (Stutt, R.A. 1965. An economical appraisal of proposed agricultural development and cattle ranching in the Slave River Lowlands, Northwest Territories). Because of the high percentage of native population and the use of wild meats by many non-natives he places the annual per capita consumption of beef at 45 pounds as compared with the Canadian average of 80 pounds. It is assumed that this figure will apply to the Yukon Territory.

Assuming an average dressed carcass weight of 500 pounds, a slaughter of 1400 animals annually would meet the total requirements for beef. This output would require maintaining approximately 4000 animals. The output could probably be provided most economically by three to four 3,000-acre production units.

For both horticultural products and beef, approximately one-half of the projected output would satisfy the population of the Whitehorse area. Assuming that only one-half of the Whitehorse market could be captured, at least initially, the required output would only be one-quarter of the total. Projections have not been established for fluid milk but, in competition with powdered milk the proportion of the market that would be captured would probably be even less.

It is difficult to assess just what the final position would be. Population expansion would increase markets. Continuous supply of an acceptable product would probably capture more than one-quarter of the total market. Guarantee of stability of supply would require some degree of over production during most years. Also, final supply could conceivably be from a greater number of smaller producers.

Services

In established agricultural areas, production is based upon the availability of a wide range of services both for supply of units of input and for purchasing, processing and distribution of the output. These are presently not available in the Yukon Territory and will not be available until a moderate agricultural industry is developed. Thus, for supplies of equipment, fertilizers, seed, veterinary services and a multitude of other services including experienced labor, the producer would have to depend upon the nearest agricultural area which in Canada is approximately 1000 miles away. Presumably, some services could be available from Alaska. Also, he would be required to operate without the conveniences of bulk buying, processing and packaging facilities for horticultural crops, and packing plants and storage facilities for meat products. In actual fact, he would be his own processor and wholesaler thus adding considerably to initial establishment and operational costs and to the complexity of management.

Sociological Considerations

Concentration of any industry in an area engenders special attitudes, conveniences and social status. Because of this, operation in isolation is made more difficult and less profitable. This too will be a very real consideration in the agricultural development of the Yukon Territory where commercial agriculture does not presently exist.

Recommended Agricultural Policy

Based on the foregoing it is concluded that it is in the best interests of the people and Government of the Yukon Territory that an agricultural policy be adopted that is essentially restrictive but that will allow for the establishment of a small number of well designed, properly financed commercial agricultural enterprises. The policy should have the following characteristics.

Scope

Apply only to production units that can be expected to provide an adequate income from agricultural production undertaken on lands that are specified for agricultural use. It should not apply where production is undertaken on lands not so specified or where lands are not held primarily for agricultural output. Examples of exclusions are (a) guides who maintain pasture and hay areas for horses, (b) individuals holding land for convenience, or (c) individuals or families producing their own gardens or maintaining one or two animals primarily for their own consumption.

Location

Establish as close to Whitehorse as possible a well defined, compact area of land declared eligible for agricultural production. This would preclude the initiation of production on any other land. It is

recommended that the lands open for agricultural settlement be restricted initially to those surveyed in detail by Day in the valleys of the Takhini and Dezadeash Rivers. Further, within the boundaries defined by this survey it is recommended that initial settlement for horticultural production be restricted to Areas 1 - 2 and for livestock production to Areas 3 - 5 as outlined on the map. (The Territorial Secretary will have the map available in Council).

Eligibility for Settlement

The right to obtain land within these specified areas for agricultural purposes be restricted to individuals or corporations demonstrating the knowledge and financial ability to initiate and operate an agricultural program of the size and complexity considered necessary for economic success.

Methods of settlement

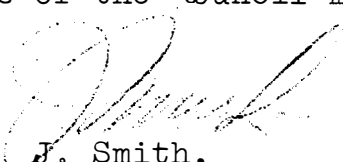
Initial tenure be based on a lease arrangement for a period sufficiently long to demonstrate operational capability. A reasonable time would be a period of ten years during which time the lessee would be expected to develop the agricultural potential of the holding. Having undertaken this development he would then have first right to purchase at a reasonable cost.

Territorial Responsibilities

Assuming a decision to adopt an agricultural policy of this nature, it is recommended that the Territory assume the following responsibilities:

1. Establish enabling legislation.
2. Undertake legal surveys of the areas declared eligible for agricultural settlement.
3. Undertake economic surveys to establish the size of production units required for economic feasibility based on the production of vegetables, fluid milk and meat.
4. Attach to the Territorial staff either as a permanent employee or as a consultant an individual who is knowledgeable in the production of these products.
5. Establish in association with the Territorial Gaol small production units for the desired products. This could both demonstrate feasibility of production and assist with rehabilitation."

Attached is an extract on agriculture from the Carr Economic Study which Members of the Council may wish to have for comparison.


J. Smith,
Commissioner

EXTRACT FROM CARR REPORT

THE AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL OF THE YUKON

Farming in the Yukon will probably never be as significant again as it was in the period of the Klondike gold rush. Evidence still remains of the farms, long since abandoned, where potatoes and other garden produce were raised, milk and beef were produced and hay and other crops were tilled. The farms were small, but at the prices paid in the isolated, gold-rich Dawson City, even a small farm might yield an adequate net return.

Those early Klondike conditions did not survive, nor has much of the farming. By 1931, 41 farms still remained in the Yukon and many of these have since been abandoned (Table 7). There was a small temporary revival in the 1950's and early 1960's when farming was again encouraged and acreage was expanded for a time. By 1966, another decline had occurred and only nine farms were reported in the Census of the Yukon in that year (Table 7). Only two of these nine were commercial farms (those reporting sales of farm products of \$2,500 or more in 1966). These nine farms had a total investment of only \$121,300 in 1966 and total sales of only \$22,480 (Table 8), in both instances totalling somewhat below the level of one ordinary full-scale farm in the major farming areas of Canada.

In recent decades, the interest and support of agriculture settlement in the Yukon has risen periodically. Yet it is obvious to most people that the physical environment imposes substantial handicaps on Yukon agriculture. Nevertheless, farming in a frontier region like the Yukon appeals strongly to many people. To the leaders on the frontier farming is an effective way of populating and developing the rural areas and they would thus encourage it. To the frustrated city dweller it provides an escape from modern society. To the jaded farmer elsewhere it may appear as a new opportunity to pioneer. Too frequently the net profitability of Yukon farming is overlooked in these enthusiasms.

Physical Environment

The physical environment is the most significant factor in the unprofitability of agriculture in the Yukon. These physical considerations are examined in detail in the background study on farming. For this report they are summarized here.

The physical environment in the Yukon does not favour ordinary farming operations because the topography of much of the suitable soil areas is too rough and uneven for large-scale machine operations; the soil is podzolized, infertile and low in

productivity; the climate tends to be adverse in its short, cool growing season, its drought, its soil permafrost, and its long cold winters; and the locational disadvantages of Yukon farming are costly. In brief, most field crops cannot be ripened or matured and are too frequently damaged by frost; native grasses are widespread but do not grow abundantly because of the short, cool summer and the shortage of precipitation; the costs of producing cattle or sheep are excessive because the grazing season is short and the season when they must be sheltered and fed indoors tends to be relatively quite long; and while garden crops can be produced their output is quite uncertain relative to competing areas where climate is less extreme.

These adverse physical conditions are reflected in the economic results of farming. Thus the low productivity of the land is reflected in high costs and low profits. In addition, because of the high costs of in-bound transportation, the costs of inputs of supplies and materials (fertilizers, repairs, etc) tend to be higher than in the major farming areas. These higher costs of inputs more than offset the higher prices received.

The Impact of New Technology

Yet, in terms of profitability, one of the greatest disabilities of farming in the Yukon would be its unsuitability for the large-scale, specialized new technology that has now taken over most of agricultural production in Canada. The Yukon lacks both the large areas of level, well-drained stone-free land that has now become essential for large-scale specialized, mechanized and profitable production of field crops. For effective livestock production the Yukon lacks the climate for abundant growth and the large areas of highly productive grazing lands necessary for profitable operations.

With the great changes in Canada's farm technology since the war of 1939-45, and the opportunities for higher incomes in other employment, the old small-scale low-capitalized, and unspecialized farm enterprises can no longer compete with the new specialized large-scale enterprises. In consequence, these small-scale farms are being abandoned throughout Canada - in the Interlake region in Manitoba, in northern Ontario, in the Gaspé and in the Maritimes. From 1941 to 1966, the number of farms in Canada dropped from 677,500 to 430,503 and the number of people in the farm labour force fell from 1,186,000 in 1946 to 544,000 in 1966. In the face of this decline in farming in areas with greater agricultural potential, it is not surprising that farming in the Yukon should be unprofitable and not widely taken up.

This then is the important thing to recognize, that ordinary farming, as practiced in the rest of Canada, is not likely to be profitable in the Yukon under present conditions.

The Farming Potential

This does not mean that there should be no farming in the Yukon. The next step is to explore those farming activities that can have a place in the Yukon environment. Part-time or hobby gardening will continue to have an important place in the Yukon for those who enjoy growing and eating the freshest vegetables, and measures should be taken to support this with appropriate research, advisory and reference services. It should not be expected that this vegetable production can compete in price with the imported supplies even when surplus production occurs but it provides a useful recreation and an attractive source of food. It usually requires creating the micro-climate or soil conditions necessary to ensure dependable growth and this is where the additional costs arise.

Similarly, with livestock production, it is frequently possible to use convenient grazing areas and haylands for producing cattle suitable for beef and perhaps dairy products on a part-time basis. This may be particularly attractive when the operator is mainly engaged in some other occupation, such as tourism or guiding, in the summer and values the livestock as an occupation for winter. Yet if he values his time at ordinary wage rates, the livestock operation will generally be found not profitable.

A third type of farmer may in future seek to settle in the Yukon. This will be the family that already has some income and seeks an opportunity to enjoy the rural peace and dignity of dwelling in a frontier land of hope and promise. These can perhaps be enjoyed most in the rural atmosphere of part-time farming, fishing and hunting, even though their monetary yield may be small. In terms of the new technology, this family may seem to be misplaced but present civilization may spin off a lot of these in the next decade or two. Already they are moving from the United States into the sanctuary of the interior valleys of British Columbia.

For all three of these farming and gardening enterprise types there should be at least a minimum of appropriate public services provided. For the last two types of farming adequate provision should be made in Yukon land policy. In this context, there should also be a policy for controlling the winter grazing of pack horses and particularly for removing them from the vicinity of the highways.

A fourth type of agriculture holds promise that it may be both satisfying and profitable in the Yukon. This is the full-scale greenhouse enterprise. With the progress made in recent years in greenhouse construction and operations, the evidence shows possibilities for profitable production of tomatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables. There are good indications that such an enterprises might now be operated profitably where the market is adequate, such as the market that might be found in Whitehorse.

Such a greenhouse operation should be regarded as experimental for the initial period and on this basis should warrant some public financial support in the beginning. It might be tested by an initial greenhouse operation of about 30,000 square feet, with careful recording and analyses of techniques, costs, revenues, and markets over several years. Its objective should be commercial profitability as soon as possible. To indicate the possibilities elsewhere a summary budget for one-acre (45,000 square feet) greenhouse in Nova Scotia is attached as an Appendix to the background study.

There has been a sharp growth in greenhouse production of vegetables in Canada and the northeastern United States since the late 1950's. This expansion of production in northeastern United States has been attributed to the use of the lower-cost plastic greenhouses, new varieties and hybrids, and more efficient methods of production. In Essex County in Ontario, from 1959 to 1965, greenhouse acreage was tripled, with about one-quarter of the total area of 300 acres under plastic cover. The reasons given for this Ontario expansion are: more energetic selling of the greenhouse vegetables; a large importation of fresh tomatoes, except in July and August, offered much scope for competitive expansion; more efficient production enabled prices of greenhouse tomatoes to be reduced to compete with imports; an increase in available credit through the Farm Credit Corporation and other public agencies; and larger scale and more efficient operations were made possible by these new conditions.

Consideration of the comparable conditions in the Yukon would indicate that such operations might be profitable where an adequate market existed, probably for Whitehorse and in the large mining camps.

With these considerations in view, it is recommended that an experiment in commercial greenhouse production of tomatoes and other suitable vegetables be undertaken near Whitehorse. The objective should not be to ascertain whether tomatoes and such can be grown under greenhouse conditions in the Yukon but to examine whether they can be grown profitably under commercial conditions there.

Conclusions

In summary, ordinary farming may be possible in the Yukon but it is unlikely to be profitable. There is virtually no potential in the Yukon for the old agriculture as practiced in the Klondike gold rush days because this type of farming is being abandoned wherever it existed in Canada. There is virtually no potential in the Yukon for the new large-scale, highly-mechanized farming now dominating agriculture in the rest of Canada because the physical environment is not suitable for it in the Yukon.

There should be some potential in part-time farming but it should not be expected to be commercially profitable. There may be a significant potential in greenhouse operations and special measures are recommended to test and develop such operations in or near Whitehorse. It is recommended that a special appraisal of long run land policy should be undertaken.

Contribution to the Yukon Economy

It is not expected that agriculture will make a significant contribution to the Yukon economy except for the contribution of the greenhouse operations. As far as farm enterprises generally are concerned it may be expected that the decline of existing enterprises will offset any increase due to new enterprises. The contribution of the greenhouse enterprises to the economy will not be very great; by 1985 it is estimated it will add about \$50,000 to \$100,000 to the output of the Yukon, will require a capital investment of about \$75,000 and will add about six to ten workers to the labour force.

TABLE 7

NUMBERS, AREA AND USE OF FARM LAND, YUKON TERRITORY, SELECTED YEARS

Item	Unit	1931	1941	1956	1961	1966
No. of farms	Number	41	26	16	15	9
No. of Commercial farms	"	n.a.	n.a.	4	2	2
Total area of farms	Acres	5,197	2,781	3,997	8,072	3,680
improved land	"	778	511	634	954	463
unimproved land	"	4,419	2,270	3,363	7,118	3,217
Crops- wheat	"	8	-	23	42	-
oats	"	63	27	52	77	20
barley	"	n.a.	n.a.	15	4	-
hay	"	558	392	88	104	108
potatoes	"	69	47	17	12	4
vegetables	"	5	1	9	5	2
Livestock-horses	Number	62	90	172	230	17
cattle	"	72	52	104	206	98
milk cows	"	n.a.	n.a.	7	16	9
hens & chickens	"	224	138	296	358	635

TABLE 8

VALUE OF FARM CAPITAL AND SALES OF FARM PRODUCTS
YUKON TERRITORY, 1961 AND 1966

	1961	1966
Land and buildings value	198,600	47,300
Machinery value	113,900	56,100
Livestock and poultry value	59,900	17,900
Total capital	372,400	121,300
Total sales of farm products	15,610	22,480

March 3, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -11- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

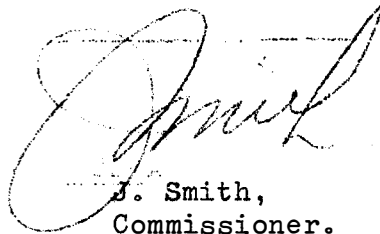
Carcross Postal Service

On November 26, 1968, it was moved by Councillor Chamberlist, seconded by Councillor Dumas, that:

"The Administration be requested to continue their efforts to obtain a more frequent postal service for Carcross."

I wish to advise you at this time that the Deputy Minister, Mr. John A. MacDonald, has been informed by Mr. P. A. Faguy, Deputy Postmaster General, that his officers intend to study the Carcross mail service further when restrictions on government expenditures are lifted. It is the hope of the Postmaster General's Department that improved services will be provided as soon as conditions permit.

The above is submitted for your information.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 10, 1969

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -12- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of the 21st Wholly-elected Council of the Yukon Territory

It is my pleasure to welcome the Members of Council to this, the Second Session in 1969, and to outline to you the items that will be placed before Council by the Administration. As the Spring Session of Council is traditionally looked upon as the Budget Session, the major item that you will be asked to deal with, will be the Appropriations Ordinance. Legislative matters to be brought forward are as follows:

- Bill No. 1 An Ordinance to Amend the Taxation Ordinance
- Bill No. 2 An Ordinance to Amend the Garnishee Ordinance
- Bill No. 3 An Ordinance to Amend the Wills Ordinance
- Bill No. 4 An Ordinance to Amend the Civil Emergency Measures Ordinance
- Bill No. 5 An Ordinance to Provide for Government Control and Sale of Alcoholic Liquors
- Bill No. 6 An Ordinance Respecting Scientists and Explorers
- Bill No. 7 An Ordinance to Amend an Ordinance to Provide for the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons
- Bill No. 8 An Ordinance to Amend the Labour Standards Ordinance
- Bill No. 9 An Ordinance to Amend the Judicature Ordinance
- Bill No. 10 An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance
- Bill No. 11 An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance
- Bill No. 12 An Ordinance to Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance
- Bill No. 13 An Ordinance for Granting to the Commissioner Certain Sums of Money to Defray the Expenses of the Public Service of the Territory

I am pleased to report that the economic outlook for Fiscal 69/70 in Yukon is a good one. There is no indication of a let-up in any segment of our resource-based industries; indeed, if anything, the anticipated activity during the coming year will be at an even greater pace than was enjoyed during the last twelve months. Northern development continues to generate an ever-increasing amount of interest on the part of the investment community throughout the world. It is not

without significance that we see growing interest on the part of our neighbouring political jurisdictions in our economic future. This is no doubt going to be accentuated during the month of April when the 3rd Northern Resources Conference is held in Whitehorse.

The opportunity of visiting with the Governor of Alaska and addressing the Alaska State House of Representatives and Senate in Joint Session was a privilege accorded me a few weeks ago. During that time, it became increasingly evident to me and those of my officers along with me, that the economic activity being generated in the State of Alaska is bound to have beneficial effects throughout Yukon. The amount of money that will be invested in Alaska as a consequence of successful oil exploration, is simply astronomical and the economic benefits cannot help but spill over into Yukon, not only at the time of the original exploitation of the oil, but also as a consequence of the events that will follow thereafter. There is every reason to believe that the interest created by these oil discoveries throughout the industry will result in an ever-increasing tempo of oil and gas exploration within Yukon itself, and the hope that they will be successful is greatly enhanced by the Prudhoe Bay find.

Notwithstanding these activities which are taking place on our western borders and which will have beneficial effects on the Territory, the value of our own mineral production this year is estimated at roughly forty million dollars and may conceivably be double that amount during 1970. An item of considerable interest is the proposal of Anvil Mining to resume coal mining operations at the Tantaus Butte Coal mine at Carmacks in June of this year.

The faith of individuals in the future of Yukon is evidenced by the continued input of private funds into the capital requirements of the Territory. This results in increased employment, better opportunities for the young people of the Territory to find suitable outlets for their talents upon leaving school, and a general air of permanency to settlement in the Territory, which latter has been sadly lacking until recently. However, the prosperity that is evident in most of the Territory, is not being equitably distributed. Parts of Yukon are being literally by-passed by the economic upsurge that generally prevails,

and ways and means have to be found to help these areas adjust themselves to the economic realities of 1969.

More people are required because of prosperity and people require housing. Like many other parts of Canada, the number one need throughout our Territory is a roof over a person's head. This, to a degree, is being dealt with by private investment, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and our own housing loans administered by the Territorial Government. The sum of these, however, do not appear to be equal to the task that confronts us and we are continuously exploring ways and means to improve and expand available programs so that this pressing requirement for our development can be met.

It is of interest to note that only one bid was received for the Townsite Center Development at Faro, Yukon. This bid was from Turret Construction Company of Montreal. The information submitted is currently being analyzed by our Engineering Department.

The financial transactions of this past year in the Territorial Budget have been eminently satisfactory and there is no reason to believe that we will do anything but improve our financial situation as of March 31, 1969. Actual revenues have been higher than forecast, while expenditures have been somewhat less, resulting in an overall surplus during the Fiscal Year 68/69. This surplus to some degree must be used in 69/70 as we are anticipating that our financial requirement for this coming fiscal year will be slightly greater than our anticipated revenues.

The basis of the 1969/70 Budget is the Federal-Territorial Fiscal Agreement which is designed to provide us with required capital monies and an Operation and Maintenance Grant sufficient to make up the difference between our own revenues and expenditures required to provide services to our Territory.

The proposals that will be put before you for the year 69/70, which, by the way, include the capital monies that have already been passed by Council, indicate a total budget for the year of \$24,290,268.26. To put this into its proper perspective and show how Territorial expenditures are rapidly increasing, it might be well to look back

for a few years and see what the budgetary totals have been:

1964 - 65	\$	10,070,766.09
1965 - 66		11,420,293.49
1966 - 67		14,351,885.37
1967 - 68		18,514,552.53
1968 - 69		21,231,235.67

The breakdown of where this money is spent is of particular interest to the citizens of the Territory. The following is a list by departments of the total funds proposed for 1969-70 including Operation and Maintenance - Capital and Loan Amortization:

Education	\$	6,929,219.00	28.54%
Engineering		6,327,283.00	26.06%
Municipal Affairs		2,156,293.00	8.89%
Debt Redemption		1,671,447.26	6.88%
Welfare		1,487,789.00	6.12%
Loans to Third Parties		1,459,557.00	6.02%
Health		1,012,657.00	4.18%
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services		845,825.00	3.48%
General		729,329.00	3.00%
Corrections		592,304.00	2.44%
Territorial Treasurer		301,544.00	1.24%
Territorial Secretary		248,561.00	1.02%
Travel and Publicity		211,252.00	0.87%
Yukon Regional Library		185,421.00	0.76%
Game		65,729.00	0.27%
Yukon Council		5,558.00	0.23%
Miscellaneous		10,500.00	-

Personnel Services for this coming year; this is the amount of money applicable to each Vote that is involved in salaries, wages, etc., will account for more than 41% of our Operation and Maintenance budget. This, I bring to your attention, to show the large input of people required to service Government activity and maintain proper levels of service to the public.

The revenue side of our budget indicates the increased tempo of activity in the Territory, as the additional revenues shown will not be the result of increased tax rates, but will reflect greater collections due to increased volumes of business. The anticipated amount of $4\frac{1}{4}$ million dollars from local revenues is the highest in the Territory's history. These revenues are made up as follows:

Tax Revenue	\$	2,198,916.00
Liquor Profit		1,350,000.00
Licence Revenue		569,307.00
Interest on Investments		25,000.00
Fines		40,000.00
Fees, Registration, etc.		40,000.00
Sundry		2,000.00
<hr/>		
TOTAL REVENUE	\$	4,225,223.00
<hr/>		

The question of what is the local taxing potential of Yukon in relation to other jurisdictions in Canada has been the subject of a study this past year. One of the items brought to light by this study is the question of municipal tax levels and the Territorial tax measures levied in the unorganized areas. Very obviously, the standard of services vary greatly. Consequently, our present method of levying a Territory-wide general mill rate, Hillcrest being the exception, would appear to favour some and work to the disadvantage of others. Some new approach must be taken that will permit a varying of mill rates related to the services provided. This will be one of the first tasks of our new Department of Municipal Affairs, which comes into being on April 1, 1969. The recommendations received on this subject will have much bearing on future policy on this important subject.

The budget to be placed before you has been constructed to give effect as far as possible to the policies that have been agreed to by the Administration and the Council.

I think at this time it might be well to review activities that my Administration has been undertaking in order to give effect to some of the policies just referred to.

First, I would like to touch on the pricing structure of Western beer and ale sold through our liquor control department. During the past several months, my officers have successfully negotiated reductions in the cost of beer and ale purchased from breweries in Western Canada and in freight rates charged by the White Pass and Yukon Route for the shipment of this product. These savings will make possible a re-structuring and a rationalization of Western beer and ale prices to consumers in the Yukon. It is intended to introduce a uniform price per dozen for both bottled and canned beer and ale to individuals and to licensed premises, with the Territorial Government

paying freight charges to all licencees beyond a twenty-five mile radius of a liquor store warehouse. This change will eliminate a whole series of anomalies which have grown up over the years and which have been the cause of considerable consternation to both Council and my Administration. Although a substantial reduction in selling price will be possible because of the reduced costs outlined above, the profit margin is expected to remain as it is now. There will be no decrease in revenue to the Territorial Government from the sale of Western beer and ale and it is my wish to give effect to this new pricing policy as of April 1, 1969. A detailed outline of the proposed changes will be the subject of a Sessional Paper.

I have received from the Government of Canada a cheque in the amount of \$167,139.00 representing a rebate of 95% of Federal Income Tax paid by utility companies in the Yukon on earnings during calendar year 1966. Council will recall that a Sessional Paper on this subject was discussed at the 2nd Session, 1966, and a recommendation approved that the full amount of the tax rebate be paid to the utility companies concerned, with the understanding that it would be applied to reduced rates to consumers. My Administration is now developing a formula which will ensure that equitable rate reductions become a reality. We intend to present this formula for your consideration at the Fall Session of Council, together with all necessary legislation. One item of Legislation which may be required, is an Ordinance providing for a Public Utilities Board. Therefore, an Ordinance similar to the one allowed to die at the 4th Session, 1968, may be presented to you at that time.

During this coming road construction season, a considerable dust control program will be initiated on roads throughout the Territory. The Engineering Department have been exploring ways and means of getting the most use out of the monies available and have been successful in negotiating a new freight tariff on the product to be used, namely calcium chloride, with the White Pass & Yukon Route. This will result in a freight rate reduction of thirty percent on shipments that consist of 200,000 pounds or more. It is anticipated that YTG alone will require four million pounds of this product to be used on the program during 1969.

Two items in the capital budget that I will be seeking further advice on concern the proposed Juvenile Training Center and the Dawson City Hospital. It will be my intention during this Session to seek your advice with respect to the most desirable location for the Juvenile Training Center we plan to build in Yukon this year and which is needed in order to give help and guidance to numbers of our youth who, at the present time, desperately require this assistance. The other item concerns the Dawson City Hospital. Council approved a capital item at the last Session for the construction of a new hospital at Dawson City. Subsequent information has been presented to me which indicates that the construction of a new hospital cannot be justified. You will be asked to consider a Sessional Paper which will explain the situation thoroughly and recommend an alternative capital program; the construction of a Nursing Station and of additional accommodation for Senior Citizens at Dawson City.

You will have received copies of a brief from the Yukon Social Service Society outlining their proposal to establish a Family Service Bureau here in Whitehorse. I am in full agreement with the aims and purposes of this bureau and will request your approval to provide a grant of \$15,000 to the Society to enable their work to begin. I do not propose an on-going grant of this magnitude to the Society, rather I would hope the Society will be able to raise a significant portion of its funds from other sources so that our normal grants' program might be applied in the second and subsequent years.

Two other fields of endeavour in which we are progressing and of which I would like to apprise you concern Data Processing and Central Purchasing. Following inquiries addressed to companies engaged in Data Processing and related fields and an analysis of the proposals received, it has been decided to ask IBM to further investigate, at no cost to the Yukon Territorial Government, the possible introduction and expansion of Data Processing support in certain of our government departments. The initial review will be directed toward liquor stocks, personnel and payroll records and if these are found practical, to investigate further areas of governmental endeavour that would benefit from Data Processing. The study

will commence on March 17 when two specialists will arrive in Whitehorse. Proposals for a study and recommendations regarding a Central Purchasing System for the YTG were sought from a number of specialists in this field. Following a review of all submissions, it was decided to award the work to G. H. Newhouse & Associates of Vancouver, who come to us highly recommended with considerable background knowledge and experience concerning Central Purchasing. It is proposed at this time to confine the study to feasibility and costs, to be followed once a general plan has received approval, by design and implementation. This study will also commence on March 17. It will be my intention to keep Council advised continuously of progress on these two important programs.

As required by the School Ordinance, a Salary Negotiating Committee under the chairmanship of Councillor Dumas has been dealing with their counterparts from the Yukon Teachers' Association. As no final figures were available prior to finalizing the budget, it may be necessary to bring a supplementary appropriation forward re teachers' salaries.

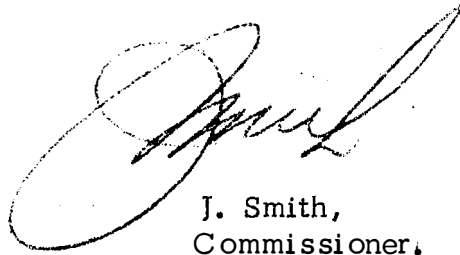
Section 5 of the Public Service Ordinance requires certain items to be kept under review as considerations in determining pay rates for the Public Service. In order to give effect to this requirement, the firm of Public Administration Service was again retained to study existing personnel practices in the Territorial Government. Terms of Reference included an analysis of existing organization structure, review of isolated classification problems, and purported pay anomalies, and a study of the pay structure now in existence. It is anticipated that a comprehensive report will be forthcoming shortly.

Last spring, a very successful tour of several points in the Territory was made by Council, Members of the Administration and others. No attempt has been made to schedule anything of a similar nature this Spring due to the upcoming Resources Conference. However, I would be hopeful that Council might bring forth some suggestions that could result in a tour of some part of the Territory this fall.

Harry C. B. Maddison of Peace River, Alberta, who was called to the Bar in Alberta in 1954, has been appointed as the Judge of the

Territorial Court. It will be my pleasure to swear him in to this office on Wednesday next. I trust Council will see fit to recess during the ceremony which will be held in this Courtroom so that Members may attend this auspicious occasion.

Mr. Speaker, Members of Council, I look forward to co-operating with you in your work during the coming weeks and trust this Session will be a fruitful one.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Smith", is written in dark ink. The signature is fluid and somewhat stylized, with a large loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping tail.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

12 March, 1969

Sessional Paper No. -13- 1969 (2nd) Session

Mr. Speaker

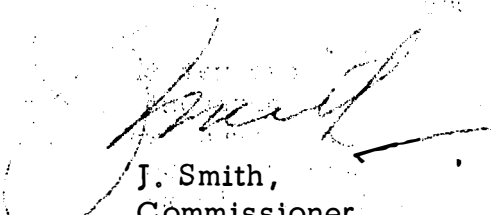
Members of Council

New Policy - Pricing of Western Beer and Ale

During the past several months, the Administration has successfully negotiated reductions in the cost of beer and ale purchased from Breweries in Western Canada, and in freight rates charged by the White Pass and Yukon Route for the shipment of beer and ale. These savings have made possible a restructuring and a rationalizing of beer and ale prices to consumers in the Yukon.

It is intended to introduce a single price of \$4.10 per dozen for both bottled and canned beer and ale to individuals and to licensed establishments, with the Territorial Government paying freight charges to the licensees beyond a 25 mile radius of a Liquor Store or Warehouse. This change will decrease the cost to individuals and to lounges, while increasing it slightly in the case of taverns. Because of the reduced costs outlined above, the profit margin is expected to remain as it is now. There will be no decrease in revenue to the Territorial Government from the sale of beer and ale.

The effective date of this new pricing policy will be April 1, 1969.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 12, 1969.

Sessional Paper No. -14- 1969 (2nd) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Taxing Trailers in the Yukon

On March 11th, 1969, Councillor Taylor asked the following question:

"I'm wondering if, in the interval between our last Session and this Session, the Administration has come up with an answer as to how we can tax trailers in the Yukon Territory?"

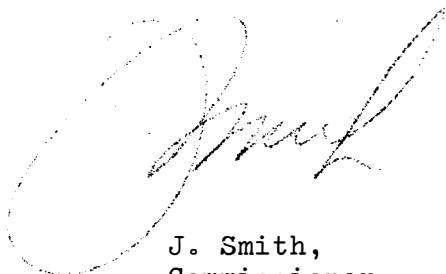
Section 5, subsection (2) of the Taxation Ordinance reads as follows:

"Where a dwelling, warehouse or other building situated on land held under lease or owned by an occupier is not annexed thereto, or the lessee has the right to remove it therefrom, it shall be assessed as part of the land and not as personal property."

This section has been used as the means of taxing mobile homes that are situated on a residential lot. This has been accepted as equitable.

The question of taxing mobile homes situated on commercial trailer courts is one which has proved difficult to answer. At the present time only the power hook-ups and trailer space is assessed and taxed and these taxes are against the owner of the business. Some portion of this tax can presumably be reflected in the rental charged for the space.

The provinces have met the problem in part by licencing the mobile homes. In the Northwest Territories, the legislation provides for taxation in the normal way when a trailer occupies a site for more than three months. However, this would be easily circumvented by moving the trailer to the next lot.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 12, 1969.

Sessional Paper No. -15- 1969 (2nd) Session

Mr. Speaker

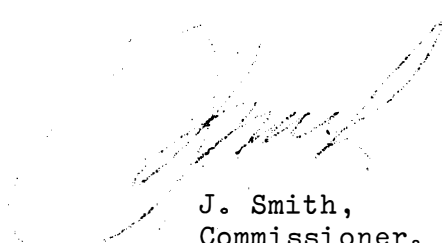
Members of Council

Question - Reply from Dept. of Transport

On March 11th, 1969, Councillor Shaw asked the following question:

"I wonder if the Commissioner can inform Council whether a reply has been received from the Commissioner of the Department of Transport?"

An invitation has been extended to the President of the Canadian Transport Commission to have the Commission conduct hearings in the Yukon. To-date, no reply has been received.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 12, 1969.

Sessional Paper No. -16- 1969 (2nd) Session

Mr. Speaker

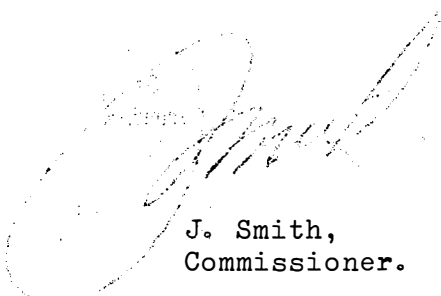
Members of Council

Question No. 3 - Pay for Territorial Employees

On March 11th, 1969, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

"Can the Administration explain why some Territorial Government employees who are paid on an hourly basis receive pay for general holidays while others employed on a like basis do not?"

All Territorial employees who work the day before and the day after a statutory holiday or who are off duty with permission for those same days are entitled to pay for the statutory holiday.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 13, 1969.

Sessional Paper No. -17- 1969 (2nd) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 4 - Lots in R.C.M.P. Compound

On March 12th, 1969, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

"Lots formerly part of the R.C.M.P. Compound were placed on sale by public tender in groups. Tenders were opened yesterday, the 11th of March. Can the following information be available to Council:

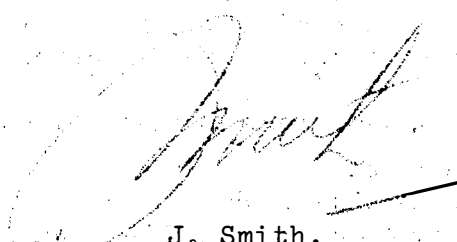
1. Who were the tenderers and/or their agents?
2. Who were the successful tenderers?
3. Did the successful tenderers comply with the tender call?
4. Were plans of development supplied with each bid?
5. What were the prices submitted?
6. Why were the groups of lots not offered in smaller numbers to give local people an opportunity to bid?"

The answers to these questions are as follows:

1. a) Globe Estates Ltd., Vancouver
b) Yukon Realty Limited, Whitehorse
c) K. H. Construction (Yukon) Ltd., Whitehorse
d) Buval Mines Ltd., Vancouver
e) Dumas Agency Limited, Whitehorse, for Raywalt Investments Ltd.
f) Dumas Agency Limited, Whitehorse, for Hastings Properties Ltd.
g) Dumas Agency Limited, Whitehorse, for Gil-L-Blake Properties Ltd.
h) Dumas Agency Limited, Whitehorse, for East End Properties Ltd.
i) Dumas Agency Limited, Whitehorse, for Aurora Enterprises Ltd.
2. The Administration is still investigating the details on the tenders submitted and it is expected that an answer will be forthcoming within the near future.
3. Since there is no successful tenderer, this question cannot be answered. However, the highest bid, in the amount of \$93,500, which was received from Globe Estates Ltd., did not comply with the tender call in so far as no development plan was submitted as required by the tender call.
4. No.

5. Name of Tenderer	Block 34	Block 44	Plan Submitted
Globe Estates Ltd.	\$93,500		No
Yukon Realty Limited	\$32,200	\$36,300	Yes
K.H. Construction (Yukon) Ltd.	\$22,226	--	Yes
Buval Mines Ltd.	\$36,500	\$41,500	Yes
Dumas Agency Limited for Aurora Enterprises Ltd.	\$24,501	\$31,801	No
Dumas Agency Limited for Raywalt Investments Ltd.	\$30,498	\$36,102	No
Dumas Agency Limited for Hastings Properties Ltd.	\$33,610	\$39,201	No
Dumas Agency Limited for Gil-L-Blake Properties Ltd.	\$36,701	\$41,706	No
Dumas Agency Limited for East End Properties Ltd.	\$27,602	--	No

6. The lots are located in an R2 Zone which is zoned for multiple dwellings. It is the opinion of the Administration that the people of Whitehorse would be best served by the construction of large apartment blocks close to downtown Whitehorse. Individual lots do not lend themselves for apartment block development.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 13, 1969.

Sessional Paper No. -18- 1969 (2nd) Session

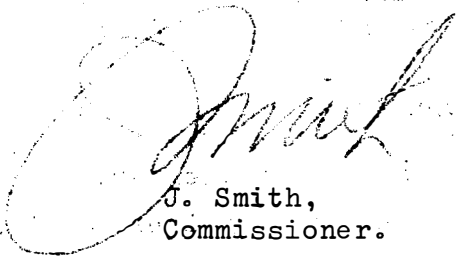
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Wolf Pelts

On March 12th, 1969, Councillor Taylor asked what happens to the pelts of wolves that are poisoned in the Territory and brought into Whitehorse.

It is the policy of the Game Department to destroy these pelts by burning them as the poison has the effect of making the pelts completely worthless.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 13, 1969.

Sessional Paper No. -19- 1969 (2nd) Session

Mr. Speaker

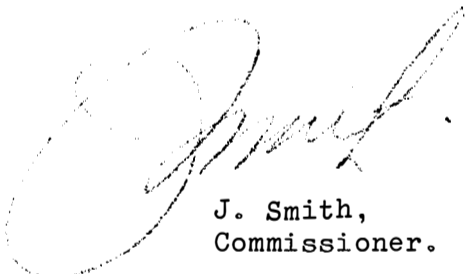
Members of Council

Question - Upgrading of Alaska Highway

On March 11th, 1969, Councillor McKinnon asked if the Commissioner could supply the plans for the upgrading of the Alaska Highway that has been announced by his government.

The local office of the Department of Public Works informs me that the 1969 program will consist of the following:

- a) Reconstruction of the Alaska Highway between McRae and the Mayo Junction. This is the first year of a two-year program. In the second year, it is hoped that this section will be paved.
- b) A total of seven bridges will be built in 1969. Three of these are on the Haines Road. Two of the four on the Alaska Highway are in the Fort Nelson area.
- c) The dust control program will be continued in various highway sections.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 13, 1969.

Sessional Paper No. -20- 1969 (2nd) Session

Mr. Speaker

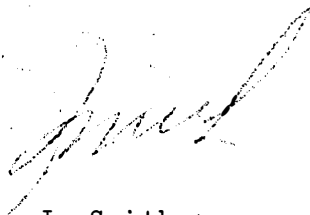
Members of Council

Question - Tax Sale Properties

On March 11th, 1969, Councillor Livesey asked what percent of tax sale properties were redeemed by those persons owing taxes.

The following is a list of tax sale properties put up for sale in 1965, 1966 and 1967, and redeemed:

<u>Tax Sale</u>	<u>Put up for Sale</u>	<u>Redeemed</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1965	93 Properties	87 Properties	94%
1966	139 Properties	111 Properties	80%
1967	115 Properties	78 Properties	68%
Total	347 Properties	276 Properties	80%


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 13, 1969.

Sessional Paper No. -21-.1969 (2nd) Session

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

Horses Grazing at Large

It will be recalled that queries concerning the adequacy of our present laws concerning treatment of horses which graze at large were raised at the last Session of Council.

The present law concerning cruelty to horses by neglect appears to give adequate powers in section 387 of the Criminal Code which is as follows:

"387(1) Everyone commits an offence who

(a) willfully causes or, being the owner, willfully permits to be caused unnecessary pain, suffering or injury to an animal

(c) being the owner or the person having the custody or control of a domestic animal or an animal wild by nature that is in captivity, abandons it in distress or willfully neglects or fails to provide suitable and adequate food, water, shelter and care for it

(2) Everyone who commits an offence under subsection (1) is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction."

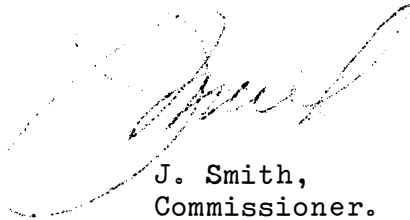
I find that complaints made to the police concerning cruelty to horses are rarely made, although persons did from time-to-time write letters to the press and their public representatives. I am informed by the police that if any case is reported to any detachment an investigation will be made into the circumstances. If the facts warrant in any case a prosecution will be taken.

Under the Brands Ordinance recently enacted by the Council, registration of brands is permitted and in the case of entire horses two years and older, branding is compulsory. The Game Director informs me that the Brands Ordinance had a favourable reaction and the outfitters will probably brand all their stock from now on as a safe-guard against loss. If this is not done there is a risk that their horses could be taken by the first person to brand them with a registered brand. He estimates that there are over one thousand horses now grazing in the bush which would give an average of fifty to each outfitter. In addition to this there is a small number in other hands. While the winter has been severe, his information is that the outfitters have plenty of feed stock although it is costly this year. One outfitter has twelve tons of hay and at the recent sale at the Experimental Farm baled hay fetched \$2.50 a bale and

a current price for hay is \$120.00 a ton. With feed at such high prices corralling of horses and feeding them throughout the winter is prohibitively expensive and if any law were to force enclosure of the animals with consequent feeding, some outfitters might be forced out of business. Rough grazing of horses is quite common in suitable areas of Canada and large numbers of horses roam through the national parks. The danger to horses of starvation and under-feeding is not great. Difficulties are caused here by reason of the occasional formation of a crust on snow. Injuries occur to horses' legs when they seek grazing under these conditions. Thaws do not commonly occur here during the winter to the same extent as in southern Canada. As a result damage caused to horses' coats by wet snow re-freezing is light in a normal winter.

It is in the best interest of all horse owners to keep their animals fit and I understand that when feed is scarce, arrangements are made to bring food to the animals.

Having considered the circumstances it is not proposed at this time to introduce legislation on the subject.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 17, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -22- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

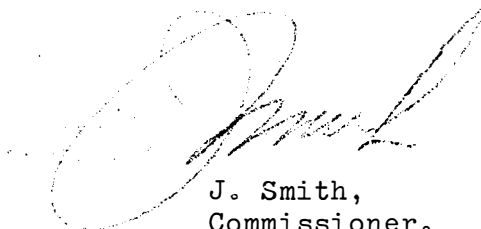
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Frontier Package Television

On March 12th, 1969, Councillor Gordon asked if there is a necessity for two Frontier Package Television Stations to service the Elsa - Keno - Mayo area and, if so, what the projected dates of installation are.

This area will have to be serviced by two separate Frontier Packages. The Elsa station will be put into operation in the early fall of this year; however, there is no committed date for the station in Mayo as yet.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 17, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -23- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

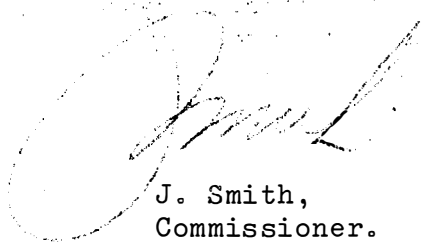
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Campbell Highway

On March 13th, 1969, Councillor Taylor asked if the Campbell Highway will be widened this year.

Tenders for the commencement of a program of up-grading will be called in the very near future. Work will begin during the summer and will continue over the next few years until this highway is brought up to standard.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 17, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -24- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

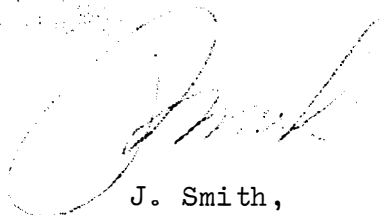
Members of Council

Question - Acorn Lumber Company

On March 13th, 1969, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

"It is my understanding that in the Henry MacMillan River area, a company known as Acorn Lumber Company has been granted timber limits. Is the purpose of this to ship out the logs as logs or is it the purpose to cut the lumber and strip them and treat them before it is shipped out?"

It is expected that the Federal Government will sign this leasing agreement within the next week or two, and until such time, this information is not available. However, as soon as this contract has been ratified, a Sessional Paper respecting it will be brought forward for tabling in Council.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 17, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -25- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

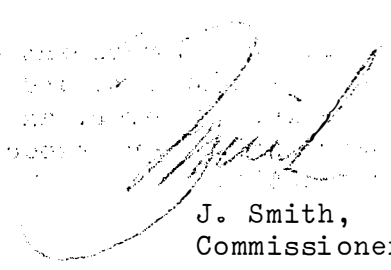
Members of Council

Question No. 8 - Old Crow Post Office

On March 14th, 1969, Councillor Shaw asked the following question:

"Due to increased cost of urban delivery service the post office here announced the intention of closing many rural post offices. Is the post office at Old Crow to be closed?"

The answer to this question is no.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 14, 1969.

Sessional Paper No. 26 1969 (2nd) Session

Mr. Speaker,
Members of Council

Question No. 2 - Pay for Statutory Holidays

On March 11, 1969, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

"There have been complaints to me from union officials and individual workers employed by various mining companies that they have not been paid for statutory holidays and specifically Remembrance Day of 1968. Has the Commissioner received similar complaints and if so what steps are being taken to enforce the appropriate section of the Labour Standards Ordinance?"

A complaint was made to me by the Staff Representative of the United Steelworkers of America in a letter dated December 4, 1968 that various mining companies had not complied with section 25(a) of the Labour Standards Ordinance which reads as follows:

"25. Any other holiday may be substituted for a general holiday in any of the circumstances following:

- (a) where a class of the employees of an employer is represented by a trade union and the parties to a collective agreement entered into with regard to the terms or conditions of employment of the employees notify the Labour Standards Officer in writing that a specified day has been designated in the collective agreement as a holiday with pay in lieu of a general holiday under this Part, such designated day shall, for those employees mentioned in the collective agreement, be a general holiday for the purposes of this Ordinance; or"

All the mining companies in the Territory were written to. In some cases the workers were given a holiday on November 11 and in other cases where the workers worked November 11 they were paid overtime in accordance with the provisions of section 27.

Several companies, however, replied and forwarded copies of

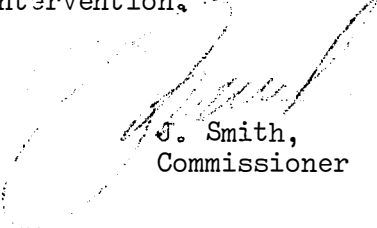
agreements which had been entered into by them with the unions concerned. In these cases by agreement with the workers a different list of holidays was substituted for the list contained in section 2(f) of the Ordinance. The difference consisted of adding Boxing Day to the list in the agreement and deleting November 11 (Armistice Day).

There was some doubt as to whether the exact precise terms of section 25(a) had been complied with, that is whether a forwarding of the agreement signed by both parties constituted a notification to the Labour Standards Officer in writing that Boxing Day had been substituted for Armistice Day. No decision was taken in the matter until after Boxing Day so that it could be ascertained whether or not in fact the workers concerned were given Boxing Day as a holiday in accordance with the provisions of the union agreement.

The method of enforcement of the Labour Standards Ordinance is by a prosecution brought in the Magistrate's Court. It is not the policy of the Administration to bring criminal prosecutions for technical non-compliance with the Labour Standards Ordinance when satisfactory evidence is available that the substance and spirit of the Ordinance has been complied with. In the event therefore it was decided that no prosecution should be brought in this case on the following grounds:

- (1) Each company involved had complied with the spirit of the Ordinance by making the appropriate payment to the workers concerned or had given a holiday in lieu.
- (2) The purpose of the Ordinance is not to enforce narrow compliance with technical rules but to see that its provisions are substantially carried out - and this had been done.
- (3) The legal position was unclear but in a criminal case the court would give the benefit of a doubt to the accused and it was considered that a prosecution, if taken, would probably fail.
- (4) The union's argument, whatever its legal validity (which was doubtful), had no substantial merit on its side. Each company had carried out the terms of its agreement with the union.
- (5) This dispute is more properly a subject for negotiation between the parties themselves and in the event of disagreement the matter can be decided by the courts in the normal way. If a party wished to take a prosecution or civil action on their own behalf this remedy is still open notwithstanding the government's decision not to initiate a prosecution.

The Labour Standards Ordinance is primarily for the protection of workers and enforces certain minimum standards of conduct on the part of employers. It is my policy to ensure that all employers in the Territory meet these standards. Where genuine disputes arise between trade unions and employers, the government is always loath to intervene. Experience has shown that unions and employers can usually best settle points of difference between them without the benefit of government intervention.


J. Smith,
Commissioner

14 March, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -27- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Salaries for Library Workers

On December 5, 1968, Councillor Livesey asked whether salaries for library workers would be paid to anyone not in the communities mentioned in Sessional Paper No. 4 - 1968 (4th) Session - Salaries for Branch Library Supervisors. The answer to his question is "no", because the other communities do not receive branch library level of service. They get service at the level of what is called by the Yukon Regional Library, "book deposit stations".

A book deposit station receives regular shipments of books from the Regional Library and in most cases these shipments have the same number of books in them that Branch Libraries receive. The main difference is that a book deposit station sends back all the books it receives whereas a Branch Library keeps some of them and thus builds up a permanent collection. Branch Libraries are therefore related to such things as size of community, need for a permanent collection, and adequate facilities to house and use a permanent collection. In general where there are now Branch Libraries the Yukon Regional Library has taken over the provision of library services from, or has co-operated with, some community organization that had been providing library services on its own previous to the establishment of the Regional Library. In the communities receiving book deposit service the Regional Library initiated the provision of library services.

The provision of salaries for Branch Library Supervisors bring up two questions:

- (a) How can present communities now receiving deposit station service, or new communities, acquire Branch Library service if and when there is a need for it?
- (b) Can present communities now receiving Branch Library service receive a grant in aid of salary instead of having their Branch Library Supervisors remunerated as salaried employees of the Territorial Government?

In answer to these questions the policy I would like to recommend is as follows:

1. Any existing community that does not now have Branch Library service can obtain it by:
 - (a) having a Local Improvement District Board, Municipal Council, Community Club, etc., form a library committee, or having a library committee incorporated under the Societies Ordinance.

- (b) applying to the Commissioner for a grant in aid of salary.
- (c) supplying the Regional Librarian with sufficient information to advise the Commissioner that the community would benefit from Branch Library service, that adequate facilities are available in either locally provided or in Territorial buildings to operate a Branch Library service, and that the Branch Library Supervisor has the necessary knowledge to operate a Branch Library.

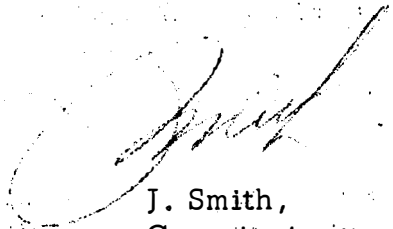
2. Any existing communities that now have Branch Library service and Branch Library Supervisors remunerated as salaried employees of the Territorial Government may change to paying through grants in aid of salary if they so wish. This will be done by applying 1, (a), (b) above.

3. Any new community will first receive the deposit station level of library service and, when established, can apply as in 1, (a), (b), (c) above.

4. Such grants are to be re-applied for on an annual basis and are conditional on the agreement to follow certain standard procedures for the operating of libraries.

5. No such grants will be available until the 1969-70 fiscal period.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted for the consideration of Council.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 17, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 28- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Unsatisfied Judgement Fund Ordinance and
Automobile Insurance in the Yukon Territory

It is deemed advisable to establish a committee to consider an Unsatisfied Judgement Fund Ordinance and automobile insurance in the Yukon Territory.

Apart from the Northwest Territories, we are the only area in Canada which does not have an unsatisfied judgement law of some description. The funds in force in the provinces at the present time are of two sorts, namely Government controlled and insurance or industry controlled.

We appear to be the only area in Canada with compulsory insurance other than Saskatchewan, although in most provinces a payment in lieu of insurance is required of uninsured drivers. Compulsory insurance is in force in some American States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and many European countries.

The reason for the delay on the part of the Administration in the introduction of an unsatisfied judgement fund is that we were aware that a high powered royal commission on automobile insurance was about to produce a report in British Columbia. The report has now come to hand and, as predicted, has made recommendations for changes in automobile insurance law in a wide field.

- (a) Briefly, the B.C. commission recommends that the burden of compulsory insurance (now to be introduced for the first time in B.C.) should be transferred from vehicle policies to driver policies.
- (b) A driver's licence will be issued in varying colours depending on the driver's record.
- (c) Only if the driver carries an accident policy guaranteeing payment (up to certain limits) in respect of all damage caused by the driver regardless of whose fault the accident was will a licence be issued.
- (d) Car owners and drivers can carry supplementary policies.
- (e) Consequential recommendations cover the question of payment of hospital bills, out-of-town province cars, payments in respect of uninsured drivers, etc.

The British Columbia commission found, after close study, that car owners were getting less than fair value from the insurance companies for their dollar. The figures they came up with showed that costs had varied but had not fallen below 33 percent.

whereas the government insurance plan in Saskatchewan was between 12 and 18 percent. No account was taken of the investment possibility available to the companies. In considering the unsatisfied judgement fund, the B.C. commission found its recommendations in other fields would bring the fund's operations down to nominal proportions and they recommended that rather than place the burden of its operation on the insured drivers through an addition to the driving licence fee, it should be financed by a one cent levy on the gas tax.

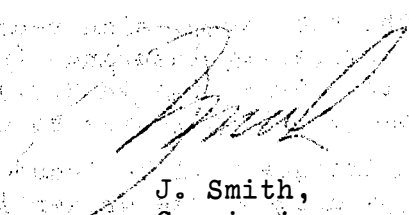
Some consideration should be given to a policy decision on the following lines:

- (1) Will we limit this committee to a recommendation concerning the establishment and financing of an unsatisfied judgement fund, leaving it to the committee to recommend whether this should be government operated or company operated, or
- (2) will we give it a wider field allowing it to consider whether some or all of the changes recommended by the royal commission in B.C. or by the royal commissions which have already made recommendations in Nova Scotia and Ontario and some American states, be implemented here if the committee was of the opinion that substantial benefit to the public here would result?

The committee should have sufficient financing to meet with spokesmen for the insurance scheme presently in operation in Saskatchewan and also to expend some money in the cost analysis by hiring an independent firm of actuaries to verify any estimates of the cost to the public or the government of the operation of either changes in insurance laws or the establishment of an unsatisfied judgement fund.

It is suggested that possible members of such a committee should include the Legal Adviser, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, the Territorial Treasurer, and possibly Mr. Justice Maddison.

Your recommendations and views on this matter would be appreciated.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 18, 1969.

Sessional Paper No.-29- 1969 (2nd) Session

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

Question - Filing of Companies

On February 4, 1969, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

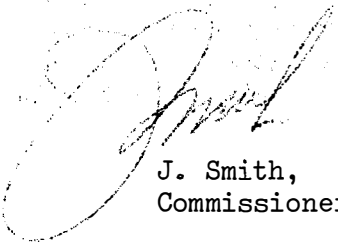
"Mr. Speaker, my question to Mr. Commissioner is really in a series of questions and I would like to know whether the Commissioner is able to explain on behalf of his Administration why firms who are trading in securities are not properly registered under the Companies Ordinance and how it is possible for a company of this description to trade without a file as to their affairs being on record in the Companies Registrar's Office."

There is no firm to my knowledge trading in securities which is not properly registered under the Companies Ordinance.

From time to time firms come into the Yukon to operate businesses. If it comes to the attention of the Administration that a firm has not become registered under the Companies Ordinance the firm is contacted and requested to do so. Initial requests are usually made by telephone. If the firm does not comply with the request an official letter of request is written. If the firm does not then comply with the Ordinance, legal proceedings are taken to enforce compliance.

A file in relation to a company is opened at the time of registration and this file is available for public inspection. It follows that there may be a period of time between the commencement of trading and the date of registration during which there is no file.

The only firm trading in securities at the present time is Yukon Securities Limited which was incorporated on November 19, 1968. Since that time a file had been kept in the Company Registrar's Office concerning the firm's responsibilities under the Companies Ordinance.



J. Smith,
Commissioner

March 18, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -30- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

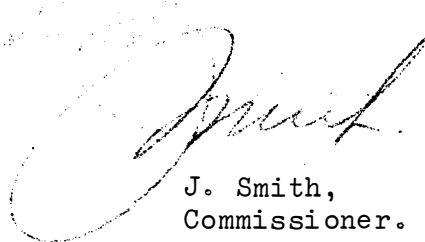
Question - Monies for Retarded Children

On March 14th, 1969, during discussions on Vote 3, Establishment 315, Councillor Gordon asked for clarification on the amount of \$8,000.00 being placed in the estimates for retarded children when there was only \$8,400.00 in the estimates for kindergartens.

The Yukon Association for Retarded Children receives a grant of \$900.00 per pupil per annum from the Department of Education. (When the class was initially set up in May, 1964, the original grant was \$700.00 per pupil per annum but this was increased to the present amount in November, 1966.) In addition, the Department of Education provides a classroom at the Takhini School to the Association free of charge. Out of the grants provided by the Department of Education, the Association pays the teacher, buys the required materials and supplies, and pays for the transportation of the pupils. Because of the type of handicap these children have, they must be transported by taxi and this adds considerably to the costs involved.

At the present time there are only six children enrolled in the class but there have been as many as eight children in attendance during the present school term. (The grants are paid on a monthly basis, viz. \$90.00 per month, and thus if a child is withdrawn from the class, the grant for that particular child is discontinued.) It should be noted that all of the children attending this special class are of school age as defined under the School Ordinance.

Perhaps the item as noted in the Department of Education Estimates, viz. Retarded Children's Classes, is a misnomer since it includes monies expended for Yukon pupils with other types of handicaps. At the present, two Yukon students are enrolled in special boarding institutions in Alberta and B.C., and the monthly fees of \$100.00 are paid from this establishment. The establishment might better be designated "Classes for the Handicapped".



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 18, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -31- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

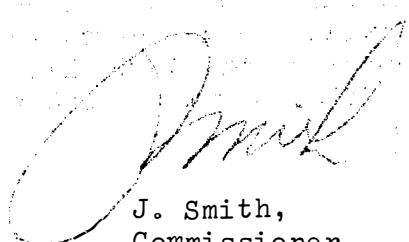
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Power Rate Reductions

On March 18th, 1969, Councillor Taylor asked whether the Administration has received from the Yukon Electrical Company any indication of proposals for the reduction of power rates within the Territory.

The Yukon Electrical Company has advised that the matter is presently under study and the results should be forthcoming within the next few weeks.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 18, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -32- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

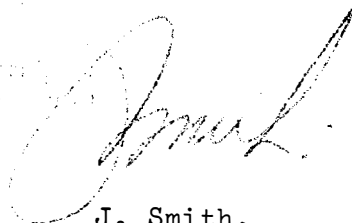
Members of Council

Question - Development Plans for Faro

On March 14th, 1969, Councillor McKinnon asked the following question:

"I would like to ask the Commissioner whether the plans for the development of the townsite of Faro are available for Council to see?"

The Department of Engineering has only one set of plans for the development of Faro townsite. These plans cannot be photocopied and distributed because of their size; however, the set can either be brought to the Council Chambers, or be made available at the office of the Territorial Engineer, for your perusal.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 18, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -33- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

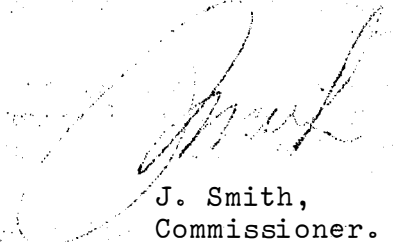
Members of Council

Question No. 7 - Haines Road

On March 13th, 1969, Councillor Livesey asked the following question:

"Upon how many occasions has it been found necessary to close the Haines Road this winter?"

The Haines Road was closed eleven times during the period of November 22nd, 1968, to March 11th, 1969.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 18, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -34- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

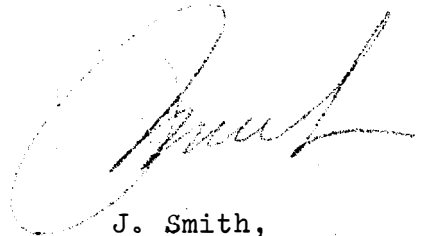
Question No. 5 - Beaver Creek Airstrip

On March 13th, 1969, Councillor Livesey asked the following questions:

- "1. When was the present airstrip at Beaver Creek first surveyed?
2. Was the survey carried out under the auspices of the Department of Transport of the Federal Government?
3. What were the results of soil surveys, or composite earth material?
4. Have any aids to navigation, or facilities to assist in landing or take-off of aircraft been provided or promised by either the Federal or Territorial Governments?
5. Did the Federal or Territorial Governments provide any financial assistance toward the clearing and levelling of the airstrip?
6. Is it proposed or otherwise under consideration that the airstrip will be recognized as a port of entry?"

The answers to the above questions are as follows:

1. Preliminary site profiles were undertaken in July of 1964.
2. No. It was conducted by the Territorial Engineer.
3. Basically, there were six to eight inches of silt on sandy gravel.
4. No.
5. No.
6. Yes. It is under consideration by the Department of Customs and Excise.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 19, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -35- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

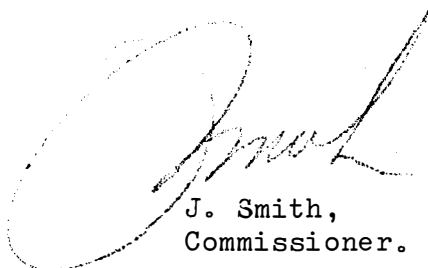
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Bill No. 6

On March 11th, 1969, during discussions on Bill No. 6, Councillor McKinnon asked whether the National Geographic Magazine had obtained a licence under the Scientists and Explorers Ordinance to enter the Territory in 1966, and whether the Territorial Government had copies of the photographs taken and maps, etc.

On June 23rd, 1966, Mr. Finland, Administrator, signed a permit for the National Geographic Magazine which was to expire on August 31st, 1966. We have no copies of the photographs, etc., taken on this expedition.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

20 March, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -36- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

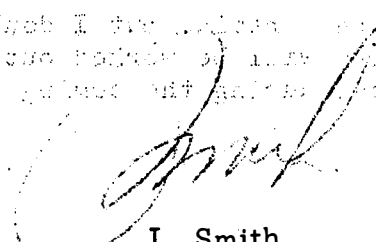
Members of Council

Question No. 6 - Indian Affairs

On March 13th, Councillor Livesey asked the following question:

"How many children of Indian ethnic origin are presently resident at the hostel in Riverdale? Are there any of Metis status; if so, how many?"

Out of a total of ninety-five children who are resident in Yukon Hall, eighty-six, are of Indian status; out of a total of sixty-seven children who are resident in Coudert Residence, sixty are of Indian status.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 19, 1969.

1969 (2nd) Session

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -37- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Loans to Small Businesses

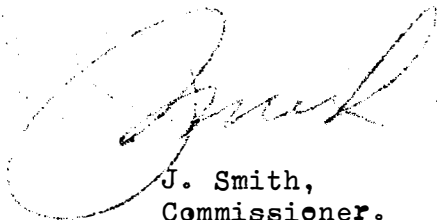
On March 13th, 1969, Councillor Shaw asked the following question:

"Due to the importance of the proposed loan that has been mentioned to small businesses, I wonder if the Commissioner would be able to ascertain from the Northern Affairs Department or the Minister whether this will be available for this summer's business or not?"

A first meeting is being held in Ottawa this week to draft regulations for the administration of the new small loans program. Unfortunately, due to the pressures of work caused by the Council Session, I have not been able to send a member of my Administration to represent the Yukon at the meeting. It is my intention, however, to have a representative attend any subsequent meetings which may be required.

We cannot be certain, but I doubt that the administrative arrangements will be worked out in time to process loan applications during the coming construction season.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 19, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -38- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Press Releases

On March 18th, 1969, Councillor McKinnon asked the following question:

"According to the Votes and Proceedings on Monday, March 17th, Sessional Papers No. 17 to 21 were tabled in this House. This is the first I had seen of them yet the contents of Sessional Paper No. 19 were the subject of a press article on Friday. I wonder if Mr. Commissioner could tell us whether the Sessional Papers are to be given to the press prior to Council's release?"

Sessional Papers are not given to the press prior to tabling in Council. There would seem to be several other avenues of approach open to a press reporter who wished to obtain information about the plans of the Federal Department of Public Works for up-grading the Alaska Highway.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 19, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -39- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Forest Industries and Fire Protection

On March 13th, 1969, Councillor Taylor asked the following questions:

- "1. In view of the recent announcement by the U.S. meteorological forecast people, which would indicate to us that we may experience this season an unusually dry and unusually warm summer, and in view of the possibility of a higher fire rate than last year, I wonder if Mr. Commissioner could inform Council this morning as to whether or not in the opinion of the Administration there are sufficient funds available to ensure adequate forest fire protection for the Territory and its resources this season?"
2. Again, in light of the sudden move by the Federal Government in Forestry to impose a very highly sophisticated list of requirements and restrictions upon logging operations in the Yukon, and in light of the fact that there are certain areas of the Yukon which contain merchantable timber as recognized by the Carr Commission Report, and where we have operators working in the Yukon, would the Commissioner be able to say whether or not, in light of these requirements and restrictions placed upon these people, they will receive a priority in fire protection this summer in order to preserve the facilities and projects that they have undertaken in the forest products industry?"
1. Estimates of expenditures in forest fire protection for the Yukon for a specific fire season are made a year in advance and the figures are based on previous fire seasons. As it is practically impossible to determine actual expenditures a year in advance, increases in this budget are made primarily to account for increased costs of wages, equipment, etc., in fire suppression.

The fire fighting budget for the 1969 season has been increased to \$426,000 over the 1968 budget of \$330,000. This increase is in the wages and material and supplies sections as these areas have tended to exceed the estimates in the past, requiring supplementary estimates.
2. Early in 1967, in an effort to increase the effectiveness of the fire suppression force of the Yukon Forest Service, a protected zone and non-protected zone was established in the Yukon primarily on the basis of timber, aesthetic and watershed value. Within the protected zone, priorities were established and the productive forest areas in question are considered high priority.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 19, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -40- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker


Members of Council

Question - Pollution Study

On March 19th, 1969, Councillor McKinnon asked the following question:

"On November 22nd, 1968, the following unanimous motion was passed by Council: 'It is the opinion of this Council that immediate consultations begin with the City of Whitehorse with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Pollution Study, Whitehorse area, conducted by Dr. Lyle Black, Medical Health Officer for the Yukon Territory'. It being almost four months to the date that this motion was passed unanimously by Council, I wonder if the Commissioner is prepared to tell me whether any action has been taken to-date on this motion?"

The Whitehorse City Council was first approached last summer in conjunction with a Board of Health which would implement this Study. A letter was written last fall and on February 18th of this year, but as yet no reply has been received. The matter was brought up at the Federal Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee meeting on March 17th and at that time Dr. Black requested that my Administration endeavour to set up negotiations so that action on this motion may commence as soon as possible.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 19, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -41- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

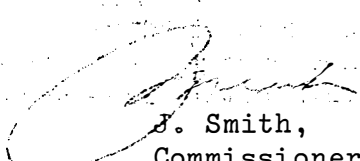
Members of Council

Question - Skookum Jim Memorial Hall

On March 18th, 1969, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

"Mr. Commissioner, from information I have received it appears that the Skookum Jim Memorial Hall may have to close its doors because of lack of operating funds. What consideration is the Administration giving to this matter and is there any possibility that grants would be forthcoming to prevent this from happening?"

To the best of my knowledge, the Skookum Jim Memorial Hall is not expecting to close its doors because of a shortage of operating monies. The Administration is sympathetic, but has no immediate plans to recommend to Council that a special operating grant be given to the Memorial Hall. The subject will be coming under the close scrutiny of the operating committee and the trustees very shortly.


J. Smith,
Commissioner.

18 March, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 42-1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Proposed New Juvenile Training Home

The purpose of this paper is to obtain your views with respect to the location of the new Juvenile Training Centre.

Before proceeding to discuss the matter of location, I should like, first of all, to make a few comments with respect to the juveniles who will be committed to this training centre by the Juvenile Court. We are concerned here with children from the ages of ten up to the sixteenth birthday (completion of fifteenth year), the majority of whom require not so much detention or confinement but rather a structured setting which will offer them the consistent training and discipline which they have lacked. The children involved are primarily chronic truants, runaways, those who are unmanageable by their parents, or whose parents take no interest in them and do not attempt to exercise any control, resulting in the young child stealing, shoplifting, sleeping out all night away from home, joyriding in stolen cars and committing other types of delinquencies. I comment on this so that you may be fully informed as to the types of juveniles for whom a training facility is required here in the Yukon Territory. We have very few incorrigibles who exhibit extreme criminal tendencies. The majority of juveniles we are dealing with in the Territory are misguided, rejected and mixed-up adolescents.

The community in which the Training Centre is located should have all the facilities and essential services which are necessary for the development and implementation of a positive program of juvenile rehabilitation. A sound rehabilitation program includes a gradual merging back into the community for the juvenile offender. When his behavioural problem has been brought under some measure of control in the Training Centre, and where there has been a positive change in attitude, the juvenile should be allowed to attend local schools and churches, to participate in community activities such as hockey, baseball, girl guides, scouts etc. with boys and girls of his/her own age group who are not anti-socially inclined. If we are to help our children resolve their anti-social behaviour and assist them in learning how to socialize then the community and its resources and activities have to be fully employed as part of the rehabilitation process. To make such a program possible it is imperative that the proposed Juvenile Training Centre be located in a community where adequate community activities, facilities and social institutions are available to be utilized as integral parts of the total rehabilitation and educational program of the Training Centre. Furthermore, the use of these existing community resources will keep capital costs to a minimum by eliminating the need to build classrooms,

chapel, vocational or occupational training facilities, gymnasium etc. within the Training Home structure itself. The use of such community resources in the total process of juvenile rehabilitation is in keeping with current concepts in the field of custodial care and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

In the selection of the most suitable location for the new Juvenile Training Centre the best interests of our children must be given paramount consideration, and the following factors should be taken into consideration:

- (a) In view of the type of training program we envisage which will make use of community resources, and since the building will not have a gymnasium, classrooms or vocational training facilities, it is essential that complete facilities be available in the community where the Training Centre will be located. Many of the juveniles will have serious academic problems and some of these children frequently will require the facility of an opportunity or occupational classroom situation or upgrading courses offered in a vocational setting. The community selected should also have sufficient school facilities to absorb the 20 to 25 juveniles from the Training Centre without their being identified as belonging to a particular group, and so that they do not make up too large a percentage of the school population.
- (b) It is acknowledged today with increasing awareness that group therapy with adolescents in turmoil is by far the most effective method of bringing about a change in attitude, which is actually the core of the delinquency problem. Psychological services will be required as a continuing part of the on-going treatment program, and there will also be a great need for the services of the psychiatrist who visits the Yukon four times a year.
- (c) The new facility ideally should be located close to the main Juvenile Court facilities to eliminate the problems of holding in detention and transportation to Juvenile Court for hearing and adjudication. The new Juvenile Training Centre is designed to provide facilities for temporary detention pending appearance in Court in addition to fulfilling its main function of custodial care and rehabilitation following committal by Court. Temporary detention and costly transportation present no problems if the new Training Centre is located in a Juvenile Court area where the greatest percentage of the offences occur and where the charges must, of necessity, be heard. It is essential in the area where the incidence of delinquency is the highest that there be some facilities for detention (or holding) of apprehended juvenile offenders pending their appearance in Juvenile Court. If it is not possible to make use of the detention facilities within the new Training Centre by reason of its distant location it will undoubtedly be necessary to provide the required temporary detention facilities in addition to construction of the new Juvenile Training Centre.

(d) The location of the Training Centre outside of a settled community would not, in our opinion, be in the best interests of the children. It should be emphasized that it is contrary to present-day concepts in the field of training and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders to "isolate" them from their families or from the community. If we are to adhere to modern concepts and practices in this area of human development, then the new facility should be located within the community, so that all community facilities and resources are easily accessible and can be used as integral parts of the rehabilitative process.

(e) To develop and direct the treatment program well qualified and experienced staff will be required to fill the senior professional positions. It is extremely difficult to attract professional staff to the North and it is felt that recruitment and retention of these professional persons will be much more successful if they can work and live in a community which has reasonable amenities and facilities, and where there is little likelihood of their being isolated from colleagues in their own particular field of endeavour and persons in other professional disciplines. Trained and experienced staff must be obtained to head up the program as immeasurable harm can be done by untrained and inexperienced staff to adolescent children who have deep-seated emotional problems. Qualified staff is necessary in order to work with the psychologist and social worker as part of the team whose responsibility it will be to cope with and treat personality disorders and behavioural problems among the population of the Training Centre and maintain high standards of service in carrying out a constructive and soundly oriented treatment program.

(f) The Training Centre should be located in a community where there is a good local labour market from which to recruit custodial and operational staff, and where there are adequate housing facilities for the senior professional staff which probably will have to be recruited from the southern provinces.

In deciding upon a suitable location for the new Training Centre careful consideration should also be given to the economics of the total project in terms of construction, operation and maintenance costs. Comparative cost estimates are set out hereunder:

	<u>Capital Costs</u>	<u>Capital for Senior Staff Housing</u>	<u>Staffing Operating Costs</u>	<u>Transportation Costs</u> *
1. Dawson, Mayo, Carmacks 11282 sq.ft. @ \$35.	\$ 395,000.	\$70,000.	\$ 92,300.	\$15,000.
2. Watson Lake 11282 sq.ft. @ \$32.	360,000.	60,000.	89,770.	15,000.
3. Whitehorse 11282 sq.ft. @ \$27.	304,000.	Nil +	83,000.	Nil

Attached is detailed breakdown of operating costs by areas.

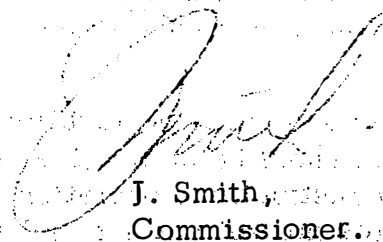
* Transportation: This is the estimated annual expenditure for transporting juveniles from Whitehorse to the Training Centre (if located in one of the areas listed in (1) and (2) for temporary detention, thence back to Whitehorse for Court appearance and return to the Training Centre after committal by Juvenile Court. Cost has been based on 50 juvenile cases from Whitehorse.

+ No capital required as government housing is available or private accommodation can be obtained.

Caseload statistics indicating the number of charges against juveniles in the twelve month period ending February 1969 together with the area in which the delinquencies were committed are outlined below. Areas in which delinquencies were committed are also the home communities of the offenders involved:

	<u>Number of Offences</u>	<u>Number of Juveniles Involved</u>
Whitehorse	111	41
Dawson City	10	10
Mayo-Elsa	24	8
Watson Lake - Ross River	23	12
Other areas	14	13
TOTALS	182	84

Note: Of the above number of juveniles, 8 were committed to a provincial training institution. An additional 10 to 12 juveniles would have been committed to custodial care in a Training School had it been possible to obtain sufficient accommodation in the Western provinces. Probation services were provided in the balance of cases.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

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JUVENILE TRAINING CENTRE

DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATED STAFFING AND OPERATING COSTS FOR
TWELVE MONTH PERIOD

A. Dawson, Mayo, Carmacks Areas

1. Salaries	\$ 67,000.00	
2. Materials and Supplies	800.00	
3. Utility Services		
(a) Heating Fuel @ \$250. per mo.	3,000.	
(b) Light & Water @ \$187.50 per mo.	2,250.	
(c) Tel. & Tel. @ \$37.50 per mo.	<u>450.</u>	5,700.00
4. Repairs & Maintenance of Appliances & Equipment		500.00
5. Freight on supplies etc.		500.00
6. Food Supplies - 17 juveniles @ 75.00 per mo.		15,300.00
7. Net Operating & Maintenance costs of Staff Housing	<u>2,500.00</u>	<u>\$92,300.00</u>

B. Watson Lake Area

1. Salaries - basic	\$ 67,000.00	
2. Materials & Supplies	780.00	
3. Utility Services -		
(a) Heating Fuel @ 240. per mo.	2,880	
(b) Light & Water @ 180. per mo.	2,160.	
(c) Tel. & Tel. @ 36. per mo.	<u>420.</u>	5,460.00
4. Repairs & Maintenance of Appliances & Equipment		480.00
5. Freight on Supplies		300.00
6. Food Supplies		13,250.00
7. Net Operating & Mtce. Costs - Staff Housing	<u>2,500.00</u>	<u>\$ 89,770.00</u>

C. Whitehorse Area

1. Salaries	67,000.00	
2. Materials & Supplies	650.00	
3. Utility Services -		
(a) Heating Fuel @ 200. per mo.	2,400.	
(b) Light & Water @ 150. per mo	1,800.	
(c) Tel. & Tel. @ 30. per mo.	<u>360.</u>	4,560.00
4. Repairs & Maintenance of Appliances & Equipment		590.00
5. Food Supplies 17 juveniles @ 50. per mo.		10,200.00
	<u>10,200.00</u>	<u>\$83,000.00</u>

March 20, 1969

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -43- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Hospital Facilities - Dawson City

As Territorial Council is aware our original plan called for the construction and equipping of a 10 to 12 bed acute-care hospital with a separate Nurses Residence in Dawson City during the 1969/70 fiscal year. This hospital was designed to provide complete hospital services for residents of Dawson City and Clinton Creek. Funds in the gross amount of \$621,955 have been voted in the 1968/69 and 1969/70 capital estimates, with recoveries amounting to \$130,266. (based on estimated construction costs.), leaving net capital funds in the amount of \$491,689. for this project. In view of its age and unsafe condition it was planned that the existing St. Mary's Nursing Home/Hospital would be closed, and that of the ten residents presently in care in the Nursing Home six were to be placed in the new Dawson Hospital and four in the Mayo General Hospital. Agreement in principle had been obtained from the Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa for the allocation of six beds in each of these hospitals for Nursing Home care patients for whom the Department of Social Welfare would pay a special per diem rate. It should be mentioned at this time that subsequent to this tentative arrangement having been made information was received that the twelve beds that were to have been allocated in the Dawson and Mayo Hospitals for the Nursing Home residents could only be used for those persons who were incapacitated and required active nursing care. Therefore, as there is only one of the present occupants of St. Mary's Nursing Home who is bed-ridden and falls into this category of patient who requires continuous nursing care it would have been necessary to construct a separate facility to provide accommodation and care for the other nine residents in St. Mary's, since these persons are ambulatory and do not require nursing care but rather only sheltered care and supervision, thus these persons should not be cared for in an acute hospital setting.

In the light of recent developments at Clinton Creek which involved the building and staffing of a Nursing Station by the Company and in view of the information received to the effect that the resident physician in Dawson City would soon be moving to Clinton Creek to reside in that community as the Company's physician, a visit was made to Dawson City early in February of this year by Drs. Butler and Black of Northern Health Service in company with a number of their officers, to have discussions with local officials and to study the changing situation. The report that has been submitted to the Administration in connection with the study carried out by the Northern Health officials indicated that the construction of the proposed new acute care hospital in Dawson cannot now be justified. Several alternative proposals have been put forward and it is the purpose of this Sessional paper to present to Council the facts of the present situation, and to outline these alternative proposals with the view to obtaining Territorial Council's direction and approval of the most acceptable proposal.

The content of this Sessional Paper has been largely based upon Yukon Zone Director Dr. L. Black's recent report which fully outlined the situation and made certain specific recommendations and proposals.

Medical Services:

Dawson City, Clinton Creek and environs are served by Dr. E. Penikett who enjoys the goodwill and support of the community but whose main financial backing comes from the Cassiar Asbestos Corporation. For this reason he will soon take up residence at Clinton Creek (August 1969) and provide Dawson with

service by visiting intermittently as transport and weather conditions permit. He intends to attempt twice weekly visits, exclusive of freeze up and break up, when air transport for emergencies will have to be used.

There is presently one Public Health Nurse stationed in Dawson City, but plans are to staff the Public Health Unit with two nurses sometime after the first of April 1969.

Hospital Nursing Home Services:

Cassiar Asbestos has established a three trailer treatment complex at Clinton Creek. It is staffed by two graduate nurses presently, but will likely be increased to three nurses by the end of this month. Dr. Penikett does not believe that it will provide 24 hour nursing service or even satisfactory service for moderately sick people. However, should Dr. Penikett leave, his successor might not have similar feelings and could decide to treat as much sickness as emanates from the Clinton Creek population at its nursing facility.

The existing St. Mary's Nursing Home/Hospital building was built in 1901. It was turned over to the Territorial Government in August 1963 when the Sisters of St. Ann left Dawson City. The old Commissioner's residence was then being used as a Home for the Aged. The hospital building was converted into a combined unit housing the Nursing Home on the ground floor and the Hospital on the upper floor. The hospital section provides acute care in ten beds and four bassinets, and has a staff of five graduate nurses. The Nursing Home section has accommodation for twelve persons and has a staff of thirteen. Nursing supervision of the elderly patients in the Nursing Home section is provided by the hospital nursing staff. The operation of the building is the responsibility of the Department of Social Welfare which administers the Nursing Home section. Space is rented to the Hospital and all necessary services (e.g. meals, laundry, cleaning, office administration etc.), are provided by the Nursing Home operation and are billed to the Hospital. The existing building is old and has reached a point of deterioration where it is impossible to improve the physical structure and bring it up to safe standards without very heavy expenditures of capital funds. The most recent Fire Marshal's report states that unless certain very costly repairs are carried out to upgrade the condition of the existing building to acceptable standards it will have to be closed down and he strongly recommends the closure of the St. Mary's Nursing Home/Hospital prior to October 1969. The Territorial Engineering Department also recommends the closing of this old building. The following are pertinent cost and performance indicators:

1968 Hospital Statistics:

	<u>Adult & Children</u>
Average daily occupancy	2.44 patients (24%) - .46 newborn
Out-patient visits (excluding patients sent to Physician's office)	2,266
Emergency treatment visits	131
Number of x-ray procedures	875
Adult & Children patients discharged during year	145
Newborn patients discharged during year	13
Adult & Children patient days of care	1,002
Newborn patient days	73
Highest number of patients in hospital in one month (Nov)	20 for 85 days care (4.25 days average)
Lowest number of patients in hospital in one month (March)	11 for 75 days care (6.81 days average)

Per Diem Costs as at December 31, 1968

Nursing Home \$ 27.73
Hospital - Net average per diem cost 91.91

In addition to the St. Mary's Nursing Home there is also a Senior Citizens Home located in Dawson City which provides residential accommodation for the elderly persons who are capable of complete self-care. This facility provides accommodation for nine persons in single units which are completely self-contained.

Comments on the Care of the Aged

Any proposed solution regarding hospital facilities in Dawson City must, of necessity, take into account the care of the aged persons presently in residence in the St. Mary's Nursing Home. Aged persons or senior citizens, in this context, are those persons generally over the age of 65 years who by reason of age, some physical or mental incapacitation, or infirmity are unable to run their own homes, or whose living conditions are detrimental to their well being, or who cannot adequately care for themselves and thus require some type of care and assistance. These persons fall into one of three groups as follows:

Group A - Persons in fairly good health who have no physical or mental impairment and are capable of complete self-care. These people can be accommodated in Senior Citizens Homes, in units containing cooking facilities or where congregate feeding facilities are provided.

Group B - Persons who are up and around most of the day; can take short walks; capable of limited activity but requiring some form of assistance with their personal care, e.g. dressing; ensuring they take their regular medication; guiding them around if they are blind or near blind, etc; - this is the type of person who requires feeding and sheltered care with adequate supervision under the direction of trained personnel.

Group C - Persons, usually bed-ridden, who require continuous nursing-care by reason of physical or mental incapacity. These patients belong in the category of "Nursing Home care" and should be cared for in "special care" beds in the Mayo or Whitehorse General Hospital for prolonged, and in most cases, terminal care.

Persons in categories 'A' and 'B' should not be cared for in a hospital setting for the following reasons:

- (1) Infection: Old people are particularly prone to infection and in a hospital they are very liable to contact such infections. In addition old persons can also carry infections and they are liable to spread infection to acute care patients in the hospital.
- (2) Utilization of a nurse's time - it is found that when old people are occupying beds in a hospital setting, that a disproportionately large amount of nurses' time is occupied in looking after them. This has a detrimental effect on the level of care given to acute care patients.
- (3) Lack of facilities: Acute care hospitals lack the type of facilities which are required for the care and support of old people (see below).
- (4) There is a tendency, when old people are kept in a hospital setting, for them to become bed ridden when in point of fact, they should be encouraged to be as active as possible.
- (5) The cost: The patient day cost of supervisory care of elderly people in an acute care hospital is much greater than that in a domiciliary care type of facility (e.g. a Home for the Aged).

It cannot be emphasized too strongly, that old people should be kept active and mobile. Facilities should include good recreational areas and adequate space outside - e.g. lawns, small gardens, etc. Adequate supervision and provision of nourishing meals is also essential. The majority of aged persons coming into care for the first time show evidence of inadequate nutrition. As mentioned above it is most important to keep these old people active and mobile as otherwise they will deteriorate both physically and mentally and tend to become bedridden unnecessarily. The supervision provided must be by trained and interested persons. The staff should include a nurse or nursing assistant in charge, and should also include the availability of a social worker. Both groups 'A' and 'B' should ideally be cared for in the same building complex as both of these groups require the same sort of recreational and dietary facilities. The present Senior Citizens Homes in Whitehorse and Dawson are designed primarily for persons in Group 'A'. Other than the St. Mary's Nursing Home, which will be closed this year, there are no facilities at present in the Yukon for those persons in Group 'B' and yet there is an increasing number of persons requiring care, who belong to this category. It is interesting to note that at the present time there are only five patients in the Dawson Nursing Home and in the "Special Care" beds in the Whitehorse General Hospital, who fall in this latter category (Group 'B'). As mentioned, of the ten patients presently in care in the St. Mary's Nursing Home only one requires Nursing Home care and the other nine patients belong to category 'B' and should be cared for in a "Home for the Aged" or domiciliary care setting with adequate supervision.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- (1) The acute patient load in Dawson City will diminish when the doctor leaves. The present occupancy is 2.4 patients per day and of these 50% come from Clinton Creek.
- (2) The outpatient load will increase by approximately 10% when the doctor leaves.
- (3) There are from 20 - 25 potential "Old Folks Home" patients left in the area. This load will markedly reduce within the next 10 years.
- (4) It is unlikely that Clinton Creek patients will be moved from the Clinton Creek Nursing Station to Dawson Hospital for hospital care, since it would seem more practical to keep them at Clinton Creek where the Doctor is residing. If the facilities at Clinton Creek are inadequate for care, it is presumed that they would then be evacuated to Whitehorse or another larger area for further medical treatment.
- (5) Unless the population increases substantially, there will not be a resident doctor in Dawson; or unless the Cassiar Asbestos Corporation alters the policy of having a doctor on site at Clinton as there is not enough work to support a doctor in Dawson City alone.
- (6) The senior citizens involved will choose to remain in Dawson and any attempt to move them elsewhere will be unpopular and will justifiably be resisted. It is considered that old persons have the right to live their remaining years in the community in which they have spent so many years.
- (7) The size of the acute treatment institution must be adequate enough to provide beds for the aged persons, or acute care when needed.
- (8) If a ten to twelve bed hospital is constructed, there will be strong pressure to keep most of these beds filled with the senior citizens who are presently in the Dawson City Nursing Home.
- (9) The two Public Health Nurses could be accommodated in other accommodation, i.e. the new Territorial Apartment Building.

- (10) Any hospital or Nursing Station complex must include adequate space for a doctor's office and clinic, public health space and mortuary facilities.
- (11) Due to uncertainties surrounding the future population trends or shifts in the Dawson area, it is desirable to construct a building which is expandable, and which contains service areas that can accommodate such expansion.
- (12) Statistically, now and for the future, (again assuming no population change) the patient load is mainly adult rather than children. This is of importance in planning any new health care facility, as children are liable to require around the clock nursing care.

PROPOSALS

Proposal No. 1

Acute Care Nursing Station with Staff Quarters and Separate Domiciliary Care Home for the Aged

- (1) That a modular type of facility with acute treatment and public health facilities, and nurses' residence combined, be constructed and staffed with three graduate nurses. This unit would be economical to construct and operate, and would provide excellent facilities for short term care of the acutely ill. Nursing service would be available during the day shift and on a "call" basis only for evenings and nights. This type of nursing coverage, when required, will provide 24 hour nursing care for short periods, i.e. 2 to 3 days. In view of the anticipated absence of a resident physician, patients requiring continuous care for longer periods should be transferred to an institution where physicians and nursing services are available for indefinite periods.
- (2) This facility would comprise five beds or cribs set up in three wards, e.g. two 2-bed wards, and 1 single bed ward.
- (3) Old persons requiring intensive nursing home care or those persons with long term chronic illness requiring extended care (Group 'C'), would need to be transferred to Mayo or Whitehorse Hospitals for such care.
- (4) Senior citizens such as those presently in the ground floor of the present Hospital/Nursing Home building cannot be accommodated in an acute care Nursing Station. There will not be space or nursing personnel sufficient to provide care for any other than the acutely ill. However should such senior citizens develop an acute illness which would require short term care, there would be facilities for them to be attended to in the nursing station. Should they require longer care, e.g. one month, it would be necessary for them to be transferred to another hospital for this type of care.
- (5) Concomitant with the construction of this Nursing Station, facilities for the care of the senior citizens presently in the Hospital/Nursing Home complex will be required. This should be in a separate building quite apart from the proposed nursing station. As mentioned earlier, these old people do not require treatment in a medical care institution, indeed continued treatment in such an institution will be deleterious to their well being. This type of care is the responsibility of the Department of Social Welfare.

It is proposed that a lodge type facility be constructed in Dawson City adjacent to the present Sunset Lodge (Senior Citizens Home) to provide accommodation and care for the present occupants of the St. Mary's Nursing Home. The location will depend upon our acquisition of the property adjacent to and around the Sunset Lodge. The new facility would be linked to the Sunset Lodge by a heated connecting walk-way to permit easy access from one building to the other. The staff from the Domiciliary-Care facility would be able to provide whatever supervision may be considered advisable over the occupants in the Sunset Lodge. Dietary and recreational facilities in the new building would also be available to these people. The "Home for the Aged" which is being proposed would be a fifteen bed unit capable of later expansion, with kitchen and common dining room large enough to provide meals for the maximum number of occupants in both residences e.g., nine in the Sunset Lodge and fifteen in the "Home for the Aged". Provision would also have to be made for some staff living quarters in the new building as it would be our intention to employ a number of graduate Nursing-Aides from our Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre. A Nurse/Matron would also be required to be in charge of a facility of this kind since nursing supervision presently provided by the registered nurses in the St. Mary's Hospital/Nursing Home complex would no longer be available. A large common area would be provided for use as a solarium and for recreational purposes.

Construction of a Nursing Station would be the responsibility of Northern Health Service, and it would be staffed by Northern Health personnel. Capital and operating costs of the health care facility are cost-shared according to the Yukon Health Plan formula. The Yukon Government's Department of Social Welfare would be responsible for the construction of the separate Domiciliary Care facility, and for its staffing and operation. Operating costs are 50% recoverable under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Proposal No. 2

Acute Care Nursing Unit and Separate Nurses Residence and Separate Domiciliary Care Home for the Aged.

This proposal would involve the construction of a 24-hour acute care Nursing Unit with seven beds (two 2-bed wards and three single wards). Since the nursing complement for treatment purposes in this type of health care facility will be five graduate nurses, it would now become practical to construct a separate staff residence, which would include space for the accommodation of the two resident Public Health Nurses. Therefore, a total of seven nurses would occupy the Residence. With this type of a Nursing Unit, all acute and long stay medical cases could be accommodated as well as those elderly persons who require medical care for periods up to one month for reasons of acute illness. This facility will not be able to accommodate aged persons who require domiciliary care such as the 9 out of 10 cases presently in the St. Mary's Nursing Home. A separate facility would be required for the accommodation of these people. This Nursing Unit would not be able to provide accommodation for those aged persons requiring active Nursing Home care. It still would be necessary for the persons requiring Nursing Home care to be transferred to the Mayo or Whitehorse Hospitals.

In conjunction with the building of this type of Nursing Unit it also will be necessary to construct a 15 bed Domiciliary Care Home for the Aged to provide for the nine residents in St. Mary's Nursing Home who fall into this category of Geriatric care, and for anticipated additional cases. Details relating to the type of facility required are the same as in Proposal No. 1, and are fully outlined therein.

Cost sharing arrangements relative to construction and operation of the Nursing Unit (with separate nurses' residence), and the separate Domiciliary-Care Home are identical to those detailed in Proposal No. 1.

Proposal No. 3

Acute Care Hospital (6 beds) with Nursing Home Section (6 beds)
and
Separate Nurses' Residence

The final proposal would entail the construction of a small cottage hospital, using a modification of the Saskatchewan Small Hospital Plan. This is the same plan that was provided by Northern Health Service for use in planning the hospital that was originally proposed for construction in Dawson City. This plan called for a 12-bed hospital with the possibility of having six of these beds allocated for the care of elderly persons. As stated earlier it was also planned to secure six additional beds in the Mayo Hospital which would bring to twelve the total number of beds for the type of elderly person presently in St. Mary's Nursing Home. In this type of plan, there would be a physical separation between the acute-care hospital and the domiciliary-care unit, but both sections would be part of the same physical structure. Only six of the nine pensioners now in St. Mary's Nursing Home could be accommodated in the new hospital and three of the aged persons would have to be sent to Mayo or Whitehorse, however these hospitals could only accommodate these aged persons if they belong in the Nursing Home care category (Group 'C') of patient.

The acute-care hospital section would be staffed for continuous nursing care, therefore, due to the number of nurses employed, a separate female staff residence becomes necessary. The Domiciliary-care section would be staffed with auxiliary nursing personnel, and services such as meals, nursing supervision, housekeeping etc., would be supplied by the hospital operation.

As previously pointed out, it is essential in a combined facility of this kind that the two units be physically separated for the protection and well being of all patient categories in the institution. Elderly persons do require special attention and facilities not ordinarily provided in an acute-care hospital facility. Failure to recognize this need results in patient and staff frustration, and the creation of an atmosphere not conducive to rehabilitation from illness. It provides a field for cross-infection of all and tends to institutionalize and increase the dependency status of the elderly occupants.

This institution, and Nurses' residence, if built, would be operated by the Territorial Government. Since it would be primarily a hospital, the total facility would be operated by the Territorial Hospitals Division to remove organizational problems which are created if dual responsibilities (e.g. Hospital Division and Social Welfare Department) become involved in operating single institutions. A further point is the problem of administrative complexities and cost allocation which will occur as the result of providing nursing home care within a budget review hospital.

Construction of these buildings would be the responsibility of the Territorial Government. Capital and operating costs would not be shareable with Northern Health Service. However, hospital construction grants are available from the Department of National Health and Welfare, and operating costs of the Hospital would be borne by Y.H.I.S. under budget review arrangements.

COST ANALYSIS

Appended hereto are cost analyses of each of the three Proposals described heretofore.

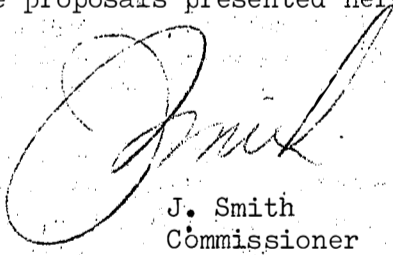
CONCLUDING REMARKS

From the foregoing analysis of the total situation and the appended cost estimates it will be seen that Proposal No. 1 is by far the most economical unit. The Zone Director of Northern Health Service states in his report that in considering the medical requirements of the community of Dawson City, Proposal No. 1 will provide all that is necessary until such time as there is a marked change in population. The five-bed Nursing station has been recommended by Northern Health Service on the understanding that a separate building will be constructed for the accommodation of the aged persons presently in St. Mary's Nursing Home who require sheltered care and supervision. Northern Health Service suggests that this facility for the aged be an adjunct of the existing Dawson Senior Citizens Home called the "Sunset Lodge".

It is recognized by medical practitioners, particularly those in the field of geriatric care, that it is not good health care practice to maintain aged persons who are not ill or bedridden, in Hospital or Nursing Station facilities. It is granted that acute care of the aged is a considerable factor in evaluating Dawson City's health care needs. In fact it is believed by Northern Health Service that one patient year of acute care will be involved, on behalf of these senior citizens, for the next ten years. However, it is stressed that these patients should only be hospitalized in acute care units for the duration of their acute episode, before and after which they should be returned to situations providing more ordinary amenities and a more convival environment.

Plans and working drawings for the Nursing Station unit mentioned in Proposal No. 1 are already in the possession of Northern Health Service as this is a standard-type of health-care facility and these units have been constructed by Northern Health in many areas of Northern Canada. Therefore, if Proposal No. 1 is acceptable to Territorial Council, construction could start at an early date. Preliminary sketches of a fifteen bed domiciliary-care Home for the Aged have been done locally by Territorial Engineering Department and final drawings and specifications could be completed within a short period of time. Hopefully, the two separate facilities could be completed and ready for occupancy in early Fall 1969.

The Administration concurs in the recommendations of the Northern Health Service that Proposal No. 1 appears to be the most economical and best suited to the total health care needs of the people of Dawson City and is the type of plan that also meets the total needs of our aged people for whom proper facilities must be provided. The matter is now being placed before members of the Legislative Council for your consideration and approval of one of the alternative proposals presented herein.



J. Smith
Commissioner

COST ANALYSES BY PROPOSAL.

Proposal No.1.

Acute Care Nursing Station (5 beds) with staff Quarters
and
Separate Domiciliary-Care Home for the Aged (15 beds) with single Staff
Quarters

LOCATION: DAWSON CITY

Responsibility for Construction and Operation: Northern Health Service -
re Nursing Station.

Responsibility for Construction and Operation: Department of Social Welfare -
re Home for Aged.

Estimates Only -

Project 'A':

*Total Capital Cost of Health Care Facility containing Staff Quarters	.....	\$285,000.00	
<u>Less: Recovery (under General Health Service:)</u> Grant 16.9% of \$285,000.	.....	48,165.00	
NET Cost to Government of Yukon for Project 'A'	.....		\$236,835.00

ADD:

Project 'B':

+ New Domiciliary-Care Home for Aged with single Staff Living Quarters			
5,800 sq. ft. @ \$35.	.....		\$203,000.00
TOTAL NET COST - PROJECTS 'A' AND 'B' TO GOVERNMENT OF YUKON	.....		\$439,835.00

Provision for Cottage Hospital and Nurses' Residence
as outlined in Main Estimates 1969-70

Gross Cost - Hospital and Staff Residence	.....	\$621,955.00
<u>Less: Recoveries - Federal Grants</u>	130,266.00

NET CAPITAL FUNDS PROVIDED - 1969-70 ESTIMATES	\$491,689.00
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ESTIMATED DECREASE IN COST (SAVING)	\$ 51,854.00
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* Estimate of Capital Cost supplied by Northern Health Service.

+ Estimate of Capital Cost supplied by Territorial Engineering and
Department of Social Welfare.

<u>Operation & Maintenance</u>	Est. Gross Oprtnng. Costs	<u>Cost Shared</u>		Man Years of Staff
		N.H.S. (16.9%)	Terr. Govt. (83.1%)	

Nursing Station	...	\$45,300.00	..	\$7,655.	\$37,645.	..	5½
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		<u>Recoveries</u>		Net Costs	Man Years of Staff
		Contribns. by Pnsnrs.	Canada Asstn. Plan		

Domiciliary-Care Home for Aged	...	105,000.00	\$25,000.	\$40,000.	..	\$40,000.	12
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APPENDIX "B"

Proposal No.2.

Acute Care Nursing Station (7 beds) - and Separate Nurses' Residence
and
Separate Domiciliary-Care Home for the Aged (15 beds).

LOCATION: DAWSON CITY

Responsibility for Construction and Operation: Northern Health Services -
re Nursing Station and Residence
Responsibility for Construction and Operation: Department of Social Welfare -
re Home for Aged.

Estimates Only -

Project 'A':

* Total Capital Cost of Health Care Facility and Separate Nurses' Residence	.....	\$305,000.00	
<u>Less:</u> Recovery (under General Health Services) Grant 16.9% of \$305,000.	.....	51,545.00	
NET Cost to Government of Yukon for Project 'A'	.....		\$253,455.00

ADD:

Project 'B' :

+ New Domiciliary-Care Home for the Aged with single Staff Living Quarters 5,800 sq. ft. @ \$35.	.....		203,000.00
TOTAL NET COST - PROJECTS 'A' AND 'B' TO GOVERNMENT OF YUKON	.....		\$456,455.00

Provision for Cottage Hospital and Nurses' Residence
as outlined in 1969-70 Main Estimates

Gross Cost - Hospital and Staff Residence	.....	\$621,955.00	
<u>Less:</u> Recoveries - Federal Grants	.....	130,266.00	
NET CAPITAL FUNDS PROVIDED - 1969-70 ESTIMATES	.....		\$491,689.00
ESTIMATED DECREASE IN COST (SAVING)	.....		\$ 35,234.00

* Estimate of Capital Cost supplied by Northern Health Services.

+ Estimate of Capital Cost supplied by Territorial Engineering and
Department of Social Welfare.

<u>Operation and Maintenance</u>	Est. Gross Oprrng.Costs.	<u>Cost Shared</u>		Man Years of Staff	
		N.H.S. (16.9%)	Terr.Govt. (83.1%)		
Health Care Facility.	\$67,300.00	\$10,835.	\$56,465.	9½	
		<u>Recoveries</u>		Man Years of Staff	
		Contribns. by Pnsnrs.	Canada Asstn.Plan		Net Costs
Domiciliary-Care Home for Aged	\$105,000.00	\$25,000.	\$40,000.	\$40,000.	12

APPENDIX "C"

Proposal No.3.

Acute Care Hospital (6 beds) Containing Domiciliary-Care Unit (6 beds)
and
Separate Nurses Residence

LOCATION: DAWSON CITY

- Responsibility for Construction and Operation: Government of the Yukon Territory
Hospital Division.

Estimates Only -

* Total Capital Cost of Hospital and Nurses' Residence	.....	\$550,000.00	
<u>Less:</u> Recoveries - Federal Grants	.....	112,810.00	
NET Cost to Government of Yukon Territory	.....		\$437,190.00

Provision for Cottage Hospital and Nurses'
Residence as outlined in 1969-70 Main
Estimates

Gross Cost - Hospital and Residence	.....	\$621,955.00	
<u>Less:</u> Recoveries - Federal Grants	130,266.00	
			491,689.00

ESTIMATED DECREASE IN COST (SAVING)			\$ 54,499.00
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Note: If a domiciliary-care Home for Aged is required
to be built to provide adequate space and proper
facilities for the elderly add the capital costs
of the +Domiciliary-Care facility outlined in
Proposals No.1 and No.2.

	.....		\$203,000.00
Add Net Cost of Proposed Hospital	.....		437,190.00
TOTAL NET COST TO GOVERNMENT OF YUKON	....		<u>\$640,190.00</u>

* Estimate of Capital Cost supplied by Northern Health Services.

+ Estimate of Capital Cost supplied by Territorial Engineering
and Department of Social Welfare.

Operation and Maintenance

	Est. Gross Oprtnng. Costs.	Welfr. Pmnts. for Aged in Care.	Recoveries Y.H.I.S.	Net Oprtnng. Costs.	Man Yrs. of Staff.
Hospital-Domiciliary-Care Complex	\$102,000.	\$21,900.	\$40,000.	\$40,100.	14
	Net. Oprtnng. Costs.	Terr. Govt. 50% Share of Recoveries		Total Cost	
Actual Territorial Government Cost =	\$ 40,100.	+ \$ 30,950.		\$71,050.	

March 19, 1969.

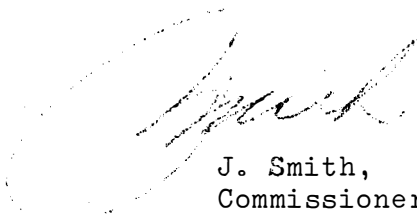
SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -44- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Insurance Audit and Proposal for
the Government of the Yukon Territory

Attached herewith are the recommendations and conclusions of the Insurance Audit and Proposal prepared for the Government of the Yukon by the firm of Armstrong & Taylor Limited. I submit them to you with the recommendation that they be adopted.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

PROPOSED INSURANCE PROGRAM

In this section we are detailing the coverages which we believe will provide the maximum possible protection to the Government commensurate with the premium involved.

We wish specifically to request that you keep in mind once more the basic principles of insurance when reviewing our suggested insurance program for there may be instances where, for example, you may consider the probability of loss as being extremely remote but the insurer, in setting his premium, is aware of the probability and the premium required is set low enough to reflect the remoteness of the probability.

We have strived to be consistent in your proposed insurance program when recommending the use of deductibles as a means of reducing insurance costs. Therefore, the use of deductibles has been incorporated where a resultant premium saving is commensurate with the use of these deductibles. Where little or no premium saving is obtainable, we have not recommended the use of them.

We have endeavoured to simplify the various coverages so as to reduce to the minimum the amount of clerical and administrative work required by your staff, whilst at the same time providing the required insurance protection.

The various insurable exposures to loss are, therefore, categorized and detailed as follows:

- 1) Property Insurance - Real and Personal, including Extra Expense.
- 2) Boiler and Machinery Insurance
- 3) Comprehensive Liability Insurance
- 4) Automobile Insurance
- 5) Fidelity Insurance
- 6) Marine Insurance
- 7) Workmen's Compensation Insurance

Details of the various insurance coverages, as noted above, are as follows:

PROPERTY INSURANCE - REAL AND PERSONAL INCLUDING EXTRA EXPENSE

General Remarks

In dealing with this specific area of coverage, we suggest a form of insurance which is consistent throughout all types of property insurance.

As the appraisal did not include contents of any kind or description, we have, at this time, used the values for these

items as shown in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the various locations, although these figures, in view of our remarks in discussing present insurance values, will require some review.

The present basis of insurance with respect to building and contents of not insuring those items valued at less than \$100,000 in return for lower premiums has been entirely replaced by the use of deductibles.

It is to be realized that at the present time the majority of items insured over \$100,000 are buildings which are subject to the maximum protection, either from superior fire department services in Whitehorse, or are sprinklered, and it is those other items which are susceptible to total destruction by fire that are not insured.

As in most cases replacement or repair of property is necessary following a loss, this is the cost that the Government will incur and, therefore, we have taken the replacement cost figures as substantiated by the General Appraisal Company with regard to buildings and the insurance should be written to provide full indemnity for the replacement of property, whether it be buildings and/or contents.

In dealing with coverage on Property Insurance, we see no reason for differentiating between buildings, furniture, fixtures, equipment or stock and we, therefore, propose that they be treated as one and insured as one, all subject to the same terms and conditions.

As mentioned in our review of your uninsured exposures to loss, there is a very real Extra Expense exposure following a loss to any of your major properties.

As this exposure can be insured under the same terms and conditions as the property exposure, we suggest that this be included.

Specific details of the insurance for this section are set out as follows: the total sum insured upon which the insurance coverage is to be based is arrived at as set out below:

a) Replacement Cost - Buildings	\$ 16,733,792
b) Replacement Cost - Furniture and Fixtures, Equipment and Stock	\$ 1,376,330.
c) Replacement Cost - Liquor Stock	\$ 500,000
d) Replacement cost - Mobile Equipment in Buildings	\$ 1,300,000
	<u>\$ 19,910,122</u>

The total of these noted values have been drawn from your Appraisal, Statement of Assets, Completed Construction Costs and an approximation of liquor stock and mobile equipment in buildings.

The total Replacement Cost - Buildings figure is as per the appraisal with present insured sums for Correctional Institutes added; also the values for the new Porter Creek School and Clinton Creek School have been included.

As stated, some final adjustment in these figures will no doubt be required to arrive at a total insurable sum.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ALL PROPERTY
AND EXTRA EXPENSE INSURANCE

Property Insured

All Property of every kind and description (except as specifically excluded hereunder) owned by the insured or for which they may be liable or for which they have assumed liability, all while situate in the Yukon Territory.

Excluding

- a) Land values, cost of excavations and fills;
- b) Foundations, piers and other supports of buildings and of machinery which are below the undersurface of the lowest floor or basement, or where there is no basement, which are below the surface of the ground; the following property, but only if completely buried or submerged; pipes, tanks and drains and wiring.
- c) Roadways and sidewalks, whether blacktop or concrete, concrete curbs;
- d) Architects, engineers or contractors fees in connection with the above;
- e) Money, securities for money, evidences of debt or title;
- f) Automobiles required to carry a licence by the Yukon Motor Vehicle Ordinance;
- g) Bridges, dams and piers;
- h) Library books in circulation to the general public;
- i) Road signs, street and traffic signals and lights;
- j) Fire hydrants;
- k) Trees, shrubs and general landscaping;
- l) Picnic tables and playground equipment;
- m) Watercraft and aircraft;
- n) Mobile equipment other than that situated within buildings;

Perils Insured

Fire, Explosion, Smoke, Lightning, Impact by Aircraft or Vehicles, Sprinkler Leakage, Windstorm or Hail, Riot and Malicious Damage.

Deductible Clause

Each claim for loss or damage shall be adjusted separately and from the total amount of each such adjusted claim the sum of \$25,000 shall be deducted.

Permissions Clause

- a) To demolish and reconstruct any buildings, make additions, improvements, alterations and repairs to existing buildings and contents, to erect or acquire new buildings and contents and to install or replace equipment, including sprinkler heads in any building insured under this policy, all without limit of time or notice.
- b) For any of the buildings to be let or used for public meetings or social gatherings and for the insured to do such work or make such changes in the use or occupancy of any of the insured's premises as may be incidental to the normal operations of the insured.
- c) For any of the insured's buildings or premises to become vacant or unoccupied without limit of time or notice as may be incidental to the normal operations of the insured.
- d) To keep and use all such appliances, devices, articles, motor vehicles, materials and supplies (whether required to be specifically mentioned by the Statutory Conditions of this policy or not) in such quantities as are usual and incidental to the occupancy of the insured's buildings and premises.

Extension Clause

Extra Expense necessarily incurred and actually dispersed by the insured in order to continue, as nearly as practicable, his normal operations for the period of time commencing with the date of damage or destruction and not limited by the date of expiration of this policy required with the exercise of due diligence and dispatch to restore the damaged or destroyed building to a tenable condition to an amount not exceeding \$100,000 any one loss.

Standard Clauses Required

- a) No Co-Insurance Clause or Stated Amount Co-Insurance Clauses;
- b) Replacement Cost without restriction for rebuilding on same site;
- c) Unearned Premium Insurance;
- d) Automatic Reinstatement of Loss;
- e) Subrogation Clause;

- f) Sprinkler Maintenance Clause;
- g) Breach of Conditions Clause;
- h) Errors and Omissions Clause;
- i) Noon Clause;
- j) Statement of Values Clause;
- k) Ownership Clause;
- l) Automatic Cover Clause

BOILER AND MACHINERY INSURANCE

General Remarks

Insurance against boiler explosion should be regarded as a basically catastrophe-type cover and therefore the limit of liability to cover loss arising out of a severe boiler explosion should be set in relation to the value of the property in which each boiler is located, the location of the boiler within the building and the type of boiler.

As shown in the previous section, there are only three buildings insured with a limit of liability higher than \$100,000 and we therefore reviewed the list of locations and suggest the more realistic limits of liability as set out under "Specifications for Boiler Insurance" below.

The present coverage is written on a Broad Form with no deductible. This provides coverage from the first dollar for any loss resulting from a sudden and accidental breakdown of the object.

The bulk of boiler insurance premiums are allocated to relatively small but persistent types of claims under the Broad Form, whereas the Limited Form does not cover these types of losses but is restricted to damage as a result of a sudden and accidental tearing assunder of the object - i. e. explosion. This provides the catastrophe coverage with the minimum premium costs.

As the Limited Form would not pay for smaller type claims such as burning, cracking or bulging of boilers unless there was a resultant explosion, there is no need to incorporate a deductible to obtain reduced premium costs.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BOILER INSURANCE

Terms and Conditions - Limited Form Boiler Explosion

Blanket Coverage on steel boilers, hot water heaters, metal unfired pressure vessels, etc. as per limits and locations listed:

Repair or Replacement Cost Endorsement

- \$ 500,000 (Vocational School, Riverdale, Whitehorse
(Frederick H. Collins Secondary School,
(Riverdale, Whitehorse
(Elementary School, 4th & Black St., Whitehorse

- \$ 250,000 (Selkirk Elementary School, Riverdale, Whitehorse
(Christ the King Elementary School, 5th & Wood St.,
(Whitehorse
(Christ the King High School, Riverdale, Whitehorse
(New Elementary School, Porter Creek
(Elementary/High School, Watson Lake
(Elementary School, Mayo
(Elementary/High School, Dawson

- \$ 100,000 (Teacherage, St. Elias Block, 5th & Wood,
(Whitehorse
(Teacherage, Selwyn Block, 4th & Hanson, Whitehorse
(Teacherage, Pelly Block, Lambert St., Whitehorse
(Teacherage, Glenlyon Block, 3rd & Steele,
(Whitehorse
(Teacherage, Tagish Block, 1st & Hanson, Whitehorse
(Teacherage, Nisutlin Block, 6th & Steele,
(Whitehorse
(Yukon Regional Library, 2nd & Hawkins, Whitehorse
(Senior Citizens' Home, 207 Alexander St.,
(Whitehorse

- \$ 100,000 (Main Garage, Whitehorse
(Childrens' Group Home, Hansen St., Whitehorse
(St. Ann's School, Watson Lake
(Liquor Store, Watson Lake
(General Hospital, Mayo
(St. Mary's Hospital, 1st & Turner St., Dawson
(Welfare Building, 4th Ave. & Queen St., Dawson
(Liquor Store & Fire Hall, 3rd & Queen St., Dawson
(Senior Citizens' Home, Dawson
(Elementary School, Teslin
(Teacherage, Teslin
(Elementary School, Carmacks
(Elementary School, Haines Junction
(Elementary School, Old Crow
(Elementary School, Carcross

COMPREHENSIVE LIABILITY INSURANCE

General Remarks

With respect to this particular area, we have recommended considerable revision so as to provide more adequate limits of liability and protection against exposures not presently insured, as outlined in our analysis.

The various policies required, the conditions of which are detailed in the specifications following, are as follows:

1. Primary Comprehensive Liability Insurance, similar to that presently carried but amended so as to provide protection in those areas where presently there are serious deficiencies.
2. Umbrella Liability Insurance which provides an Excess limit over the basic policy limit. In addition, it picks up those losses which would not be covered under the Primary policy, subject to a \$25,000 deductible.

For example: Property Damage claims arising out of an occurrence rather than an accident, Personal Injury claims, Property of Others in your care, custody or control, including property of others rented or used by the Government.

3. Non-Owned Aircraft Liability Insurance to provide protection against contingent liabilities arising out of the use of aircraft belonging to others.
4. Garage Automobile Liability Insurance to provide liability protection arising out of the operation of the Vocational School Garage.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR LIABILITY INSURANCE

1. Comprehensive Liability

\$ 500,000 Inclusive Limits	Bodily Injury and/or Property Damage, including Products and Completed Operations, Blanket Contractual, Non-Owned Automobile, Hospital Malpractice, Contingent Employers' Liability
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Special Conditions:	Watercraft limitations deleted. Permission for Use of Explosives; Exclusion with respect to maintenance of automobiles amended to cover claims arising from completed operations with respect to garage operations.
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Non-Owned Automobile coverage to be extended to include vehicles loaned in addition to vehicles hired.

Deductible Clause:

\$1,000 each and every claim arising out of damage to property of others.

2. Umbrella Liability

Limits:

\$1,500,000 Excess of
\$ 500,000 Primary Comprehensive and Automobile Liability and
\$1,500,000 Excess of
\$ 25,000 Any One Occurrence in respect of uninsured perils.

Coverage:

Umbrella Liability - Excess of Primary Liability, including Automobile and Watercraft Liability.

3. Non-Owned Aircraft Liability

Limit of Liability:

\$1,000,000 Inclusive, Bodily Injury and/or Property Damage

4. Garage Automobile Liability

Limit of Liability:

\$ 500,000 Inclusive, Bodily Injury and/or Property Damage

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

General Remarks

In recommending the coverage required for your licenced automobile fleet, we have retained the same two sections of coverage as presently insured - that is, Third Party Liability and Specified Perils (Fire, Theft, etc.).

However, the Third Party Liability limit has been increased to coincide with the limit carried under the primary comprehensive liability cover and the Umbrella Liability policy recommended will also pick up the excess of \$1,500,000 to provide an overall total of \$2,000,000 Inclusive for Bodily Injury and Property Damage.

The specifications detail those endorsements which are required under the Statutory form of automobile insurance so as to provide coverage in those areas where there is presently a severe limitation or where no coverage exists as outlined in our analysis.

Calculation of premium should be retained on the present basis - that is, payroll for the policy year. However, we suggest that the estimated payroll be shown as \$5,000,000 rather than the present \$4,000,000 so that no large adjustment is made at the end of the policy year.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Covering: Blanket all automobiles owned by and licenced in the name of the Government of the Yukon Territory.

Coverage: Third Party Legal Liability for Bodily Injury and/or Property Damage \$500,000 Inclusive

Specified Perils

Premium based on annual payroll
Estimated Payroll - \$5,000,000

Endorsements Required to Extend Statutory Automobile Policy: School Bus Endorsement
Permission to Carry Explosives Endorsement

Special Conditions: Property Damage Reimbursement Agreement (Deductible) \$1,000.00 each and every accident or loss under Legal Liability for damage to property of others.

FIDELITY INSURANCE

General Remarks

As stated in our analysis, we believe the present limit of \$15,000 any one loss is completely inadequate.

The information we have is that out of a total 700 employees, there are 55 who have direct access to money or securities or books of account, etc. The balance of the employees have a varying degree of access to these items.

It could well be that the Government would be content to self insure this exposure if the program of auditing accounts and inventory control is considered rigid enough to minimize a loss of this type.

However, as often is the case in the administration of public bodies, the taxpayer expects that protection be provided from losses arising out of the embezzlement of public funds.

It should also be noted that the majority of major corporations, including all the Canadian Chartered Banks and other financial institutions, carry this type of insurance with very high limits.

We recommend continuance of this cover with increased limits subject to your confirmation.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR FIDELITY INSURANCE

Terms and Conditions

Commercial Blanket Bond

Limit of Liability: \$200,000

Deductible: \$ 5,000

Approximate Number of Employees by Classifications:

Class "A"	55
Class "B"	208
Class "C"	441

MARINE INSURANCE

General Remarks

In keeping with the Government's policy of not wishing to insure smaller risks, we confirm that hull insurance on the Dawson Ferry "GEORGE H. BLACK" is the main exposure and the loss of the other vessels would not pose a severe financial burden on the Government.

As shown in our analysis, the present coverage on the "GEORGE H. BLACK" is restricted to fire only. Therefore, a total loss of the vessel arising from a marine, or other perial, is not covered.

We prefer to see the catastrophe exposure insured, subject to a deductible, rather than one particular exposure insured from the first dollar and we have, therefore, proposed full marine insurance on this vessel, subject to a \$25,000 franchise. (A franchise differs from a deductible inasmuch as underwriters pay nothing until a claim exceeds \$25,000 and then pay the entire claim.)

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MARENE INSURANCE

Covering: The Dawson Ferry "GEORGE H. BLACK"

Value: \$217,240.00

Coverage: Subject to Canadian Hulls (Pacific) Clauses

Franchise: \$25,000.00

Vessel Specifications:

Gross Tonnage: 180
Built: 1967 Twin Diesel 240 H.P.
Breadth: 28' 4"
Depth: Moulded 6' draft loaded 3' 6"

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE

Including

SUPPLEMENTARY WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE

General Remarks

Information provided by your Workmen's Compensation and Inspection Service shows that, out of approximately 535 Workmen's Compensation Accounts written in the Yukon Territory, the Prudential Assurance Company are writing 425 of these.

The next largest insurance carrier is shown as the Northern & Employers' Insurance Group who, however, are retiring from writing this coverage. The balance are written amongst sundry insurance companies, including Lloyd's of London, all of whom have not indicated at the present time the desire to increase their writings.

We have discussed Workmen's Compensation Insurance with the Prudential Assurance Co. at some length and we recognize the problem where a relatively small number of employees are covered in the Yukon, but a great number of them are engaged in relatively dangerous occupations.

The result is that Workmen's Compensation costs in the Yukon are, in most cases, a least 200% of similar categories in British Columbia and, in many instances, far more.

With the growth of the Yukon Territory and the increase in premium dollar available for Workmen's Compensation insurance, it is not unlikely that other insurance carriers will become interested but, at the present time, there is virtually no competition to the Prudential Assurance Co., who are providing the required Workmen's Compensation insurance in the Territory.

The Yukon Workmen's Compensation Ordinance requires every employer to maintain this type of insurance and there is no provision in the Ordinance for permitting an employer to carry a portion of this risk.

Whilst this area may be outside the scope of this report, we would suggest that, as the size and number of employers increase in the Yukon Territory, some provision may be made in the future to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for employers to carry Workmen's Compensation insurance with acceptable deductibles as a means of reducing their insurance costs.

In view of the foregoing remarks, we have not detailed specifications for Workmen's Compensation Insurance in this proposal. The limits of liability are laid down by Ordinance anyway, and it appears, at the present time, that coverage should be continued on the same basis with the exception that volunteer firemen and students receiving remuneration be included on a blanket basis.

PROPOSED INSURANCE PROGRAM - CONCLUSION:

On the preceding pages we have endeavoured to suggest a Proposed Insurance Program which adequately covers the major insurable exposures to loss using a consistent approach with regard to the use of deductibles, and those exposures which can safely be left uninsured without creating a possible severe burden upon the Government in the event of a loss.

In our opinion, this insurance program could be initiated at an approximate annual cost of \$130,000.

This is less than a 10% increase over the current costs, which we consider would be well spent in order to obtain sound and planned insurance protection.

March 20, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -45- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

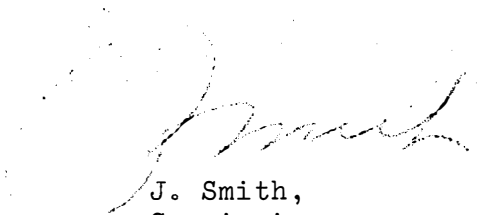
Members of Council

Question - Correctional Institute

On March 19th, 1969, during discussions on Vote 16, Councillor Dumas asked the following question:

"Could the Treasurer or Mr. Commissioner tell us how many inmates we can have; the maximum number of inmates and the minimum in the Correctional Institute up the hill, that we have had in any one time?"

The Correctional Institute is geared to hold a maximum of fifty-four inmates. The maximum it has held is sixty-eight and the minimum during the last year of operation was thirty-four inmates.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 20, 1969.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -46- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

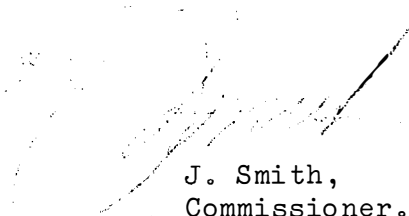
Members of Council

Question - Carcross Services.

On March 19th, 1969, during discussions on Vote 16, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

"I noticed there is an item in Carcross Services that 'Primary 607 - Casual as needed' is \$450.00. Some time ago we spoke in Council with reference to the cleaning up of the cemetery there and having somebody who will be taking care of various chores in the townsite of Carcross. I wonder if Mr. Commissioner at this time could say whether there is any provisions going to be made to a person of that description?"

It is unlikely that we will be hiring a person to look after the various chores in the townsite of Carcross; however, these funds are provided in the estimates for cemetery maintenance.



J. Smith,
Commissioner.

March 21, 1969

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -47- 1969 (2nd) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

1969-70 Operation and Maintenance Estimates
Vote 15 - Social Welfare

During discussion of the 1969-70 Estimates pertaining to the Social Welfare Vote, Councillor Gordon asked the following question in relation to the funds requested for Child Welfare Services:

" Mrs. Gordon: A question in relation to this provision of clothing requirement in the amount of \$17,500.00. In my area I know of instances where the foster parents have tried to economize and look after the welfare of these children. They have received an allowance for clothing and they have been told spend it. To economize in this particular field is held, I'd say as a policy of the Department is being foolish and it is something that I can't understand. A home where a foster mother foster parents give good care to the children, they save the Territorial Government and the taxpayer money and they are arbitrarily told "spend that money because you received it"! This I don't think is good enough. I think we need answers to these kind of questions".

The Department of Social Welfare has always paid a clothing allowance in addition to foster-home payments for children in-care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare. A new clothing allowance policy was inaugurated by the Department of Social Welfare in October, 1968 whereby clothing allowances are paid to foster parents for all children in the care of the Department, according to a scale which varies with the child's age.

There was no intention under this new procedure to force foster parents to spend this money simply because it is received. It is obvious that a change from a voucher system to a cash allowance system is a clear indication that the Department is showing its confidence in foster parents to exercise discretion and to treat foster children as they would their own children. Any statement made to foster parents which implies Departmental unwillingness to economize can only be a misunderstanding of what the social worker has said or a misinterpretation of the Department's letter which advised foster parents of the new policy.


J. Smith
Commissioner