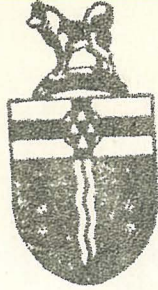


PLEASE RETURN TO COUNCIL CHAMBERS



Property of
M. L. A. Lounge

YUKON TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

FIRST SESSION 1968

Votes and Proceedings

Volume 1

3
1
9
6
8
F
I
R
S
T
S
E
S
S
I
O
N
V
O
L
U
M
E
1

I N D E X - 1968 (1st) Session

Volume 1 - Pages 1 to 29

Session Dates - Monday January 22nd, 1968 at 4:20 P.M.
to Tuesday January 23, 1968.

<u>MOTIONS</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Discussed</u>	<u>Result</u>
1. Responsible Govt.	16	17 - 26	Carried

<u>BILLS</u>	<u>1st.& 2nd Reading</u>	<u>Discussed</u>	<u>3rd. Rd.</u>	<u>Assented to</u>
No. 1. Amend Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance	7	9	27	28
2. Amend Liquor Ord	7	10	27	28
3. Amend Motor Vehicles Ord.	7	12 - 16	27	28

<u>SESSIONAL PAPERS</u>	<u>Tabled</u>
No. 1. Closing Address - Councillor McKinnon	28
2. Closing Address - Councillor Chamberlist	28
3. Closing Address - Councillor Shaw	28
4. Closing Address - Councillor Gordon	28
5. Closing Address - Councillor Dumas	28
6. Closing Address - Councillor Taylor	28
7. Closing Address - Councillor Livesey	28
8. Closing Address - Commissioner Smith	29

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
COUNCIL OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

Page 1.
Monday, January 22, 1968.
4:20 o'clock p.m.

The First Session of the Council for the Year 1968, being the Second Session of the Twenty-First Wholly Elective Council of the Yukon Territory, was convened in the Council Chambers at 4:20 o'clock p.m., on Monday, January 22, 1968.

The Members present were:

Mr. John O. Livesey, Carmacks-Kluane
Mr. George O. Shaw, Dawson
Mr. Norman S. Chamberlist, Whitehorse East
Mr. J. Kenneth McKinnon, Whitehorse North
Mrs. G. Jean Gordon, Mayo
Mr. Donald E. Taylor, Watson Lake
Mr. John Dumas, Whitehorse West

Mr. Clerk read the Proclamation.

Mr. Speaker: The Second Session of the Twenty-First Wholly Elective Council of the Yukon Territory will now come to order. Mr. Clerk, I wonder if you would please escort the Commissioner to the Council Chambers so that we may hear his opening address? The House now stands adjourned to hear the Commissioner's Opening Address.

Mr. J. Smith, Commissioner, is escorted into the Council Chambers.

Mr. Commissioner: Mr. Speaker, Members of Council, it gives me pleasure to open this special session, the first session in 1968. There will be three Bills that will be presented to you and such other matters as may be necessary for us to deal with. It is to be hoped that this will be a short and fruitful session for all concerned.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to thank the Commissioner for his Opening Address, and I concur with his remarks and I feel sure this will be a very fruitful session.

Mr. Commissioner is escorted from the Council Chambers.

Mr. Speaker: I will now call Council to order.

Mr. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, I would like to move that the Address of the Commissioner be considered on a day following.

Mr. Shaw: I will second that motion, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: You have heard the motion. Are you prepared for the question? Are we agreed? I will declare the motion carried.

MOTION CARRIED

MOTION
CARRIED

Mr. Speaker: Is it your pleasure at this time that we proceed with Daily Routine?

All: Agreed.

Mr. Speaker: I will table the Commissioner's Opening Address at this Second Session of Council. Are there any reports of Committee? Introduction of Bills?

BILL #1 Moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Dumas, that
INTRODUCED Bill No. 1, An Ordinance to Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance,
be introduced at this time.

MOTION
CARRIED

MOTION CARRIED

BILL #2 Moved by Councillor McKinnon, seconded by Councillor Gordon,
INTRODUCED that Bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles
Ordinance, be introduced at this time.

MOTION
CARRIED

MOTION CARRIED

BILL #3 Moved by Councillor Chamberlist, seconded by Councillor Shaw,
INTRODUCED that Bill No. 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance,
be introduced at this time.

MOTION
CARRIED

MOTION CARRIED

Mr. Speaker: Are there further Bills to be introduced at this time? Notices of Motion or Resolution?

Mr. McKinnon: Mr. Speaker, I would like to give Notice of Motion concerning constitutional development.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any further Notices of Motion or Resolution? May we pass to Orders of the Day? Notices of Motion for the Production of Papers? There are no Motions. Are there any questions? Public Bills or Orders? What is your pleasure now, gentlemen?

Mr. Shaw: Mr. Speaker, I would move that we call it five o'clock.

Mr. Chamberlist: I will second that motion, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Moved by the Honourable Member for Dawson, seconded by the Honourable Member for Whitehorse East, that we call it five o'clock. Is the House prepared for the question on the motion? Are we agreed? I will declare the motion carried.

MOTION
CARRIED

MOTION CARRIED

Mr. Speaker: The House now stands adjourned until 10:00 a.m. tomorrow morning.

Page 3.

Tuesday, January 23, 1968.
10:00 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayer. All Councillors and Mr. Legal Adviser were present.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Clerk, is there a quorum present?

Mr. Clerk: There is, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I will now call Council to order. I have nothing to report this morning. Are there any reports of Committee? Introduction of Bills? Notices of Motion or Resolution? And passing to Orders of the Day, Notices of Motion for the Production of Papers? There are no Motions for the Production of Papers passed on the Order Paper. The next item is Motions. Motion No. 1, moved by Councillor McKinnon, seconded by Councillor Dumas....would the House accept that this Motion had been read?

All: Agreed.

Mr. Speaker: Would the Honourable Member for Whitehorse North be prepared to introduce and discuss this Motion at this time?

Mr. McKinnon: Mr. Speaker, I have had requests by Members of Council that this Motion be moved into Committee for discussion and I would so ask the House that this be done.

Mr. Speaker: Is that a motion, Mr. McKinnon?

Mr. McKinnon: I would move that Motion No. 1 be passed into Committee for discussion, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Chamberlist: I second that motion, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Moved by the Honourable Member for Whitehorse North, seconded by the Honourable Member for Whitehorse East, that Motion No. 1 be moved into Committee for discussion. Is the House prepared for the question on the motion? Are we agreed? I will declare the motion carried.

MOTION CARRIED

MOTION
CARRIED

Mr. Speaker: The next period is the question period, and I wonder, Mr. Clerk, if you would advise the Commissioner that we would like his presence here in the House? I will declare a short five minute recess.

RECESS

Mr. Speaker: I will now call Council back to order, and we are in a question period, Mr. Commissioner. Are there any questions?

Mr. Chamberlist: Mr. Speaker, I wish to address this question to the Commissioner. Mr. Commissioner, if Council is not sitting when the Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional Reform for the Yukon arrives here, will the Commissioner be calling a special session of Council so that the Parliamentary Committee can sit with Council?

QUESTION RE
CALLING OF
SPECIAL
SESSION

Mr. Commissioner: Mr. Speaker, I hesitate to give an off the top of my hat answer to this question, but I would put it this way. I think that if such a situation as the Councillor has discribed should arise, I think that I would feel duty bound to consult with the Speaker and arrive at a course of action which would be satisfactory to the circumstances as they actually were at that time.

QUESTION
RE CALLING
OF SPECIAL
SESSION

Mr. Dumas: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question....If it is the wish of the Council to be convened at that time, I can presume from your answer that you would, in fact, call Council together in a formal session.

Mr. Commissioner: Well, could I put it this way, Mr. Speaker, that the question of formal session I think is something that we would have to discuss at the time, as to what the circumstances were, but I will put it very clearly to you that it is certainly not going to be my wish to put any road blocks of any kind in Council's way to discuss this matter fully with these people when they come here. Whatever the proper and satisfactory manner of handling this to all concerned is, this would be the manner that I would hope that we could handle it.

QUESTION
RE LIQUOR
TAXATION
INCREASE

Mr. Chamberlist: Mr. Speaker, a question to Mr. Commissioner.. Mr. Commissioner, in view of the Liquor Taxation Bill that will be before this House, I wonder if Mr. Commissioner could advise Council how it was possible for Mr. Commissioner to increase the federal liquor tax far beyond the taxation required by the Federal Government for liquor.

Mr. Commissioner: Mr. Speaker, the amount of federal taxation that was imposed and the total revenue anticipated as a consequence of the liquor price changes will have a difference of approximately a tenth of one per cent of our total sales picture for a year. The taxation was imposed on liquor and not imposed on beer. If the sales pattern of this last year was to be identical....in other words, if the exact proportion of dollars taken in at the liquor store between hard liquor and beer was to continue to prevail, there could be a potential net gain to the Territory as a consequence of this price change of approximately \$12,000. As the price of liquor goes up, we find that the dollar value of beer sales tends to increase and it's very highly questionable that there will be any net increase to the Territory from this price change. In other words, the price change has been calculated to the very best of my ability and the people in my Liquor Control Department to return to the Territory the taxation that has been imposed by the Federal Government. The method of doing it was to use the normal pricing formula for liquor and to leave the price of beer alone.

QUESTION
RE LIQUOR
TAXATION
INCREASE

Mr. Chamberlist: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question.... Mr. Commissioner, I wonder if you could tell Council where your authority lies to change the federal regulations on liquor tax. That is, the federal increases which were made suggested that they were to be approximately sixteen cents a bottle and that the federal tax on beer was to be put on. My question, therefore, is for you to tell Council where you receive authority to alter the federal taxation.

Mr. Commissioner: I have no authority at all to alter federal taxation, Mr. Speaker. I think this is very apparent. The Liquor Ordinance gives me authority to establish the prices at which liquor will be sold in the Territory, and as far as

Mr. Commissioner continued:
changing the federal taxation is concerned, I think what the question is as to where did I get the authority from to distribute it unequally, in other words, where did I get the authority from to put it on liquor and not on beer. I would say that I have followed the pattern that has apparently been established over the years in handling this, namely, that the last several changes in liquor pricing, either by manufacturer's increases or by freight rate differentials or tax changes, have been applied in this manner. This is exactly what I have continued on to do. My question was, to the Liquor Department people, what is the end result of this going to be? Is this going to be an equitable situation as far as recovery is concerned, or is it going to be an unequitable one? This was the basic question.

Mr. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, I have a question to direct to the Commissioner this morning. In as much as it would appear a majority of Council are considering the passage of three further tax bills imposing further taxation of the people of the Yukon, could the Commissioner give me his assurance that, upon the assent and passage of these bills, all the monies that have been cut-back and all the programs which have been cut-back will be fully restored at this time, immediately upon assent?

QUESTION
RE CUT-
BACK
MONIES

Mr. Commissioner: Mr. Speaker, this is a pretty far-reaching question to ask for an off the top of my hat reply. With respect, Mr. Speaker, I would put it to you this way. I don't think it is the prerogative of the Territorial Administration to hoard money, and as taxation dollars become available I think that it is up to the Administration to implement or supplement or carry on those programs which, by virtue of the lack of funds, had to be curtailed over the past ten or eleven months. However, some of these programs, literally speaking, have gone by the boards, such as street maintenance in the outlying communities. The situation that we could do is bring the snow removal back up to its normal standards. Now, I don't think there is any desire on my part, and I'm sure there is no desire on Council's part to see us recover funds and not make any use of them. The idea is these are monies in the public purse for use in the public domain. I think it is a duty of my Administration to put those funds to use along approved lines in the public domain as soon as they are available to them.

Mr. Dumas: Mr. Speaker, a supplementary question....I think the question was on cut-backs, not on the additional taxes that will be raised and how they will be spent. I think simply we want to know if the cut-backs will be restored. I believe they will, from what you said yesterday, but we would like that assurance again. The operation and maintenance cut-back and the loans capital cut-back....

QUESTION
RE CUT-
BACK
MONIES

Mr. Commissioner: Well, I would put it to you this way. I'm going to be calling the Financial Advisory Committee together in the very near future, and the first thing that we will be examining before we can do very much with the Territorial budget is estimating the total revenues that will be available during fiscal 68-69 and the expenditures in the public sphere, and whatever those monies total, those are the monies we are going to be putting in the budget report.

QUESTION
RE CUT-
BACK
MONIES

Mr. Taylor: Mr. Speaker, I have a supplementary question to this affair. I would direct it to Mr. Commissioner. I have heard many "possiblys" and "I think" in this matter. I'm wondering if Mr. Commissioner could settle this matter by advising Members of Council, clearly and concisely, whether or not all these cut-backs will be reinstated, just simply and purely, yes or no.

Mr. Commissioner: Mr. Speaker, I don't want to be evasive about this situation at all. I have no intention of being evasive....I don't think that I have to be, but what cut-backs are you talking about. Now, first and foremost, we have cut-backs in the fiscal year 1967-68. Some of those programs are simply not available to us anymore. In other words, summer-time street maintenance....there's not to much we can do about this now that summer has gone. Now, with fiscal 68-69,can I assume that this is the period that we are mainly talking about here? The budget will be constructed around the full amounts of money that are available to us from all potential sources.

QUESTION
RE CUT-
BACK
MONIES

Mr. Chamberlist: Mr. Speaker, I have a question I will address to the Commissioner because now I really am suspicious. Mr. Commissioner, the questions that have been asked... I must follow those questions up. Could the Commissioner state clearly, 1. that those cut-backs of capital expenditures which have been made will be reinstated and, 2. that those cut-backs on operation and maintenance, less for that portion up to the time these Tax Bills will be put into effect, if they are, will also be reinstated. Now, this is a simple question, Mr. Commissioner, and I think there can be only one answer, yea or nay.

Mr. Commissioner: Mr. Speaker, I can only answer the question in the manner in which it is proper to answer it, namely, the budget for 1968-69 will be constructed around the whole amount of money that is available to us from all sources. Federal capital....I can't quote the figure right off the top of my hat on this. It is in the Sessional Paper referred to you yesterday....totals for two years in the neighbourhood of seven and three-quarter million dollars. Up until this particular day, we have committed something in the neighbourhood of two million dollars of this. The amount that is left, in round figures, is five million and some odd thousand dollars. This will be our capital availability for the next construction season. As far as operation and maintenance funds are concerned, this has been detailed in the paper, and they will be used to their absolute fullest in the budget that is presented to Council and discussed priorly with the Financial Advisory Committee. In other words, there is no intention on my part to withhold the spending of any funds that are available to us at any time to spend in those categories which we have the authority to spend them, namely, the authority that is given to us by Council.

QUESTION
RE CUT-
BACK
MONIES

Mr. Dumas: A supplementary question....then we have your assurance that the funds that are mentioned in the last Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement will still be available? We can assume that?

Mr. Commissioner: As outlined and supplemented in the Sessional Paper that you have, because there was certain of those funds which you know by the explanations given that are not wholly available to us by virtue of the ten or so months of the fiscal year that has already gone by. This is the only difference.

Mr. McKinnon: In Sessional Paper No. 54, Mr. Speaker, projects and loan capital monies for 67-68 and 68-69 have been reduced to an even five million dollars. With the passage of the Tax Bills, will this five million dollars now be available to the Yukon Territory for spending?

QUESTION
RE CUT-
BACK
MONIES

Mr. Commissioner: Plus another two and three-quarters million dollars approximately. The total capital for the two years are reinstated once your Tax Bills are cleared and the approximate amount....\$7,780,000.

Mr. McKinnon: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any further questions? Public Bills and Orders, gentlemen.

Moved by Councillor Dumas, seconded by Councillor McKinnon, that Bill No. 1, An Ordinance to Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance, be given First Reading at this time.

MOTION CARRIED

FIRST
READING
BILL #1
MOTION
CARRIED

Moved by Councillor Dumas, seconded by Councillor McKinnon, that Bill No. 1, An Ordinance to Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance, be given Second Reading at this time.

MOTION CARRIED

SECOND
READING
BILL #1
MOTION
CARRIED

Moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Dumas, that Bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, be given First Reading at this time.

MOTION CARRIED

FIRST
READING
BILL #2
MOTION
CARRIED

Moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Dumas, that Bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, be given Second Reading at this time.

MOTION CARRIED

SECOND
READING
BILL #2
MOTION
CARRIED

Moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Gordon, that Bill No. 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, be given First Reading at this time.

MOTION CARRIED

FIRST
READING
BILL #3
MOTION
CARRIED

Moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Gordon, that Bill No. 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, be given Second Reading at this time.

MOTION CARRIED

SECOND
READING
BILL #3
MOTION
CARRIED

Mr. Speaker: I believe, gentlemen, that that completes all Public Bills and Orders presently on the Order Paper.

Mr. Shaw: Mr. Speaker, I would move that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that Council resolve itself in Committee of the Whole to discuss Bills and Motions.

Mr. Dumas: I second that, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: It has been moved by the Honourable Member for Dawson, seconded by the Honourable Member for Whitehorse West, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the purpose of convening in Committee of the Whole to discuss Bills and Motions. Is the House prepared for the question on the motion? Are we agreed? I will declare the motion carried.

MOTION CARRIED

MOTION
CARRIED

Page 8.

Mr. Speaker: The Honourable Member for Watson Lake will please take the Chair in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Taylor takes Chair.

Mr. Chairman: I will declare a short recess.

RECESS

Page 9.

Tuesday, January 23, 1968.

11:00 A.M.

Mr. Chairman: I will call Committee to order at this time. BILL NO. 1
The first matter of business is Bill No. 1, An Ordinance to
Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance. (Reads Bill No. 1).

Mr. Dumas: One question. Is it common practice for the
Provinces to exempt the Government of Canada.

Mr. Legal Adviser: I can't give you a quick answer to that;
I'm sorry. I think the Government of Canada have an exempt-
ion from all taxation in provinces

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Shaw: Mr. Chairman, I would have a question. I don't
know whom I should direct it to. I do believe that there are
vehicles, trucks, I suppose, that are travelling the Yukon
highways that I believe used propane gas, or liquid petroleum
fuel or something like that - they certainly do use it in
parts of Canada and this would mean, according to how I
interpret it that these vehicles that do use gas would not
have to pay tax, a road tax on fuel that they utilize
and I think there are vehicles in the Yukon that are powered
by gas.

Mr. Commissioner: Mr. Chairman, I would assure Committee
that if such is the case we'll have an amendment in here
the next Session of Council to take care of that because
I don't see why there should be one form of fuel used by a
vehicle using the same road that is exempt for another vehicle
running along side it by virtue of the fuel it uses, has to
pay tax, so I can certainly assure you I am glad to hear the
question. I was personally totally unaware of this and I
would ask the Clerk and the Legal Adviser if they would be
good enough to get this matter looked into and have the
necessary amendments available for the next Session of
Council. We certainly can't have anything like this going
on.

Mr. Chamberlist: Mr. Chairman, I take it that this would
also apply to wood-fired steam engines.

Mr. Commissioner: Mr. Chairman, it isn't too long ago
that the last one moved off the road and I've never seen
it coming back. If anyone has any news of it coming back
well let me know and we'll get this straightened out.

Mr. Chairman: What is your pleasure in relation to this
Bill?

Mr. Dumas: Mr. Chairman, I move that Bill No. 1 be reported
out of Committee.

Mr. Chairman: With or without amendment?

Mr. Dumas: Without amendment.

Mr. Shaw: Mr. Chairman, I second that Motion.

Mr. Chairman: It has been moved by Councillor Dumas,
seconded by Councillor Shaw that Bill No. 1 be reported
out of Committee without amendment. Are you prepared for
the question. Are you agreed? Any contrary? I declare
the Motion carried.

MOTION CARRIED.

MOTION
CARRIED

BILL NO.2 Mr. Chairman: Next is Bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance. (Reads Bill No. 2).

Mr. Chamberlist: Mr. Chairman, I take it that these will come into effect on the first of April, or immediately, especially dealing with licences, etc.

Mr. Commissioner: Mr. Chairman, I think the Councillor asked if this would come into effect the first of April. I don't think that to say 'yes' to that is quite accurate. I think the answer would be 'come into effect when the new licences go on sale'. I think this would be the proper thing, which - they go on sale on the first of February. In other words, what the Councillor is asking, I think, really, there's no thought of making this retroactive legislation. I think this is really his question and I would assure you, Mr. Chairman, that this is not the intent. The intent is that this new schedule of fees will come into effect when the licence plates for the ensuing year go on sale.

Mr. Chairman: Councillor Chamberlist.

Mr. Chamberlist: Mr. Chairman, to further expand on my previous question. I notice that we have several dates from October 1st to December 31st.... it shows the date from January 1st to March 31st. Now does that mean January 1st to March 31st of this year or of 1969? Because what is the position if somebody comes and asks for the licence now till the end of March 31st of this fiscal year?

Mr. Commissioner: Mr. Chairman, could I answer this way - that it would not be the Administration's intention to effect the cost of any licence that has an effective usage prior to the first of April. Would that cover the situation?

Mr. Chamberlist: Clear.

Mr. Dumas: Mr. Chairman, I have a question. Is it still the practice for the first 10 or 25 or 50 licence plates issued to be sold, reserved for Civil Servants in the Territory?

Mr. Commissioner: Mr. Chairman, I am informed by the Clerk that approximately four years ago, literally speaking, a reservation was put on the first 25 licence numbers issued in the Territory on the basis of application for which Territorial Councillors were given, along with Administrative people, an opportunity at these numbers.....

Mr. Chamberlist: Team work, I take it.

Mr. Chairman: Councillor Dumas.

Mr. Dumas: Mr. Chairman, is this still the practice; is this still being done? It seems like a ridiculous practice.

Mr. Commissioner: Well, Mr. Chairman, could I wholeheartedly agree with the last two words that the Councillor has just said. I personally look upon it as one of the most ridiculous and stupid things that I have seen on the files of the Territorial Government since I came into office.

Mr. Chairman: Councillor Shaw.

Mr. Shaw: Well, Mr. Chairman, I can assure you that I had BILL NO.2 no part in this..... There were 25 licence plates reserved for the Administration from at least as far back as when they started to have the Government in Whitehorse. Prior to that it was not the case but as soon as the Government moved to Whitehorse they decided that they would annex these first twenty-five licence plates and utilized them for the use of the Civil Servants, or Public Servants in the Yukon. This was something that was at an administrative degree, I believe, that came about as soon as we moved here. However, they did leave the licence plates at Dawson to then continue from twenty-five or twenty-six to two hundred or three hundred or whatever it is, to designate certain areas of the Territory. Members of Council, a couple of years back wondered why certain people should have certain privileges for having certain licence fees. I think one member in particular noted that I had the same licence plate every year and he wasn't aware of the fact that I used to have to line up so that when this number came around I was Johnny On the Spot with my money to get it but that is the only way I got it. He wasn't prepared to line up.....government felt they should have the prerogative of getting the licence plates, so, it was decided that number one plate should go to the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, being the Chief Executive, which was agreed to by all members of the Council. And that number two plate should go to Miss Victoria Faulkner who was one of the oldest employees in the Yukon Territory; the one with the longest record. I hope that I am speaking correctly regarding this; who had actually served faithfully through about five Commissioners. Now that is quite a record. She was a faithfully employee of the Territory so this one was somewhat of a consideration and I certainly agreed with that. Now the other plates that Councillors had the opportunity of getting; I don't know how many took advantage of it, but I think that is open now to people asking for them now in due course and paying up and getting them and this applies to any person it is not a serious situation.

Mr. Livesey: Mr. Chairman, I heard about this too and I was aware at the time that the Federal Government of Canada goes about it in a much more diplomatic way. The first two thousand licence plate numbers in Canada, I understand go to the diplomatic corps and the Prime Minister gets number 2,000; he doesn't start with number 1, but to test the validity of the Council's decision I personally applied for licence plate number one and I was informed by the Territorial Administration that they didn't feel I had attained that status.....

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, I wonder if we may return to the Bill.

Mr. Dumas: I withdraw my question.

Mr. Chairman: Have you anything further on Bill No. 2?

Mr. Dumas: Mr. Chairman, I move that Bill No. 2 be reported out of Committee unamended.

Mr. Shaw: I second the Motion Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Moved by Councillor Dumas and seconded by Councillor Shaw that Bill No. 2 be reported out of Committee without amendment. Are you prepared for the question?

BILL NO.2 Mr. Chairman continues...
MOTION Are you agreed? Any contrary? I declare the Motion
CARRIED carried.
MOTION CARRIED

BILL NO. Mr. Chairman: The next Bill is Bill No. 3, An Ordinance
3 to Amend the Liquor Ordinance. (reads Bill No. 3).

Mr. Chamberlist: Mr. Chairman, I am liable to be speaking for some length of time on this matter. I was wondering if Mr. Chairman would like to call it twelve o'clock at this time.

Mr. Chairman: No, I'm afraid I would like to see Committee continue until the appropriate hour. We have fifteen minutes to go.

Mr. Chamberlist: What I have to say might go longer than that and I would have to continue after lunch. Mr. Chairman, the objection I raise to this Bill is as follows. It is obvious there has been recognition that the taxation should be placed against all beer, wines and liquor. It is my suggestion, Mr. Chairman, that where it is recognized that this should be done, it should have been done when there has already been other taxation placed upon liquor in an unequal amount, not only unequally but contrary to liquor taxation as laid down by the Federal Government. The suggestion that a bottle of spirits as in Section 81 (e) would be 50¢ over and above the already 30¢ that has already been placed, increases a bottle of liquor to 80¢. The 30¢ is already on and that was put on just recently as a Federal tax. Yes, it has been pointed out to me, Mr. Chairman, that 25¢, a quarter has already been placed so that is an increase of a quarter, which increases it in effect to 55¢. Now, I was in support because of the necessity to raise money in taxing the people who drink liquor a little more, but I am not in support of taxing them unfairly and I think this is what will happen hear. The 25¢ further increase on the bottle is over and above the increase of 30¢ which was placed as a Federal tax. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that there has already been a Territorial tax increase in that 30¢ because the Federal government has increased by approximately 16¢, yet the Commissioner has seen fit to increase it to 30¢. If that is going to remain then I would suggest that this amount be reduced by a further - by 14¢ to make up for the difference. My objection, therefore, is quite fair, Mr. Chairman. In my opinion there should be a reduction either in the section dealing with spirits, either flask of spirits or bottle of spirits or the reduction should be on the Federal tax that has been placed on now. My criticism, as Members will well realize because of the questions I put to the Commissioner, is that he had no right, in my opinion, to alter Federal law and I think it is up to us members to recognize that he can only act within the powers that have been given him. The suggestion and result is the only one he was concerned with may be so. Apparently he considers his concern more important than the concern of the people that we serve. This might feel, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Commissioner might feel I am being harsh in those comments but I feel strongly that where the Federal Government gives a method of taxation, that method of taxation should be passed on to the people of the Territory and where

Mr. Chamberlist continues....
the Administration rejects, and I think unlawfully, the method of taxation laid down by the Federal Government he takes it upon himself to do what is not lawful to show once more that the office of the Commissioner becomes dictatorial in its own right. This is a minor thing. You might feel, well, it is not that important. The principle is important and I am not arguing about the end results. We might receive exactly the same amount of revenue in but I am arguing the principle- the principle being, and quite simply so, that the Commissioner cannot do what he has no authority to do and it is the Commissioner's suggestion, Mr. Chairman, that this has been a method that has been used and has been continued to set up the price structure on liquor, the Liquor Commission. This may well be, this may well be but because this has been the way in the past, this doesn't mean that this must be the way in the future because I bring to your attention now the very thing we are all supporting because we have had the type of government in the past, are we content that we are going to have that type of government in the future. Here is an example in point, I think where the Commissioner as I say, has taken it upon him. When I say the Commissioner I should say the Administration because obviously, to my way of thinking he is being advised wrongly in this instance as he may well have been advised in many other instances. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I hope I have made my point and I am speaking on principle I won't go on any further. I hope that you will support me on the principle that the Commissioner has gone beyond his powers in increasing the Federal tax on the liquor and therefore I would ask that this Bill not be passed unless the Commissioner will give assurance that he will at least review his method of placing the Federal tax, and place the Federal tax in alignment with the methods of Federal taxation of liquor, that is on the basis of gallonage both on liquor and beer. I believe that this will be an equitable way and a proper way. If we allow it to stand we are just condoning him in making other taxation by order in the same manner and I would ask that you consider this. I am very, very serious about this. It is the principle not the end result and this I want to impress. I thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. MacKinnon.

Mr. MacKinnon: Mr. Chairman, when the original increase to the Purchaser of Liquor came through I had a press release from the Vancouver Province which stated that the cost, the increase in cost for a bottle of spirits to the B.C. Provincial Government by the Federal excise tax would be 17.3¢ a bottle. Mr. Bennett, the Premier of British Columbia, had raised the liquor to 40¢ a bottle, a bottle of spirits, and was asked by the press about this raise. He said he agreed that he had doubled the increase from the Federal excise tax because he thought that the people who drink liquor should pay more for hospital, education and welfare costs in the provinces. Mr. Chamberlist and I went to see Mr. Commissioner at that time and he said that the increase that was being passed on to the consumer was only that increase which had been put on by the Federal government to the Territorial government. Both Mr. Chamberlist and I questioned this and he said at that time that he would prepare papers and have them ready as soon as possible to show that the only increase to the consumer and to the purchaser of liquor at the Territorial Liquor Store was that increase that had been passed on to the purchaser of the Territorial Government by the Federal excise tax. I would like to ask Mr. Commissioner whether

BILL NO. 3. Mr. MacKinnon continues...
3. or not these figures are available.

Mr. Commissioner: Yes, I, this is what I quoted from this morning gentlemen, when I asked about this, and I said that the total amount of money that we are collecting has been placed on the liquor, the beer price was left alone on the basis of a full year's sales based on last year. There was something in the neighborhood of \$1200 per year possible recoveries to the Territorial Government over and above the taxation and past experience is that when liquor prices are increased that beer consumption, dollarwise, tends to go up. Therefore, it is highly questionable that there will be any net recovery to the Territorial Government on this basis of dealing with this liquor tax increase at the Federal level. The pattern, at the present time; there hasn't been a long enough time that this price change has been in effect but I have no reason to believe there will be any change in this pattern as far as I am aware at the present time so that the total dollars we wind up with in the Territorial till as a consequence of this price change will be, as close as we can calculate to the actual dollar bills in total that we are having to pay out in increased Federal excise tax.

Mr. MacKinnon: One supplementary question, Mr. Chairman. Are these working papers available to this Committee?

Mr. Commissioner: I would know no reason why they are not. They are certainly public information as far as I am concerned. I don't know how quickly I can get them prepared but you will certainly find there are no secrets what is going on in this connection; it is straightforward

Mr. MacKinnon: And number two, Mr. Chairman. I would like a legal opinion as to whether or not provincial premiers and in effect the Commissioners of the Territories have the power to pass on the Federal increase in the way that they see fit, to the consumer.

Mr. Legal Adviser: Mr. Chairman, I think they have; they fix the price and that's it. They sell a product and they fix a price.

Mr. Chamberlist: Mr. Chairman, I beg to differ with Mr. Legal Adviser. I think it is a legal opinion but it is a legal opinion on behalf of Administration and I cannot accept that. I cannot accept that beyond the fact that the Territorial Administration can set the price of liquor they cannot say where the tax that has been set by the Federal government on liquor is to go. For instance they cannot say because the Federal Government are going to tax for supposition beer only; they cannot say well, put it on liquor and if the Federal Government says we are going to tax liquor only they cannot say we are going to put it on beer. They have said that the tax would be so much on liquor, so much on beer and this is where the tax must go because this is where the people are paying the taxes and it is because the people are paying the taxes they are entitled to have it placed on those commodities that have been taxed. Now, I would at this time ask that we call it twelve o'clock so that the Administration can have these working papers brought forward at two o'clock because I'm not satisfied with the situation.

Mr. Chairman: Councillor Dumas.

BILL NO.
3.

Mr. Dumas: Just one quick question before we go. It appears to me that what, in fact, has happened the Federal tax on beer has been absorbed by the Territorial Government but the surcharge, in fact on liquor is higher than it states here to take care of the absorption of the tax on beer. I don't see anything else that has happened.

Mr. Shaw: Well, Mr. Chairman, I think the policy has been, that I can recollect here, that they consider that beer is more, what I term, a working man's drink. The costs of landing it is so much greater on account of its quantity and that they will keep that just as reasonable as possible and will put the increase of that on to the type of commodity which more affluent people can use if they so wish.

Mr. Chairman: Councillor Chamberlist.

Mr. Chamberlist: Mr. Chairman, we shouldn't be concerned with policy. We should be concerned with principle. Policy, if that was the policy it was a wrong policy and that is when policy should have been changed but the principle is that the Federal Government said there will be certain taxes placed on beer and liquor. That is what the Federal Government said and this is what has to be done and this is what I am arguing about. I am arguing on the basis that the Commissioner had been advised that there would be a tax increase on liquor in such and such a manner and it was his responsibility to pass those taxes on in the right manner and not to take it upon himself to place those taxes wherever he wished. It is the principle that matters and this is what I am standing on and I would ask Mr. Chairman if we could call it twelve o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: Councillor MacKinnon.

Mr. MacKinnon: Mr. Chairman, every Provincial Premier and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories reacted to the increase by the Federal Government in a different manner. Mr. Hodgson in the Northwest Territories didn't increase the price of liquor at all because he thought they could absorb it with increased sales. All the Premiers in the various Provinces reacted to the excise tax, the increased tax by the Federal Government in different manners. If what Mr. Chamberlist says is true then all the Provincial Premiers and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories besides the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory are all acting in an illegal and unconstitutional manner.

Mr. Chamberlist: Mr. Chairman, that is a distortion of what I had said. It is a distortion because the Honourable Member from Whitehorse North stated earlier that when Premier Bennet publicly said why he was increasing, almost doubling the tax, he said that it was to the - he said that the extra money was for hospitalization, etc. etc. Now we have already a Bill before us, Bill No. 3. This is the reason that we are raising that extra 25¢ for that purpose. Now this is where the difference is. Where in the province of British Columbia, as stated, he has increased it to one figure to include that taxation, for provincial taxation, we have a separate Bill for our Territorial taxation. This is the difference; that we will be allowing our people to be taxed twice on Territorial amounts if this is allowed to stay.

Mr. Chairman: At this time I am going to call a recess until two o'clock.

Page 16.
Tuesday, January 23, 1968.
2:00 o'clock p.m.

Mrs. Gordon not present.

Mr. Chairman: I will now call Committee to order at this time and we are dealing with Bill No. 3 and I wonder if you have any further discussions on this Bill or what is your pleasure in respect of it?

BILL
#3

Mr. Chamberlist: Mr. Chairman, I will be satisfied to withdraw any action in withholding this Bill on my part at least, if I can at least receive from the Commissioner some assurance that there will be a review of the method used in costing the liquor and making the charges because it seems to me, it appears to me that the method that is used now is to make a profit on taxation, and it is an inequitable profit, and perhaps if the Commissioner can give or if we can hear his remarks on that particular subject, I would appreciate it.

Mr. Commissioner: Mr. Chairman, the present method of costing liquor and the method used to arrive at a selling price on it has been something that has built up over the years and it came to a head effectively about eight or nine years ago when there were a considerable number of changes with regard to imported liquor costs and inflated domestic liquor costs. Now, Councillor Livesey and Councillor Shaw were on the Council at that time and I am sure that they will remember the situation that was brought to our attention by the Commissioner of the day, Mr. Collins. This method of costing and arriving at selling prices is the one that is in effect today, except that for some time back, and I believe this was done at the behest of the Council, beer prices have been left entirely alone and tax increases as such were hopefully picked up in the method of costing hard liquor, and I would say this, Mr. Chairman, that with the amount, with the number and the extent of manufacturers price increases that are still coming forth, and also with no end in sight to excise and other federal type tax changes, and also with the imminent possibility of a further Territorial tax, namely a further 25 cents a bottle and related prices - increases in prices, I would feel that it would only be right and reasonable that I should assure Council that I will be giving the whole costing and method of formulation of pricing policy with regard to liquor a thorough going-over to see if in fact the end result that we are attaining is exactly what we are desirous of doing and see whether or not these methods have been in use for many years are still applicable at the present time.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. Is there anything further? What is your pleasure in relation to this Bill?

Mr. Shaw: Mr. Chairman, I would move that Bill No. 3 be reported out of Committee without amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Is there a seconder?

Mr. McKinnon: I will second that motion, Mr. Chairman.

MOTION CARRIED

MOTION
CARRIED

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, you have one remaining piece of business before us and this is Motion No. 1, which I will read. "Moved by Councillor McKinnon and seconded by Councillor Dumas. Whereas the history of our Nation serves as our proudest reminder

MOTION
#1

MOTION #1 of high endeavor and steadfast recognition of the great principles of Democracy; and Whereas this Council desires to affirm its belief that the growth and full measure of the Canadian Nation cannot be achieved until the Seal of Democracy is set upon all corners of our land; and Whereas to delay and frustrate the emergence of full partnership for any of our lands and peoples is alien to the principles which this Nation holds dear; and Whereas this Council is desirous of accepting those principles of constitutional development that will result in the introduction of a responsible system of Government to the Yukon Territory; and Whereas the wishes of the Members of the Yukon Legislative Council should be embodied in any planned constitutional changes; Be it resolved that: The Commissioner be requested to forward to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for his submission to the Government of Canada on behalf of the Council of the Yukon Territory the accompanying resolution: And be it further resolved that the Statutes of Canada be amended wherever necessary to give effect to the constitutional changes hereafter set forth. A) The Council of the Yukon Territory to be known as the Yukon Legislative Assembly. B) The number of Members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly to be increased to 15 and the term of the Assembly to be increased to four years. C) The Advisory Committee on Finance to be replaced by an Executive Council of not less than five members with full executive powers in the following classes of subjects i) Education, Health & Welfare ii) Territorial Resources including Land iii) Public Works iv) Justice and Corrections v) Revenue and Finance vi) Forestry vii) Fishery viii) All residual Executive and Administrative functions including Industry and Labour controlled or performed by the Federal Government, and the Legislative Assembly to have exclusive legislative jurisdiction to make laws for the Government of the Territory in relation to the above classes of subjects in addition to the legislative powers existing under Section 16 of the Yukon Act as amended. D) The number of Members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly determine it appropriate that all necessary legislative and other changes are to be effected to constitute the Province of Yukon with the same legislative....."

Mr. McKinnon: Mr. Chairman, with respect, Section D has been amended and the intent.....

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I have the wrong sheet. The proper reading of Section D) is:- "D) The number of Members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly to be further increased at such time as the Yukon Legislative Assembly determines it appropriate that all necessary legislative and other changes are to be effected to constitute the Province of Yukon with the same legislative and executive powers as those which exist in the Provinces of Canada. E) The Members to be given all necessary authority analogous to that in Provincial Legislative Assemblies to establish their indemnities and allowances and to have all the requisite powers to establish or participate in Pension Plan or Group Health Plan. F) Section 24 of the Yukon Act to be repealed. G) The status of the Yukon Legislative Assembly to be enlarged so that it shall have full capacity to attend all Inter-Provincial and Federal-Provincial Conferences and to participate in resulting discussions and agreements. H) The Land Titles Act to be repealed in respect of the Yukon Territory and replaced by a Land Titles Ordinance. I) All Crown Land to be held in the name of the Crown in right of the Territory." Would you proceed, Gentlemen.

Mr. McKinnon: Mr. Chairman, this resolution is in answer to a request that has been made by the Commissioner that the Council of this Territory should go on record as saying what exactly they mean by the term 'Responsible Government' and what this Council would like to see in any constitutional reform that comes from the

Federal Government. Of course, as you all realize, that one cannot myself take credit for the authorship of this Motion. It is, in essence, a Motion which was passed by this Council in May of 1966 with some amendments that I have made, and some bringing up to date of the terms of that resolution, and the preamble which was done in conjunction with some other Members of this Council. When this resolution, in essence, passed this Council with one dissenting voice in May of 1966, before the Standing Committee on Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Laing told this Committee that out of the discussions which I had with the Territorial Councillors, it was apparent they were not conversant with what was contained within the resolution that was sent to us. He was then asked whether he had given the resolution any consideration, and he replied emphatically, "No." Mr. Chairman, I think that everyone of the Members of this Committee knows exactly to the comma, to the nuance, to the letter, to the principle, what is involved in this Motion before Council. I would be willing to meet with the Minister, to meet with any Committee he sets up, to meet with any Member of the senior Government in Ottawa, and be prepared to defend, to explain every aspect of this Motion before us. On July 8 of 1963, Mr. Laing said in the House of Commons, "It has been accepted that the forms of government (for the Territories) should, as far as possible, accord with that British Constitutional practice which is represented in our own parliament and government". Mr. Chairman, you will notice in the preamble of this resolution to help make it more palatable to the Honourable Minister of Indian Development and Northern Affairs that this very term is used of his. This Council is desirous of accepting those principles of constitutional development that will result in the introduction of a responsible system of government to the Yukon Territory. Mr. Chairman, with that background information I would like to go through this Motion and point out changes that have been made in it since this Motion was passed by Council in May of 1966. Number A) that this Motion calls for, that the Council of the Yukon Territory be known as the Yukon Legislative Assembly brings the title of this House on the same level as that of Provincial Legislature. The number of Members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly to be increased to 15 and the term of the Assembly to be increased to four years. The number here, of course, is arbitrary. The figure that we want is some type of figure that will allow for a government and an opposition to be formed in this House to conduct the business of the people of the Territory. The increase of the Legislative term to four years is, of course, standard with other Provincial Legislatures. C) The Advisory Committee on Finance to be replaced by an Executive Council of not less than five members with full executive powers in the following classes of subjects - Mr. Chairman, this is, of course, the nub of the problem. In any type of British Constitutional Parliamentary System to provide for effective government, the Legislature and the Executive branches of government must be in close harmony, one with the other. This is where the governmental system in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories completely falls down. The Executive branch and the Legislative branches of government are poles apart, and we can talk all we want of teamwork and co-operation, but the fact remains, Mr. Chairman, that the Commissioner and his Administration are the government in power under the Yukon Act. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe in this system of government. I do not believe in a system of bureaucratic government, and, Mr. Chairman, I am opposed, and I am the opposition and a member of the opposition to this system of government that is in effect in the Yukon Territory. The only way that this can be resolved is for the elected representatives of the people to play a part in the Executive and Administrative function. In the classes of subjects enumerated under the Yukon Act, we now have certain Legislative functions. The remainder of Section C) states that in those classes of subjects that we now have Legislative control that we now want Executive and Administrative

MOTION
#1

control. I would put these classes of subjects as Education, Health & Welfare; Territorial Resources which, under the Yukon Act we know is things as agriculture, birds and game; and Land which - Territorial Lands which once it is turned over from the Federal Government to the Territory still has by Order in Council of the Federal Government comes under control of the Commissioner and not the Legislative Council. Justice and Corrections - in every Province of the country the Attorney-General of that Province acts as the liaison between the people and the Federal Government and the laws of the land. There is no such office in the Yukon Territory and I think that it is one of these areas in which this system of government falls down badly is that there is absolutely no liaison between the people of the Territory and the Administration of Justice, and it is a thing that is crying for attention. You will see further on in the Motion that Section 24 of the Yukon Act which prohibits the elected Members of the Council to have any control at all over the taxation which they may raise by legislation is asked to be repealed. This is so we, of course, can have absolute Administrative and Executive control over finances in the Territory. Mr. Chairman, Section C) one will notice differs from the original Motion that was passed by Council in May of 1966, in that this Motion at that time asked that an Executive Committee be formed rather than an Executive Council. Mr. Chairman, I wrote at that time and I think it still holds true that except by a straining of every Parliamentary Rule, a Committee of Council could hardly exist when the assembly of which it is a Committee has come to an end. The use of the name Executive Committee presented many difficulties in the struggle for responsible government in the old Northwest Territories. The Federal Government used the establishment of this unprecedented stop-gap to delay recognition of the fact of responsible government. The granting of responsible government demands an Executive Council analogous to that in use in the Dominion and in the Provinces. There seems little value in the almost novel creation of an Executive Committee when a proven institution is available that has worked along well known and recognized constitutional lines. Section D) of this resolution, Mr. Chairman, also differs from the Motion passed in May of 1966. At that time there was an arbitrary 12-year time limit put on the advance of the Territory from Territorial status to a Provincial status. Mr. Chairman, also at that time I thought that the 12-year time limit to provincial status imagined by the Council's autonomy motion is a questionable clause. Once responsibility is attained, an economic and social condition, and not an arbitrary time schedule should determine the date of entry into Confederation as Canada's eleventh Province. Mr. Chairman, I believe that this Section D) is as necessary as it proves exactly our intent that responsible government is not our final goal, but eventual provincial status at that time when the Members of the Territorial Council shall determine that they are ready for full provincial status will then be the goal achieved. Section E) which calls for the same authority as Provincial Legislative Assemblies to establish their indemnities and allowances is self-explanatory. Section 24 of the Yukon Act to be repealed, and I have already mentioned that I think this is another crux to the government stalemate that we have found in the Yukon Territory, and it is completely ludicrous in this day and age as it has always been in the history of democratic institution that elected members have the say to raise taxation but not the say to pass any legislation as to how that tax dollar which they can raise is to be spent. Section G) The status of the Yukon Legislative Assembly to be enlarged so that it shall have full capacity to attend all Inter-Provincial and Federal-Provincial Conferences and to participate in resulting discussions and agreements. Since I have been at this Table we

have asked and asked at every occasion when a Federal-Provincial Conference was to be held to have representation from amongst the elected Legislative Members. This has been denied to us, and is still being denied to us in that of February of this year at a Federal-Provincial Conference for Constitutional Reform, the Commissioners of the two Territories will represent those Territories at this extremely important conference. Mr. Chairman, I believe that this type of thing should be fast coming to an end. Section H) The Land Titles Act to be repealed in respect of the Yukon Territory and replaced by a Land Titles Ordinance. Mr. Chairman, perhaps the Legal Adviser will have something to say on this as far as he is concerned all the Land Titles Act does is provide for registration of land in the Yukon Territory. I see no reason why this should not be under a Territorial Land Titles Ordinance rather than a Federal Land Titles Act. Section I), Mr. Chairman, I think could possibly cause some controversy. There has been always in this debate for responsible government some difference of opinion as to when the actual resource control should come to the hands of the people of the Yukon Territory. When the Motion was passed there was some of the Members of Council in 1966 who wanted immediate resource control of the resources of the Yukon Territory. Others argued that the people - the representatives of the people were not at that time ready and able to enter into all the international negotiations and the hard bargaining that these minerals would represent if they had control of them. Mr. Chairman, I took another tack at this time and I thought that control of the resources should remain in the Federal hands at this time. I didn't think that it was really that the Territory weren't able to negotiate with Federal and international experts because I felt no intelligent Councillor would allow himself to arrive at any decision concerning resources until expert opinion and advice were considered and weighed and a judgement made only after careful deliberation. Mr. Chairman, the strongest reason for not demanding or accepting immediate management of the Territory's resources must be that a period would be needed after responsibilities were introduced to prove to companies and investors that efficient, sensible, stable and progressive government was practised by the Territorial Legislature. Mr. Chairman, I am still of this view. However, Section I) is a complete reversal of the stated stand of the Minister of Northern Development that the resources of the Territory are going to be held and held in perpetuity not for the benefit of the citizens of the Yukon Territory but for the benefit of Canada as a whole. Mr. Chairman, this is completely the opposite as to any of the other provinces in this country, and I believe at this time that Crown land was held in the name of the Crown in the right of the Territory. It would completely reverse this principle that the Minister would have to admit that the resources of the Territory are here primarily for the benefit of the people of this Territory, and secondarily to the people of the country as a whole. Mr. Chairman, I think that this Motion pretty well details the consensus of the opinion of this Council as to what we would like to see coming forth in the White Paper. [There may be differences of opinion in time, but I think that it is a sensible consensus of the opinion of all of us, and I would ask at this time - in fact I would plead - if I have to beg I would beg for unanimous consent of Council to this Motion so that there would be no fear at all of the Federal Government mistaking the plan of this Territorial Council. Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I would just like to say that I think that every Member of this Council is willing and eager to share in the destiny of Canada as a nation, and more than happy to share our abundant resources with this country. Up to this point we have not had a chance to be able to do this. I really believe that we are well on our way to be accomplishing this in the foreseeable future, and I think unanimous passage of this Motion will help to that end. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.]

MOTION
#1

MOTION #1 Mr. Dumas: Mr. Chairman, as seconder of the Motion I would like to point out that it has been the job of this Council and of previous Councils to try and get the Minister of the day, the Minister of Northern Affairs to admit to the principle of democracy for all people, and this has been a very tough job, surprisingly enough. Finally, I feel with the statement that was made yesterday by Commissioner Smith in this Council we have gotten the Minister of Northern Affairs to admit to this principle, and to admit to it here to the people of the Yukon. Having done that, having had the principle exceeded to by the Minister, it then became the job of this Council to make practical application of the principle, and this is what we have done here. The Honourable Member from Whitehorse North has drawn up this Motion with the full knowledge and consent of all Councillors, and I am sure that it will pass unanimously in this Session. What we have said so far in this Session of Council, last Fall and the last couple of days, has been quite general, but this Motion lays out the legitimate demands of the people of the Yukon. All Yukoners agree with this Motion. The two major political parties, the Progressive Conservative Party and the Liberal Party in the Yukon, have in essence this type of resolution in their programs, in what they would like to see take place in Yukon political development. They have been on the books in the Progressive Conservative Party resolutions for three years. I think they have been on the books in the Liberal Party resolutions for somewhere around the same period. Our Member of Parliament speaking in Ottawa in February 1965 enunciated some of the same points speaking for the people of the Yukon. So what is contained in this Motion is not the single hopes of any one individual, or indeed even the seven Councillors alone, but it is in fact the legitimate aspirations of all the people of this Territory. Indeed, even the Administration has mentioned at times that they would like to see this type of thing achieved in the Yukon. It is my hope and I believe again the hope of this Council and the hope of the people of the Yukon that the Federal parties will embrace this Motion and incorporate it into their national policy, all of the Federal parties. Indeed, indications from Ottawa are that they shall do so. They recognize that this document - they shall recognize that this document represents the hopes, the aspirations, the desires, and the needs of the people who are living in the political hell-hole of Canada's north.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Councillor Dumas. Councillor Chamberlist, will you take the chair a moment?

Mr. Chamberlist: Yes.

Mr. Taylor: Mr. Chairman, I have spoke many times at great length on this subject, and - both in the old Council and in the new - and I will not be repetitious. The Honourable Member for Whitehorse North has set out very, very clearly and indeed eloquently the principles that are embodied in this resolution. It is my sincere hope that when this resolution is carried unanimously and conveyed to the Minister that it is not placed into File 13, that indeed it is carried on to Parliament itself so that the Parliament of Canada may know of the desires and the hopes of the people of the Yukon, and indeed the people of all of the north, and these would be my only comments at this time. I think anything else I would have to say on this most wonderful and most important Motion would be repetitious. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, I will resume the chair.

Mr. Shaw: Mr. Chairman, this is very much similar to the Motion No. 40 of a year and a half or so ago. I note that there are some small but quite important changes. I was for Motion No. 40, and I'm equally for this particular Motion. In Motion 40 as we will

note it did not include the acquisition at this time of the mineral resources of the Yukon. I was and still am of the opinion that in due course we should take over the mineral resources but not at this particular time. In other words, we have to feel our way as we could start it on this more responsible form of government. In this particular Motion there is just one section that to me might appear a little ambiguous to the persons who may study this document in Ottawa. I do say this because I know how things can be changed around when there isn't somebody to perhaps interpret the meanings that are put into some of these Motions, and I refer, Mr. Chairman, to Paragraph two of Section C) which states, Territorial resources including Land. Now, that could take a very broad interpretation. I believe that I understand the Honourable Member from Whitehorse North when he said that includes furs, and timber and so on. However, it would appear to me that the powers that may be could easily interpret that to mean mineral, water, because these are Territorial resources. They cannot be provincial resources. They must be Territorial resources, and it would appear to me, Mr. Chairman, that perhaps this Section may need a little clarification before it is presented to - before it becomes the final accepted Motion. I certainly go along with the Motion, but this part I think would be wise to clarify at this time.

MOTION
#1

Mr. McKinnon: Mr. Chairman, if I could just rise on one point. Territorial resources are those resources, and it is quite clear that are given to us by the Federal Government under the Yukon Act as Territorial Resources. The others are held in right of the

Mr. Shaw: Mr. Chairman, I think I do understand. I understand that part, but perhaps if Section 2, Territorial resources as now in effect and to include land would be very specific and there would be no question.

Mr. Chairman: I was just wondering, just as a guidance from the Chair - it would seem to me that the discussions surrounding the debate on the Motion would be carefully observed by the people in Ottawa who would be interpreting this, possibly the point was made by the Honourable Member.

Mr. Shaw: Well, Mr. Chairman, I recollect at one time asking that a certain section of road be planted - that two or three weeks in the Spring or the Fall should be utilized to planting trees on this particular section that had been burnt over, and the answer came back that this was a big job and it would cost 2½ million dollars and they did not have the money at this time. So, anything can be taken, unless it is put down somewhat specific.

Mr. McKinnon: Mr. Chairman, the whole point of Section C) is not asking for any more controls at all. It is just asking for Executive and Administrative power over what we now have Legislative control over. The whole of Section C) has to be read in the context of what we are asking for in this Section, simply for Executive and Administrative power over what we now have Legislative control - nothing else.

Mr. Chairman: Is there any further discussion?

Mr. Chamberlist: Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Member from Whitehorse North has given an excellent account of himself in advising Council of the background and the intent and the meaning of this Motion. It would appear to me that we must also remember and

MOTION
#1

make those in Canada remember that we are on equal footing as Canadian citizens but not on equal footings for purposes of those being governed. We are governed in an entirely different manner to what those people in the provinces and because of our yearning to be equal to all people in Canada we have now come to a stage in the history of this Territory which may well be remembered by our children and our children's children. The history of Canada has been one of development and progress for a hundred years, but the history of the Yukon Territory as part of Canada has not progressed with that of the country as a whole, and it is because of the people's desire in the Yukon Territory to grow in full measure with the other people in Canada that we have now taken the view that this must not go on in our present state indefinitely. It is obvious that frustration leads to unhappy citizenry and the Good Lord knows that the people of the Yukon Territory have been frustrated for far too long. This Motion that is being put forward, Mr. Chairman, is being put forward, I feel, with the sincerity and belief that we are entitled to receive no less and no more than the people of the rest of Canada, and we are happy that we want to participate in the growth of our country, and we are happy that we want to participate as an intricate part in the status of other Canadians. We have asked that the Council be known by a name in comparison equally to that of the provinces, that of a Legislative Assembly. We have asked for those powers that will give us those responsibilities equally, in exactly the same manner, as the provinces have. I feel that in considering this Motion I am imbued with inner excitement the one day our children will be able to believe that they surely are Canadians in a sense of the word that they cannot say, 'Now, the end is coming and coming very quickly to the colonial status that we have had for so long', and it is appreciated when the Minister of Indian Development and Northern Affairs stated in Parliament in answer to a question that he was sure that he would be receiving advice from the Yukon Territorial Council whether he asked for it or not. Well, the advice he is getting, at least we hope he will be getting through the Commissioner, is that these are the things that we have asked for. Now, the Commissioner has got to go to him and tell him that we're quite sincere about this, and if he doesn't - well, I might have to ask the Commissioner to resign again, but this time with sincerity. So, I will take it then that the contents of the Motion is indeed the final say that we will have until we receive this White Paper, and I hope that it will not be blackened in any way by any revolking of the things that we have spoken about earlier, and so, Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I am going to say this - it is my hope that the Members of Territorial Council, not only will applaud amongst their constituencies the presentation of this Motion, but inform the members of all political parties in Parliament at whatever opportunity they have, that these are truly the things that are required by the people of the Yukon Territory for the purpose of receiving their full share of a livelihood in a fully democratic country. It is only in this way can we get the public support, the national support that is required to make Yukon free of the yoke of colonial status and I say good health to the Yukon Territory in its future, and with the support of Members of this Council I hope that we will pass this Motion without any amendments and unanimously. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. Gordon: During the time of the first Session of this 21st wholly elected Council of the Yukon Territory I ran across a very informative map which is available in the Geological Office downstairs, giving out the development of Canada more or less since its discovery and inception. During the past one hundred years Canada has seen evolve ten provinces and the Northwest Territories and Yukon. From 1867 to the early part of the 20th century, the

majority of Canada was the Northwest Territories, and gradually pieces became chucked out of the Northwest Territories to become provinces, each with their own legislature, control of their own destiny within the confines of Confederation, but we have existed in the Yukon Territory for close to 60 years with nothing, nothing more than what they had covering this whole wide Dominion one hundred years ago. I think at this point in time, with the resolution before us and the advent of the White Paper on Constitutional Reform, that we have reached a peak of maturity which will go for the rest of Canada as the development of the eventual provincehood of Yukon, with the full knowledge that we live in the best part of Canada and the larges, north of the 60th parallel.

MOTION
#1

Mr. Chairman: Is there any further discussion?

Mr. Livesey: Well, I rise, Mr. Chairman, on this particular matter. I am going to take a somewhat different tact than other Members have taken, and I want it understood at the outset that I make no detractions against the Motion in any way, shape or form, but I don't pretend to be assuage there or clairvoyant or anything like that, but I do think that at times I may be sufficiently politically astute to be able to realize that the change in constitutional reform in any country is a closely guarded secret, and all matters pertaining to it are to the extent that when it is formed it will come out in the public and open for discussion, and in our case this will come out, I think, on the floor of the House of Commons in the form of a White Paper. What I think the present Federal Government is doing, and we have to understand that the government in power, no matter who they may be, these are the people who are going to give us the meat of what we are going to have to try and work with when such constitutional changes take place, but the government in power, I think, personally, that they practically formed what they think now - even if they haven't formed it, perhaps quite some time ago, the true basis of what they feel is the next best step for the Yukon Territory - I would think, as a matter of fact, why we have been asking for it for quite a number of years that they have obviously progressively been taking notes of all the various aspects of our discussions in this House, especially over the last decade, towards what is needed here, and to a certain extent, as I say, and I say this will all due respect, this may be to a certain extent more or less the faite accompli. To be practical, and I think you gentlemen will probably remember that of the two opposing parties in the House of Commons many, many years ago, the practical man was John A. MacDonald, and the logical gentleman was Mr. Mills, David Mills, and I think to be practical about this thing I really do feel perhaps a little different from what you gentlemen may feel, I think when we finally do see what comes up without actually knowing what is going to come up, in the back of my mind I think perhaps some of us are going to get a shock. That's what I feel, and we will have to really then get down to brass tacks, which I know we're going to in the north, and I know we're going to do this in the Yukon. We're certainly going to have to get down to brass tacks and decide it - that we're going to put up a real fine government, and I'm sure we will - there's no doubt about it. I don't think the people of the north are going to fail no matter what comes, and no matter what the constitutional change may be, but I do think that you gentlemen are going to have to realize that there has been a lot of hardheaded thinking already taken place totally without our knowledge, and as I say to be practical, I think this is definitely going to come

MOTION
#1

out as something that is going to be done by Ottawa for us. I don't feel that it will be to such a form that we won't be able to alter the outer fringes or we won't be able to materially influence some aspect of it, but I think the basic of the backbone of the thing more than likely is probably decided, and I don't say that I like this but this is what it appears to me from our discussions since November 6 more than ever that certain stiffness has been in their stand - there is no doubt about that. I don't feel that we will be able to properly criticize anything, of course, until we actually see what is in it, and there is certainly nothing wrong with this Council sending down our proposals. This is about one of the best things we could do, but I hope they're going to be practical to that extent, and I think also now - I feel, myself, personally that some definite changes are going to take place. This is the way I feel about it, and I think each and everyone of us around this Table should realize this, and perhaps prepare ourselves for this eventuality. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Is it your pleasure that we put the question at this time?

Mr. McKinnon: Mr. Chairman, could this - after this is passed in Committee, would it become more properly as a resolution of the House - could we pass it again as a resolution of the House?

Mr. Chairman: Well, if it is your wish I could report this matter to the House for further attention of the House. The matter should be resolved in Committee.

Mr. McKinnon: Mr. Chairman, about this Motion - it refers to the Council which I meant to refer to the Yukon Legislative Council, not to a Committee of Council, and I would like to know whether it can be passed formally in the House after discussions in Committee as a resolution of the House proper.

Mr. Chairman: Councillor Livesey, could you possibly enlighten us on this matter?

Mr. Livesey: The usual procedure of the House has been, over the years, when questions are moved out of Committee, the Committee report after the Committee has decided on the question, the question is placed before the House and we receive unanimous agreement on the position the Committee has taken, and that has been the finality of the question.

Mr. Chamberlist: Mr. Chairman, it appears to me that it is a Motion of the House in any event - it was the Motion of the House that was referred to Committee for discussion so therefore I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that when it is returned to the House with an agreement to the Motion, then a vote will be put on the Motion and then that will be passed by the Council and become a Motion of Council. This is as I understand it.

Mr. Dumas: Mr. Chairman, might I suggest a short recess.

Mr. Chairman: I'll declare a short recess.

Tuesday, January 23, 1968.
3:30 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Chairman: I will now call Committee back to order.
What is your pleasure in respect of Motion No. 1?

Mr. Shaw: Mr. Chairman, I would move that Motion No. 1 be reported out of Committee without amendment.

Mr. Chamberlist: I second the motion, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: You have heard the motion. Are you prepared for the question? Are you agreed? Are there any contrary? I will declare the motion carried.

MOTION CARRIED

MOTION
CARRIED

Mr. Chairman: What is your further pleasure at this time?

Mr. Shaw: Mr. Chairman, I would move that Mr. Speaker do now resume the Chair.

Mr. Chairman: Is there a seconder?

Mrs. Gordon: I will second that motion.

Mr. Chairman: It has been moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Gordon, that Mr. Speaker do now resume the Chair. Are you prepared for the question? Are you agreed? Any contrary? I will declare the motion carried.

MOTION CARRIED

MOTION
CARRIED

Mr. Speaker resumes Chair.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will now call Council to order. May we have a report from the Chairman of Committees?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, Committee convened at 11:00 a.m. to discuss Public Bills and Motions. It was moved by Councillor Dumas, seconded by Councillor Shaw that Bill No. 1 be reported out of Committee without amendment. This motion carried. It was moved by Councillor Dumas, seconded by Councillor Shaw, that Bill No. 2 be reported out of Committee without amendment. This motion carried. Committee recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 2:00 p.m. It was moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor McKinnon, that Bill No. 3 be reported out of Committee without amendment. This motion carried. It was then moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Chamberlist, that Motion No. 1 be reported out of Committee without amendment. This motion carried. It was moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Gordon, that Mr. Speaker do now resume the Chair and this motion also carried.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Are we agreed with the report of the Chairman of Committees?

All: Agreed.

Mr. Speaker: Our usual procedure, gentlemen, has been that we have adopted this manner concluding questions coming before us from Committee, however, would the House agreed unanimously that a formal motion for adoption at this time be moved? Are we agreed unanimously? This is to adopt Motion No. 1.

Mr. McKinnon: Mr. Speaker, I would move the adoption of Motion No. 1.

Mr. Dumas: I second the motion, Mr. Speaker.

MOTION #1 ADOPTED Mr. Speaker: It is moved by the Honourable Member for Whitehorse North, seconded by the Honourable Member for Whitehorse West that Motion No. 1 be adopted. Is the House prepared for the question on the motion? Are we agreed? I will declare the motion carried.

MOTION CARRIED

MOTION CARRIED

Mr. Speaker: Is there any further business?

Mr. Shaw: Mr. Speaker, would this be an appropriate time to give Third Reading to the various Bills we have?

Mr. Speaker: Are we agreed?

All: Agreed.

THIRD READING BILL #1 Moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Dumas, that Bill No. 1, An Ordinance to Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance, be given Third Reading at this time.

MOTION CARRIED

MOTION CARRIED

TITLE ADOPTED BILL #1 Moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Dumas, that the title to Bill No. 1, An Ordinance to Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance, be adopted as written.

MOTION CARRIED

MOTION CARRIED

Mr. Speaker: I will declare that Bill No. 1 has passed this House.

THIRD READING BILL #2 Moved by Councillor Chamberlist, seconded by Councillor McKinnon, that Bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, be given Third Reading at this time.

MOTION CARRIED

MOTION CARRIED

TITLE ADOPTED BILL #2 Moved by Councillor Chamberlist, seconded by Councillor McKinnon, that the title to Bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, be adopted as written.

MOTION CARRIED

MOTION CARRIED

Mr. Speaker: I will declare that Bill No. 2 has passed this House.

THIRD READING BILL #3 Moved by Councillor Dumas, seconded by Councillor Gordon, that Bill No. 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, be given Third Reading at this time.

MOTION CARRIED

MOTION CARRIED

Moved by Councillor Dumas, seconded by Councillor Gordon, that the title to Bill No. 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, be adopted as written.

TITLE
ADOPTED
BILL #3
MOTION
CARRIED

MOTION CARRIED

Mr. Speaker: I will declare that Bill No. 3 has passed this House.

Mr. Speaker: May I have your further pleasure, gentlemen? Would the House agree at this time to hear the closing addresses of the Members and their replies to the Commissioner's address?

All: Agreed.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to call upon at this time then, gentlemen, the Honourable Member for Whitehorse North.

Mr. McKinnon gave his closing address which is set out in Sessional Paper No. 1.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you, Mr. McKinnon. The Honourable Member for Whitehorse East.

Mr. Chamberlist gave his closing address which is set out in Sessional Paper No. 2.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you, Mr. Chamberlist. The Honourable Member for Dawson.

Mr. Shaw gave his closing address which is set out in Sessional Paper No. 3.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you, Mr. Shaw. The Honourable Member for Mayo.

Mrs. Gordon gave her closing address which is set out in Sessional Paper No. 4.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you, Mrs. Gordon. The Honourable Member for Whitehorse West.

Mr. Dumas gave his closing address which is set out in Sessional Paper No. 5.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you, Mr. Dumas. The Honourable Member for Watson Lake.

Mr. Taylor gave his closing address which is set out in Sessional Paper No. 6.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you, Mr. Taylor. Would the Honourable Member from Watson Lake please take the Chair?

Mr. Taylor takes Chair.

Mr. Speaker: Councillor Livesey.

Mr. Livesey gave his closing address which is set out in Sessional Paper No. 7.

Mr. Speaker: Councillor Livesey, would you kindly resume the Chair?

Mr. Livesey resumes Chair.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Clerk, would you please escort the Commissioner to the Council Chambers for his closing speech?

Mr. Clerk leaves Chambers.

Mr. Commissioner is escorted into Chambers.

Mr. Speaker: The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

All rise.

Mr. Speaker: Please be seated. Mr. Commissioner, the Council of the Yukon Territory has at its present sittings thereof passed a number of Bills which in the name and on behalf of the said Council I respectfully request your assent.

Mr. Clerk: Bill No. 1, An Ordinance to Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance; Bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance; Bill No. 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance.

Mr. Speaker: The House now stands adjourned to hear the closing address of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

Mr. Commissioner gave his closing address which is set out in Sessional Paper No. 8.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to thank the Commissioner for his closing address, and I think we would all like-wise wish him all health and happiness until we meet again at the spring session.

Mr. Commissioner leaves Chambers.

Mr. Speaker: I will now call Council to order. Proceed
Mr. Clerk.

Mr. Clerk: It is the Commissioner's will and pleasure that this Council be now prorogued and this Council is accordingly prorogued.

January 23, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 1 - 1968 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Councillor McKinnon's Closing Address

There has been some talk and controversy that the stand that the Territorial Council has taken yesterday and today represents a sell-out and a surrender to the Federal Government. Mr. Speaker, when we left the Council Chambers some five weeks ago, the Honourable Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was adamant in his refusal to discuss with Council the question of constitutional reform for the Yukon Territory. Now the Minister has agreed to advise the Parliamentary Committee that will be struck to examine the policy of the White Paper to journey to Whitehorse and hear the views of the Members of this Council. Mr. Speaker, this is exactly what this Council has asked for; this is exactly what the Minister originally refused to do; and this is now what the Minister has agreed to do. Mr. Speaker, some sell-out and some surrender.

For the first time in the Yukon's history, the idea that constitutional reform is necessary has been tacitly recognized by the Federal Government to the extent that the representatives of the people are to be allowed their say before the senior government. Mr. Speaker, what we make of this opportunity is completely up to us and I would urge all Members over the next few months to use every available moment to prepare themselves for the task ahead.

I know it's hard to realize now, but I think that we will all look back with some fond memories in the following years at the legislative and vocal latitude irresponsible institutions let us enjoy. When the responsibility of democratic institutions are placed squarely upon our shoulders, and we are truly answerable to the people, the onus will then be upon each and every one of us to prove to the Federal Government and to the Canadian public that we are ready and capable of meeting the obligations placed upon us. I hope that we are capable of meeting that challenge which I have every reason to believe is close at hand.

January 23, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 2 - 1968 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Councillor Chamberlist's Closing Address

When the Commissioner opened this session and welcomed us, he welcomed a newly formed Council. In his opening address, he gave us some information on what was expected of us during this session.

Mr. Commissioner gave us some information about the mining development of Anvil Mining which, of course, is indeed something to look forward to in the future of this Territory. However, in his speech he made specific points which have not materialized - those points dealing with the Territorial Government and the Territorial Council having some knowledge of the proposed townsite in that area. Mr. Speaker, this Council has had nothing whatever to do with the proposed townsite. There have been arrangements made where the Council has been completely left out of the picture and it would appear to me, Mr. Speaker, that the remarks made by the Commissioner in his opening speech with reference to the townsite has not in any way materialized. It is hoped, Mr. Speaker, that through the efforts of this Council, the time will very, very shortly come when the elected members of the Territory will certainly have some say in the matter of development of townsites and housing areas. I do not look forward with any relish to the eventual situation when the Administration will come forward and say to Members of this Council, "Here is your townsite, now you foot the costs".

Mr. Speaker, it is quite pleasant now to know that the land in the Carcross area is to be released for construction of houses for the employees of the mines that are opening up in those areas. At the beginning of this session, it appeared that we were going to have some difficulty in finding housing, but circumstances have now been changed and we hope that in the very near future, the Administration will be able to have some good news for us. The Commissioner has referred to speeding up of land disposal and we have recently received information that land disposal is to be speeded up. This is something that is beneficial and I think the Administration must be congratulated on continuing towards a satisfactory conclusion in this regard.

I think the Administration must be congratulated on meeting the requirements of the public servants of the Territory, which included for a full measure of collective bargaining. The importance of the civil servants of the Territory is, of course, always of the highest.

I am unhappy, however, Mr. Speaker, dealing with workmen's compensation. I think the need for the workmen's compensation office to be removed from Edmonton to Whitehorse is not recognized by the Administration though it is recognized by the people of the Territory who find so much difficulty in getting their needs attended to. I hope that in the very, very near future, the Administration will take another look at the situation and bring the workmen's compensation office back to the Yukon Territory where we can show that we are sufficiently responsible to take care of a small administrative office.

Mr. Speaker, on page six of Mr. Commissioner's remarks, we were told about an exhibit at the Alaska Exposition, which was put there by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. We have been advised that it had been shipped to Whitehorse and the comments were....and this was on November the 6th when Mr. Commissioner gave his opening address....that in a few weeks this would be placed in position for the public to see. Eleven weeks have passed and nothing has been done about that. I wonder when these few weeks, as Mr. Commissioner has stated, will actually extend to, whether it might be fifty-two weeks.

Mr. Speaker, the situation in regard to historical sites is an unhappy one as far as I am concerned. There is provision made for a Historical Sites Board and it has had one meeting. Mr. Commissioner has stated that nothing can be done further about the monuments and the history of the Territory because of the shortage of funds. I feel, Mr. Speaker, that we must do everything possible in our power to maintain the history of the Yukon for the future of our people.

Relating to higher education, Mr. Speaker, the Commissioner has given some figures about the amounts of money that was being set aside for higher education but it would appear to me that financial assistance to students who go to outside colleges and universities should be continued until they graduate into the profession chosen so that they can be encouraged as graduates in their profession to return to the Yukon with their professional training. We will need lawyers, doctors and engineers, and to cut them off in the middle of their training at university, I think is almost criminal so to do. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that our vocational school program must be reviewed so that we turn out tradesmen to bolster the small skill force of people we have. At the moment, we are turning out semi-technical people who are not receiving sufficient knowledge to be technicians and not receiving any knowledge to be tradesmen. It comes to my mind that there is a considerable waste of the public's money in the vocational set-up as it is.

Housing has become quite a problem and it is hoped that with the proposed housing board that will be formed, that this may be alleviated, but at the same time we must strive continuously to get an answer to the housing situation and every effort must be made so that we can encourage people to come here and live. We require housing to have people; we require people to make the Yukon grow.

Mr. Commissioner made some remarks about the cost of electricity in the various places in the Yukon. It is quite true that the cost of electricity varies, and I would suggest that that is all the more reason to show that only through the private enterprise system can the cost of utilities be brought down to a level whereby the benefits accrue to the people. Giving encouragement to the crown corporations such as the Northern Canada Power Commission without competitive bids from those others who can supply power, to me is contrary to the principle of free enterprise for which I support.

We have also been asked by the Commissioner to give some consideration to the financial problems of the city. This was asked in his opening speech, yet I do not recall having anything brought forward in this Council in regard to the City of Whitehorse and its financial problems.

The strong remarks that I find objectionable, Mr. Speaker, of the Commissioner's was his remarks with reference to our children. He said, in fact, that the state of our children's drinking would shock us. Well, I have found nothing to be shocked about because the information hasn't been brought forward. He also went on to say that the same thing applies with reference to drugs. This is what he said in his opening speech. Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, I find that the youth of the Yukon Territory are attacked overly. We have fine upstanding youngsters. There are a few problems amongst them but we have juvenile problems in every part of Canada. I feel that the remarks of the Commissioner were so strong that it would appear to anybody outside the Yukon Territory that we were breeding alcoholics and drug addicts amongst our children. I don't believe this and I believe there is a responsibility upon the Senior Executive Officer of this Government to only speak with reference to the good of our youth and what can be done for the good of our youth and not attack them when they are unwarrented attacks. I sincerely believe this. The suggestions that there will be problems relative to drugs, etc., in our Territory leaves me cold and not shocked. It might be publicity for the Administration but as far as I'm concerned, until such time arrives where it can be shown that a situation of drug taking exists among the children of the Territory, I say, Mr. Speaker, that the Administration should leave our children alone and help them to grow up and not attack them and try to drag them down.

There was also a suggestion made, Mr. Speaker, that the Carcross Residential School will be turned into a juvenile detention home. This is the most ludicrous suggestion that I have ever possibly heard. The utilities alone in the Carcross Residential School is between \$35,000 and \$40,000 a year. The plant there is totally inadequate for a detention home for children, and I would suggest most strongly that the Commissioner forget about this idea. We already have some very large white elephants.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I maintain that the moral of our correctional officers are at a low ebb now because they are in authority yet they have no way to show their authority. It seems to me to be niggley that there cannot be found a couple of thousand dollars to uniform the guards in the correctional institute. I would suggest that it is the only place in Canada where there is a gaol without uniformed guards.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

January 23, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 3 - 1968 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Councillor Shaw's Closing Address

This session marks a milestone in my political life. For the past number of years, ten to be exact, this Council has been working to bring a greater degree of self-determination to the people of the Yukon. Some of you may recall that I went into some detail of how I thought this could come about during the spring session of Council.

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has now stated that he is about to present to the Parliament of Canada, legislation designed to provide a more responsible form of government to this Territory. Mr. Laing has also promised to do his utmost to prevail upon the Members of the Parliamentary Committee who will study this bill to come to the Yukon to hear representations from this Council. This step is most gratifying to me and represents the culmination of many years of effort. I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I shall eagerly look forward to the contents of this proposed government White Paper as well as meeting with Members of the Parliamentary Committee studying this proposal.

I am also happy to see that the once proposed cutbacks will not need to be implemented by the local Administration.

Counting the recess over the holidays there is no doubt that this session has been the longest in Yukon history, but I maintain, one of the most fruitful. At the same time, it has not been all roses. We have been obliged to legislate increased taxation on the people of the Yukon. This increase has been accepted by this responsible Council, even though it was rejected by a majority vote of the previous Council. As you have noted, I have termed this Council a "responsible Council". This is exactly what I mean. Right after an election, this new Council has had the courage to increase taxes to the people in order to make it possible to get about five million dollars we would have lost if we had not followed this course.

This large amount of money will mean immediate construction of many public buildings including, among many others, the start of much needed school facilities, such as at Clinton Creek and the senior secondary school at Whitehorse, as well as the construction of the much needed Cottage Hospital at Dawson City. This available money will also permit continuation of many other necessary programs, particularly the important promotion of the tourist industry. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that we are back in business, and as a bonus, we can look forward to the constitutional change so much desired.

As far as the economy is concerned, there can be no doubt but that the Yukon is bursting at the seams. On every hand we see new camps being planned or under development for production of minerals. We must not underestimate the oil and gas potential. What might seem big today, seems proportionately insignificant six months later. To meet this challenge it is essential that the Government of this Territory be able to keep up with this rapid-fire expansion. This cannot be done by remote control 4,000 miles away at Ottawa.

This undeniable fact highlights the importance of the up-coming Federal-Yukon talks on constitutional matters. At this conference, results must be attained to start us on this road to greater self-determination by the people of this Territory,, for the people of this Territory. I trust that during these up-coming discussions, Ottawa will understand and appreciate the temper and determination of all Yukoners.

We can no longer continue to accept the position where the Yukon's policies are based on policies that must be compatible to the Federal Government. We can never progress when we have to accept policies based on a nation-wide political concept. It is my feeling that we must, sooner or later, stand or fall on our own regional decisions.

This session, Mr. Speaker, has not been easy and reflects a continuing pattern of more problems to be faced each time we meet. As the Honourable Member from Mayo has observed, very little is either white or black, but mostly grey. We can only hope that we have charted our course wisely. Time only will provide this answer. One certainty is that we can look forward to the Yukon's future with great confidence. I would thank you, Mr. Speaker, and the Members of Council for the consideration you have shown me at this session as the Member from Dawson. I would also like to recognize the great assistance given Council by all Members of the Administration and the tolerance and desire to serve by the Commissioner. My parting remarks are to wish one and all the most successful 1968. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

January 23, 1968.

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

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Councillor Gordon's Closing Address

A great honour was extended to me by the electors of the Mayo constituency. However, I am quite sure that there were very few who made their choice simply because I was a woman. Everyone knew I would come here to work in the interest of the Yukon, that the Mayo area was of prime interest, but that it would be secondary when the whole of the Yukon is to be considered. It is 30 years this month since I first set foot in Yukon, and I have been part and parcel of the changes which have taken place during that time. I, too, feel along with Commissioner Smith, in his opening address at the first session of this Twenty-First Wholly Elected Council that it is a significant one; indeed, more than significant. When considered in respect to Canada's Centennial and what has happened in the rest of Canada, we are still in the infant stage of government while the rest of Canada is up and running.

In family life, when a child reaches this "coming of age", it indicates that this individual has reached a point in life to take on responsibility - accept a place in society as a member of it. Only when the child is incapacitated by certain conditions is it confined to the protection and care of the family. In my belief, Yukon is not a retarded child, physically incapacitated or beset with any of the ailments related to man in this analogy. We seem to have reached the point when it is time to remove the swaddling clothes to reveal not a child who needs continued protection, not a bewildered adolescent, but a reasonable mature youth with the desire to assume and accept responsibility as delegated by the parent. We have waited a good many years in vain to see if we will ever be recognized as part of Canada. We didn't mind being treated as the baby of the family, but as time has raced on, it almost appeared as though we were now neither step-child nor even foster child. It is frustrating and heart-breaking to compare what we have in Yukon to the rest of Canada when one considers the history of the past 100 years. They built a railroad from sea to sea as a result of confederation - this when there was little at either end and not much more than space in the middle. Admittedly it took considerable time before the final spike was driven, but what must not be overlooked is that this was an era when the pace of life was far different than that today. I do not believe there has been a more far-sighted move in Canadian history. Would to God we had such a far-sighted program for the whole of the north at this time or that we had it during the past 20 years. We cannot afford to wait nor take the kind of time taken a century ago; the pace is far too swift. We have untold untapped resources to discover in order to compete on the world markets. We celebrated the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Alaska Highway on November 20th.

This dusty, winding, 1500 mile ribbon of road has left a definite mark on the north - least of which is the problem of dust when taken in the context of this address. We have watched many sturdy, important communities grow as a result. However, if the urgency of the need for that road had not existed, I hesitate to hazard a guess as to what Yukon would be like today. It is surely safe to say it would be far less than what we now enjoy. It is rather frightening to think that we of the north need a major war to get anything done or anyone to see the urgency of the need for it.

A Canadian born Arctic explorer, Vilhelmar Steffanson, in his biography "Discovery" advocated airports, roads, and railroads across the entire north of Canada and Alaska - this as long ago as 1912 - thirty odd years before the Alaska Highway became a reality. It is my earnest hope and prayer that during the past several years when we have had such an increase of interest in this part of the world by those who live outside and particularly in the east - in industry and in government, who have come to this Territory that they may see the great potential of the north, stimulate its economy, help to cut the strangling ties of bureaucracy, and bring about the changes which are needed at this time without counting the cost. We had a gold rush 70 years ago, we had and have a United Keno Hill Mines, we have a New Imperial and a Clinton Creek, and Anvil and other major mines are in prospect. With this in our past and present should there be any reason to doubt that with 207,000 square miles of the most wonderful real estate in the world that there should not be more, much more? Our small population at the moment is close enough to realize our potential, capable and willing to take a more active part in this development but it would seem that we are not to be allowed to shed our swaddling clothes. We are losing a valuable portion of our long time population not because of the higher cost of living here, but through unnecessary restrictions over which we have no control. We need people - lots of them. We could have instant population when the need for man power warrants it by moving whole towns - kit, cat, and caboodle - from those depressed mining areas of the Maritimes to Yukon; people whose heritage has been mining such as ours. If we make things easier than at present, they would welcome the change and stay to become real Yukoners. The rest of Canada reaps a large benefit from us. At the moment our only major product is our ore which goes outside to enrich the coffers of the investors. We "import" virtually everything: food, clothing, fuels, gas, machinery, etc., - all the things necessary for life. Within time we may be able to develop other exports: hydro power, water, gas, oil, and heaven knows what more.

May the good Lord help the world to resolve its many problems. Canada, its financial difficulties which also beset other parts of the world - in order that Yukon can become an integrated part of this dominion. The first session of the Twenty-First Wholly Elected Council was a long one but, I hope, a most fruitful one for Yukoners. This second one was very short but no less fruitful. There have been times during it when my inexperience in this field has made me feel as though I were swimming in a very swift-flowing, muddy stream, and going down for the third time. There were times at the end of a day when I am sure everyone of us was mentally and physically exhausted by the enormity and variety of our deliberations. I have listened intently, learned extensively, spoken minimally, but nevertheless, I hope, contributed along with my colleagues, considerably to this session.

Before closing my remarks, I would like to quote something which I am sure few in Yukon have read although it is at nearly everyone's hand - on the fly leaf of our Yukon Telephone Directory. I find it most heartwarming since it came from one of Canada's great public figures. "Canada 1867 - 1967. One hundred years ago there were many who said that a little settlement near Lake Winnipag would never grow into anything more than a trading post. Later still, men denied that the Prairies would ever be opened up for grain-growing. The same kind of people have doubted that there is a future for the one-third, or thereabouts, of Canada that lies north of the 60th parallel. For those who have seen the Northland, there can be no pessimism. The vitality and freshness of the country, the integrity and humanity of its people proclaim its destiny. --- His Excellency General The Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., C.D."

During the past several days, we have heard some assurance that the time is at hand when the control of our destiny is close at hand. In the meantime, we still have work to do. The Commissioner in his opening address of the first session touched on subjects which I hope will be brought up in the near future. In addition there are other fields in which we must continue to work and need our immediate interest - Y.N.I.H., the resolving of the muddle of existing sewer and water to avoid the creation of more monstrosities such as exist, a good look at the housekeeping of Administration in the Territory and, last and not least, the protection and preservation of our Yukon in all its aspects so we never lose any of its qualities which we hold so dear. We know this vitality and freshness, the integrity and humanity. May God in His wisdom help us here and throughout Canada to attain our destiny long before Yukon reaches its centenary. I pray I may make my small contribution to it during the next three years.

I would express my thanks to Commissioner Smith, the members of his Administration, those who attended Council as witnesses, the members of the press, and particularly those patient and hard working girls who, each night, transcribed our verbosity into the printed word - our own Hansard.

To my colleagues, a special thanks to each of you for accepting me for what I am - the Councillor from Mayo, no more and no less.

January 23, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 5 - 1968 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Councillor Dumas's Closing Address

The situation in the Yukon Territory in the past has been such that over the last sixty or seventy years the attitude of the Federal Government, no matter which party was in power, was one of paternalism, protectionism, colonialism. They looked after the welfare, the economics and the political development or political non-development. The fluctuations in the economy of the Yukon caused a preoccupation, which with economics and with living, that precluded any great concerted effort towards responsible government. However, within the last twenty years things have begun to change.

We arrive in that point in our history and our political development at which we now find ourselves. The thinking of the Federal Government, I suggest, has been shaken because they see, as "Time" magazine aptly put it, an organized movement towards responsibility taking place and taking form in the Yukon. The Territorial Councillors have suggested that this Council, as well as the people of the Yukon, are desirous of accepting those principles of constitutional development that will result in the introduction of a responsible system of government to the Yukon Territory. The Council and the people of the Yukon believe that to delay and frustrate the emergence of full partnership for any of our lands and peoples is alien to the principles which this nation, this Canada, holds dear. The Council and the people of the Yukon desire to affirm their belief that the growth in full measures of the Canadian nation cannot be achieved until the seal of democracy is set upon all corners of our land. I repeat, all corners of our land, including this north-west corner, this Yukon. The present economy of the Yukon is such that we are told, within the next eighteen or twenty-four months, over \$150,000,000 will be expended in this Territory. Most of that is private money and I suggest that private expenditure, that capitalism, is a stable economy.

The economy of the Yukon will no longer have to rely on government hand-outs and large government payrolls for free enterprise has at last arrived in the Territory. The argument that has been used to oppose any movement towards responsibility has been that we cannot afford to run ourselves. We are fast disproving this argument. Another argument is that we do not have enough people. We have 16,000 or 18,000 people, depending on whom you are talking to. The Honourable Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Arthur Laing, said last September in Whitehorse that it is expected that Anvil development will bring in another 2,000 workers. So, the number of people is increasing. But even if it doesn't increase, it doesn't matter for, as it has been said before, how many people do we have to have before we make democracy work; how many people before you grant freedom? It has been said that we don't have the calibre of executives, the calibre, indeed, of politicians to run this Territory. I hope that this Council,

which I believe has acted in a responsible, rational manner throughout, will help to disprove that argument. Expansion in the Territory is taking place at a rate never before dreamed about. So, this brings us to the future. Here again the Honourable Arthur Laing has suggested that within five or ten years the monies that come out of the developments now taking place in the Yukon Territory will help to swell Federal coffers. I suggest that this is all right. We don't mind sharing our wealth - after we are sure that our Territory is operating in the black; after we are sure that the wealth that is coming out of our grounds will help us if necessary, buy the democracy which we are entitled to. Can you put a price tag on democracy? I think not. There has been talk of some areas of Canada opting out of Confederation. I suggest that we are trying to opt into Confederation.

We have fought a battle in this struggle for responsibility. It is my belief, notwithstanding what has been said by a few, that we won that battle. And, in winning that most important first battle for freedom, for responsibility, we may in fact have won the war. Only time will tell. What this Council has suggested and what the people of the Yukon want is not autonomy tomorrow and provincehood the next day. What they want to see applied is a practical step-by-step movement to responsibility - responsibility for the policy, for the actions, for the political development of this, our Territory. Right now is not too soon to start that step-by-step movement. Now cannot be too soon to start to move towards freedom. Eventually, in the not too distant future, we shall have full responsibility. We must have full responsibility. It will then be up to us, the people of the Yukon, to decide if we shall become a province at that time. But, one thing we will know; we will be ready for it, for it is we, the people of the Yukon, who must ultimately make that decision, not a government residing 4,000 miles away. It is the people's decision as to the destiny of the Yukon Territory. It is the people who form the social, political entity that is the Yukon. It is our Yukon; it is our Territory!

January 23, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 6 - 1968 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Councillor Taylor's Closing Address

We are now involved in the prorogation of a special session of Council and in reflection, we must appreciate that in reality we are really concluding the Fall Session of Council for the year 1967. In other words, Mr. Speaker, we have met here to see the White Paper as promised by the Honourable Arthur Laing which occasioned the lengthy adjournment of Council over the Christmas season. It is to me as a representative of the Yukon people most disappointing that the Government of Canada and, more particularly the Minister, has not provided us with the White Paper as he so solemnly promised prior to our Christmas adjournment. It would appear to me, and I am sure to the man on the street, that the Minister is a very, very determined man, indeed.

I had the honour to be a Member of what now we term the old Council, the same Council that were asked, or told as the case may be, to raise \$600,000 by taxing liquor and accommodation or suffer a budgetary cut-back of \$5,000,000 per year. Indeed the Minister came to Whitehorse during the last summer season and in an address to the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce, condemned the prior Council for not raising these funds. He stated that the prior Council had agreed to the raising of these taxes. Mr. Speaker and Honourable Members, this is an absolute untruth as minutes of the meeting, contained in Government files and viewed by some of the former Councillors, will show. And, yet we have been faced with this accusation constantly. I am frankly sick of it.

Nevertheless, the Minister did see fit to allow the people of the Yukon Territory to endure a full season of cut-backs such as street maintenance, building and road construction, and the partial curtailment of many of the essential services we require here in the North.

Upon the election of the current Council, Mr. Speaker, and faced with the same problem, we agreed to raise tax revenues on an equitable basis, that is to say as equitable as possible, and placed into those tax bills amendments which would recognize the right of the elected representatives of the people of the Yukon to exercise some authority as to how this money should be spent. The Minister would not agree to this consideration, to come to the conference table and merely discuss the matter, and therefore he refused to give royal assent to these bills which, of course, is required to make them into law.

We then embarked on a series of negotiations in order that we in the interests of the people of the Yukon could come to some area of compromise with the Minister of Northern Affairs and still, on each occasion, the Minister refused to respect the submissions of Council. Is this, I ask, the actions of an individual and his administration who claim to be so dedicated to our people here in the Yukon? At this point Council decided to await the promised White Paper for mid January and adjourned to join with their families for the Christmas season, setting the next sitting date to January 22, 1968.

Having arrived home, Mr. Speaker, the Minister did three very strange things. No. 1, he immediately moved the tabling of the White Paper promised for this current sitting ahead by three months. Then, he allowed the imposition of a one mill tax increase on education which all Members of Council opposed and of course, as we all know, was withdrawn by the Commissioner. Then, not being completely satisfied with this handiwork, he further cut our budget by what would appear to be an additional \$4,000,000 bringing the total budget cutbacks to 50% of the total allocated budget. It is interesting to note that these cutbacks would take away from the people of the Yukon such items as insect control, community development grants, schools, hospitals, etc. Also went such extras as they have been termed as the Boy Scout Girl Guide, and Chamber of Mines grants, plus various assistance projects to the development of the human resource in the Yukon Territory.

This I find both unreasonable and, indeed, unthinkable in face of Mister Laing's appearance before the Council of the Northwest Territories only last spring in which he stated that there is plenty of evidence of sufficient resources in the Territories to support the people and local government. Except for the difficulties of transportation and communication, they would have been tapped long ago.

Well, Mr. Speaker, had these unfortunate events not occurred, today I would be willing, no doubt, to once again take a chance and give the Minister the benefit of the doubt. However, following this deplorable chain of events which obviously were designed to beat the Yukon people into submission, there is no way in which I can consider the imposition of any further taxes upon the people of the Yukon, under these extremely bureaucratic conditions.

Mr. Speaker, I am now entering my 20th year as a resident of the Yukon Territory and, indeed, I am celebrating my 20th year as a prospector and workingman here in the Yukon. Experience of the bush has taught me that no matter how you mince your words, what is right is right and what is wrong is wrong. The long trails have taught me much about the people and, indeed, pioneers in the Yukon Territory. And it tells me, for instance, what manner of democracy can possibly include such a situation as we find here in the northern portions of this dominion where a Cabinet Minister, elected elsewhere than by the people of the North, could have the sole and exclusive right to manipulate the lives and general well being of a free and aggressive pioneering people like pawns on a common chessboard, raise their hopes to a reasonable level of expectation, or drive them to their knees like cattle in a stockyard. As long as such a system as this exists, and based on recent historical and constitutional facts here in the Yukon, I have pledged myself to resist and to continue to resist such a system. Clearly, the Minister has lost the confidence of the people of the North, with very few exceptions, and this includes both white and native citizens alike.

Mr. Speaker, the time has now come when the people of the Yukon should no longer be expected to tolerate or endure the complete subservience to the Federal Government that we have endured for these past 70 years. Indeed, during the past decade I am informed that our Canadian Government has recognized some 28 new free and independent nations throughout the world, many of which at one time formed a part of our British Commonwealth, and I find it very difficult to comprehend the situation whereby 40% of the Canadian land mass remains in complete and utter bondage. The authority and administration which hold the North in bondage is the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, incidious, ever-growing monster which is slowly, day-by-day, year-by-year, enveloping the North. In short, Mr. Speaker, this Department of Government would appear to be stronger than the Federal Parliament itself.

The majority of Council has now accepted the latest statement by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory as being sufficient to warrant further imposition of taxes upon the people of the Yukon. I am confident that the decision you have made in this respect has been done with honour and with the people at heart. However, I have to disagree with your decision on the grounds that the submission of the Commissioner offers the people of the Yukon absolutely nothing. Indeed, the Commissioner, Commissioner Smith, could well be the scapegoat if the Minister decides to stray from whatever may be the intent of the Commissioner's statement. The statement, in its final paragraph, states as follows: And I quote from context, "I would like you to know that this statement which I now make is made with the full knowledge and concurrence of my Minister." Indeed, the Commissioner could well be the scapegoat because there is no direct communication here to the Council from the Minister himself. On this point, it is interesting to observe what had happened to the former Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, Ben Sivertz, when he stated in a confidential letter to his Council, and I quote, "Any Government Department can be relied upon to resist change. They can also be relied upon not to say so. They can also be relied upon to resort to the time honoured, and very effective tactic of delay." As quoted in the Vancouver Province of Monday, January 9, 1967, in a Canadian press interview, it is stated, "Northern Development Minister Laing is to decide today whether he will take any disciplinary action against B. G. Ben Sivertz, retiring Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Sivertz will be on the carpet for a confidential letter he wrote to Members of the Territorial Council. The letter criticized Laing and officials of his department for lack of action on the August report of the Carrothers Advisory Commission on the development of northern government. A member of Laing's staff said Sunday Departmental officials are angered by the letter." Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, I cite this only in an attempt to remind you of how powerful and all encompassing the Minister and his Department can be in relation to life and activity here in the North. If this is not the ultimate in utter bureaucracy, I don't know what is. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I must take the stand that we, as the elected representatives of the people of the Yukon Territory who must impose any form of taxation upon the people of the Yukon Territory, have some say in how such revenues are spent, and until we have been shown in fact that the Minister's White Paper does give us a substantial say in the conduct of our financial affairs here in the Yukon, I will continue to fight without any qualification whatsoever the imposition of any additional taxation upon the people of the Yukon Territory. Further, I would like to make a prediction that having received the tax revenues that the

Honourable Members, apart from myself, have granted the Territorial Government, within six months the people of the Yukon will once again be subjected to cutbacks in financial and budgetary expenditure regardless of the promises of the Commissioner on behalf of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and you must now see that this can only make the people of the Yukon the loser.

May I thank all Members of this House for the courtesies that they have extended to me in my duties as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees, and on behalf of all those in the Watson Lake electoral district, whom I have the honour of representing at this Table, may I extend to you our wish for a safe return when next we meet again on March 4.

I thank you, Mr. Speaker.

January 23, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 7 - 1968 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Councillor Livesey's Closing Address

Since November 6th, with the exception of the period of adjournment, we have been attempting to become acquainted with the current problems of the Territory, and solve one of the most important issues ever to face a newly elected Council, namely the lack of any financial agreement with Ottawa which has been in existence since March of last year.

Without an agreement the whole process of Government lacked stability and orderly process, and was further aggravated by the decision of the powers that be to reduce the budget by something like Five Million Dollars. Not a happy opening prospect for any new Council. However, the cause of disagreement had to be examined and it became apparent that something had to be done to further the case for the establishment of more control over government which the people's representatives had been requesting for the last ten years.

The alarming rate of increase to cover the costs of operating and maintaining the government over the past three years especially, added to the desire to seek more local control in order to provide a formula which would assist in the maintenance of a balance between costs and the ability of fifteen thousand people to pay for what appeared to be an ever increasing expense over which the taxpayers had no control under the terms of the Yukon Act.

During the discussions covering the decision to hold back tax increases Council made several attempts to reach agreement with Ottawa and finally were able to secure from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development what now appears to be a move in the right direction where a Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons in charge of the proposed White Paper on Yukon Constitutional Reform will be requested to discuss the contents of the Paper with the Council of the Yukon Territory. Not precisely in the manner and form requested by Council, but close enough to be a reasonable compromise. The Council did everything in its allotted power within the meaning of the law to reach agreement and it became clear that a continuation beyond that point would only contribute to further confrontation and thereby serve no useful purpose. In this game of politics it is just as essential to know when to stop as when to start, and in any event after we have seen the formula we will still be in a position to make new proposals, the same as all other emerging governments have done in the past.

Although it may be felt in some respects that the budget cutting was nothing more than political poker, we must consider that in all seriousness, if we want more responsibility we must earn the right to it, and prove to others that we are worthy of their confidence. At the same time, a more equitable distribution of constitutional power over Northern Affairs should be increasingly

shared with northern residents and government in order to assist northern progress, settlement and development. All changes which materially affect the north inclusive of constitutional change should be discussed with local government before any decisions are made - not afterward.

The system used over the years by Federal governments to act first and talk second has brought more failure than success to the Northland added nothing but duplication of effort, work and confusion.

In a very short period of time we will be returning once again to Whitehorse for the Spring Session, with brighter prospects toward discussion of the needs of the people brought about by the settlement of the dispute over fiscal arrangements and the assurance that the austerity program will be lifted, which should assist all concerned, both Administration and Council, to complete financial arrangements for the coming year.

In closing may I offer my full appreciation for the kind and sincere efforts of the Commissioner in evidence at all times during the Session in our behalf, and for our ultimate benefit, and for the very kind efforts of all staff members and others working in close association during the past two Sessions.
Thank you Mr. Speaker.

January 23, 1968.

Sessional Paper No. 8 - 1968 (1st) Session

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Commissioner Smith's Closing Address

I am pleased to give assent to the Bills as enumerated by the Clerk. This special session appears to have served a very useful purpose and I would express to you my appreciation for the manner in which the business at hand has been dealt with.

Not many weeks remain before the Spring Session will be called and much administrative work has to be done in order to be ready for the Council at that time.

To all Councillors, a pleasant and safe journey to your destination, particularly those who are heading to Hawaii. We look forward to seeing you back here as a group on the 4th of March, 1968.

I N D E X - 1968 (1st) Session

Volume 1 - Pages 1 to 29

Session Dates - Monday January 22nd, 1968 at 4:20 P.M.
to Tuesday January 23, 1968.

<u>MOTIONS</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Discussed</u>	<u>Result</u>
1. Responsible Govt.	16	17 - 26	Carried

<u>BILLS</u>	<u>1st.& 2nd Reading</u>	<u>Discussed</u>	<u>3rd. Rd.</u>	<u>Assented to</u>
No. 1. Amend Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance	7	9	27	28
2. Amend Liquor Ord	7	10	27	28
3. Amend Motor Vehicles Ord.	7	12 - 16	27	28

<u>SESSIONAL PAPERS</u>	<u>Tabled</u>
No. 1. Closing Address - Councillor McKinnon	28
2. Closing Address - Councillor Chamberlist	28
3. Closing Address - Councillor Shaw	28
4. Closing Address - Councillor Gordon	28
5. Closing Address - Councillor Dumas	28
6. Closing Address - Councillor Taylor	28
7. Closing Address - Councillor Livesey	28
8. Closing Address - Commissioner Smith	29