YUKON TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

FOURTH SESSION 1968

SESSIONAL PAPERS

Volume 3

July 12, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 1 - 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Yukon Economic Study

We received a further progress report from D. W. Carr and Associates Ltd. on the Yukon Economic Study, and I wish to advise you of the following:

Good progress has been made on the Yukon Economic Study since the last report.

The preliminary report on the power survey was received by Dr. Carr early in June and the final report is expected immediately. The preliminary report on transportation was received in late May and it is now undergoing revision for the final draft. There has been considerable delay in completion of the minerals consultant's report but this is now expected to be received by July 8th. It is hoped this will not unduly affect the schedule for completion of the comprehensive report.

Most of the background studies being carried out are now completed, including the statistical study and studies of health, education, welfare, justice and housing services. Preliminary reports are prepared on agriculture, tourism, trapping, fishing and hunting.

As the Study progresses, the importance of having maps which will adequately make clear to the reader the physical conditions (topography, vegetation, drainage, etc.) not only of the Yukon but of the whole surrounding region, has mounted. Every effort has been made to get such maps prepared but it is now evident that the best that can be done is not very adequate.

In early June, Dr. Carr travelled by boat from Vancouver to Skagway and by the White Pass and Yukon Route to Carcross, observing the conditions at the port of Skagway, the loading and unloading of containers by the M. V. Frank H. Brown, and the operations of the railway over the Pass to Carcross. On June 9th, the mining and concentrating operations of the Arctic Mining and Exploration Ltd. at Carcross were surveyed with Mr. Magyar under the guidance of the mine managers. Mr. Magyar continued with a further survey of the major mines in the Yukon during the following week. Dr. Carr held interviews in Whitehorse with Mr. K. J. Baker, Territorial Engineer; Mr. C. H. Macdonald, Anvil Manager; Mr. Justice Parker; Mr. R. Hougen; and myself.

In Ottawa, since the last report, Dr. Carr and Professor Anderson have held meetings or interviews with Dr. W. M. Gilchrist, President of Northern Transportation Company; Mr. Don Purvis, Assistant Vice-President of the C.N.R. for the western region; and others.

Dr. Carr and Professor Anderson have been engaged in preparing the report on the Yukon Economic Study for several months. With the completion of much of the research in recent weeks, with the completion of most of the background reports and with the reduction of many administration aspects of the study, it has been possible for them to devote full time to completing the preparation of this report.

Dr. Carr and Professor Anderson expect to attend the Alaska Science Conference in Whitehorse on August 26th to 30th.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

July 24, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 2 - 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

Women's Detention Cells - Watson Lake

I have just been advised that the R.C.M. Police are moving the women's detention cells into the main detachment building in Watson Lake at the present time as an interim measure until additional facilities can be built.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

10, September, 1968

Sessional Paper No. -3- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Break in U.S. Army Pipeline

News of a leak in the U.S. Army pipeline was received on May 17th when oil was observed on the surface of Dezadeash Lake by the pipeline patrol plane. At the time of this discovery the pipeline was carrying jet fuel. The exact number of gallons lost is considered classified information by the U.S. Army and these authorities were not pressed for this information. Mr. John Summers, Officer in charge of the Department of Fisheries in the Yukon and a portion of northern British Columbia, was in the area supervising culvert installations at Klukshu and Marshall Creeks.

The leak was approximately at Mile 129.1 on the Haines Road and about one mile of the shore line was examined by Mr. Summers. He immediately returned to Whitehorse where he informed Forestry and Game Officials of the situation and returned to Dezadeash on the 19th.

There he met with Mr. R. Watson and they had the D.P.W. divert a stream which was flushing a major portion of the saturated hillside into the lake.

On the 20th of May the maintenance crew from Haines arrived with their heavy equipment and Mr. Summers arranged for them to commence work immediately.

Mr. Summers returned to Dezadeash Lake again on the 22nd of May with a representative of the Game Branch and an inspection of the shoreline revealed about one and one half miles of oil contaminated beach. Fortunately, drifting packs of needle ice and a prevailing south wind had concentrated the oil leakage in narrow pools along the edge of the ice.

Due to the slow response of the American Army in attempting to clean up the oil seepage on the lake, permission was obtained on the 24th of May by mobile radio from Col. Johnston, Commander of the Alaska Support Command, to bring in a number of local natives and set up our own camp to begin collecting and burning the oil.

Camping gear was obtained from Mr. T. Kennedy, Yukon Forest Service, at Haines Junction and 12 local men were hired and camped south of Cortino's property on the edge of the lake.

The maintenance crew from Haines were put to work digging pits and collection trenches along the hillside to act as catch basins for the oil seeping from the saturated hillside. This oil was skimmed from the surface by hand and collected in 45 gallon drums.

In the evening of the 24th the Game representative and Mr. Summers returned to Whitehorse where camping gear and flame throwers were obtained from the Yukon Central Stores at Forestry Headquarters. In addition enough food and hip rubber boots was purchased to last a week or more for 20 men. The Game representative returned to Dezadeash in the evening with the camping gear and food.

That afternoon baled straw was obtained from the Experimental Station at Haines Junction to be used while straw was being trucked in from Alaska. The crew began spreading this on the shallow north end of the lake where a prevailing south wind had concentrated the oil. This was directly adjacent to Mr. J. Cortino's property and he allowed us access and offered his help in any way he could be of assistance.

On the 25th the oil was found to be still accumulating at a fairly rapid rate so Mr. Kennedy brought down three forestry fire pumps plus a number of manure and hay forks and garden rakes he managed to borrow from Haines Junction residents.

The pumps were employed to maintain the water level below the top of the catch basins and dyke at the lake. A P.T. boom and two army boats arrived and the boom was set up around the leakage area.

The straw collection system worked very well and burned readily enabling the extraction of most of the surface oil from the lake.

On the 26th it was decided to split up the crews and keep a night shift on the oil skimming at the seepage site so a portable generator was rented in town and some lighting supplies purchased. A long main collection trench was dug along the bottom of the hill with the shovel to catch any seepage escaping below the pits.

Dr. A. Pearson was using a helicopter out of Haines Junction in his study area and slightly over seven hours were flown in inspections of the lake by Dr. Pearson of the Canadian Wildlife Service, Game and Fisheries representatives, plus Mr. M. Monson and Col. Johnston and Capt. Spencer.

Mr. G. Swanson, fire inspector, made use of the machine as well when the idea of burning the entire saturated hillside was discussed, and Mr. Don Merrill drove out to inspect the site.

Representatives from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries in Juneau and the Federal Water Pollution Office in Fairbanks were on hand for a few days and stated they would submit reports containing recommendation for emergency kits to be installed at pumping stations for future use.

On the 29th of May all but six men were released who were kept on to maintain the pumps and oil skimming at the seepage site.

The largest fish kill took place between the island and the shore in a large shallow area. The south wind carried the oil over the shallows and the wave action there allowed a mixing of the oil and a number of ling cod and whitefish were killed.

Between 600 and 800 fish were found along a 3/4 mile stretch of beach north of the shallows, but in three days these were cleaned up by eagles and gulls and perhaps a few land scavengers, with the exception of about twenty ling cod which were too heavy to be moved. Very little bird mortality was observed as most of the migratory water birds were at the south end of the lake in the lee of the wind.

The remaining six men were released on the 3rd of June at noon by Col. Ruganni as our man hours on the original agreement had expired. Haines maintenance crews were employed from the 3rd of June on.

Floyd Powers, Sanitary Engineer from the Office of the Engineer in Anchorage, arrived on May 31st and reviewed the situation. He promised he would see that the army supplied the necessary camping gear to look after the maintenance crew. Mel Monson flew in with a Gruman Goose the same afternoon to have another look and expressed his satisfaction in the manner that the oil had been cleaned up.

On the first of June the dyke was enlarged at the bottom of the hill and the P.T. boom had to be changed several times due to changes in wind direction. Two more P.T. booms were ordered but have to be manufactured and delivery date was at least two weeks from the placement of the order.

On Friday, June 7th, Col. Ruganni and Ron Watson flew into Whitehorse to meet the Commissioner and discuss with heads of Treasury, Game, Fisheries and Forestry the procedure for handling the reimbursement and billing of the work carried out by the Territorial Government on behalf of the American Army.

Upon being advised officially by the U.S. Army to the effect the Territory would be reimbursed for all expenses incurred in cleaning up the lake in question, the Game Branch proceeded with processing accounts in conjunction with our Treasury Branch. Total expenditure is very close to the $6,500.00 mark.

A further inspection of the lake by Fisheries and Game personnel on the second weekend in June indicated very satisfactory results were obtained. At last report about two barrels a day were still being collected from the collection pits.

One of the most significant and satisfying factors in this incident was the excellent co-operation between the three agencies concerned with renewable resources in the Yukon, i.e.; the Department of Fisheries, the Yukon Forest Service and the Territorial Game Branch. The pooling of equipment and personnel with these three agencies plus the quick action of the Department of Public Works prevented what may easily have been a catastrophy to one of the finest lakes in the Yukon.

The foregoing is submitted for the information of the Council.

James Smith,
Commissioner.

Sessional Paper No. 4 - 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Salaries for Branch Library Supervisors

At the Spring session of Council the Administration was requested to bring forward a policy paper on this subject.

The Yukon Regional Library is a Regional Library system designed to give a public and a school library service to all parts of the Territory. It was with the intention of increasing the quality of the public library services in the Territory that funds to pay Branch Library Supervisors operating the Dawson City and Watson Lake Branches were put in the 1968-69 Regional Library budget. Paid staff would definitely provide better library service. This situation would insure standard and longer hours of opening, better reporting of activity and therefore a better knowledge of the needs of the community, expanded possibilities for reference service, and the possibility of providing some staff training in how to use the available library resources to best advantage.

The question was asked in council as to why only two Branch Libraries were mentioned. The answer to this is that the Regional Librarian, wanting to provide better public library services but not sure if sufficient funds were available for a project of this nature, had included these two items in the budget as a basis for discussion. They passed through administrative review and the Budget Programming Committee without comment and without an opportunity to discuss the policy of paying branch library staff. It was not until the library budget was before council that the objection was raised that this expenditure of funds would not be fair to other sections of the Yukon.

The phrase "Branch Library" requires some definition. The Regional Library provides library materials in a wide variety of situations of which the Branch library is the major one. The Branch Library situation is that in which library service is provided to a community through the use of a permanent self contained library area, with permanent staff, an established and growing book collection of a reasonable size, and somewhat regular hours of opening. All other situations -- deposit stations, camps, isolated families, and mailings to individuals -- represent little more than the provision of books and not library service. At present all library space outside of Whitehorse is borrowed and, excepting Elsa, all staff are unpaid volunteers. Although funds were voted by Council to pay the Branch Library Supervisors at Dawson City and Watson Lake, this has not been done pending the approval of appropriate policy by Council.

The current operation of the Branches is as follows:

Dawson City

The library is housed in a Territorially owned building. Its location is described as "in the back of the liquor store". It is maintained by a group of volunteers who are thought of as the library board. However this group is neither a legal entity nor an organized society. It is not affiliated with any other community group in Dawson and its only source of books and funds is the Yukon Regional Library.

Elsa

The library is in the Elsa Community Hall. It is actively supported by the U.K.H. Community Club and the Club provides some remuneration to the librarian. All new books come from the Yukon Regional Library.

Haines Junction

The library is in a Territorial Building, the basement of the Teacherage. It is operated by one volunteer and has no connection with any community group.

Mayo

The library shares a room with the school library. It is operated by one volunteer and has no connection with any community group.

Camp Takhini

This is the only Branch in the Territory which has its own separate building. It is operated by a group of volunteers. They have no connection with any group at present but came originally from a committee of the Takhini Club. The building is being transferred to the Territorial Government.

Watson Lake

The library is in a room borrowed from the Mining Recorder's Office. It is operated by one volunteer with help from interested persons but has no connection with any community group.

Whitehorse

The Whitehorse Branch occupies a portion of the Regional Library Building. It is operated directly by the Regional Library using Regional Library staff.

Recommendation

The present proposal is that a salary be paid by the Territorial Government to one person, who will be designated as Branch Library Supervisor, in each Branch Library outside of Whitehorse. This would be a permanent part time position and would be filled through competition. The present budget provided funds for beginning this in two branches and the supplementary estimates contains an item for all remaining branches. Also included in Supplementary Estimates is a grant to the U.K.H. Community Club equal to the amount which would have to be paid by the Territory for the provision of library services in the community of Elsa if these were not handled by the local Community Club. The grant is to be conditional on the Club paying their Branch Library Supervisor at least the amount provided in the grant.

A programme of paid Branch Library Supervisors is recommended because it would increase the level of library service in each community. It would allow:

1. Standard and longer hours of opening
2. Better reporting of activity to Regional Headquarters and therefore a better knowledge of the needs of the community
3. A more uniform approach to organizing library materials in the branch, ie. weeding out-dated books, returning unread new books to the Regional pool, shelf reading and arrangement, etc.
4. Expanded possibilities for reference service
5. Improved communications for requests for specific books
6. The insistance on a "forward" approach to library service whereby the library would suggest to community groups and individuals how its services might be useful rather than waiting to be asked
7. The establishment of a programme for some training for Branch Library Supervisors in how to use the available library resources to best advantage.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Council.

James Smith
Commissioner

YUKON HOSPITAL INSURANCE SERVICES September 20, 1968

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 5 1968, (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

This paper is intended to cover three matters of which Council should be informed:-

1) In-Patient Diem Rate Charged by Whitehorse General Hospital

When Yukon Hospital Insurance Services came into effect on the 1st of July, 1960, the in-patient per diem rate payable by the plan and chargeable by the Hospital was set at $24.00. This was increased to $25.00 on the 1st of January 1961. The rate has remained at that figure since that date, but it was recommended in the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations which forms the basis of the current Federal-Territorial Financial Relations Agreement that the Territorial Government pay actual operating costs not to exceed $30.00 per in-patient day from the 1st of April 1967.

This recommendation has not yet been implemented but the necessary funds with which to do so are provided in Supplementary Estimates No. 2 for the current fiscal year to be presented to you for consideration at the coming Fall Session of Council. The amount of money involved for the two years 1967/69 is estimated at $141,745 approximately.

2) Extension of Benefits to include Diagnostic Services for Out-Patients

At the present time out-patient benefits are restricted to emergency treatment of an injury within 24 hours of that injury being caused. It was recommended by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations that this restriction be removed in order that out-patient benefits may include the following:-

a) Laboratory, radiological and other diagnostic procedures together with the necessary interpretations for the purpose of assisting in the diagnosis and treatment of any injury, illness or disability but not including simple procedures such as examinations of blood and urine which ordinarily form part of a physician's routine office examination of a patient.

b) Necessary nursing services.

c) Drugs, biologicals and related preparations when administered in the hospital.

d) Use of operating room and anaesthetic facilities including necessary equipment and supplies.

e) Routine surgical supplies.

f) Services rendered by persons who receive remuneration therefor from a hospital.

The cost of this extension of out-patient benefits has been estimated at $20,000 per annum based upon experience in the Northwest Territories and appropriate provision was made in our Main Estimates for the current fiscal year. Necessary funds have therefore been voted by Council and the extension of benefits proposed will be introduced shortly.

3) Whitehorse General Hospital - 90 Day Old Accounts Receivable (Patients)

At the time the Yukon Hospital Insurance Services Plan was introduced arrangements were made with the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare for patients' accounts outstanding on the books of Whitehorse General Hospital for more than 90 days to be transferred to the Territorial Government which would pay the full value of such accounts to the Hospital and recover on their own behalf.

.....2

This arrangement arose from the decision to set the in-patient per diem rate for the hospital at $24.00, a figure which was below actual cost. During the intervening years this arrangement has been followed and the position is shown in the attached Appendix A. It will be seen that the Territory has taken over and paid patients accounts to the value of $121,432.54 and that the balance outstanding on July 31, 1968 was $53,497.80. That figure has been broken down in Appendix B so that only $10,403.27 is shown as collectible. Accounts in the non-collectible column totalling $43,094.53 are there for various reasons, principally age and inability to trace the debtor. These non-collectible accounts will in due course be written-off in accordance with procedure laid down in the Financial Administration Ordinance.

Appendix B shows also that of the collectible accounts totalling $10,403.27 the sum of $1,653.39 represents accounts under $35.00 each. This is the minimum figure below which collection agencies consider further collection action unjustified. Collectible accounts therefore are shown as reduced to $8,749.88 of which $1,550.00 is represented by the insurance claim for which settlement in full may reasonably be expected. The reduced balance of $7,199.88 has been divided between accounts under $200.00 each and therefore subject to Small Debts Court action and accounts over $200.00 each and therefore subject to Territorial Court action. This is shown in Appendix C. The accounts below $200.00 each, number 41 and total $3,064.20 and the accounts over $200.00 each, number 10 and total $4,135.68. The full range of collection procedures up to and including the Small Debts Court has been taken for all accounts over one year old and under $200.00 each. In regard to accounts over $200.00 each, collection procedures have been followed, up to but not including, legal action. It will be noted from Appendix C that of the 10 accounts over $200.00 each, 6 amounting to $2,836.08 represent persons whose residence is outside the Yukon, in other words, the U.S.A. or elsewhere.

Two collection agencies outside were recently approached with the object of placing the collection of these accounts in their hands, and their terms for handling the business are that they are prepared to attempt to collect accounts where the present address of the debtor is known, where the accounts are less then 6 years of age and where they are each over $35.00. For this service, they would require 50% of monies collected either by us or by them.

Court costs are high. In the case of accounts under $200.00 going through the Small Debts Court the cost per account is approximately $9.70, whilst for accounts over $200.00 the cost per account is $34.70 approximately. These figures represent minimum costs. The position is therefore that whilst accounts unpaid are shown on the books at $53,497.80, the sum of money that may be considered collectible is only $4,135.68 of which $2,836.08 is owed by persons outside the Yukon. The net collectible figure is therefore $1,299.60.

My object in setting down this position is to inform you of it so that appropriate action may be taken. It is clearly an unsatisfactory position but we are obligated by our agreement with the Department of National Health and Welfare to take over these accounts and having taken them over we can but pursue all reasonable means of obtaining payment.

One point that should be mentioned is that a great number of the accounts that we take over are small accounts for out-patient treatment of a type that has not up to now been covered by Yukon Hospital Insurance Services. The extension of out-patient treatment benefits explained earlier in this paper will have the effect of reducing very considerably the number of unpaid accounts that the Territory has to take over from the hospital. In other words, the Hospital will look to Yukon Insurance Services for payment for out-patient services rendered and will cease to require payment from the patient. The position may therefore be expected to improve.

James Smith,
Commissioner.

Appendix "A"

GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

90-Day Accounts-Whitehorse General Hospital

Reconciliation of Balance Outstanding as at July 31, 1968

		Cheque No.		Amount	
A.	Taken Over				
	March 10, 1960	15773		$ 35,476.99	
	April 30, 1964	51598		42,844.00	
	June 1, 1964	1551		4,898.82	
	November 30, 1964	5340		1,027.20	
	February 4, 1965	8405		1,626.65	
	March 31, 1965	9892		2,401.48	
	July 2, 1965	13116		782.80	
	December 31, 1965	18171		2,505.87	
	August 8, 1966	26155		1,897.40	
	January 4, 1967	33462		10,642.99	
	June 20, 1967	39744		10,653.48	
	February 26, 1968	50354		5,679.42	
	February 26, 1968	50355		995.44	$121,432.54
B.	Payment Received				
	Collection by Ourselves		$24,863.85		
	Collection by Messrs. Nielsen & Hudson		1,968.00		
	Collections by Police Magistrate Court		1,859.74		
	Collections by Whitehorse General Hospital		3,357.66	32,049.25	
C.	Written Off				
	Deceased-No funds in Estate, Address Unknown, etc.			35,932.74	67,981.99
					53,450.55
D.	Refund of Overpayments				47.25
				Balance Outstanding	$ 53,497.80

Appendix "B"

GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

90-Day Accounts-Whitehorse General Hospital

Aged Outstanding Accounts as at July. 31, 1968

Showing Also Amounts Considered Collectible

Age of Accounts	Total	Non Collectible	Collectible	Analysis of Collectible Accounts	
				Under $35	Over $35
Under 1- yr.	$ 314.70	126.50	188.20	140.90	47.30
1-2 yrs.	9,102.82	4,078.64	5,024.18	703.30	4,320.88
2-3 yrs.	4,026.54	2,557.75	1,468.79	448.59	1,020.20
3-4 yrs.	3,847.95	2,834.45	1,013.50	192.60	820.90
4-5 yrs.	2,966.40	934.75	2,031.65	78.30	1,953.35
5-6 yrs.	2,396.05	1,719.10	676.95	89.70	587.25
Over 6 years	30,843.34	30,843.34	-	-	-
TOTAL	$ 53,497.80	43,094.53	10,403.27	1,653.39	8,749.88

Appendix "C"

GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

90-Day Accounts - Whitehorse General Hospital

Analysis of Possible Collectible Accounts - July 31, 1968

		Insurance Claim	Maximum Otherwise Collectible	Accounts Under $200 (Small Debts Court Maximum)	Accounts Over $200 (Action if any must be through Territorial Court)	Accounts Under $200.00		Accounts Over $200.00	
						Yukon	U.S. & Others	Yukon	U.S. & Others
Under 1 year	$ 47.30	$ -	$ 47.30	$ 47.30 (1)	$ -	$ 47.30(1)	$ -	$ -	$ -
1 - 2 years	4,320.88	1,550.00	2,770.88	734.80 (11)	2,036.08 (3)	502.50(7)	232.30 (4)	-	2,036.08 (3)
2 - 3 years	1,020.20	-	1,020.20	795.20 (10)	225.00 (1)	707.70(9)	87.50 (1)	-	225.00 (1)
3 - 4 years	820.90	-	820.90	470.90 (6)	350.00 (1)	470.90(6)	-	-	350.00 (1)
4 - 5 years	1,953.35	-	1,953.35	653.75 (9)	1,299.60 (4)	615.35(8)	38.40 (1)	1,299.60 (4)	-
5 - 6 years	587.25	-	587.25	362.25 (4)	225.00 (1)	362.25(4)	-	-	225.00 (1)
	$8,749.88	1,550.00	7,199.88	3,064.20 (41)	4,135.68 (10)	2,706.00(35)	358.20 (6)	1,299.60 (4)	2,836.08 (6)
				$7,199.88		$3,064.20	(41)	$4,135.68	(10)

Note: The numbers in brackets refer to the number of accounts.

September 16, 1968

Sessional Paper No. -6- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

"Klondike Days"

In 1963 the Edmonton Exhibition Association selected a Gold Rush theme to renew interest in their Annual Exhibition. The title they chose for the summer event was "Klondike Days." By all reports it was the most successful Exhibition held in their City for many years. Encouraged by this reception of the new theme the Association voted to repeat "Klondike Days" in 1964.

In the period between the 1963 and 1964 events, representatives of the Edmonton Exhibition visited the Yukon to solicit the Territory's participation in their Klondike theme pointing out that one of the several trails to the Klondike began in Edmonton. The Association offered to the Yukon free exhibit space at the Edmonton Exhibition, a "float" in the opening parade and financial assistance with the restoration of historic buildings in Dawson City.

There was a division of opinion in the Yukon whether to participate or not. Some Yukoners felt it would be advantageous to appear at the Edmonton event with an exhibit that would display the true story of the Klondike. Other Yukoners considered Edmonton's adoption of the Klondike theme an attempt to distort history and "steal the Klondike." The application by Edmonton to copyright the phrases "Klondike Days" and "Klondike Kate" in 1965 supported the group who opposed co-operation with the Edmonton Association.

Steps were taken to prevent the Edmonton copyright and, as a counter-measure, the Yukon Territory made application to the Registrar of Trade Marks for Certification of the word "Klondike." The Certification was received. It stipulates that organizations, business firms, individuals, etc., must make application to, and receive approval from, the Commissioner of the Yukon before using the word "Klondike." The Certification does not affect "prior users" and it is likely that Edmonton would qualify under this exemption.

In 1965 an organization was formed in Whitehorse and registered under the name of Yukon Klondike Defence Force. The purpose of the organization was to combat the publicity of the Edmonton Exhibition Association; to tell the true story of the Klondike and to force Edmonton, through public opinion and all other possible means, to discontinue the use of the phrase "Klondike Days." In 1966 Territorial Council voted a Grant of $20,000.00 to the Yukon Klondike Defence Force to assist them with their campaign. As part of the campaign the Defence Force sent a two-man delegation (Mr. Howard Firth and the Director of Travel and Publicity) to Edmonton to meet with members of the Executive of the Edmonton Exhibition Association and with the Managing Editor of the Edmonton Journal. The outcome of the meeting was a statement by the Association that (a) they still wanted the Yukon to participate in their celebration of "Klondike Days", (b) the theme had become such an established success the business community in Edmonton would rebel at any attempt to change it and (c) under the circumstances, Edmonton was compelled to continue "Klondike Days" with or without the participation of the Yukon.

The situation has remained relatively unchanged since that time.

It would be desirable for the Territorial Government to have a firm policy in this matter. Legal opinions appear to be uncertain about the results of any litigation undertaken against unauthorized use of the word "Klondike." Litigation could be a costly and lengthy exercise and could be embarrassing to the Territory if we were required to take legal action against every Church Group or Service Club who did not obtain prior consent to use the word Klondike.

Several recent or current incidents can be mentioned as examples that will probably recur across Canada in the future:

1. The "Klondike Travel Trailer Park" operating near Montreal.

2. The "Klondike Steak House" operating in downtown Montreal.

3. A "Klondike Ball" - sponsored by the Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra.

4. A week-long presentation of "Klondike" entertainment at a well-known Vancouver Cabaret.

No doubt many other incidents and events could be cited where no application has been received for permission to use the word "Klondike."

It is necessary to consider the implications of refusing those who apply - and not prosecuting those who do not apply. It is necessary to establish a criteria for processing applications to avoid possible criticism or accusations of discrimination when, or if certain applications are rejected.

Keeping in mind that this situation has developed only as a reaction to the Edmonton Klondike Days, several alternative courses of action should be considered:

1. Prosecute every offender brought to our attention who has not applied for permission to use the word Klondike;

2. Undertake legal action against Edmonton and its Exhibition Association with no assurance that litigation would be successful;

3. Encourage the wide-spread use of the word Klondike in all areas of Canada without application for approval;

4. Retain our Registration of the word Klondike with no attempt to enforce it at the present time;

5. Renew our requests to Edmonton to delete the word "Klondike" from their promotion activities.

I would appreciate the direction of Council on a policy to be adopted in this matter.

James Smith
Commissioner

September 30, 1968

Sessional Paper No. -7- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

SLIDE - MILES CANYON

On May 30, 1968 the Yukon Territorial Government were advised by the White Pass & Yukon Route that a slide was developing at the head of Miles Canyon. The movement was affecting the railway and the section crews reported that the toe of the slope was moving toward the river. The area involved is several hundred feet long and approximately 200 in height.

It was felt at the time that the situation was such that expert advice was necessary to determine if the movement would in time choke off the canyon. Consequently, the Engineering Division of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development were notified and they in turn asked members of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration to visit Whitehorse and report on the situation. This group filed a report which indicated that there was no reason to believe that a major movement would occur rapidly and, therefore, there was little danger of a slide blocking the flow of the Yukon River.

While this report was in the making a firm of consulting engineers were retained to undertake a drilling program to determine the sub-surface characteristics and also to advise on corrective action if it was felt that remedial work was required. Considerable difficulty was encountered in the drilling program and this has delayed the completion of the consultant's report. At the time of writing the report has not been filed.

The foregoing is submitted for the information of the Council.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

September 30, 1968

Sessional Paper No. -8- 1968 (4th) Session.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Osaka World's Fair - 1970

There is little doubt that the Yukon Territory derived great benefit from the Yukon Pavilion at Expo 67 in Montreal during Centennial Year. Approximately 800,000 people visited the Pavilion during the period of April - October and the attendants were under constant pressure to keep up with the demands for information about the Territory. The direct response was recorded in a survey taken at the Yukon Information Centres this summer. Approximately 14% of the tourists who registered at the Information Centres reported they had visited the Yukon Pavilion at Expo 67 last year. It is impossible to assess the full extent of the indirect benefits received from contacts made through the exhibit in Montreal.

It is not premature to give serious consideration at this time to participation in the next World's Fair to be held in Osaka, Japan in 1970. Preliminary contact with their Association indicates that the Exhibition in Japan will emphasize the industrial and trade aspects of each country participating rather than the "family entertainment" aspect featured at Expo 67. In view of the economic ties established between the Yukon and Japan in recent years, the Osaka World's Fair appears to be a valuable opportunity to display the industrial and recreational resources of our Territory.

It is imperative that an early decision be made concerning participation in Expo 70 to take full advantage of space allotments and to prevent many of the difficulties encountered in Montreal because of a delayed decision to display an exhibit there.

As a result of our correspondence with the Osaka Committee, it appears necessary to send a delegate to Japan who will have full authority to make on-the-spot decisions during negotiations for space and all other details related to participation in the World's Fair.

Based on the experience obtained through the Yukon Pavilion at Expo 67 it is estimated that a minimum staff of eight persons would be required to operate an exhibit efficiently. The staff would consist of:

One Supervisor
Six Hostesses or Guides
One Stenographer - who would also serve as relief hostess.

The official languages at Expo 70 will be Japanese, English, French and German. Staff should be recruited as soon as possible to provide proficient personnel for the Yukon Exhibit.

It is estimated, that $300,000.00 would be required to cover the cost of participating in the Osaka World's Fair. Two-thirds of this amount would be required during the 1969-70 fiscal period to prepare for the opening of the Fair in March 1970. The remaining one-third could be included in the fiscal period of 1970-71 to provide for operating costs for the duration of the Fair which ends in September 1970. It is possible to recover much of this allotment through the sale of certain items of general appeal such as post cards, slides, and phonograph records plus special products of the Yukon including gold nugget spoons and jewellery. If a decision is made to sell various items at the exhibit in Osaka, two staff members would be needed in addition to the eight positions shown above.

Your consideration of this proposal will be appreciated.

James Smith
Commissioner

October 4 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -9- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Nursing Care for the Aged
and Infirm.

The object of this paper is to acquaint members of Territorial Council with the existing policy governing the nursing care program administered by the Department of Social Welfare, and to present several proposals for changes in present policy.

Nursing care, as the term implies, is a service extended to persons who, for various reasons such as age or physical or mental infirmity, are unable to properly care for themselves and require complete supervision. Existing nursing care facilities are limited to 12 beds in the St. Marys Nursing Home at Dawson, and 12 beds in the Whitehorse General Hospital. At present all of the patients in nursing care are aged indigents and financial responsibility for their care is assumed by the Department of Social Welfare.

Present Situation and Program Policy

Nursing Care is not covered under the Yukon Hospital Insurance Service. The costs of nursing care to "persons in need" are borne by the Territorial Government under our Social Assistance program. At Whitehorse the Department is billed by the General Hospital at a flat rate of $10.00 per day, and at Dawson the St. Mary's Nursing Home is operated by the Territorial Government with funds provided in the Social Welfare Vote; the per diem cost at the Dawson Nursing Home for 1967/68 was $22.01. The costs of maintenance of indigent nursing care patients in the Whitehorse Hospital are 50% recoverable from the Federal Government and 50% of the operational costs of the government-operated Nursing Home at Dawson is recoverable from the Federal Government under the Canada Assistance Plan. Cost sharing by the Federal Government would not apply, of course, in those cases where the patient had means and therefore could not be classified as a person in need.

Any resident of the Yukon Territory is eligible for nursing care services. The prerequisite is medical certification by the attending physician. The acceptance of financial responsibility by the Territorial Government, however, is based on need. For nursing care purposes an individual is deemed to be "a person in need" if his sole income is Territorial Old Age Assistance ($75.00 per month) or Federal Old Age Security ($107.10 per month) and his liquid assets do not exceed $300.00. In these cases, the Department assumes financial responsibility for the nursing care costs less the patient's contribution from his monthly pension. The patient is allowed to retain $20.00 per month as a comforts allowance. In cases where the patient had no assets but was in receipt of a monthly income additional to his pension, this person would be required to contribute the total amount of monthly income, less the comforts allowance, but his contribution towards the costs of his care would not, in any event, be allowed to exceed the actual cost of care.

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For individuals with personal assets exceeding the exempted amount of $300.00, or who possess real property, the person must assume financial responsibility for his own care in the nursing home. If he is the owner of property, this property would have to be disposed of and the monies realized would have to be used by the individual to cover the costs of his continuing nursing care. When this person's total assets had been reduced to the amount of the assets exemption, he would be deemed "in need" and the Territorial Government would then assume financial responsibility for his care. This means that an aged person who has been industrious and worked hard all his life and has managed to save a few thousand dollars must pauperize himself before he becomes eligible for free nursing care.

At the moment all patients receiving nursing home care in the Yukon were in indigent circumstances at the time of their admission to care. We have not yet had a referral for nursing care for an aged person with personal assets or real property; however, it is reasonable to expect referrals for nursing home care on behalf of persons with means as many of our senior citizens in this category now prefer to remain in the Yukon following retirement.

Nursing care, for all intents and purposes, is terminal care. Despite this, however, the patient hopes that his health will be restored and a discharge will eventually take place. It is not difficult to appreciate, therefore, the anxiety that an aged person experiences when he sees his life savings being rapidly depleted as a result of having to pay the full costs of his care in the nursing home.

Proposals for Changes in Program Policy

Proposal No.1.- Since nursing care is a form of hospitalization, should this type of care be provided without charge to all those who need it? One important point to consider is that nursing care can vary anywhere from six months to five years, thus there is this difference to consider when comparing acute hospital care with nursing care.

If nursing care were to be provided to all residents at no cost, it is important to note that only those costs which relate to the patients in the indigent category would be shareable with the Federal Government under the Canada Assistance Plan. The costs of providing nursing care to those patients with assets over and above the level of asset exemption established by the Department and set out in their approved Social Assistance Regulations, would have to be assumed 100% by the Territorial Government.

For example, if there were 20 patients in nursing care for a full year, or a total of 7,300 days of care, at a per diem cost of say $12.00, the total cost would be $87,600.00. If there were 5 patients out of the 20 who could not be classified as indigent persons, the annual cost of providing nursing care to these persons would amount to approximately $21,900.00. This cost would have to be totally assumed by the Territory. This would leave an amount of $65,700.00, fifty per cent of which would be shareable with Canada. Thus the Territory's net expenditure for nursing care would be

$54,750.00, (50% of $65,700 plus $21,900). If all 20 patients were classified as indigents then, 50% of the total expenditure of $87,600.00 would be recoverable from the Federal Government and our net expenditure for nursing care would then amount to $43,800.00.

Proposal No.2.- Nursing care would be provided free of charge to all residents as in proposal No.1. but following the demise of a patient with means, a claim would be filed against the estate of the deceased for the total costs of nursing care provided.

Proposal No.3.- A fixed per diem charge based on costs of operation would be established by the Territorial Government and anyone not "persons in need" for whom the Territory would assume financial responsibility would be charged for nursing home care until their assets are reduced to the point where they become "persons in need" and the Territory assumes the cost.

Proposal No.4.- The final proposal is that there be a basic assets exemption of $1,500.00 for a single person, and $2,500.00 for the married couple. This means that the single person or couple could have cash or disposable assets in these amounts and still be eligible for free nursing home care. Each patient, would be required to make his regular monthly contribution from his Old Age Security towards the cost of his care. This is the present policy in the Senior Citizens Homes where no rental is charged unless the person's assets exceed the aforementioned amounts.

For purposes of cost sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan these two levels of assets exemption (viz $1,500.00 and $2,500.00) are acceptable. Thus nursing care patients would be permitted to have assets in these amounts and still be considered "persons in need" making it possible for 50% of the costs of their care to be recoverable from the Federal Government under the Plan.

I should be grateful for an expression of views from Members of Territorial Council on this matter.

J. Smith
Commissioner.

26, September, 1968.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. -10- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Fresh Water Fisheries

The proposed takeover of fresh water fisheries in the Territory by the Territorial Government has been discussed at some length with the Department of Fisheries, and the following is respectfully submitted for your information.

1. We have been advised that under the British North America Act fisheries are among those subjects coming under the exclusive legislative authority of Canada. Accordingly the responsibility for carrying out fisheries work can be delegated to the provinces or territories but not transferred.

2. It was suggested that there should be a formal agreement with the Department of Fisheries giving a precise definition of Territorial responsibilities and authority. The terms and conditions under which the Territory assumed responsibility would, however, be set out in a Federal Order in Council. Its main terms would be as follows:

   (a) The regulation of the fisheries under the Fisheries Act will remain with the Department of Fisheries;

   (b) Following discussions with representatives of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory and members of the Yukon Territorial Council, the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory has indicated a desire to take over administration of the fresh water fisheries in the Yukon Territory exclusive of salmon, Arctic char, and other anadromous fish;

   (c) The Department of Fisheries will continue to be responsible for marine mammals, salmon, Arctic char, and other anadromous fish in the Yukon Territory;

   (d) The Department of Fisheries will, if requested, assist the Government of the Yukon Territory in assuming responsibility for the administration of Fisheries and make available departmental personnel stationed in the City of Whitehorse;

   (e) The Department of Fisheries will make available to the Government of the Yukon Territory within the limits of its resources technical and scientific advice relating to multiple water use, the type of regulations required, the introduction of other species of fish to certain lake and river systems, and generally any matters concerned with the administration of fisheries;

   (f) Fisheries research in the Yukon Territory will continue to be carried out by the Fisheries Branch Board of Canada; and

   (g) The administration of the Fish Inspection Act and regulations thereunder relating to fish and fish products entering

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interprovincial or international trade will continue to be the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries.

3. We have also been advised that the regulation of fisheries must remain with the Department of Fisheries but the Territorial Government could suggest regulations pertaining to the Territory and these would be published as the Yukon Territorial Fishing Regulations by the Department of Fisheries. According to that Department, regulations proposed by the provinces have never been changed as far as the actual intention of the regulations was concerned although modifications might be suggested on the basis of departmental experience. The schedule of licence fees would be established by federal regulation but the rates would be proposed by the Territorial Government and would in all probability be accepted without alteration by the Department of Fisheries for inclusion in the regulations.

4. After delegating responsibility to the Territory in the proposed Order-in-Council, the actual administration of fisheries would then be in the hands of the Territory and this would include the issuing of licences, enforcement of regulations and the management of the fisheries. The costs of these functions would have to be met by the Territorial Government. Apart from their work involving the excluded categories of fish and marine mammals, the activities of the Federal Department of Fisheries would be limited to giving technical advice and assistance and carrying out basic fisheries research.

5. In the event that certain waters might require re-stocking, the Department of Fisheries would undertake preparatory work in the form of surveys and recommendations but the actual re-stocking, including the rearing of fish and their transportation, would have to be considered fisheries management and all costs would have to be borne by the Territorial Government.

6. You will recall that the Department of Fisheries estimated their administration costs in the area of $60,000 per year. This has been subsequently reported as being closer to $40,000 rather than $60,000. These costs were based on a staff of two in the Territory, but the Department of Fisheries is of the opinion that four additional seasonal workers will be required to meet the needs of the expanding tourist industry and this would increase the total cost by approximately $10,000. However, it would seem that the administration costs will depend on what sort of fisheries program is planned by the Territory and how effectively it can be combined with other government activities such as Game Management.

7. The matter of designating certain lakes for commercial and non-commercial use would be left to the discretion of the Territory.

8. Assuming fresh water fisheries becomes the responsibility of the Territory and is combined with our Game Branch the following is a brief outline of the personnel and equipment that should be made available as a minimum to commence administering fisheries and game:

   1. That the Branch be called the Fish and Game Branch and be under the direction and control of the present Director of Game.

   2. That two additional permanent staff member be taken on strength.

3. That one additional pick-up vehicle be purchased. (This in addition to new vehicle already provided for in 1968-69 estimate).

4. We should obtain certain equipment which might become surplus to Federal Fisheries needs locally.

5. That representation be made to the Department of Fisheries to increase the rate of Resident and non-resident Angling licences from Resident $1.00 to $2.00, and Non-resident $2.00 to $4.00.

6. That all personnel be appointed as Fishery Officers under the Federal Regulations.

The duties of this Branch would then be as follows:

1. Enforcing the Game Ordinance, Fur Export Ordinance, Brands Ordinance, Migratory Birds Convention Act, and Fishery Regulations. It is expected that we will continue to receive the co-operation of the R.C.M. Police in these duties.

2. Distributing licences for sale throughout the Territory and making periodic supervisory checks of all vendors.

3. Issue and control of commercial licences and periodic checks of such commercial operations.

4. Checking out requests for planting certain lakes.

5. Attending to all complaints concerning traplines, fishery regulations and other general complaints. (Included as part of No. 1)

6. Maintaining liaison with Fur Traders, trappers, outfitters and other persons interested in conservation and game management throughout the Territory.

9. Provisions for extra personnel, equipment and uniforms have been made in our current Supplementary Estimates, and will be obtained if the administration of freshwater fisheries is transferred to the Territorial Government.

10 The proposed amended Regulations are attached.

The foregoing is submitted for your consideration and advice.

James Smith
Commissioner

1. These regulations may be cited as the Yukon Territory Fishing Regulations.

2. These regulations are subject to change by Federal Order in Council.

3. Definitions:
In these regulations:

(a) "Angling" means fishing with a hook and line held in the hand, or with a hook and line and rod held in the hand and includes trolling for sportfish, but does not include fishing with a set line or a line fastened to a boat.

(b) "Certificate" means a certificate issued under the authority of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory for the particular purpose stated therein.

(c) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

(d) "Closed Time" means the specified period during which fish to which the expression applies may not be fished.

(e) "Conservation Officer" means a person appointed as such by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

(f) "Fishing" means catching, or attempting to catch or kill fish by any means.

(g) "Gellnet" means a net by which fish are caught by being enmeshed but that does not enclose an area of water.

(h) "Indian" means an Indian as defined in the Indian Act.

(i) "Jigging" means fishing with a hook or hooks manipulated so as to pierce and hook a fish in a part of the body other than the mouth.

(j) "Length" in reference to a fish means the distance from the tip of the snout to the centre (fork) of the tail.

(k) "Licence" means a valid and subsisting licence issued under the authority of the Commissioner for the particular purpose or purposes stated therein.

(l) "Mesh size" means the size of a single mesh of net determined by measuring, without straining the twine, the inside diagonal distance between the knots after immersion in water for not less than half an hour.

(m) "Resident" means a person who has resided in the Yukon Territory for a period of not less than six months immediately preceeding his application for a fishing licence.

(n) "Set-line" means a hook and line left in the water unattended.

(o) "Spear fishing" means fishing with a spear while skin diving.

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(p) "Sport fish" means fish that are taken for pleasure and are not intended for or used for sale or barter and these include Lake Trout, Rainbow or Steelhead Trout, Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Trout, Kodanee Salmon, Coho Salmon, Chinook (King or Spring) Salmon, Arctic Grayling, Northern Pike, Whitefish and Inconnu (Sheefish).

(q) "Sportfishing" means fishing for pleasure and not for sale or barter.

(r) "Trolling" means fishing by means of a lure drawn behind a boat or other floating object.

4. These regulations apply to fishing in the Yukon Territory.

5. Licences and Certificates - General.

(1) No person shall fish in the waters of the Yukon Territory unless he holds a valid licence or certificate.

(2) Every person engaged in fishing shall carry his licence or certificate with him at all times and shall produce it upon request by a conservation officer.

(3) Unless otherwise stated therein, every licence or certificate expires on the thirty-first day of March following the date of its issue.

6. Domestic Use Fishery

(1) An Indian may, under a certificate issued by the Commissioner, catch fish for food for himself, his family or his band, but for no other purpose.

(2) The Commissioner may in the certificate referred to in subsection (1) specify the following:

(a) The waters which may be fished.

(b) The method of fishing that mya be employed; and

(c) The time during which the certificate is valid.

(3) No person shall fish for or catch fish pursuant to a certificate referred to in subsection (1) except in the waters, by the method, and during the time specified in the certificate.

(4) No person shall sell, or attempt to sell or otherwise dispose of any fish caught pursuant to a certificate referred to in subsection (1).

(5) Proof of the sale or other disposition by an Indian of any fish shall be admissible in evidence and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary is proof that such fish

(a) was caught by the said Indian; and

(b) was caught for a purpose other than food for himself, his family or his band.

(6) No person shall buy or accept any fish or portion of any fish from an Indian, except fish caught legally under a commercial licence.

7. Commercial Fishery.

(1) No person shall be issued a commercial licence unless he is a Canadian Citizen and a resident of the Yukon Territory.

(2) The classes of commercial licences and the annual fees therefor are as follows:

(a) General Licence (Gillnet and Fishwheel) ...$10.00 and

(b) Assistant Operator (Gillnet and Fishwheel)...1.00.

(3) Every person applying for a commercial fishing licence shall provide information as to the waters in which and the fish for which he intends to fish and this information shall be written on his licence in the space provided therefor.

(4) No person fishing under authority of a commercial licence shall fish for any fish or in any waters that are not named in such licence.

(5) Every person holding a commercial licence shall mark legibly the number of his licence on the following:

(a) Each of his nets so that the markings are clearly visible when the net is in a box or on a reel;

(b) Each of his bouys so that the markings are readily visible without raising the bouys from the water; and

(c) Each of his net stakes so that the markings are clearly visible at all times.

(6) Each gang of nets shall be marked at each end during open water fishing by a bouy, and during the winter fishing by a stake the top of which shall be at least four feet above the surface of the ice.

(7) No person fishing under authority of a gillnet licence shall set or operate gillnets

(a) that exceed

(i) six in number or six hundred yards in total length where fishing for fish other than salmon, or

(ii) one hundred yards in total length where fishing for salmon; or

(b) the mesh size is less than four inches.

(8) Except with the permission of a conservation officer, no person shall leave a gillnet in the water

(a) Between May first and November thirieth, both days inclusive for more than thirty consecutive hours, and

(b) Between December first and April thirtieth, both days inclusive for more than seventy-two consecutive hours,

without withdrawing it from the water and removing any fish caught therein.

(9) Fishwheels for catching salmon may be operated only on the Yukon River downstream from Dawson.

(10) No person shall operate more than one fishwheel.

(11) No person shall during the period set out in "a" of subsection (15) fish for commercial purposes in any lake set out in "b" Column I of that subsection after notice that the quota of whitefish and lake trout as set out in "b" Column II of that subsection has been or is about to be reached or after notice that the quota of lake trout as set out in "b", Column III of that subsection has been reached or is about to be reached.

(12) The notice referred to in subsection (11) shall be posted by a conservation officer in the post office for the district to which it applies twenty-four hours before it becomes effective.

(13) Notwithstanding subsection (11), the Commissioner may, for the purpose of ensuring a regular supply of fish for consumption in the Yukon Territory throughout the year, issue to the holder of a commercial licence a special permit authorizing commercial fishing by the licensee for that purpose in any lake specified in the permit after the quota for that lake has been reached.

(14) No person fishing under the authority of a permit issued under subsection (13) shall fish for any fish in any lake that is not specified in the permit or during any period other than a period specified in the permit.

(15) (a) Except as indicated in Section 9, every commercial licence or certificate is valid for the period April first to March thirty-first, both days inclusive, of each year.

(b)

Column I	Column II	Column III
Lakes	Quota of Whitefish and Lake Trout in the aggregate (in pounds round weight)	Quota of Lake Trout alone (in pounds round weight)
Atlin	4,000	2,000
Bennet	9,000	4,500
Big Kalzas	4,000	2,000
Drury	3,000	1,500
Earn	4,000	2,000
Fairweather	3,000	1,500
Finlayson	3,000	1,500
Fortin	3,000	1,500
Frances	12,000	6,000
Hutshi	2,000	1,000
Kluane	37,000	18,500
La Berge	20,000	10,000
Little Salmon	6,000	3,000
Mayo	8,000	4,000
McQuesten	4,000	2,000
Pelly	3,000	1,500
Quiet	6,000	3,000
Tatlmain	4,000	2,000
Teslin	5,000	2,500
Tillei	3,000	1,500
Tincup	4,000	2,000
Wellesley	9,000	4,500
Wolf	8,000	4,000

8. Angling

(1) No person shall angle without a licence unless he is under 16 years of age.

(2) The annual fee for an angling licence is Two dollars for residents and Four dollars for non-residents.

(3) No person shall take or have in his possession in any one day more than

(a) Ten Arctic Grayling;
(b) five Lake Trout;
(c) five Dolly Varden Trout;
(d) five kokanee;
(e) five Rainbow Trout;
(f) five Cutthroat Trout;
(g) two Steelhead Trout;
(h) two Chinook salmon and coho salmon in the aggregate; or
(i) twenty pike.

(4) No person shall fish for, catch or kill by angling any sockeye, Pink or Chum salmon.

(5) No person shall fish for, catch or kill by angling, grayling or trout of any kind under eight inches in length and when such fish are caught they sall be returned to the water immediately unharmed.

(6) No person shall in angling

(a) use more than one line except in trolling when two lines may be used; or

(b) except when fly fishing, use on a line any gear that is designed to catch more than one fish at a time.

9. Fishery Closures

(1) Any closed time or fishing quota that has been fixed by these Regulations may be varied by order of the Commissioner when he deems such necessary for the conservation of the fishery.

(2) A public notice of the order referred to in subsection (1) shall be posted at least twenty-four hours prior to its taking effect in the post office for the district affected by the order.

(3) Except by angling, no person shall fish for, catch or kill

(a) any whitefish, cisco, lake trout or inconnu, from the twentieth day of September to the thirtieth day of November, both days inclusive; or

(b) any grayling, from the first day of May to the fifteenth day of June, both days inclusive.

(4) Where a conservation officer is of the opinion that the catch limit set out in these Regulations or in an order referred to in subsection (1) has been reached or is about to be reached, he may orally or in writing order that all nets be removed from the water to which the order applies before a set day and hour.

(5) Every person who violates an order made pursuant to subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.

10. Prohibitions

(1) No person shall molest, injure, catch or kill fish by using spears, arrows, gaffs, lights, firearms, dynamite or other explosive materials, sticks, stones, clubs, hand nets, spares or by jigging.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1),

(a) jigging to capture cisco,

(b) spear fishing as carried out by skin divers under the same regulations that apply to angling, and

(c) hand nets and gaffs to land fish caught by angling may be used or employed.

(3) The introduction of live fish or fish eggs into the Yukon Territory the possession of live fish or fish eggs, or the transfer of fish or fish eggs alive from one body of water to another within the Yukon Territory, except by special permission of the Commissioner is prohibited.

(4) No person shall sell or barter or attempt to sell or barter fish caught under an angling licence.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 11- 1968 (4th) Session

4 October, 1968.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Swimming Pools Policy

Swimming, as a recreation and competitive activity, has received increased public attention in the past two seasons, due to the development of inter-community competitions between Whitehorse and Dawson, the success of the Whitehorse Swim Club, and increasing participation in swimming instruction classes. In the near future, the program will receive further stimulus with the addition of pools at Clinton Creeks and Faro. If swimming instruction is deemed desirable for all Yukon children, and competitve opportunities are to be expanded, the smaller communities of the Territory must be considered as well.

During the past year, in visits to Community Clubs, the Director of Recreation found considerable interest in many of them in the possibility of portable pool installations.

Information on the use of these pools was available in reports of pilot programs in the Northwest Territories, available at the Recreation office. As the result of preliminary tests, the N.W.T. Recreation Department is expanding the program to install a total of 6 pools, three in permanent locations and three rotating among several communities.

The purchase of pools has been largely financed by special project grants from the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate. The pool and program operation costs are borne on a shared cost basis with the N.W.T. government and community agencies.

A proposed program for provision of swimming facilities for the Yukon communities will involve:

(1) Decision on capital cost financing - either special grants from Fitness and Amateur Sport, Ottawa, or use of Territorial funds (e.g. Community Development grants). If pools provided on shared cost basis, ownership could pass to Clubs involved, but otherwise they would remin property of Territorial Government.

(2) Program operations including training and supervision of staff would be on present shared cost basis under Territorial regulations.

(3) In some larger communities, consideration may be given in future to year-round pool operation through provision of suitable covering.

Estimated Costs (Subject to further detail now being sought)

Purchase & Installation - 6 pools	$30,000.00
Program Support - Yukon Government Share	8,000.00 (per season)

Dependent on firm commitments to share costs, pool installations for full-season could be feasible for Watson Lake, Mayo and Old Crow.

Rotational Pools, for 3 - 4 weeks per community, could be installed in the following groupings:

a. Beaver Creek, Destruction Bay, Haines Junction
b. Carmacks, Ross River
c. Teslin, Swift River, Carcross.

More detailed information on costs is being obtained, and hopefully will be available during this session. In addition, the availability of Special Fitness and Amateur Sport grants, for this type of project and others, is under investigation.

J. Smith
Commissioner

October 4, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -12- 1968 (4th) 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 be 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 characteristcs.

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

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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 grarden 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 Gaspe 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 microclimate 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

October 4, 1968

Sessional Paper No. - 13 - 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Watson Lake - Ross River - Carmacks Road

The Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board has presented 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."

Your approval of this recommendation is respectfully requested.

James Smith
Commissioner

October 7, 1968

Sessional Paper No. - 14 - 1968 (4th) Session.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Re: Recruitment for Position of Electrical Inspector

The following action was taken with respect to filling the position of Electrical Inspector.

On the basis of a position description prepared by the Department concerned, an advertisement was prepared and placed in various local and "outside" newspapers.

Forty-four applications, six of which were local, were received in response to the advertisements.

All applications were reviewed by Personnel and the Department Head concerned. Technical advice was received from a qualified Electrical Engineer. On the basis of the reviews arrangements were made to interview the five candidates deemed most suitable.

A Selection Panel, consisting of the Territorial Engineer, the Assistant Commissioner (Administrative), the Personnel Officer, and the Chief Electrical Inspector for the Province of Alberta, conducted the necessary interviews.

It was the considered opinion of the Selection Panel that none of the applicants possessed the qualifications necessary for successful performance of the duties of the position.

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 12, 1968.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 15 - 1968 (4th) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,
Members of the Twenty-first Wholly Elected Council of the Yukon Territory

It is exactly seventy years ago this fall that the Council of the Yukon Territory came into existence. Created by the Federal Government at the height of the Klondike Gold Rush, it has survived many trials and tribulations. On its seventieth birthday, however, the Council, and the Territory it serves are seeing developments which the argonauts of '98 could never have envisaged.

The growth of economic activity in the Territory is reflected in the volume of legislation which is to be placed before you. Just as the pace of activity in the private sector is expected to increase significantly again next year, so will the volume of work requiring the Council's attention. There are twenty-nine bills to be considered at this Session, some of which you may wish to carry forward to another Session to allow you sufficient time to give them adequate consideration and to give the public ample opportunity to familiarize themselves with the changes of policy involved. In suggesting this course of action as a possibility, however, I should point out that, if anything, the volume of work for the next Session will be equally as large, and the Session a year from now as large again. It is a fair assumption that present methods of handling government business must be significantly streamlined unless more time can be made available for the Members of Council.

For the first time in memory, all legislation programmed for this Session was made available to Council Members one month ago. This represents a goal long awaited by Council and long desired by the Administration. It also represents a lot of hard work by the Members of the Legislative Programming Committee. To them my sincere thanks for a job well done.

Since the Spring Session of Council, there has been a Newsletter for Members of Council every month except July. This has finally become a regular feature of our service to Council and it is our hope that it will continue to provide a useful method of keeping the Council informed.

The Territorial Service has recently acquired several new employees in senior positions whose work is expected to add significantly to the quality of our administration. Mr. J. P. McDonell has succeeded Mr. Brian Woodason as Housing and Accommodations Officer; Mr. T. G. Nairn is our new Fire Marshal filling a role previously performed by the Federal Department of Public Works; Mr. R. A. Williams is the new Tax Assessor and Mr. K. F. Sillak comes to us as Information Officer in the Department of Travel and Publicity. Mr. Ben DeKleine is the new Inspector of Municipalities replacing Mr. Spray, and at the Vocational and Technical Training Centre we have a new principal, Mr. H. J. Bredon, and a new Industrial Training Co-ordinator in the person of Mr. R. E. Scholes.

Current mineral production in the Territory stands at an estimated 14.7 million dollars representing an increase of over 50% since 1950, in spite of the cessation of gold dredging in 1966. Exploration in all mining districts during the past summer has been probably the most active in history. Two new mines have gone into production, one near Carcross and another in the Carmacks area with a third on Windy Arm of Tagish Lake reaching the production stage. The target date for production by the Anvil Mining Company is still September 1969. In addition, two oil companies were active during the past summer north of Dawson and Mayo and two exploration wells are to be drilled this winter, one in the southeast corner of the Territory and one near the confluance of the Snake and Peel Rivers.

In July of this year, a large oil and gas discovery at Prudhoe Bay in Alaska was announced. Consultants have stated that it is one of the largest known petroleum accumulations in the world. It is being developed as a joint venture by the Atlantic Richfield Company and the Humble Oil and Refining Company, and two wells have been drilled, one of which is capable of producing oil at the rate of 2300 barrels per day.

The Prudhoe Bay discovery, which is located on the Arctic coast about 150 miles southeast of Point Barrow, has stimulated additional exploration eastward through the Yukon to the MacKenzie Delta and into the

Arctic Islands. Applications received by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for lease-holds in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are currently reported to amount to 36.6 million acres with additional applications coming in at the rate of one million acres a day. Sixty-two new permits covering an area of almost three million acres have been issued along the international boundary from Dawson City to the Arctic Ocean.

The demand for land remains at an all-time high, and the Government has not been able to keep up with the situation. A special effort is presently underway to survey enough land for the coming summer, and special attention is being given to new regulations which it is hoped will overcome many current difficulties. One major improvement is the new system of granting title by notification rather than Letters Patent. This went into effect in September and over sixty titles have now been issued in this way. This has reduced the time required to obtain title from approximately two months to about ten days.

The growth of the economy has also had an effect on other aspects of the Government's work. Half way through the fiscal year, the sale of licence plates stands nearly twenty percent higher than in the same period last year. Reconstruction of the Whitehorse-Keno road from mile zero to thirty was completed and accepted on September 17, and approximately seventy miles of the old Canol Road have been rehabilitated north of Ross River. The legal survey of the townsite at Faro is approaching completion, the streets have been rough-cleared and work is well underway on the water and sewer system. Both the Vocational Wing of the F. H. Collins Secondary School and the new Senior Citizens' Home will be enclosed before the commencement of extremely cold weather.

In the field of Education, I am pleased to report that the Kindergarten Programme got underway in September with a total of twenty-three classes operating throughout the Territory. Also in September, the Department of Education started an experimental programme in Watson

Lake whereby the St. Ann's School and the Watson Lake Elementary-Secondary School operate as a single entity so that classes are no longer divided along racial lines. Two new schools went into operation in September, the Jack Hulland Elementary School in Porter Creek, already at full capacity with 234 students in eight classrooms, and the school at Clinton Creek with a present enrolment of 21 and an anticipated increase of twenty more before the end of the school year. Total school enrolment in the Territory at the beginning of September was 3,704 students. The Swift River School opened on September 9, 1968, with an enrolment of five students, but it was closed during October when enrolment dropped to two.

The text of the Economic Study prepared by D. W. Carr and Associates has now been received. This was commissioned jointly by the Federal and Territorial Governments with a view to providing a basis of comparison and a prognostication of our future economic growth. It will undoubtedly be the subject of much discussion in the months ahead, as well as a valuable reference in the formulation of public policy.

Probably one of the best indications of mounting interest in the Territory is the growth of the Tourist Industry. Almost 120,000 tourists visited the Territory during the year and spent more than seven and a half million dollars during the season. This represents an increase of 18% over 1967 and an increase of 11% over the previous peak year of 1966. It is significant that 80% of our visitors originate in the United States and only 18% in Canada, and that of those registering at Yukon Information Centres, approximately 50% are driving campers.

There are two additional matters of general interest to the Council on which I would like to comment. The first is the break in the pipeline between Haines and Haines Junction late last Spring, and the excellent co-operation that developed between the United States Army and the agencies of the Federal and Territorial Governments concerned. The Director of Game and his officers, the Federal Department of Fisheries and the Yukon Forest Service are to be commended for the way in which they worked together to solve what could have become an extremely serious problem. A separate informational paper has been prepared and distributed to the Members of the Council on this subject.

The second subject is two fold. The first is the passing of Mr. "Dick" Morrow, our Director of Corrections, and the other is the satisfactory completion of the Department of Corrections annual programme on the Chilkoot Trail. In spite of his relatively short service with the Government of the Yukon Territory, we owe Mr. Morrow a particular debt of gratitude for the way in which he organized the Department of Corrections and got the Correctional Institution and the Mobile Camp into operation. The programme of clearing the old Chilkoot Trail is a direct result of Mr. Morrow's efforts and in the years to come will be a lasting memorial to his accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, Members of the Council, the Bills to be placed before you are as follows:

An Ordinance to Enable the Commissioner to Obtain the Opinion of the Public by Means of a Plebiscite

An Ordinance Respecting the Imposition and Collection of a Tax on Fuel Oil

An Ordinance to Establish the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of the Yukon Territory

An Ordinance Respecting Businesses and the Issue of Licences Therefor

An Ordinance Respecting Tourist Establishments

An Ordinance to Amend the Mining Safety Ordinance

An Ordinance to Amend the Interpretation Ordinance

An Ordinance to Provide for Public Inquiries in the Yukon Territory

An Ordinance to Amend the Police Magistrate's Courts Ordinance

An Ordinance to Amend the Judicature Ordinance

An Ordinance to Amend the Game Ordinance

An Ordinance to Amend the Loan Agreement Ordinance (1962) No. 1

An Ordinance Respecting Agisters and Keepers of Livery, Board and Sales Stables

An Ordinance to Facilitate the Division of Properties into Parts that are to be Owned Individually and Parts that are to be Owned in Common and to Provide for the Use and Management of such Properties

An Ordinance to Provide for the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance

An Ordinance to Establish a Public Utilities Board in the Yukon Territory

An Ordinance to Amend the Taxation Ordinance

An Ordinance Respecting the Expropriation of Lands and the Determination of Compensation for the Expropriation or Injurious Affection of Lands

An Ordinance Respecting Notaries

An Ordinance to Amend the Evidence Ordinance

An Ordinance to Amend the Gaols Ordinance

An Ordinance for Granting to the Commissioner Certain Sums of Money to Defray the Expenses of the Public Service of the Territory

An Ordinance to Amend the Legal Profession Ordinance

An Ordinance Respecting Dogs

An Ordinance to Amend the Fire Prevention Ordinance

An Ordinance to Provide for Government Control and Sale of Alcoholic Liquors

An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance

An Ordinance to Impose a Tax on Liquor

In addition, the following reference for advice require your attention, and I would appreciate an expression of the Council's views on these important matters:

Salaries for Branch Library Supervisors

Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

"Klondike Days"

Osaka World's Fair

Nursing Care for the Aged and Infirm

Fresh Water Fisheries

Agriculture in the Yukon

Watson Lake - Ross River - Carmacks Road

A further paper dealing with swimming pool policy has been distributed as an indication of current planning on this subject. A definitive paper will be forthcoming at a later Session, at which time we will be asking for your views.

Before closing, I would like to take this opportunity of paying particular tribute to the Members of the Financial Advisory Committee who have participated with officers of the Administration on the Budget Programming Committee. During the past few months, this Committee has proven conclusively that officers of the Administration and Members of the Council can work effectively together. The Members of the Council on this Committee have amply demonstrated my confidence in their ability to work responsibly and effectively to the credit of themselves and the people they serve.

The days ahead are important ones to Yukon and I trust that your deliberations will contribute to the lasting benefit of our citizens. My staff and myself are available to co-operate and assist in any way we can during the Council Session.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 13, 1968.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 16 -1968- (4th) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Task Force on Housing

On November 13, 1968, Councillor McKinnon asked for copies of the Yukon Government submission to the Task Force on Housing to be tabled.

Herewith are copies of the submission which was made on November 5, 1968, at the Elks' Hall, Whitehorse, Yukon.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 9, 1968

Submission to the Task Force on Housing
From the Government of the Yukon Territory.

The three main problems that affect housing in the Yukon Territory are; an increasingly higher transient population, an apparent higher retention of local population growth and thirdly the relatively higher cost of building materials.

Because of increased activity in primary resources, a greater demand for goods and services and widespread publicity, the Yukon is attracting more people on an ever increasing scale. This influx of new people can be divided into three categories.

1. The general public, by far the largest group, who obtain accommodation by their own efforts and resources.

2. Federal Government employees housed by the Federal Government.

3. Yukon Government employees, who are provided in some instances with accommodation.

The majority of these new arrivals are ignorant of the lack of adequate housing and they either accept private suites ranging up to $300.00 per month, or refuse positions offered them and leave the Yukon, retarding its progress by depriving local industry and government of trained personnel.

If these new citizens, specifically the general public, elect to stay, they are forced into accepting inadequate housing beyond their means, compelling both husband and wife to work or they resort to slum or squatter type accommodation.

Figures compiled by the Housing Administrator after the Whitehorse Housing Survey (total figures still to be tabulated by C.M.H.C.) indicate that:

Single family detached units are	331
Single family detached units in good condition are	153
Single family detached units that were shacks are	62.

This means that only 46.2% of rental single family detached dwellings in the Whitehorse Area are considered to be in reasonably good condition. Government housing was deleted from this compilation because it would have increased the number of single detached units in good condition thus giving a false impression of the results.

The Housing Survey indicated that out of 1,315 tenant occupied dwellings of all types, including government housing, the annual wages of occupants were:

111 earned less than $3,000.00 per year
268 earned less than $6,000.00 and more than $3,000.00
500 earned less than $9,000.00 and more than $6,000.00.

If we use the Yukon Government cost of living differential between the Yukon Territory and other areas in Western Canada of $1,500.00, we find that 879 families out of 1,315 are not eligible for a housing loan sufficient to their needs. This means that 67% of all tenants including transients, the general public, and government employees are prohibited from purchasing new homes of approximately 1,000 square feet or larger with full basement and modern conveniences because their gross service debt ratio would be excessive.

There are two alternate solutions to housing this swiftly increased population:

1. That C.M.H.C. make more funds available to the private sector for revenue complexes including apartments, sixplexes, fourplexes, and duplexes.

2. That C.M.H.C. plan and finance under Section 35A of the National Housing Act, sufficient Public Housing to accommodate those families whose incomes are insufficient to provide adequate housing at the current market rate.

3. That C.M.H.C. plan and finance under Section 35A of the National Housing Act, sufficient Public Housing in the form of Hostel Units to house unmarried people whose salary denies them Hotel or Motel accommodation.

The second solution:

In addition to C.M.H.C. making more rental money available to the private sector and providing public housing, we suggest that:

1. C.M.H.C. reduce the current interest rate and,

2. Increase the gross service debt ratio from 27% to 30% for the Yukon Territory. This would initially allow some of those 500 odd families whose income ranges from $6,000.00 to $9,000.00 to provide their own housing through C.M.H.C. home-owner loans. This would considerably reduce Public Housing capital, maintenance, and subsidy expenditures while increasing financial support to the Community.

The development of Northern Industry, good Community relations, and sound staff management, is being seriously hampered by Federal Government Housing regulations that apply to its employees because the Government is the property owner not the employee, and the provision of capital funds and administrative staff is an increasingly heavy burden.

Government employees in most instances have housing supplied but this also posses problems, While it is reasonable and administratively sound to provide Government personnel with accommodation these people are prevented from assuming their rightful community

responsibilities because they do not pay property taxes. They are excluded, and rightly so, from any vital discussion concerning any community project. Thus, many of the sources of a good community spirit, of financial solidarity, upon which the orderly growth of an area depend are largely denied northern settlements.

Although subsidized housing is provided for most employees hired beyond the area of employment, no housing is provided for locally hired Government employees.

If it is the intention of the Federal Government to house its personnel, they should be prepared to house them all and possibly encourage private enterprise to provide housing for Government employees on a guaranteed annual rental basis.

The sound solution would be for the Government to phase out of house ownership by offering Federal owned housing for sale on a three priority basis.

1. To the occupant.

2. To a present or future resident.

3. To an investor.

If a Government employee bought his home a "buy-back" clause should be considered since his posting is rarely permanent.

This alternative is more appealing since it would engender a closer spirit of compatibility between Government personnel and their fellow citizens and tend to absolve a vague but present chism that lies between them.

As the exploration and eventual production of more primary resources accelerates, it is reasonable to assume that a greater percentage of the local population will be absorbed into commercial expansion, new establishments providing goods and services, expanding governmental departments and a heavier influx of sales, technical and management staff. This will compound the present shortage of good housing accommodation. As an example the January 1967 five year projection of necessary trained staff for the Yukon Government is 120 married units, 41 single units, but a five year projection of total Yukon housing needs would be only conjecture.

The following solutions should be considered:

1. That C.M.H.C. make more funds available to contractors for speculative loans in the Yukon.

2. That the Federal Government consider the Yukon Territory as a separate Northern Region where size of loans could exceed the prevailing maximum for the rest of Canada.

3. That C.M.H.C. increase the amortization period from 35 years to 45 years.

4. That the Federal Government increase the Yukon Low Cost Housing first mortgage from $8,000.00 to $12,000.00 and the second mortgage with the same waiver clause be increased from $1,000.00 to $1,500.00 applied over the same ten year period.

5. That the Federal Government consider the fact that the administration of housing, because of its close proximity to the local populace, should be vested in the authority of one agency or corporate body, either all Federal or all Territorial.

The second portion of this problem of lack of adequate housing involves rehabilitation of present structures which may be repairable.
The Housing Survey figures indicated the following:

Total Units (owner and tenant occupied)	2,623
Reasonably good condition	1,850
Extensive repairs required	469
Shacks	161
Not secified	143
Government units in tabulation	300

The survey found that all Government housing was in good condition, therefore out of 2,323 privately owned units 773 or 33% were found to need repairs, were shacks or types of unlivable but occupied accommodation.

Although a well planned and properly co-ordinated urban renewal scheme is vitally necessary in some areas adjacent to Whitehorse and in some cases spot removal is essential there are at least 450 homes that could be rehabilitated. The following suggestions are made:

1. C.M.H.C. and Yukon Government form a policy of rehabilitation for the Yukon Territory.

2. Amend Part IV Section (d) of the National Housing Act and increase the total home improvement loans to $6,000.00 for the first family housing unit and $3,000.00 for every other family housing unit in the case of a home consisting of more than one family housing unit.

3. Amend Part IV Section (e) of the National Housing Act to read $6,000.00 for the first family housing unit and $3,000.00 for each additional family housing unit.

4. Amend Part IV Section (f) increase the loan repayable period to not more than 20 years instead of 10 years.

5. Those houses to be rehabilitated should achieve a standard where they would not depress property values in their immediate area but should obtain a reasonable

standard without causing undue financial hardship on the owners.

6. Financial assistance should be made available to all resident property owners whose houses can be rehabilitated and brought up to a reasonable standard for $6,000.00.

7. A maximum three year period be allowed for repairs and renovations.

8. The rate of interest should be low enough to afford sufficient inducement to the home owner - or perhaps an outright Federal Government grant to partially offset the high cost of building materials and the current interest rate.

But the Indian population of the Yukon Territory has propably the most urgent and desperate need for adequate housing.

As an example there are 40 families containing 369 people living in appalling conditions in the Indian Village adjacent to the City of Whitehorse.

The Yukon Government is deeply concerned over the plight of these people and strongly urges the Federal Government to assist them in initiating a Public Housing program which would integrate Indians into the total community environment.

Although this brief has dealt primarily with the acute shortage of reasonable housing the underlying and fundamental problem which directly affects nearly all housing and most building construction in the Yukon is the high price of building materials. Supply dealers attribute high prices to a variety of reasons but two examples will illustrate the vast difference.

Example #1

Prince George - 1,000 b.f.m. graded construction grade lumber - $110.00 - $117.00 b.f.m. including Federal and Provincial Sales Tax.

Whitehorse - 1,000 b.f.m. ungraded lumber, Federal Sales tax - no other sales tax applicable - $155.00 per b.f.m.

Example #2

	Prince George	Whitehorse	Yellow-knife
1 sheet ½" Gyproc 4x8'	$2.90	$5.10	$4.65
1 sheet ½" G1S Plywood	7.85	9.30	9.15
50 pound 3¼" box nails	9.90	11.25	11.10
1 sheet 5/8" T&G Floor Sheathing	8.05	9.70	9.25
1 sack Portland Cement	n.a.	3.70	3.50
Total	$ 28.70	39.05	37.65
Plus 5% SS & MA Tax	1.43		
	$ 30.13		

Thus the difference in price of lumber is between $35.00 to $38.00 per 1,000 b.f.m. between Prince George and Whitehorse.

The difference in price of four building items between a small Northern B.C. city and Whitehorse is $5.22 or approximately $1.30 per item.

The difference in price of five items between Yellowknife and Whitehorse is $1.40.

This incredibly high price for building materials seriously cripples the incentive of our local construction industry, prohibits to a large degree housing development by private investors, and virtually denies adequate housing to a large segment of a new and increasing population who have chosen the Yukon for their home.

In view of this we suggest that the Federal Government begin an investigation into the causes of the high cost of building materials in the Yukon Territory.

In addition to the forgoing problems and solutions we suggest that:

1. C.M.H.C. plan, finance, and initiate a program of constructing prototype experimental single family detached dwellings suitable for a northern climate. New systems, such as modular construction, re-circulating water systems, one unit bathrooms, could be incorporated.

2. C.M.H.C. provide greater assistance in Community planning.

3. The Municipal Development Fund be reinstituted. In the past this fund has been used to finance sewer and water projects, public buildings and small urban renewal projects. This fund should be made available to the Government of the Yukon Territory, since it is directly involved with all municipalities and indirectly involved with the City of Whitehorse proper and with Dawson City.

In conclusion, the Yukon Territory suffers from a lack of adequate housing that is seriously inhibiting the progress of the Territory.

If local industry is to expand, if government is to attract trained personnel, if northern communities are to evolve through orderly planning and citizen co-operation, if the people of Canada are to realize their heavy investment in the North, then we submit that the Federal Government and C.M.H.C. seriously consider our problems and take immediate action to help us solve them.

November 13, 1968.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -17- 1968 (4th) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 1 - Lots in Porter Creek

On November 13, 1968, Councillor McKinnon asked the following question:

> "How many lots are now available for sale in Porter Creek?"

The answer is none. A survey for additional lots will be done this winter.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 13, 1968.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -18- 1968 (4th) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 3 - University Enrolment

On November 13, 1968, Councillor Livesey asked the following questions:

"1. During the past five years, have any Yukon school students having completed Grade Thirteen, been disallowed credit for the completion of such studies upon enrolment at any university in Canada?

2. If so, how many?"

The answer is none.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

NOVEMBER 13, 1968.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -19- 1968 (4th) SESSION

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

QUESTION RE CONSOLIDATION OF ORDINANCES

On November 13, 1968, Councillor Dumas asked what was being done with the Consolidation of Ordinances and when they would be ready for distribution.

Revision of the Ordinances is presently underway. It is the Administration's intention to have all major legislation revised and approved by Council before the final Consolidation is prepared. The present target date for the completion of revision is the fall of 1969, which means that the Consolidation could not be available until sometime towards the end of 1970 at the earliest.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 13, 1968.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. -20- 1968 (4th) SESSION

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Lots from R.C.M.P. Compound

On November 13, 1968, Councillor Chamberlist asked when the fourteen or more lots released from the R.C.M.P. Compound will be placed on sale to the general public.

The Order in Council transferring the administration and control of these lots to the Commissioner should be approved by Cabinet within the next few days. As soon as the Order in Council is issued, they will be available for disposal.

On October 3, 1968, Kelly-Douglas asked us by telex when the property would be put up for sale, whether it would be sold by public tender or sealed tender and how soon it would be available for purchase. On October 10, 1968, we replied that property would be sold by public tender but date of sale would depend on when the Order in Council will be issued by the Federal Government.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 14, 1968.

Sessional Paper no. -21- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 4 - Oil Drilling at Taylor Lake

On November 13, 1968, Councillor Livesey asked the following question:

> "Is the Administration aware that Great Plains Development Co. of Canada, General Crude Oil Co. and J. Ray McDermott Canada Ltd. plan to drill for oil this winter at Taylor Lake in the Yukon? If so, how much acreage is involved or under lease for this purpose?"

The answer to this question is not immediately available but will be obtained as soon as possible.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 14, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 22 - 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 7 - Ross River Nursing Station

On November 14, 1968, Councillor Taylor asked the following question:

> "What progress is being made in respect of construction of the Ross River Nursing Station at the settlement of Ross River, as provided for in the current fiscal agreement?"

There has been no work done on this project.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 14, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. - 23 - 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 8 - Watson Lake Cottage Hospital

On November 14, 1968, Councillor Taylor asked the following question:

> "Would the Administration advise as to why the Watson Lake Cottage Hospital has been reduced to a four-bed capacity?"

The Watson Lake Cottage Hospital has not been reduced to a four-bed capacity. As this hospital has an average of three patients per day, there has been no demand for all ten beds. Some of the beds have been stored in the basement of the hospital and the empty rooms are being used for classes in health education. However, the number of nursing staff is still five and it is still rated as a ten-bed hospital.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 14, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -24- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 9 - Carcross Postal Service

On November 14, 1968, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

> "What further efforts are being made to have an increased postal service in the Carcross area?"

The Post Office Department recently carried out a study of the feasibility of delivering mail to Carcross by rail. Delivery by rail would not be economical, however, because the cost of this service would be in addition to the cost of the present system which would have to remain in operation to service Tagish and Atlin. Accordingly, no change in the present system for mail delivery to Carcross can be made at the present time.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 15, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -25- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 10 - Extension of Whitehorse Boundaries

On November 14, 1968, Councillor McKinnon asked the following question:

> "What is the plan of extension for the City of Whitehorse boundaries?"

Possible proposals are presently under study but there is no plan at the present time.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 18, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -28- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 4 - Oil Drilling at Taylor Lake

On November 13, 1968, Councillor Livesey asked the following question:

> "Is the Administration aware that Great Plains Development Co. of Canada, General Crude Oil Co. and J. Ray McDermott Canada Ltd. plan to drill for oil this winter at Taylor Lake in the Yukon? If so, how much acreage is involved or under lease for this purpose?"

Preparations by Great Plains Development Co. and J. Ray McDermott have been underway at Taylor Lake for several months. In the Yukon 130,765 acres are involved and over 2,000,000 acres in the Northwest Territories. Drilling authority for the well has not been issued but should be sometime this week.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 18, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -29- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 2 - Mining Waste from Faro

On November 13, 1968, Councillor Livesey asked the following question:

"Has the arrangement for projected disposal of mining waste from the Faro operations of Anvil Mining Co. been cleared by J. S. Wishert, District Engineer of National Health and Welfare, as:

1. non-injurious to public health,
2. free from any contribution to water pollution in rivers, lakes or streams in the Yukon Territory?"

The lease to Anvil Mining Co. of land for their mill site is subject to the requirement that the company dispose of wastes so that they do not harm adjacent rivers and streams. The disposal of mill waste is subject to the approval of the Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and standards for such disposal are currently being prepared by the Department with the advice of all other Federal Departments involved. This includes the Department of Fisheries and the Department of National Health and Welfare. The standards being applied cannot be finally determined until the company is able to confirm the best chemicals it requires for the processing of its ore. Complete plans and details regarding the operation of the mill and the chemical nature of the concentrate will be received in Ottawa within the next few days. The standard to be established by the Federal Government will be set at a level which will provide the maximum protection required for wildlife, fisheries and human health.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 18, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -30- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 12 - Canadian Travel Bureau Prize

On November 18, Councillor Shaw asked the following question:

> "Is it correct that the Canadian Travel Bureau has endorsed a travel contest which gives away a prize of a seven-day visit to Edmonton's Klondike Days?"

The Territorial Government has received a copy of a newspaper advertisement promoting travel to Canada conducted by the Chicago Branch Office of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau. The second prize in this contest was an all expense paid visit to the Klondike Days celebration in Edmonton.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 20, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -31- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Carcross Postal Service

On November 19, 1968, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

"What efforts are being made to arrange a postal service delivery between Carcross and Whitehorse by road?"

Mail is presently delivered by truck from Whitehorse to Carcross every Tuesday and Friday. No change in this arrangement is contemplated at the present time.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 20, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -32- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 14 - Wide Load and Overload Permits

On November 19, 1968, Councillor Taylor asked the following question:

"1. Have arrangements been made with the Federal Department of Public Works whereby wide load and overload permits can be made available at the Watson Lake Check Station covering both Federal and Territorial roads?

2. If not, is this matter presently under consideration?"

Plans are underway to have all road permits, Federal and Territorial, issued at the Watson Lake Check Station. This should be in effect by the first of next month.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 20, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -33- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 18 - Historical Societies

On November 19, 1968, Councillor Livesey asked the following question:

> "Where a historical society is once registered under the Societies Ordinance as such an entity, is it permissible for such a society to later amend its own constitution to constitute other than a historical society without application for re-registration under the terms of the Societies Ordinance presently in force?"

This matter is covered by Section 15 of the Societies Ordinance which empowers a society, by extraordinary resolution, to change its name or its objects. The resolution must then be forwarded to the Registrar, approved, and a certificate issued to that effect.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 20, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -34- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Street Lighting at Carcross

On November 19, 1968, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

> "When will the street lighting for the Carcross area, which was budgeted for last year, be put into effect?"

Councillor Taylor asked a supplementary question which was as follows:

> "In view of the fact that many communities went without street lighting this summer even though the street lighting was required and the money was budgeted, possibly the Commissioner could also advise as to why this came about - why did we not get our street lighting in Yukon communities this year?"

The Yukon Electric Co. advises us that the street lighting program scheduled for 1968 could not be undertaken because of pressure of work involving the supply of power to the mining industry. They informed us that the program can go forward early in 1969 and suitable provision has been made in the new year's estimates for this purpose.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 20, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -35- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Payment to C.N.T. in Dawson

On November 19, 1968, Councillor Shaw asked the following question:

> "Would the Commissioner know if it were possible for the C.N.T. to have some agency in Dawson where billed monthly accounts could be paid each month?"

Arrangements will be made by C.N.T. for the payment of monthly accounts in Dawson City sometime in the foreseeable future but a definite date cannot be announced at the present time.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 20, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -36- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Electrical Inspector

On November 20, 1968, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

"Would the Administration be taking any further steps to fill the position of Electrical Inspector?"

A new position description and classification are in preparation. As soon as these are available, another competition will be held.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 19, 1968.

Sessioanl Paper No. -37- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 16 - Riverdale Lots

On November 19, 1968, Councillor Dumas asked the following question:

> "Can the Commissioner please advise as to the number of lots to be surveyed in the Riverdale area for sale next year?"

Three hundred lots will be surveyed in Riverdale this winter, but they will only be put on sale in blocks as required.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 19, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -38- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 15 - Porter Creek Lots

On November 19, 1968, Councillor McKinnon asked the following question:

"How many additional lots will be surveyed in Porter Creek this winter?"

Three hundred lots.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 21, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -39- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 21 - Purchases from Edmonton

On November 21, 1968, Councillor Dumas asked the following question:

> "Is it the practice of the Yukon Territorial Government to purchase goods from Edmonton suppliers? If so, what approximate dollar value might be placed on these purchases, and what approximate percentage of total purchases from outside the Territory, does this figure represent?"

It is not the practice of the Yukon Territorial Government to purchase goods in any particular locality other than to give preference to Yukon suppliers whenever possible. Accordingly, goods are purchased from Edmonton suppliers from time to time but it is not possible to determine what their approximate dollar value might be or what approximate percentage of total purchases from outside the Territory this might represent.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 21, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -40- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 20 - R.C.M.P. Detachment at Carcross

On November 21, 1968, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

"In view of the concern of some of the responsible citizens of Carcross and of the correspondence I have already had with the Administration, can the Commissioner now say when a permanent R.C.M.P. detachment will be on duty in the Carcross area?"

The R.C.M.P. detachment in Carcross will be re-opened from May 1st to October 31st, 1969, provided personnel and suitable office and living accommodation can be obtained. The need for a permanent detachment at Carcross is currently under review and the final decision will depend on such factors as rate of population increase, crime level, industrial development, traffic volume, road mileage and distance to the closest police detachment as well as any special problems or other circumstances that would indicate and justify the need for increased police protection.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 21, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -41- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 22 - Legislation in Respect of Horses

On November 21, 1968, Councillor Taylor asked the following question:

> "In view of the many reports received lately in both the public press and to myself personally in respect of horses running at large, and in many cases their extremely bad conditions, has the Administration considered providing legislation to the Council which indeed would make the owners of these horses responsible for their general care and upkeep?"

It has not been brought to the attention of the Administration that horses are running at large and in many cases are in extremely bad condition. It is the view of the Administration that existing legislation is adequate. The Brands Ordinance provides for the registration of individual brands; the Pounds Ordinance enables the Government to control animals running at large; and the Criminal Code makes it an offence for anyone to permit neglect or to abandon an animal. Specific instances should be reported immediately to the police.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 21, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -42- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Cemetery at Carcross

On November 19, 1968, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

"What is being done to the cemetery at Carcross as a historical site in the manner proposed by the previous Session of Council?"

Bill No. 3, An Ordinance to Establish the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of the Yukon Territory, has been prepared and submitted to the Council. At the present time, the Territorial Government has no authority to establish historic sites.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 21, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 43- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 13 - Extension of Whitehorse Boundaries

On November 18, 1968, Councillor McKinnon asked the following question:

"What are the possible proposals presently under study for the extension of the City of Whitehorse boundaries?"

The number and nature of possible proposals have not finally been determined and are still subject to discussion with the City of Whitehorse. Proposals presently under consideration would involve the extension of existing boundaries to include Takhini, Valleyview, Hillcrest, the Services area, the Indian village and the intervening areas north as far as Rabbit's Foot Canyon. Also under consideration are the areas north of Riverdale on the east side of the river and south of Riverdale to approximately the South Access Road as well as up the west side of the Alaska Highway from the South Access Road to Hillcrest.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 20, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -44- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 19 - Cost of Lots at Beaver Creek

On November 20, 1968, Councillor Livesey asked the following question:

> "In view of the price of lots offered for sale in Porter Creek, dated July 18th, 1968, for $278.00, $215.00 and $315.00 and some of earlier issue for less, would the Administration please offer an explanation for the asking price of lots at Beaver Creek this year which ranged from $400.00 to $450.00 for unserviced lots in a remote area?"

Under the present policy, lots are sold on a cost basis. This includes the cost of road construction and legal survey. The range in price is caused by different sizes of lot. Lots at Beaver Creek were priced at $5.00 per lineal foot. This is the cost of road construction and legal survey.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 25, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -45- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Loans on Small Lots

On November 21, 1968, Councillor Dumas asked the following question:

"In view of the fact that there are some lots within the municipal boundaries that do not qualify under C.M.H.C. because they are too small - they're not the 5,000 square feet required - would it be possible to have these lots qualify under the Low Cost Housing Ordinance for buildings? As you probably know, several blocks in Whitehorse have small lots on them and there is nothing we can do about this. There is no way that these people can enlarge their property without buying adjacent lots and they can't build under C.M.H.C., and I know we can't change the C.M.H.C. rules on this, so I was wondering if the Low Cost Housing Ordinance is flexible enough to allow this. I understand from Mr. MacDonnel that if he were instructed to this effect he would go along with it. There are 33' by 100' lots and there are also 50' by 70' lots which I am specifically concerned with at this point."

C.M.H.C. city planning requirements call for a lot area of not less than 4,000 square feet for interior lots nor less than 5,000 square feet for corner lots for a detached house or duplex. By-law No. 181 of the City of Whitehorse requires that the lot area shall be a minimum of 4,000 square feet for any interior lots or 5,000 square feet for corner lots. The Low Cost Housing Ordinance cannot be made to apply to lots smaller than this size in the City of Whitehorse because of this by-law.

There are two possible solutions:

1. representations could be made to the city to amend their by-law; or
2. the lots could be increased by re-surveying them to absorb the 20-foot lane allowance.

If Council agrees, the Administration could look into the matter and discuss it with the City of Whitehorse and the owners of the property concerned.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 25, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -46- 1968 (4th) Session.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Mining Safety Bill

During the discussion on the Mining Safety Bill, an inquiry was made concerning the origin of new section 10(2) and (3). The provisions of these subsections debarring women from undertaking manual work underground in mines were inserted at the request of the Federal Government. The section is designed to implement International Labour Organization Convention No. 45. Legislation of like effect is already in force in other provinces in Canada and in the Northwest Territories. A similar provision was in force in the Yukon under OYT 1946 Chap. 2, Section 5(3) which read:

> "No girl or woman shall be employed in or about any mine except in a professional, technical, clerical or domestic capacity."

The provision appears to have been dropped during the preparation of the Revised Ordinances in 1958 but the reason therefor is not presently known. The Federal Government wishes to ratify this international convention but is unable to do so until this provision is inserted in our legislation.

The inquiry was also made as to why the Receiver General for Canada should receive debts under the new Section 20(3). The Federal Government is bearing all the costs incurred under this Ordinance and therefore it is considered proper that the Receiver General should be in a position to collect the costs. This provision would make it unnecessary for the Council to appropriate moneys in connection with the Ordinance.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 22, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -47- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 24 - Licencing of Snow Vehicles

On November 22, 1968, Councillor Livesey asked the following question:

> "Under existing motor vehicle legislation in and for the Yukon Territory, is the owner of a Ski-Doo, snowmobile, snow toboggan or similar tracked vehicle, required to purchase a licence for such vehicle where operation and use is confined to areas other than the travelled portion of a recognized public highway in the Yukon Territory?"

The owner of a Ski-Doo or other type of snow vehicle is not required to purchase a licence unless the vehicle is to be used on a highway. If the vehicle is being used on any road in the Yukon Territory, it must be licenced and insured as an automobile.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 25, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -48- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 23 - C.B.C. Television in Watson Lake

On November 22, 1968, Councillor Taylor asked the following question:

> "The Administration is respectfully requested to advise Council as to whether the C.B.C. is giving consideration to making available a temporary antenna mast in order that the Frontier Package Television facility in Watson Lake could be on the air by Christmas?"

The C.B.C. reports that an antenna mast is much too sensitive to be fabricated for temporary use and as the suppliers are not able to produce the permanent mast by Christmas, it is regretted that the television facility for the Watson Lake area will not be on the air until early January.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 26, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -49- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Drilling at Bonnet Plume River

On November 22, 1968, Councillor Taylor asked what company is drilling for oil in the Bonnet Plume River area.

T. Connors Diamond Drilling Company Limited is doing the drilling for Toltec Mines Limited of Calgary.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 26, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -50- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Motion No. 1 - Low Cost Housing Ordinance

On November 14, 1968, Motion No. 1 was passed by Council. This motion was moved by Councillor McKinnon, seconded by Councillor Dumas, and reads as follows:

> "It is the opinion of this Council that the Low Cost Housing Ordinance be amended so that:
> 1. First Mortgage Loans be made available in the amount of $12,000.00.
> 2. Second Mortgage Loans be made available in the amount of $1,500.00, with the same waiver clause now in effect regardless of the total cost of the dwelling."

The present Low Cost Housing Scheme was approved by the Federal Government to enable people of low incomes to construct their own homes. The program was approved on the condition that it would not compete with mortgages made available by C.M.H.C. To raise the levels in the present Low Cost Housing Scheme would conflict with existing C.M.H.C. programs and, for this reason, no change could be made at the present time. In any event, it is not considered advisable to proceed with any action in this regard until the report of the Hellyer Task Force has been released. This is not expected to be available until some time in January at the earliest.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 26, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -51- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 29 - Frontier Package Television

On November 26, 1968, Councillor Gordon asked the following question:

> "Could Mr. Commissioner indicate to the House the projected dates for Frontier Package Television in the outlying areas other than Watson Lake?"

The C.B.C. expects to have Frontier Package Television in the Dawson City area early in the summer of 1969, and in Elsa late in the same summer. A survey has been made into the possibility of the Elsa package covering a larger area, by means of relay stations, which would group Elsa, Mayo, Calumet and Keno. The results of this survey are not yet known, but if they indicate that this is possible, Frontier Package Television for this larger area will be in operation on the same proposed date as for Elsa alone. If this survey indicates it is not possible, the proposed date for Mayo is early in 1970.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 27, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 52 -1968- (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 28 - Federal Building Entrance Keys

On November 25, 1968, Councillor Dumas asked the following question:

> "Would the Commissioner endeavour to obtain, from the Minister of Public Works if necessary, Federal Building entrance keys for all the Councillors?"

Between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. from Monday to Friday, the main entrances are unlocked. Between 5:00 p.m. and 1:00 a.m. from Monday to Friday, and from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Saturdays, a watchman is on duty at the east front entrance. The boiler room staff are on duty twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, and entrance can be gained on Sundays and at hours not listed by ringing the bell at the back door. With this arrangement, it is the intention of D.P.W. to eliminate the need for keys for anyone whose duties make it necessary to gain entrance to the building.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 27, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -53- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 30 - Bank Investments

On November 27, 1968, Councillor Taylor asked the following question:

"1. How much Territorial Government capital is currently invested in banks and other interest gaining institutions?
2. How much of this capital is invested in each of the local banking concerns and at what interest rates?
3. What is the general investment policy in respect of such loan investments?"

1. Capital moneys invested total $2,550,000.00.

2.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce at 6¼%	-	$1,000,000.00
Bank of Montreal at 6%	-	800,000.00
Bank of Montreal at 6¼%	-	750,000.00
		$2,550,000.00

3. It is the policy of the Government of the Yukon Territory to put money not immediately required on fixed deposit with one of the banks operating in the Territory. Before making these deposits, quotations of current interest rates are obtained from each bank.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 27, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -54- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Canadian Emergency Measures College Course

Conference of Mayors and Other Elected Officials

The Territorial Government has been asked by the Civil Emergency Planning Officer for the Yukon if an appropriate person from the Territory could attend the course set out in the attached Prospectus. It has been suggested that such a person might be a Member of Council.

The Commissioner respectfully requests the advice of the Council on this matter. If the Council should consider it advisable to send a member it would be appreciated if you would let me know who this will be. The cost of travel and living expenses would be borne by the Emergency Measures Organization.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

CANADA EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION

COURSE INSTRUCTION

NO. 19 Date: November 15, 1968

CONFERENCE OF MAYORS AND OTHER ELECTED OFFICIALS (ENGLISH) COURSE NO. 1037, JANUARY 20 - 23, 1969

AIM

1. To present to mayors, reeves, wardens and other senior elected representatives of municipal governments, a broad picture of federal, provincial and municipal emergency measures planning and operations.

SCOPE

2. The Conference will consist of lectures, discussions and exercises designed to afford a broad national picture of emergency planning and to clarify municipal responsibilities in this field.

DURATION OF COURSE

3. The Conference will commence at 0845 hours (8:45 a.m.) on Monday, January 20 and will conclude at 1200 hours (noon) on Thursday, January 23, 1969.

ALLOCATION OF VACANCIES

4. Allocation of vacancies is as follows:

BC	ALTA	SASK	MAN	ONT	QUE	NB	NS	PEI	NFLD	YUKON	N.W.T.	TOTAL
8	8	8	8	25	4	4	7	3	3	1	1	80

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES

5. In the selection of candidates priority should be given to:

   a) Municipalities that have not previously been represented on such conferences.

   b) Candidates who have not attended a similar conference.

   NOTE: This conference provides an excellent opportunity to discuss provincial planning activities. It would therefore be appreciated if a senior member of the provincial staff could accompany his representatives. Applications are required for such members who will be included in the provincial allotment.

Resume after personal [illegible]

APPLICATIONS

6. Applications must be submitted for all candidates selected to attend and must be endorsed by the provincial Emergency Measures Director or equivalent. The signature of the Canada EMO Regional Director is not required.

THE ORIGINAL COPY OF APPLICATIONS MUST REACH THE PRINCIPAL, C.E.M.C. NOT LATER THAN JANUARY 6, 1969.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS

7. Provincial Emergency Measures authorities are requested to ensure that candidates are provided with a copy of CEMC Administrative Instructions.

PUBLICITY

8. Suggested "lead-in" and Press Releases are supplied to candidates and may be used for publicity purposes if so desired.

" W.E. Garber"

W.E. Garber
Principal
Canadian Emergency Measures College

DISTRIBUTION

List CEMC - 2

Plus 80 copies to Principal, C.E.M.C.

November 28, 1968.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 55

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 25 - Method of Purchasing Artifacts

On November 25, 1968, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

> "Will the Commissioner be investigating the method of purchase of Yukon artifacts by the City of Whitehorse?"

The necessity for an investigation would arise only if the City of Whitehorse purchased an artifact without obtaining the approval of the Territorial Government for a budget item in the City's estimates. If the item were included in the City's estimates, the matter would be dealt with in the normal way.

Question No. 26 - Duties of Municipal Inspector

On November 25, 1968, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following supplementary question:

> "Would the Commissioner say whether investigations of municipal matters come within the confines of the Inspector of Municipalities?"

The duties of the Inspector of Municipalities are as follows:

> Responsible for the administration of territorial ordinances dealing with municipalities and other local communities, and for conformity with legal requirements, established policies, and good administrative practices. He also plans, coordinates, and oversees the provision of certain services to such communities by the territory. The Territorial Engineer gives general supervision, including special assignments for the planning of new programs or activities which may require considerable research.

Illustrative Examples of Work

Examines municipal by-laws; ensures their conformance with territorial and federal legislation; evaluates administrative practicality and general effectiveness of provisions; refers financial by-laws and those on technical subjects to appropriate territorial departments for detailed study; recommends approval or disapproval of by-laws by Commissioner.

Reviews applications from municipalities for financial grants; analyzes cost factors; refers applications to territorial engineering or other specialized officials for technical analysis; submits recommendations to Commissioner.

Prepares plans for development of local improvement districts; advises trustees of existing districts on their powers and duties; reviews and refers local improvement district by-laws.

Studies proposals for provision of municipal services to unorganized communities, such as water and sewer utilities, fire protection, insect abatement, and dust control; ascertains available means for provision of services; estimates costs, confers with territorial and federal officials and with community representatives; prepares recommendations.

Answers various requests for advice and assistance submitted by local officials and citizen organizations; consults appropriate officials for legal, technical, and policy guidance; performs research in local administration and inter-governmental relationships; drafts reports, proposed legislation, and other materials.

Supervises and coordinates assessment of real property for tax purposes; oversees preparation and extension of tax roll; appears before Court of Revision to give information regarding assessment appeals.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 29, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -56- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 33 - Applications for Low Cost Housing Loans

On November 29, 1968, Councillor McKinnon asked the following question:

> "How many applications for first and second mortgage loans under the Territorial Government Low Cost Housing Ordinance were received during the period September 15 - November 15? How many of these applications were processed and approved and what dollar value do they represent?"

Between September 15 and November 15, 1968, seven applications for loans under the Low Cost Housing Ordinance were received. Six of the applications have been processed and approved; the one remaining application is pending a credit report. The total dollar value represented by these six applications is $54,000.00.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 29, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -37- 1968 (4th) Session.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Liquor Control Board

On November 26, 1968, Councillor Gordon asked the following question:

"1. What is the estimated emolument to members of the Board?
2. What is the number of additional persons required to establish a complete operation of the Board?
3. What is the estimated amount of wages and salaries to such persons?
4. What is the total cost to the taxpayers of the Yukon Territory?"

1. The estimated emolument to members of the Board would be approximately $25,000.00 per annum for the chairman and $125.00 per day for each of the other two members. For twenty sessions per annum this would amount to $5,000.00, making the total overall emolument approximately $30,000.00.

2. None.

3. Answered by No. 2.

4. An additional $1,000.00 may be required to permit Board members to travel to other points in the Territory or to permit witnesses to attend hearings, thus the total estimated cost to the taxpayers of the Territory would be approximately $31,000.00 per annum.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

November 29, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -58- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 32 - Policy re Gov't Employees Running for Office

On November 29, 1968, Councillor Dumas asked the following question:

"Would the Commissioner please advise what, if any, policy his Administration has towards Territorial employees running for local elective offices?"

Section 34 of the Public Service Ordinance states that the Commissioner may make Regulations regulating the holding of offices or positions outside the public service by persons employed in the public service, but no Regulations have yet been issued, nor has a policy been established.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 2, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -59- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 34 - Buffalo in Territory

On December 2, 1968, Councillor Livesey asked the following question:

> "Could the Administration advise Council of the number of buffalo presently in the Territory and the whereabouts of the herd?"

It is believed that there are eleven buffalo in the Territory and that this herd is located at the north end of Aishihik Lake and at the Nisling River.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 2, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -60- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 27 - Programs for Alaska Highway

On November 25, 1968, Councillor McKinnon asked the following question:

> "In the Vancouver Province of October 5 of this year, the Minister of Public Works, the Honourable Arthur Laing, is quoted as making the following statement: 'In addition to the six million dollars a year spent on the Alaska Highway for maintenance, eighteen million dollars would be spent over the next five years to replace fifty-four small bridges, another seven hundred thousand dollars on an experimental program to cut down the dust on sections of the highway, and forty-one miles will be black-topped.' Could the Administration provide Council with details of this program?"

The information available to the Government of the Yukon Territory is that D.P.W. plans to start in 1969-70 on the program announced by Mr. Laing but the extent of the program will depend on the availability of funds and this cannot be determined until the 1969-70 estimates are approved. Speaking generally, D.P.W. hopes to replace a small number of bridges in 1969-70, carry out some reconstruction and paving, some of which would be in the Whitehorse area, and a dust control program possibly about the same as in the summer of 1968.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 2, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -61- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 30 - Board of Adjudication

On November 27, 1968, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

"1. In the Administration, what is the Board of Adjudication?

2. What are the names of the persons who form the Board of Adjudication?

3. Under the provisions or regulations of what Ordinance does this Board exist?"

1. The Board of Adjudication is an advisory committee that reviews the circumstances surrounding accidents involving Territorial Government vehicles, and recommends to the Commissioner the amount of reimbursement payable by the operator of the vehicle in accordance with Section 19 of the Yukon Territorial Government Vehicle Regulations.

2. The membership of the committee is not fixed.

3. The Public Service Ordinance.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 2, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -62- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Motion for the Production of Papers No. 1

Yukon Territorial Government Vehicle Regulations

On November 28, 1968, Motion for the Production of Papers No. 1 was passed by Council. This motion was moved by Councillor Chamberlist, seconded by Councillor Dumas, and reads as follows:

> "It is requested that a document known as the Yukon Territorial Government Vehicle Regulations be produced."

The Yukon Territorial Government Vehicle Regulations are tabled herewith.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 3, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -63- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Improper Summons

On December 2, 1968, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

> "I wonder if the Commissioner would not find it possible to investigate from the Police Magistrate's Court's Office why summons are being issued in this community unsigned by a Justice of the Peace, undated, instructing people to attend Court, contrary to every provision that is required under the Criminal Code for the issuing of summons?"

Neither the Police Magistrate, the Police Magistrate's Court nor the Police Magistrate's Court Registry Office causes summons to be prepared for issuing or serving. This is normally the responsibility of Counsel for the individual complainant or informant, as the case may be.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 3, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -64- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 37 - Liquor Store at Teslin

On December 3, 1968, Councillor Taylor asked the following question:

> "Would the Administration advise Council as to what progress has or is being made in relation to the provision of a liquor store and Territorial Agent at the community of Teslin?"

No action has been taken nor is any action presently contemplated in connection with the provision of a liquor store and Territorial Agent at Teslin.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 3, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -65- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Mail Route from Inuvik to Old Crow

On November 28, 1968, Councillor Shaw asked the following question:

> "Why is it necessary to bring the mail, sometimes twice, from Inuvik to Edmonton to Whitehorse to Dawson to Old Crow, instead of from Inuvik to Old Crow?"

Most of the mail for Old Crow originates in the Yukon and southern Canada and the Post Office contracts for the transportation of mail to Old Crow via Dawson City. There is no contract for the transportation of mail from Inuvik to Old Crow because the amount of mail destined for Old Crow from Inuvik is proportionately very small. In any case, it is usually faster to have mail for Old Crow transported by common carrier south to Edmonton and north via Dawson City.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 5, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -66- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Definitions of Liquor Licences

Section 18, Bill No. 28

Commissioner James Smith has suggested that the following paper be brought forward for the Honourable Members.

1. Tavern Licence: a licence for the sale of Beer and Ale by the bottle and can, for consumption by the glass, or for the sale of Draught Beer by the glass in premises licensed as Taverns.

2. Club Beer Licence: a licence for the sale of Beer and Ale by the bottle and can for consumption by the glass in premises licensed as a Club.

3. Club General Licence: a licence for the sale of all Liquors by the glass for consumption on the premises by Club Members and Guests of Club Members in premises licensed as a Club.

4. Restaurant Beer and Wine Licence: a licence to sell Beer, Wine and Liqueurs, except Draught Beer, for consumption on the premises with meals.

5. Dining-Room Liquor Licence: a licence to sell all Liquors, except Draught Beer, by the glass for consumption on the premises with meals.

6. Cocktail Lounge Licence: a licence for the sale of all Liquors, except Draught Beer, by the glass in premises licensed as a Cocktail Lounge.

7. Cabaret Licence: a licence for the sale of all Liquors except Draught Beer in a Cocktail Lounge where adequate facilities for preparing and serving food are available and entertainment is offered.

8. Special Off Licence: a licence for the sale by the bottle of all Liquors from premises licensed as Cocktail Lounges, Cabarets or Taverns, for consumption off premises.

9. Canteen Licence: a licence for the sale of Beer and Ale only, by the glass, from premises of:

   (a) Mining, Construction or other Corporations.
   (b) A Department of the Government of Canada.

10. Brewer's Licence: a licence for the manufacture of beer to be issued to anyone duly licensed as a Brewer by the Government of Canada.

11. Brewer's Retail Licence: a licence authorizing anyone duly licensed as a Brewer by the Government of Canada to keep for sale and sell Beer for consumption off the premises.

12. Special Occasion Licence: a licence authorizing a Corporation, Society, Association, Club or other duly constituted Organization to serve or sell all Liquors for consumption on the premises designated in the permit for a specified number of hours.

13. Special Licence: to provide for the issue of licenses dealing with special circumstances i.e. rationing in the event of national emergency etc.

14. Train, Ship or Aircraft Licence: licences authorizing the sale of all Liquors for consumption by the glass to:

(a) Railway Companies in respect of passenger trains,
(b) Airline Corporations in respect of aircraft while on commercial passenger flights, and
(c) Ships while on commercial passenger sailings.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 3, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -67- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 35 - Purchase of Artifacts

On December 3, 1968, Councillor Chamberlist asked the following question:

> "Now that it has been indicated that the Commissioner has not yet approved spending of municipal funds for purchase of certain artifacts, what further consideration has been given by the Administration to purchasing available Yukon historical artifacts by the Territorial Government to help maintain for posterity Yukon's history?"

No further consideration has been given by the Administration to purchasing available Yukon historical artifacts by the Territorial Government.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 5, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 68 (1968 - 4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 36 - Power Rates at Upper Liard

On December 3, 1968, Councillor Taylor asked the following question:

"1. Have power rates in the settlement of Upper Liard been reduced in this calendar year?

2. If so, what are the comparable rates?

3. If not, please explain why not."

1. There has been no reduction in power rates at Upper Liard in this calendar year.

2. The rates at Upper Liard are identical with those at Carmacks, Beaver Creek, Destruction Bay, Haines Junction, Lower Post, Pelly Crossing, Stewart Crossing, Ross River, Teslin and Swift River, with the exception that a $5.00 residential minimum is in effect in Upper Liard while in the remaining communities the minimum is $2.50.

3. Rates have not been reduced at Upper Liard because revenues derived from the sale of power in the community have been insufficient to justify such a move. Annual sales have not reached the level predicted for the first year of operation even though it is now some six years after service was extended to the community and an additional $3,000.00 has been spent over and above the initial investment in order to provide extensions to new customers.

The Yukon Electrical Co. has suggested that it might be of interest to the Council to know that at the present time nine of the residential customers at Upper Liard (25% of the total) have been disconnected for non-payment and the total arrears owed by these customers amount to over $450.00.

F. B. Fingland,
Administrator.

December 5, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 69 - 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Dawson City Cottage Hospital

On November 3, 1968, Councillor Shaw asked if there would be any progress to report on the construction of the Dawson City Cottage Hospital.

Arrangements have been made with the Department of National Health and Welfare to obtain suitable drawings and specifications produced by the Province of Saskatchewan. These drawings are expected to be in Whitehorse by December 11, 1968. Some modifications might be required to take care of building conditions in Dawson City but the basic design is considered satisfactory by the Department of National Health and Welfare. It is hoped that only minor changes in the drawings will be required and that we can proceed with the call for tenders immediately. By using these drawings, considerable savings are expected because of the elimination of architect fees. All the site preparation has been done and the area is ready to receive the foundation piling.

F. B. Fingland,
Administrator.

December 5, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 70 - 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 17 - Northern Canada Power Commission

On November 19, 1968, Councillor Dumas asked the following question:

> "In view of the fact that N.C.P.C. made a net profit of $130,536.00 in the Whitehorse area in their 1967-68 fiscal year, would the Commissioner endeavour to find out if a reduction or saving will be passed on to the consumers in the said area?"

Although a considerable surplus was realized in 1967-68, it is regretted that this cannot be passed on to the consumers in the Whitehorse area. The reason for this is that the surplus will decrease in 1968-69 and subsequent years as a result of diesel generation in conjunction with the basic hydro supply. Unless and until the load situation develops to a stage where a new hydro development that will produce low cost power (15 mills or less) can be undertaken, the increased load resulting from growth will have to be met with thermal generation. While the capital cost of thermal plant is low, fuel costs are in excess of the present wholesale rate of 1.25¢/kwh. The overall cost at Whitehorse will continue to be less than 1.25¢/kwh, but each kilowatt hour generated by thermal plant tends to move the average cost closer to 1.25¢. Before the average cost exceeds 1.25¢/kwh, it is possible that load growth will warrant development of a new low cost hydro source, which would ensure that the present 1.25¢ rate could be maintained or even reduced, depending upon total demand and new plant costs.

The surplus in 1967-68 is attributable to the fact that the plant was operating at a capacity higher than normal utility standards (ie. without adequate reserve capacity). The 9,000 kilowatt diesel plant now being commissioned rectifies the reserve situation temporarily, but new load growth for 1969-70 may again exhaust the reserve in spite of the additional 8,000 kilowatts of hydro capacity that will become available in the summer of 1969. The 8,000 kilowatts may barely meet the Anvil demand as of 1969-70, and the New Imperial underground program and the proposed Venus Mine will use up the reserves gained by the commissioning of the new 9,000 kilowatt diesel plant. Further thermal generating equipment will likely have to be provided in 1969 to ensure adequate reserve.

In light of these factors, together with increased generating costs stemming from increased operating and maintenance staff required because of the diesel plant addition, the escalation of wages and other operating costs, and a degree of uncertainty about how much demand and consumption there will be at Anvil and other mining properties, rate reductions would not be appropriate at the present time dispite the current surplus situation.

F. B. Fingland,
Administrator.

December 6, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -71- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Osaka World's Fair

On November 21, 1968, the following questions were raised concerning Yukon participation in Expo 70 at Osaka, Japan:

"1. Has consideration been given to participating in Osaka with some of the provinces or the Dominion through rental of space in their building?

2. Will the Federal Government share the cost of Yukon participation at Expo 70?

3. Is the estimated cost of $300,000.00 to participate a justified, reasonable estimate?"

1. The Federal Government has stated that the Canada Pavilion is not adaptable to joint participation. At present only Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia are known to be participating. Joint participation with any province would not be considered appropriate.

2. In view of the expense faced by the Federal Government in providing the Canadian exhibit, a cost-sharing arrangement in a Yukon exhibit cannot be anticipated.

3. A breakdown of estimated costs, based on experience at Expo 67 and correspondence with Osaka, is attached.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

Estimated Expenditures for Yukon Pavilion at Expo '70 - Osaka

Rental or erection of a pavilion, creating a display with janitor service.	$198,000.
N.B. There is no provision for rental of space such as provided by Expo 67 - Montreal.	
General purchases, e.g. hand out brochures (multi-lingual) decals, uniforms, etc.	30,000.
Salaries of 1 Supervisor, 6 Hostesses and 1 Stenographer - 7 months (minimum).	32,000.
Employees Unemployment Insurance, Pension Plan, etc.	2,000.
Transportation of Pavilion personnel and those connected with setting up the Pavilion to Osaka, Japan and return.	15,000.
Freight and cartage of exhibit material to Osaka, Japan and return to Whitehorse, Yukon.	6,500.
Insurance on Personnel and Exhibits while in Osaka, and enroute to Osaka from Whitehorse.	1,000.
Materials and supplies e.g. Petty Cash, Display Photographs, Office Supplies and Equipment.	2,000.
Telephone and Telegraph.	2,000.
Contribution towards rental of apartments for hostesses and personnel.	6,000.
Opening and closing of Pavilion - telephone and power hook-ups and cut-offs, unpacking and crating of exhibits.	3,500.
Entertainment.	2,000.
	$300,000.

December 6, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -72- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Ross River Nursing Station

On December 3, 1968, Councillor Taylor asked the following question concerning the Nursing Station at Ross River:

> "Could the Administration provide me with any information, if they have anything, as to whether it is anticipated this facility will be under construction at Ross River next year?"

No action is presently contemplated for the construction of the Nursing Station at Ross River which is referred to in the report on the Yukon Territory, 1967, of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal - Territorial Financial Relations. This is because a Nursing Station will be constructed at Faro from which nursing services will be provided frequently to the community of Ross River. There is a Health Cabin at Ross River, and a Lay Dispenser.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 6, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -73- 1968 (4) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Cost of Licence Plates

On December 5, 1968, during discussion of Motion No. 24, Councillor Shaw asked what the cost of production for licence plates was for the 1968 licence year.

We purchased a total of 25,250 plates at an average cost of sixteen cents each for the 1968-69 licence year.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 6, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -74- (1968) 4th Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Boarding of Students

On December 3, 1968, Councillor Livesey asked the following question:

> "As far as the boarding of students in Whitehorse is concerned, may I ask the Commissioner if the position at the moment is satisfactory and all inquiries from parents throughout the Territory have been met to their satisfaction?"

All inquiries from parents throughout the Territory in connection with the boarding of students in Whitehorse have been answered and, to the best of our knowledge, the position is satisfactory at the moment. However, the provision of accommodation in Whitehorse for students is in need of some revision for the following reasons:

1. Section 93 of the Schools Ordinance authorizes the Territorial Government to pay $60.00 per month, with the parent or guardian having the responsibility for the balance. The amount payable by the Government is no longer adequate.
2. Where children reside in hostels, parents are obliged to pay only $20.00 per month which is considerably less than the amount parents have to pay for children who are staying in private accommodation.

This problem is presently under scrutiny, and proposals for improvement in the situation will be brought forward to Council at the earliest opportunity.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 6, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -75- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Leasing and Purchasing Vehicles

On December 3, 1968, Councillor Shaw asked the following question:

> "Could I get an approximate idea of the difference between renting and purchasing a vehicle that is worth $4,000.00?"

From the information we have available, the annual cost of leasing an automobile worth approximately $4,000.00 would be about $200.00 per month, making a total annual cost of $2,400.00.

Normally, the purchase price of an automobile is approximately $2,500.00 each; over a three-year period this amounts to an average cost of $833.00 per annum. The cost of repairs averages $900.00 per year, making the total cost $1,733.00.

It is expected that by bulking government automobile requirements, by calling tenders and by leasing for periods of two or three years, the rental cost per unit can be reduced substantially from the rate of $200.00 per month. The ultimate decision whether to lease or buy will depend on which course of action proves to be most economical after tenders are called.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.

December 6, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. -76- 1968 (4th) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question - Distribution of Flags

On December 6, 1968, Councillor Gordon asked the following question:

> "I wonder if Mr. Assistant Commissioner could inform the House this morning if the Yukon flag has been sent out to our various Territorial buildings throughout the Territory?"

Flags have been distributed to all Territorial Government buildings for which there were flag poles already erected. Poles are being manufactured for the other buildings, and as soon as these are erected, flags will be supplied for them.

J. Smith,
Commissioner.