



**YUKON TERRITORIAL COUNCIL**

SECOND SESSION 1964

**Votes and Proceedings**

Volume 1

*SESSIONAL PAPERS*  
*1 - 43*

I N D E X

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS - 1964 (Second Session)

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E R R A T A

Page 9 Marginal note Sessional Paper No. 14 should read

Sessional Paper No. 15.

Page 44 Before discussion of Motions no. 2 and no. 3 it should read as follows:

Motion No. 2 Moved by Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the handling of Crown Lands in the Yukon be turned over to the Yukon Territorial Government. That the Yukon Territorial Government proceed to initiate an agriculture incentive program-same to include subsidies similar to those elsewhere in Canada. That a communal breaking plow be purchased by Yukon Territorial Government. That a portable abattoir be purchased by the Yukon Territorial Government. That monies required for implementation of the above be included in next springs estimates. That contents of this motion be implemented at earliest possible date in whole or peicemeal.

Motion No. 3 Moved by Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the Territorial Government establish a fenced Communal Pasture sufficient to take care of livestock and that open range pasturing be discontinued. That the Yukon Territorial Government establish a Pound Area to take care of livestock.

Page 112 Immediately following Mr. Watt's notice of motion (no. 14) should read the following:

Mr. Watt gave notice of Motion respecting Lot 19 (Motion #15)

Page 231 Insert Marginal Note Motion No. 38

Change Marginal Note, Discussion of Question #4 to read Discussion Motion No. 38.

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VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
COUNCIL OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

Monday, November 9, 1964  
3:00 o'clock P.M.

The first session of the Council for the year 1964, being the First Session of the Twentieth Wholly Elective Council of the Yukon Territory, was convened in the Council Chambers at 3:00 o'clock P.M. on Monday, November 9, 1964.

The members present were:

Mr. Hubert E. Boyd, Whitehorse East  
Mr. John Watt, Whitehorse West  
Mr. John Kenneth Thompson, Whitehorse North  
Mr. Donald Taylor, Watson Lake  
Mr. Robert D. MacKinnon, Carmacks-Kluane  
Mr. Frederick G. Southam, Mayo  
Mr. George O. Shaw, Dawson

Clerk-of-Council took the Chair and asked for ratification of the election of Councillor G.O. Shaw as Speaker.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Watt that the election of Councillor G.O. Shaw as Speaker be confirmed.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Shaw took the Chair and said: "I beg to return humble acknowledgement for the great honor you have placed in me in appointing me as your Speaker. I will pledge to you my earnest efforts in justifying the trust that you have placed in me".

Mr. Speaker called Council to order and requested the Clerk-of-Council to notify the Commissioner that Council was ready to receive his opening address.

Mr. Speaker addressed the Commissioner as follows:  
"Mr. Commissioner, the twentieth wholly elective Council of the Yukon Territory have chosen me to be their Speaker. I will discharge the duties assigned to me to the best of my ability and I trust that any errors or shortcomings will be imputed to me and not reflect on the good name of this Council. I would humbly claim their rights and privileges to freedom of speech in their debate and access to your person at all seasonable times and that their proceedings may receive from you, the most favourable consideration. As Speaker of this Council, I can assure you Mr. Commissioner, of every consideration and the fullest co-operation that we may collectively better serve the people of the Yukon Territory and our country. The Council, through me, respectfully asks that you now address them".

Commissioner Cameron gave his opening address. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 13).

Sessional  
Paper  
No. 13

Mr. Speaker thanked the Commissioner as follows: "I wish to thank you Mr. Commissioner for your most welcome and certainly informative address. I trust that Council after digesting the matters you have brought up, will give them full and careful consideration."

Commissioner Cameron retired from the Council Chambers.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Watt that the address of the Commissioner be taken into consideration at a later date.

Motion Carried.

Intro-  
ducing  
Bill  
No. 1.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Watt for leave to introduce Bill No. 1, An Ordinance Respecting the Training of Apprentices.

Motion Carried

Mr. Speaker explained the necessity for having the Financial Advisory Committee formed prior to Council Session and asked for confirmation by Council of the appointed Members, namely Councillors Taylor, Watt and Thompson; and to ratify their choice of Councillor Taylor as Chairman of Committee and Deputy Speaker.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson confirmation of Mr. Taylor as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committee and Mr. Taylor, Mr. Watt and Mr. Thompson as Financial Advisory Committee.

Motion Carried.

On motion Council adjourned until 10:00 o'clock A.M. Tuesday, November 10, 1964.

Tuesday, November 10th, 1964  
10:00 o'clock A.M.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

Mr. Watt, Chairman of the Committee, gave a report from the Financial Advisory Committee. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 17)

Sessional  
Paper  
No. 17

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam that the report be accepted as read.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, for leave to introduce Bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory to Enter into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the Services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Intro-  
ducing:  
Bill #2

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon, for leave to introduce Bill No. 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Vital Statistics Ordinance.

Bill #3

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, for leave to introduce Bill No. 4, An Ordinance to Amend An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Yukon Electrical Company Limited for the Distribution of Electrical Power in the Area of Carmacks in the Yukon Territory.

Bill #4

Motion Carried with  
Mr. Taylor opposed.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, for leave to introduce Bill No. 5, An Ordinance to Amend An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Yukon Electrical Company Limited for the Distribution of Electrical Power in the Area of Carcross in the Yukon Territory.

Bill #5

Motion Carried with  
Mr. Taylor opposed.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, for leave to introduce Bill No. 6, An Ordinance to Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance.

Bill #6

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, for leave to introduce Bill No. 7, An Ordinance to Amend the Financial Administration Ordinance.

Bill #7

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, for leave to introduce Bill No. 8, An Ordinance to Amend the Judicature Ordinance.

Bill #8

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, for leave to introduce Bill No. 9, An Ordinance to Amend the Labour Provisions Ordinance.

Bill #9

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon, for leave to introduce Bill No. 10, An Ordinance to Amend the Conditional Sales Ordinance.

Bill #10

Motion Carried.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, for leave to introduce Bill No. 11, An Ordinance for Granting to the Commissioner Certain Sums of Money to Defray the Expenses of the Public Service of the Territory. (First Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance 1964/65)

Bill #11

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, for leave to introduce Bill No. 12, An Ordinance to Repeal the Hospital Ordinance.

Bill #12

Motion Carried.

Production of Papers # 1. First & Second Reading Bill #1.

Mr. Taylor gave notice of Motion for Production of Papers respecting Bill #13, 1964 First Session.

First and Second reading was given to Bill No. 1, An Ordinance Respecting the Training of Apprentices.

Mr. Speaker tabled the following memoranda:

Sessional Papers # 1 # 2 # 3 # 4 # 6 # 5 # 6 # 7 # 8 # 15 # 14

- (1) Respecting Motion no. 39, Liquor Prices - (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 1);
- (2) Respecting Question no. 4, Ross River Mail Service - (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 2);
- (3) Respecting Motion no. 12, Reduction in price of Electricity - (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 3);
- (4) Respecting Motion no. 40, Haines Road - (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 4);
- (5) Respecting Motion no. 17, Dust Control - (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 5);
- (6) Respecting Motion no. 38, Land at Marsh Lake, Tagish & Lake Lebarge - (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 6);
- (7) Respecting Motion no. 19, Promotion of Agriculture - (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 7);
- (8) Respecting Motion no. 8, D.O.T. Reserve, Teslin - (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 8);
- (9) Respecting Reference for Advice, Local Improvement District Ordinance - (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 15); and
- (10) Regarding seasonal employment - (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 14).

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing bills, memoranda and other business before them.

Motion Carried.

In Committee.

In Committee of the Whole:

Mr. Watt suggested that a time be set aside to discuss new rules of Council.

Mr. Taylor asked if 2:00 p.m. that day would be agreeable.

All agreed.

Discussion S.P. # 1.

Committee proceeded to discuss Sessional Paper No. 1, Liquor Prices.

Mr. Boyd felt this was an attempt to explain why the Administration didn't want to adopt the recommendations in the motion. He thought it a little too early to know the effects of draft beer, but said it would be interesting to see the result after one year's operation. He would be looking for a detailed accounting as to what effect draft beer is having and whether or not they did require twice the staff to do the same number of hours of work, at this coming spring session.

Mr. Thompson asked if it was true that the hours have been extended, he thought they were just rearranged.

Mr. MacKinnon said the Liquor Stores used to be closed on Mondays but were open now.

Mr. Boyd suggested they should take the matter up at the next Council session.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said it was the decision of the past Council that the prices be reduced, or increased on only those brands whose prices have been increased to the Territorial Government, and only to the extent of the increase. He said the Administration was not going to do that but they had reduced the licence fee of liquor outlet which had provided a little less hardship on the people who sell

and profit by it, but no change was to be made to the consumer. He wasn't in agreement with this procedure, he felt the consumer should be considered as there is too great dependence on liquor for revenues in the Territory and there are other avenues of revenue gathering they can consider without taking it out on liquor. He said that never in any time has the Liquor Department been open to view in the budget in the form of a vote and it has been decided by two motions in different sessions that this be done in preparation of the spring budget that this budget be brought out in the open and they be able to discuss this item. The Administration have decided that they aren't going to reduce the cost of liquor to the consumer and the only thing he could suggest was that this be brought up by motion again this session.

Mr. Shaw said this is an arrangement where it is much easier administratively to operate the way it is than if the prices were different for each brand. This raise of prices is mostly for imported liquor and as a result it is put over the broad spectrum of the brands so they all get the same treatment. It is easier to raise everything 25¢ a bottle than one at 27¢; one at 24¢, etc. He was of the opinion that the price increase should be made according to the price increase to the Government. A large amount of their revenue comes from liquor and other sources are pretty slim.

Mr. Boyd wasn't too certain if he knew why the details of the liquor department wasn't in the estimate book if the motions were put forth.

Mr. Shaw asked if the motions were put forth specifically stating that this should be outlined in the estimates.

Mr. Taylor said on two occasions it had been done.

Mr. Southam asked why the hours of work were extended. He gathered that the liquor stores had plenty of time in 8 hours why do they have to work 10. He also agreed with Mr. Shaw that the prices of liquor on the imported stuff, the stuff that goes up they should put the price on that.

Mr. Boyd replied that the store hours in effect are those recommended by the liquor committee and they are self-explainable in the liquor report. Only 6 months have gone by and the time to go into this thoroughly is at the spring session when a years time has gone by.

All agreed.

Discussion  
Sessional  
Paper  
No.2

Committee proceeded with discussion of Sessional Paper No. 2, regarding Question no. 4, Ross River Mail Service.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that the post office has been instituted and Mrs. Andrews has been selected as the postmistress and the mail is being flown into the community. It was his understanding that a contract would be sought and each of the operators would be asked to put in a bid and he didn't know if this had been done or if a contract was ever let. Later on in the session he would check with the Administration to see if this had been done and if not he would have some further questions.

Committee proceeded with discussion of Sessional Paper No. 3, respecting Motion no. 12, Reduction in prices of Electricity.

Discussion  
Sessional  
Paper  
No. 3

Mr. Boyd suggested this was self-explanatory and nothing further was required.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said in all their talk about power it appears that they have power franchises all over the Territory and now he notices that when they ask a question the Administration tells them they aren't willing to do this but Council can talk with the company. He didn't like it.

Mr. Watt thought this motion was concerned with the price of electrical energy and particularly in the Whitehorse Area. He thought one of the main jobs of a Power Commission would be to look into the price of power in the Whitehorse and outlying areas and police these franchise agreements. They were debating on going in with the N.W.T. to have a commission investigate the prices and he believed that the N.W.T. had

gone ahead with this alone and he wondered if they could get a copy of the recent Votes & Proceedings of the N.W.T. to see what they found out. This would help them to decide whether a commission is necessary to investigate the prices here. He asked the Clerk-of-Council if these Votes & Proceedings could be obtained.

Clerk-of-Council advised that the N.W.T. were starting their sessions the same day as the Yukon.

Mr. Shaw said the N.C.P.C. are a crown corporation and is a non-profit organization and he believed that Whitehorse must have a franchise or agreement that is subject to review from time to time. He wondered if the people of Whitehorse were satisfied with the agreement or made any complaints.

Mr. Watt said they are supplying an area a lot bigger than just Whitehorse and there were complaints. An investigation was held about two years ago, the distributing company had a team come up to investigate but he didn't think they could have a free and independent investigation. The cost of the investigation is passed on to the consumer and the only way would be to have an investigation with the N.W.T.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that possibly the N.C.P.C. could be encouraged to make a study of the whole situation in the Yukon. It should be an impersonal body to do the investigation. He felt the franchises produce more deterrents than encourage industry. New Imperial Mines can't get power from N.C.P.C. because they are in the 10 mile radius and it is in Yukon Electric's franchise area. Later on he was going to make a proposal that they contact the Government to buy out all the franchises and operate as a crown corporation and at and when such time arrives that the Territory becomes a province they can then turn it over to them.

Mr. Watt asked the committee if they would go along and ask the N.W.T. how they made out last year with their power commission.

Mr. Taylor suggested he submit this under questions the next day.

Mr. Watt agreed to do this.

Discus-  
sion of  
Sessional  
Paper  
No. 4.

Committee proceeded to discuss Sessional Paper no. 4, regarding Motion no. 40, Haines Road.

Mr. Boyd said the Haines Road is being kept open this winter on a trial basis and he didn't think anything could be gained until they found out what the results are.

Mr. Thompson disagreed with Mr. Boyd in that they could come up with something constructive. They find themselves at the mercy of the Americans again in maintaining this and he felt this was a B.C.-Yukon project. There is nothing in the budget that indicates that they are even looking that far ahead and some mention should be made at this time so that next year the D.P.W. in conjunction with the Department of Highways in B.C. would take this responsibility and in this way they wouldn't be at the mercy of the U.S. Government for the operation of roads in their own area.

Discus-  
sion of  
Sessional  
Paper  
No. 5.

Committee proceeded to discuss Motion 17, Dust Control, Sessional Paper no. 5.

Mr. Watt said he believed there were steps taken in the Porter Creek area regarding dust control and he heard mixed feelings with the results and he wanted to hear from the Member from this area regarding this.

Mr. Thompson replied that the dust control program that D.P.W. instituted was far greater than what they had hoped for. They had views of the local oil truck going over the road but D.P.W. came up with an oil based substance that packs into the road

surface, which isn't comparable to blacktop but is a good substitute. They made reapplication three or four times during the trial period but D.P.W. are happy with the results and they feel with very little more expenditure next year they can maintain what they have done and increase the coverage. He thought the Territorial Government were looking toward this same solution to do other areas in the Yukon. For himself and others it was a little inconvenient at first as they had black cars instead of white cars but after the initial inconvenience they found it very good and were quite happy.

Committee then discussed Sessional Paper no. 6, regarding Motion no 38, Land at Marsh Lake, Tagish and Lake Lebarge.

Discus-  
sion of  
Sessional  
Papers:  
No. 6

Mr. Boyd said this was his motion and the answer was self-explanatory and he would be making a motion later on to the effect that they set the price of property now so that people will know how much it is going to cost them.

Committee proceeded to discuss Sessional Paper no. 7, regarding motion no. 19, Promotion of Agriculture.

S.P.  
No. 7

Mr. Boyd said it seemed as though Ottawa was going to decide the size of a farm a fellow gets and how much he was going to buy. If a man comes up here to buy land and you can tell him the price he will tell you how much he is willing to buy. They must find out what they are going to do. He thought the last paragraph was a lost cause because these people who are interested in what is going to take place with the farming area they will never see or know as it may be 5 years before they come back. He thought it was going to require another motion of some kind and he would be very interested in knowing at this session through Mr. McCall what his land policies were.

Mr. Shaw said the time he has been here the matter of agriculture and sale of land etc. has been a continual bone of contention and the answers are most ambiguous. The Federal Government has the Experimental Farm at Mile 1016 and other projects in the Territory and they apparently have some ground put to one side that is good for grazing etc. but there is nothing publicized. It appears that they need some land reform in the Yukon Territory. He didn't know himself what the agricultural potential was in the Yukon Territory but there may be some facets of farming that could be carried out and give the people the opportunity to get started.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) agreed with Mr. Shaw that there is a necessity for a complete and total land reform in the Yukon. If they take a look at the reply from the Director of the Northern Administration Branch he makes it quite clear that they are going to weed out those without experience, free land attracts a lot of individuals without resources which produce personal success and it is vital that a homesteader be financially independent during two or three years that no farming return can be expected etc. As far as he was concerned this is what is crippling the north - let a man speculate. If a man has enough money that he can show the government he can operate without going broke in three years then he has no need to go farming. A man should be given the chance to go broke. There are some people south of Watson Lake in B.C. who have got land grants and are ranging cattle and are making hay meadows. Why can't they do this in the Yukon Territory - there are too many restrictions from Ottawa so they just plod along year after year.

Mr. Boyd said it didn't matter what day they read Hansard they would find where someone is subsidizing someone, feed grain for stock to the east or to B.C. for chickens, etc. The whole prairie has been subsidized. We in turn are letting our money get out there and we have to sit like donkeys - let's get some of this subsidy on this side of the B.C. border. We are no different than the provinces when it comes to what we deserve so Ottawa should be made to see the light and tell us they are going to get on the ball or else we'll give it to Bennett and get on the ball ourselves.

Mr. Shaw wondered if it would be possible to get papers from some of these western provinces to find out how they work their homesteading and breaking of land programs to give them guidance. so they can come up with a program for this in the Yukon Territory. He had never heard any specific proposals - if they went at it like the provinces they may get somewhere.

Mr. Boyd said that while they were in Ottawa last winter they said they were going to survey the Shakwak Valley area into sections of land so there can be orderly farming and offer it for sale. He came home happy but he has been home six months and now finds it is going to be postponed - probably until the next election.

Mr. Shaw said he hoped Mr. Boyd didn't feel badly because they told him the same thing when he went down on the first advisory committee and it will probably be the same 60 years from now.

Mr. Southam stated that in Ontario one can get land if he homesteads it or pay 50¢ or \$1.00 an acre and they allow you \$35.00 an acre to break it and they provide the breaking plow, the tractor, etc. You are allowed up to 160 acres or you can file on 160 acres for every member of your family. In Alberta, in the Peace River area, where he applied for a homestead 7 or 8 years ago the land was quoted at 50¢ or \$1.00 an acre and the same things applied. He felt there must be areas in the Yukon that could be homesteaded or settled on and he agreed that a price should be set on the land and the area of location. Whose to do it but the Federal Government they know whats what.

Mr. Taylor asked the Clerk if there were homestead regulations some years ago.

Clerk-of-Council replied he wasn't aware if there were or not.

Mr. Shaw wondered if there was any merit in forming an agricultural committee to look into this and work on the matter.

Mr. Taylor could see no purpose in having a committee as it could come to no ultimate end with this type of reception forthcoming from Ottawa. He didn't see anything wrong with it though. He would like to see Mr. McCall and possibly a representative of the Department of Agriculture from Mile 1016 invited to attend and they discuss this further and see if they could come up with some ideas in the matter.

Mr. Shaw thought this had been going on for umpteen years now and they still had gotten nowhere. He felt a committee should be formed and the committee put these recommendations down and meet with the heads of the departments and maybe they could get somewhere then. He felt that the Members that had been pressing for an agricultural advancement should be prepared to work on it and try to bring up a program on how it could be worked.

Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock P.M.

Tuesday, November 10, 1964,  
2:00 o'clock P.M.

Committee proceeded with discussion on Council Rules.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon, that members study the rules of Council during their spare time, and if any questions arise they bring them before Council at an opportune time. Motion Re New Rules

MOTION CARRIED

Committee proceeded to discuss Sessional Papers.

Discussion  
Sessional Papers

In regard to discussion on Sessional Paper #7 started this morning, Mr. Boyd said he proposed to make a motion on Thursday which would eliminate any necessity for further discussion at this time.

S.P. #7

Committee proceeded to Sessional Paper #8 - Reduction of the Department of Transport Reserve at Teslin.

S.P. #8

Mr. Taylor said this was much in line with the item on Ross River which they had dealt with this morning. He said he would be interested in seeing what has happened since June 25 as indicated in the paper by the Community Planning Group, but he believed the matter to be proceeding as outlined in the paper.

S.P. #2

Committee proceeded to discuss the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Programme - Sessional Paper #15.

S.P. #15

Mr. Watt felt the City of Whitehorse was losing out on this programme by not putting in applications for some of this federal assistance. He felt the government should go even further than sending out pamphlets, and that they should have a man go around and look into the projects that are planned. The City of Whitehorse itself could pick up \$10-\$12-\$14,000.00 every winter if they only knew how to do it. He said that after hearing discussions and opinions from other members on this he would like to make a motion that Administration send a man around the territory to advise communities of this.

Mr. Shaw agreed with Councillor Watt and pointed out that although the pamphlet says you can do this and that, if you look at just what you can do, such as roads, bridges, sidewalks etc., you will find you can't do a thing because everything is frozen up, and other things such as municipal telephone power lines, tearing up street car tracks, installation of traffic lights and signals etc., do not apply to this territory so it is somewhat restricted. Therefore it would be advantageous to have a man go to the various communities to see what could be done to take advantage of the winter works programme. It could be a member of the Administration who could meet with members of a group in each locality.

Mr. Boyd mentioned that a bubble enclosure could be installed over the Lions heated swimming pool in Whitehorse which would enable members of the community to use the pool for the entire year rather than just three months which is the case at present. This would provide healthy year round recreation for the youngsters of the community.

Mr. Shaw felt this would be a good project. The Community Development Fund, as pointed out by the Commissioner, could put up half the money and an equal amount would be provided by the Federal Department of Labour, and the job could be done in the wintertime. He said the idea of this is to give jobs to people who don't have jobs rather than a contract proposition. He wondered if it was the intention to provide jobs for people who

need jobs or to just provide jobs, period.

Mr. Boyd said it was intended to create employment. The bubble he mentioned would take a little bit of know-how, and would undoubtedly come under contract, but certainly local help in the area would be utilized.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said after giving this closer perusal he must bow to the municipalities. In the first place this is strictly for municipalities and it would not, as he could see, have anything to do with the rest of the areas. There are only two municipalities in the Yukon, Dawson and Whitehorse. He could see nothing to indicate that outlying areas such as Watson Lake, Teslin, Haines Junction etc., would be included, because it is a federal-provincial-municipal programme. Also it appears that the Federal Government, under this programme, will pay 50% of on-site payroll costs incurred by a contractor, its contractors and sub-contractors on accepted projects carried out during the period November 1, 1964, to April 30, 1965. This only refers to payroll costs. He understood that in order to qualify for this the labour would have to be obtained from the local Unemployment Insurance Office, and you could not hire your own employees.

Mr. Thompson noted that in the submission from the Commissioner that the Porter Creek Association was fortunate enough to obtain \$1,200.00 last year. He said Porter Creek is not a municipality but by assistance from the Commissioner's office they were able to make application and get this assistance. Mr. Taylor was quite right in saying that if they got a \$20,000.00 project going they would not get \$10,000.00. Further they do not give you 50% of the on-site payroll costs, only 50% of payroll costs of unemployed workers. In other words, the Porter Creek Community Association was not a hiring agent or body so they had to get a prime contractor to do the hiring and this supervision and office expenditure was not covered by the grant. The total amount of the project was around \$3,500.00. He mentioned that it was the Unemployment Insurance Office that coordinate this winter works programme, and it is their office that sends out representatives to the various communities to see what can be done.

Mr. Boyd said if it was only 50% of the actual payroll and unskilled labour had to be employed, then considering darkness and cold weather it would become problematic whether you would be saving or losing five cents.

Mr. Watt pointed out that one project in Whitehorse that took advantage of this programme was the installation of the guard rail on the Robert Campbell bridge two years ago. They recovered 50% of the labour costs and this enabled them to do the job during the winter rather than wait for the following spring. Enough money was gained by doing it then to offset the difficulties of the cold weather. Most of the work done on this project was done by municipal employees and they were able to recover 50% of the labour costs.

Mr. Thompson confirmed that if you can show that without this work you would be laying off men during the winter, then the government will go along with an undertaking such as this.

Mr. Taylor wondered if this would include timekeepers and other administrative personnel or if it would have to be people from the labour office.

Mr. Thompson thought if they were to undertake a project of the magnitude of \$100,000.00 as mentioned then they would allow a timekeeper to be hired if he were unemployed, but felt this would not apply to a small community project where it is doubtful one would be required.

Mr. Boyd wondered, in view of the limitations of the programme, if it was going to warrant sending a man around to the different locations.

Mr. Watt felt it would involve a limited amount of spending for the simple reason that most of the projects go through Administration anyway, and when they go through, someone would be alerted to look at every project that goes through the books and to say whether 50% of the labour costs could be recovered under the winter works programme. He said this is what he meant by assisting the communities. He suggested that one man should bone up on the winter works project and whenever an opportunity arose or any Councillor or organization from out of town wanted to know if a project was eligible it would eliminate the necessity of contacting Ottawa.

Mr. Boyd wonder if the Commissioner was not in this position as of now.

Mr. Thompson said the Administrative Assistant, Mr. Hargrave, was the gentleman through whom the Porter Creek Community Association worked and evidently all inquiries are channelled through his office. He thought what Mr. Watt was trying to put over was that some effort should be made to contact the organizations at the local level.

Mr. Watt said probably in Whitehorse it would be a million dollar business and when it comes to a winter works programme in Whitehorse, the pamphlet goes to the Municipal office, is neatly folded and filed and it could not be expected of City Councillors who also have a business to run to sit and spend hours going into it - and they don't go into it. If there was someone whom the City Clerk could call to find out if a project could come under the winter works programme the information would be readily available. This could make the difference between the City going ahead or waiting till spring or even two years hence. He said the pamphlets have been sent out many times before and the programme not taken advantage of.

Mr. Boyd felt Mr. Watt was insinuating that the City Council is too busy to look after their work.

Mr. Shaw said he felt the merit in Mr. Watt's proposal was the fact that such a person would actually go to the City Council and explain exactly how these things work and provide certain initiative. This person could be a member of the Administration who makes regular trips to districts such as Dawson.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) failed to see where a motion requesting to have the Administration meet with the municipalities would do any good. He felt that possibly Mr. Hargrave or Mr. Daniels could attend committee and clear the matter up in a few minutes to the satisfaction of all members.

Mr. Boyd thought that the Commissioner's request was for ideas of projects, not how to implement them.

Mr. Watt felt the reason the paper was sent down was because the money available was going by the wayside. The Northwest Territories is taking advantage of it and the Yukon Territory is failing to take advantage of it, and he thinks something should be done about it. He pointed out that his motion was a firm suggestion in what could be done to help the outlying municipalities and communities to take advantage of it. He said he wasn't suggesting the City Council was lax in not going into every facet of getting money as he didn't think it was their job. The Territory could easily provide this assistance with this one man.

Mr. Thompson went back to the interpretation of the paper. "The problem is that the municipalities and community organizations may not have funds available" they don't say anything about not having

the work. He thought, as Mr. Boyd, that what the Commissioner wants is the consent of the Territorial Councillors that they would be willing to part with some of their Community Development Grant funds to assist in some of these ventures. He felt the majority of this is for places like Watson Lake, Porter Creek and 1016, in other words, unorganized municipalities. This was his interpretation.

Mr. Taylor mentioned the proposal of the Watson Lake community of a 50 x 50 addition to the Community Hall. This was going to cost \$15,000.00 in all. After Teslin got their share of the grant money they would only have \$4,000.00 left to embark upon the project. They found that out of this \$15,000.00 project they would only be able to receive under this incentive programme about \$2,500.00, figuring the labour costs at \$5,000.00 and materials at \$10,000.00 so it is a small proportion, and in view of the fact that this community grant money next year is going to the centennial project, this puts a different light on the situation. It further seemed to him that what they should be looking at now is whether or not centennial projects may be included under this programme.

Mr. MacKinnon also wondered if this would apply to centennial projects.

Clerk-of-Council pointed out the statement in the brochure covering this indicating that centennial projects could qualify.

Mr. Taylor suggested they call in Mr. Hargrave to discuss the matter.

Mr. Watt agreed to this and thought perhaps Administration was already giving the assistance he was after, in which case a motion would not be required.

Mr. Hargrave, **Administrative Assistant**, attended Committee.

Mr. Shaw explained to Mr. Hargrave that he and Mr. Watt felt that perhaps a person from Administration could meet with the municipal authorities or communities such as Porter Creek and Watson Lake and Mayo, and point out how proposed projects might come under the winter works programme. That is, to create a sort of liaison to help them and provide an incentive, as they receive the pamphlets but are not conversant with how it all works or could be applied to their projects. He asked if Mr. Hargrave could tell them whether this has been implemented insofar as a person has gone to the various Councils or community groups to explain things.

Mr. Hargrave said this is the idea of the letter to the Councillors with reference to advice. There has been a lamentable ignorance on the matter of winter works incentive programmes. There is a winter works committee in Whitehorse but they are mainly involved in trying to promote winter works in general, not winter works incentive programmes. He pointed out that he looks after this particular aspect of the Administrative work, and therefore he wants to spread the news around the territory. There are only two municipalities in the territory, most of it is unorganized settlements, and there is a problem of money. Therefore he got the concurrence of the Commissioner to ask for Councillors approval of the suggestion that funds could be made available, if there is a shortage of funds from the Community Development Grant fund. There has been no money allocated for winter works incentive though he had asked for some to be put in but around about this time of year the money situation gets a little tight and Administration could not promise any set sum. He thought the idea of Mr. Shaw, that he go around to the various communities and municipalities, to be a good one, but the ideas for winter works have to come from the municipalities or communities themselves. He said when he came to the Yukon last January, all he noticed week after week was statistics on a national basis all across the provinces indicating hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent and that week after week the Yukon got a zero. They managed to spend a lot of money in the Mackenzie in the Northwest Territories on some worthwhile

projects, and he felt sure it could be done in the Yukon.

Mr. Boyd said that he understood from Mr. Hargrave that the winter works programme was taken advantage of in the Northwest Territories. He was wondering where they would get their monies from since they had no community development fund to take advantage of.

Mr. Hargrave replied that he could not tell where the Northwest Territories Government found the money they needed for that particular purpose.

Mr. Shaw said that he was in favour of the principle and would like to see it on its way. He added, "Where the money will come from will have to be left till later".

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Shaw if he was prepared to use his Community Development Grant fund allotment for that purpose.

Mr. Shaw replied that he would be prepared to put in a certain amount.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that the Administration provide the services of a competent man who understands the municipal winter works programme that can meet with the civic authorities to advise on the various programmes each locality might have. Motion Re Municipal Winter Works Programme.

Mr. Hargrave said that this motion would probably help, although the Administration would be carrying on that kind of a programme whether or not there was a motion.

Mr. Shaw again mentioned that as far as the Community Development Fund was concerned he would be willing to assist to a certain degree.

Mr. Boyd said he felt this Community Development Fund was being kicked around like a football.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that it seemed to him in discussing the Community Development Grant that to take advantage of it this winter was too late because it would have required some months of planning. Secondly he said that all of the Community Grant money was generally programmed for the Centennial project next year. He said that he felt that for the municipalities some good could come out of the incentive programme but for the outlying districts he couldn't see where it would be of much assistance.

Mr. Hargrave pointed out to the Committee that there would be a yearly incentive programme and with respect to the 1965/66 financial year in which funds were set aside for Centennial projects, he would see that some money was put into the estimates for that year covering winter works projects.

Mr. Taylor asked if Mr. Hargrave had some further information he wished to submit to Council.

Mr. Hargrave repeated that what they wanted to do now was to make everybody aware that this assistance was possible and that there was someone in Whitehorse to help. He added that applications should be forwarded to the Territorial authorities and that each project had to have provincial or territorial approval before it could be submitted by the province or the territory to the Department of Labour. He further said that as far as he could see this was going to be an annual programme and that it was obvious that this programme so far had not been well enough known, therefore no applications so far this year, but they now hoped to remedy the situation so that each community will be able to plan for it in the future.

Mr. Watt asked if they had sent out letters asking for applications this year.

Mr. Hargrave replied that they had prepared a letter which would be sent out following Council's advice.

Mr. Shaw, in connection with the Community Development Fund, asked Mr. Hargrave if it was his intention to get authorization from each electoral district, or whether he was for taking it out of the "main pot".

Mr. Hargrave replied that in his opinion money should be found from all three points for the winter works programme, that is the Federal Government, the Territorial Government and the municipality or community. There was no thought of taking X number of dollars from each Community Development Grant. The project would be submitted to the Councillor and he would approve or recommend that some of the money be given to the association or to the municipality. He said that reference for advice was not meant to be a dogma and it was not perhaps the solution. He said that they had merely requested Council's advice in that no money had been set aside in the estimates.

Mr. Hargrave was excused from Committee.

Mr. Taylor read Mr. Watt's motion and put the question.

MOTION CARRIED.

Committee proceeded to discuss the memorandum concerning Reference for Advice Local Improvement District Ordinance with Mr. Spray, Area Development Officer, in attendance.

Discussion  
Session  
Paper #15

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Spray for a definition of what would be included in the local improvement district.

Mr. Spray replied that the idea of a local improvement district under the Ordinance was for such places as Porter Creek or Crestview or Watson Lake or Mayo or settlements where the residents have reached a state where they are already supplying the Administration with an Advisory Committee through their community citizens associations and where they are putting in improvements such as waterwork systems, either trucked or piped. He added that the transient area would, in his opinion, not come under this definition. On a question from Mr. Boyd, Mr. Spray explained that the Administration looked after such things as waterwork systems today. He said that if they did put a waterwork system into Mayo right now without the Ordinance, the Territorial Government would have to administer and operate the system. With the Ordinance the local residents would administer and operate the system. In reply to a question from Mr. Shaw, he pointed out to Committee that this was a stage towards municipal government. He said that the Advisory Committee would act in an advisory capacity to the Administration on all matters pertaining to the Administration of their particular settlements, such as matters of zoning, building standards, establishment of new subdivisions in the community etc., etc. With respect to local improvements they would have the power to operate, they would be in a position where they could hire and discharge their staff, their clerks and maintenance men. They would collect the monies each month from the persons using the service and they would in turn pay for the power, fuel, etc., to operate the service.

Mr. Watt wondered if the actions of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan committee would fall under the Ordinance.

Mr. Spray replied that they would not.

Mr. Watt requested this be recorded in the Votes and Proceedings as he did not want it to come back on him some time in the future. He wanted to clarify the point that the Whitehorse Metropolitan Planning Committee would not be advising the Commissioner and their actions be taken in accordance to the new Ordinance that was being planned here.

Mr. Spray confirmed this.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that this was something he had been asking for over two years. He said that in Watson Lake they had reached the stage where they required local improvement district, and he wanted something that would give the people in the district a little control and say in their own affairs. He said that he had envisioned perhaps a reeve and three aldermen, which is what one used in improvement districts, who were elected from the community based on the same principles as a municipality operates an election. The eligible taxpayers vote. He said that it appeared to him there would have to be one local improvement district clerk, somebody who understood the machinations of this to carry out duties similar to those of a city clerk. He concluded by saying those were his comments on Item No. 1. He also said that he felt there should be a proportionate redirection of tax dollars accruing to the Territorial Government from the settlement or area encompassed in the improvement district back to the improvement district, and that these local improvement districts should be able to become recipients of federal and territorial grants. With respect to Item No. 2 he said that this was something only the community was going to have the power to decide on whether or not they wanted sewer or water system or anything else. He said that their fire system should come under this and all the other services which were of a civic nature. There should be limited provisions within the incorporated local improvement district for bylaws to provide for such collections. With respect to Item No. 3 he felt that if there were going to be a local improvement district with aldermen and reeve, the Commissioner and the Administration should be able to offer all the assistance they could to them. The people elected, however, should be the ones that made the decisions. He said, "You are just setting up a robot or something of that nature, setting up an authoritative body and then giving them no authority".

Mr. Spray suggested that perhaps Watson Lake might be established as a local improvement district, and a year or two later they might be ready for village status where they would then have the greater powers and pass bylaws on their way to being a city.

Commissioner Cameron attended Committee.

Mr. Taylor, (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that it appeared to him that the whole thing depended upon what authority would be allowed the local improvement district's reeve and aldermen.

Mr. Boyd said that in his opinion the Administration was here trying to set up something that would be a starting point towards the creation of a village or a municipality and he felt that what the Administration asked for should be granted.

Mr. Shaw agreed that this was a step in the right direction and the sooner he saw the legislation created the better. He said that it could be perfected as time went by, but this would give the communities an organized say in their own affairs.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) agreed that this was a start but it had taken two or two and a half years to go that far. He said that if they were going to make a start they should make sure it was done properly. He said that every effort should be made to get the legislation for them at the earliest possible date. Perhaps the spring session, at which time they could discuss the other items.

Commissioner Cameron said he believed it was scheduled for the spring session.

Mr. Spray said that they had hoped to have it for this session and they had been corresponding with Ottawa on the matter. However they had not been able to complete it and they had now come to Council with reference for advice hoping to have it ready for the spring session. He added that the legislation would be based on the three points before them.

Mr. Watt suggested that the Committee should advise the Commissioner on items 1, 2 and 3 at this time to the best of their ability so that when legislation was drafted they would have an idea of what Council wanted. He said, "This is what is being asked for in this paper."

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that Items 2 and 3, in his opinion, could not be discussed until they had proposed legislation.

Commissioner Cameron said that certain things had to be written into the general rules of the legislation. He said that some principles were involved and Ottawa had asked the Territory what they wanted. For example, did they want an Advisory Committee and should the Advisory Committee have the power to operate a local improvement district? Should the Commissioner be able to take this over in the event that it falls down financially and goes bankrupt? He felt that what Mr. Taylor referred to could be made up in the form of regulations at a later date. He went on to ask Committee if they wanted the Advisory Committees of the local improvement districts to handle funds which would be available to them. He repeated that it was the principles involved Ottawa was looking for in order to incorporate them in the original legislation.

Mr. Boyd commented on the items as follows: "Item 1, the people in the district could elect their own committee. Item 2, this committee that they elect is no more than just a committee and he could not see where the collection of money for sewer and water and the whole community effort can be done by a committee that is nothing, there must be a municipality or something before you can go to this stage, there must be organization, a committee is no more than three or four men sitting down together and there is no control in just a committee. Item 3, this is absolutely essential. The Commissioner does not want to take anything back, the only way he is going to get it back is because it is a losing proposition, and somebody has to run it and pay for the operation on top of that. Therefore he felt there need be no fears on the part of the people, the Commissioner has no intention of stealing anything, he will get it handed to him and a headache at the same time.

Mr. Watt said that they had something close to an improvement district near Whitehorse right now at Porter Creek. He said there was a committee elected and it was working out just about as an Advisory Committee right now.

Mr. Boyd said it would seem to him that until such time as a municipality was formed while this was in its infancy, if there was going to be money to be handled and collected it could well be a government employee who would look after the money end of it and the elected Advisory Committee would work through that gentleman.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) felt that the normal procedure in setting up a local improvement district would be to hire a clerk who would have to be able to account at all times for the expenditure and revenue of the district. He said then one elects a reeve and two or three aldermen out of the community who will sit down and negotiate the bylaws and the enforcement of the bylaws related to the improvement district. He said, "If they don't do it right they won't be elected again and somebody will be put in who will do it right". He said that he expected it to be a chaos for the first two years but eventually it would work out. He also pointed out that in his opinion the clerk would not have to be a Territorial employee - this was what they were trying to get away from. They wanted a little autonomy.

Mr. Shaw said that he felt the first stage of importance was the Advisory Committee, so that those people would have an opportunity to meet regularly with the Administration and get their view points on what they thought their community requires, and to come up with propositions with a view to improving the area. He said that at the present time it was important to have the local improvement district ordinance to start up the Advisory Committee. He said that with a reeve, aldermen, etc., one was getting into practically a municipal setup, and having personal experience with a small municipality he could assure Members that the undertaking was a tremendous headache and very difficult to operate.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) did not agree. In his opinion the Committee in the local improvement districts should not be an Advisory Committee as they already had such a body in the form of the civic groups in the various areas. He said, "All reference to an Advisory Committee should be thrown out of a suggested ordinance".

Mr. Boyd said, "You want autonomy and want to run the show but you don't have any money. It would be wise to start off with a system similar to what is outlined here, and walk before you run".

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) suggested that before they made any decisions they should take a look at the British Columbia legislation on this as they have in the community of Fort Nelson and in other areas in British Columbia similar to the north. He said that they did not want municipal status in Watson Lake and they were not even sure if they wanted village status, but they did want some autonomy. They wanted a little bit of say in their community with respect to the operation and development. He said, "Certainly a community which has grown to the size of Watson Lake can be serviced with something better than an Advisory Committee. What they need is a body with a little bit of control and power to partially look after their own affairs".

Mr. Spraysaid that the Ordinance would initially provide for the establishment of a local improvement district by the Commissioner. He said that the district would be established on the advice of the people living in the area to be included in the district. He said that the boundaries would be defined and it would provided for the election or appointment of an Advisory Committee or of a Council consisting of a reeve and aldermen or three or four Councillors, the name of the Council or Committee or members of it was open. He said that the term Advisory Committee had been used because that was the term used in local improvement districts. Commenting on Item 2 he said that if one had a water system either trucked or piped the local improvement district would operate the water truck, bill the customers, pay the salary of the truck drivers, pay for the repair and maintenance of the trucks, heating of the well house where the water supply was, etc. He said that they may not cover the cost of street lights or the cost of road maintenance initially as this was done by the Territorial Administration. Commenting on Item 3 he said that Commissioner would operate the local improvement district in its initial stage just to get it running smoothly. He said that they operated the water delivery service in Porter Creek and now that it is running smoothly it could be handed over to the local Advisory Committee or Council. As he had mentioned before the power to take back the operation by the Commissioner was only in case it became a financial mess.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that another thought he had on the Advisory Committee was that if one elected such a committee in a community usually somebody got joed into the job. But if one asked a man to stand up and provide a service to his community and act as an alderman or reeve one had a different calibre of individual who would have to cut the mustard or be in trouble.

Commissioner Cameron thought that they were possibly placing too much emphasis on Advisory Committee. He said that as Mr. Spray pointed out, this was the term used and if Council so wished they might call it something different. He said that it was seen under Item 2 that the Advisory Committee should have the power to operate local improvements, in other words they were no longer just an Advisory Committee, they were actually an Executive Committee executing powers to operate portions of their community.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that one was advisory and one was administrative and if they were to be called an administrative committee it would mean something else.

Commissioner Cameron replied that it was a combination of duties. They would administer within their regulations that come under their control and they would advise as far as the territory is concerned for anything additional that they requested and required and would need federal or territorial assistance and so they are actually a dual purpose.

Mr. Taylor said that what is not expressed is not implied.

Mr. Thompson stated that he has not said too much regarding this but said he was vitally concerned and interested inasmuch as Porter Creek and Crestview are probably prime examples for a local improvement district. It says in Item 3 that the Commissioner shall have the power to operate the improvement district in its initial stage. This could also mean that although they have a local improvement district they will be receiving assistance from the administration, and presumed that this assistance would be in the form of some sort of coordinator who would be the paid representative of the local improvement district to act throughout this transition period. He did not know what the inner workings of an ordinance such as this would be, but was very much in favour of having a local improvement ordinance, and said they should give all impetus to the passing of such an ordinance.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) wanted to see the formulation of the British Columbia improvement district before making any decisions.

Commissioner Cameron advised that they were trying to follow basically the North West Territories system which is run by civil servants and Northern Affairs, and this was another reason why they have asked what was wanted in the Yukon Territory. In other words, Administration do not want Northern Affairs running it as in the Northwest Territories which they are forced to by their very particular setup. It is important therefore to keep in mind that this is why they have come up with these three main questions that would not apply in the Northwest Territories, so it is more important for what it doesn't say than what it does say.

Commissioner Cameron left the Council Chamber.

Mr. Shaw suggested that the Administration go along and cook up for next spring, an ordinance in relation to the local improvement district. In the meantime members of Council can get all the information they want from the provinces and put forth their suggestions to incorporate in the draft that will be submitted by Administration in the spring.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) understood Mr. Spray was going to Ottawa in the next three or four days, and would be discussing this item there. He said that if the members are going to give him any guidance at all as to what they want, a day or two to review it and think about it would enable them to come up with a few good ideas.

Mr. Shaw said the members have been hollering about the improvement deal for years and there has not been one concrete suggestion that has been put before the Council table in the time he has been there. Now that the Administration come up with one and ask for a little advice on it, Council is unwilling to give that advice, it has to go for another few days. When members have something like this they should be specific in what they want, so that Administration will know what they are asked to produce.

Mr. Taylor said Mr. Shaw must have missed some sessions, and suggested he consult the Votes and Proceedings to see the many concrete suggestions that he had put forth in the past.

Mr. Boyd, as Chairman, suggested that since Mr. Spray would leave for Ottawa on Friday afternoon, the discussion on local improvement districts be left until Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Spray was excused.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Mr. Speaker do resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees which follows:

Committee convened at 10:40 a.m. to discuss Bills, Memorandums and Sessional Papers. Committee first discussed sessional papers. Committee recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 2:00 p.m. to discuss rules of Council. It was moved by Councillor Boyd, seconded by Councillor MacKinnon that Members study the Rules of Council during their spare time, and if any questions arise they bring them before Council at an opportune time. Motion Carried. Mr. Hargraves attended Committee to discuss matters related to the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Programme. It was moved by Councillor Watt, seconded by Councillor Shaw that the Administration provide the services of a competent man who understands the Municipal Winter Works Programme and can meet with the civic and community authorities to advise on the various programmes each locality might have. Motion Carried. Commissioner Cameron and Mr. Spray attended Committee to discuss Local Improvement District Ordinance.

Committee  
Report.

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Mr. Boyd suggested that Wednesday, November 11th, being Armistice Day Council does not sit on that day and they adjourn until 10:00 a.m., Thursday, November 12th.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker represent the Territorial Council at Requiem on Remembrance Day, November 11th.

Council adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a.m., Thursday, November 12, 1964.





Sessional Paper # 16. (5) Regarding Resurvey of Building Lots, Territorial Subdivisions  
(Set out as Sessional Paper No. 16.)

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing bills and sessional papers.

Motion Carried.

In Committee

In Committee of the Whole:

Discussion of S.P. # 9

Committee proceeded to discuss Sessional Paper No. 9, Federal Revenues.

Mr. Shaw said it appeared the Administration were not able to furnish them with the information they had asked for. He was of the opinion however, that it was available.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) agreed with Mr. Shaw and said he would propose another motion asking for the figures.

Mr. Watt said that the last News Advertiser contained a breakdown of the revenues and possibly Council could get a copy of that page and have the figures verified.

Mr. Shaw suggested that if the Administration could not get the figures from the Department of Finance, they might be able to get them from the Member of Parliament.

Discussion of S.P. #10

Committee proceeded to discuss Sessional Paper No. 10, Daylight Saving Time in the Yukon.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that according to the paper the plebescite would involve expenditures of \$20,000.00 or more. He could however, not agree that each Councillor should canvas the district to obtain the people's opinion as suggested by the Commissioner and therefore he saw no other alternative than to conduct a plebescite even if they had to spend the \$20,000.00.

Mr. Watt said that the Commissioner had asked for the Councillors' views, but the only suggestion he could offer was to ask if the organizations in all the areas would hold meetings in order to find out what the people want in the different areas. He agreed with Mr. Taylor that the Councillors should not take it upon themselves to determine the feelings of everyone in those areas.

Mr. Southam said that when he received the memorandum from the Commissioner he asked a number of people what they thought about daylight saving time. Out of the number of people he spoke to only two said they were in favour of daylight saving time. He agreed with Mr. Taylor that it was putting a little too much onus on the Councillors if they were to determine whether daylight saving time should be instituted or not but he felt that a \$20,000.00 expenditure for a plebescite was too much. He would rather see that money spent on something else, but agreed that a plebescite might be the only answer.

Mr. Boyd said that in his opinion the Municipality of Whitehorse should request authority to hold a plebescite in Whitehorse only and then it would not affect the people in the outer areas.

Mr. Shaw said that he had asked the people in his area too and his experience was much the same as Mr. Southam's. He felt that if they spent the \$20,000.00 to pave a part of the Alaska Highway it would be of a great deal more benefit. He concluded by saying that if a plebescite was taken it would appear to him that it would be very much divided but he felt it would be close and no matter which way it went a lot of people would be unhappy.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that the people that requested the time change were mostly business people from Whitehorse and some from Watson Lake. He did not agree that \$20,000.00 should be expended but neither could he agree that any one part of the Territory should change their time. He said "we have to either all go one way or the other."

Mr. Watt said that if everybody in and around Whitehorse wanted the time change he couldn't see why they shouldn't get it. Further he would like to get an account from the cross section of the population and that this could be done through a plebescite in Whitehorse.

Mr. Southam did not agree with Mr. Watt and said that if they held a plebescite in Whitehorse and they wanted daylight saving time then they would control the vote of the Territory as a whole. He felt that the plebescite was too costly and suggested that if they approached the different organizations they would get a good idea of what the people wanted.

Mr. Thompson said that a plebescite could be beneficial to them all. He felt that there were many matters that could be contained in such a plebescite, for example, one - do they or do they not want daylight saving time; two - do they or do they not want to join B.C.; three - do they or do they not want water and sewer in Porter Creek and Crestview. He said that all these matters could, through a plebescite, be brought to the people's attention and they could vote on them and it would put the onus on the individual and not on the Council.

Mr. Watt said that in his opinion Mr. Thompson's view was very good but he did not want anyone to get the opinion that Whitehorse was controlling the rest of the Territory because this wasn't what he wanted. He was merely asking that the outlying areas should not control Whitehorse.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that they should decide what they wanted to do, should they have a plebescite or should they find some other method.

Mr. MacKinnon thought that Mr. Thompson's plan as outline for a plebescite was very good and he would like to see it made into a motion.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that to hold a plebescite for sewer and water, whether they wanted sewer and water or not, was not going to be a part of a plebescite on daylight saving time. He repeated again that any solution they arrive at should come from the whole of the Yukon Territory. In his opinion a plebescite covering one district only would not give them a true picture of what the people of the Yukon wanted.

Mr. Boyd agreed that a plebescite for sewer and water should not be necessary. He repeated again that if Whitehorse wanted the time change and the outlying areas not - that Whitehorse should have it. He said "what difference would it make to the outlying areas if the people in Whitehorse were one hour ahead of them if they found it more convenient."

Mr. Watt suggested that perhaps they should ask the Commissioner if there were other questions they could settle by a plebescite to make it pay and if so they could be included.

Mr. Boyd suggested that they recess until 2 o'clock p.m. to give them an opportunity to draw up a motion in that respect.

Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock P.M.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The text notes that any discrepancies or errors in the records can lead to significant complications during an audit and may result in legal consequences for the organization.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps involved in the accounting cycle, from identifying the transaction to posting it to the appropriate ledger accounts. The text stresses the need for consistency and accuracy in the recording process, as well as the importance of regular reconciliations to identify and correct any errors as soon as possible.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of internal controls in preventing and detecting errors or fraud. It highlights that a strong system of internal controls is essential for the reliability of the financial information. The text describes various control measures, such as segregation of duties, authorization requirements, and independent verification, and explains how these controls work together to minimize the risk of misstatements.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the importance of transparency and communication in the financial reporting process. It states that management should provide clear and timely information to the board of directors and other stakeholders regarding the company's financial performance and the status of the internal controls. The text also notes that transparency is a key factor in building trust and confidence among investors and other interested parties.

5. The fifth and final part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed and reiterating the overall goal of ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements. It emphasizes that this is a continuous process that requires ongoing attention and commitment from all levels of the organization. The text ends with a statement of confidence in the company's ability to maintain high standards of financial reporting and internal control.



2:00 o'clock p.m.,  
Thursday, November 12, 1964.

Committee continued discussion of Sessional Paper #14 with Mr. Spray in attendance.

Discussion of  
Sessional  
Paper #14

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) told committee he had discussed this subject with Mr. Spray this morning, and they had come up with a set of five points which were acceptable to himself.

Mr. Spray outlined the points for consideration of Committee which enlarge on the points in the Sessional Paper. 1) Provision for the establishment of a district by the Commissioner on the advice and request of the people living in the settlement or district. 2) Provision for the election of four trustees or a number of trustees or aldermen (which is actually point 1 of the reference for advice) and the term trustees or alderman or whatever term was desired. The Water Act of British Columbia uses the term trustees. The number of trustees could be 3 or 5, rather than 4. Out of this number would be elected a Chairman by the trustees, the trustees would be elected by the ratepayers. 3) Provision for payment to the aldermen or trustees, which had not been touched on in the reference for advice and may or may not be necessary. Councillor Taylor thought it should be considered necessary. 4) Provision for the operation of local improvements by the trustees including expenditure and collection of funds and engaging and discharging the required staff (which is original point #2). 5) Provision for the Commissioner to operate the improvements in the initial stage and turn over the operation to the elected body when it is running smoothly, and the Commissioner would also have the power to take back the local improvements if deemed necessary.

Mr. Boyd thought they were good points and voiced his willingness to go along with them. However, he felt one point should be added, that those responsible for the money should be bonded.

Mr. Thompson thought it mandatory that during the interim handover period there be an appointed Territorial Administrator who would act in that capacity for a period stipulated by the territory and the proposed district. He said this would clarify Mr. Boyd's point regarding the bonding because the onus would still be on the territory, then when it is taken over by the district the onus would be on the district and they would have to see that the bonding process was adhered to.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) did not know whether he had Mr. Thompson's idea quite clear but was working under the assumption that sewer and water was a good example. If it should come and is agreed upon by the improvement districts that the Territorial Administration would run this as they ordinarily do in unorganized settlements, by remote control you might say, they would run it until such time as they turn it over to the trustees of the improvement district. At that time the trustees would take over and the finances would be handled by a paid person, perhaps a bank manager or a capable local person. This would not involve the cost of another employee. He said that if you had a territorial employee looking after nothing else but this, he would have very little to do. Secondly he said the territorial employees that are there are generally so burdened with work, they wouldn't have time to take it on. He pointed out the situation whereby the liquor vendor is also the territorial agent, which are both full time jobs. The Engineering Department are working out of Whitehorse at the present time and he did not think special personnel would be warranted at the outset.

Mr. Shaw said he believed the territorial agent was handling these things in places such as Haines Junction and Watson Lake, and he asked Mr. Spray if this was correct.

Mr. Spray replied that they have no such operations.

Mr. Shaw asked Mr. Spray who looks after the territorial operations in Haines Junction and Watson Lake.

Mr. Spray replied it was the territorial agent in these localities, who is also the liquor vendor. He continued to say that when it comes to the sale of licences, that was on behalf of territorial administration. He continued to say that in case of say a water system, he might be able to take on the added duties of collection of accounts, but it might also be as efficient to run it from Whitehorse as was done in the case of Mayo in connection with the water delivery system after the flood during the summer.

Mr. Shaw said when the City of Dawson took back their own affairs after being in a state of suspension for 25 or 35 years, the Territorial Treasurer was the City Clerk, and he handled these things. In the transitional period, 1951, during which time Mr. Shaw was an alderman, the knowledge of the clerk was invaluable to the new governing body in learning how to run affairs. It still left Council with the responsibility of making decisions. Such help should be provided to the board of the local improvement districts in the initial stages by the Territorial Government. He concluded by saying that municipal affairs differ greatly from those of a small business.

Mr. Thompson concurred wholeheartedly, and said he neglected to point out previously that it would probably be so in the case of Porter Creek as they will probably be one of the first to take advantage of the ordinance. He believed the onus would fall on Mr. Spray and his office to look after their welfare until such time as they are less financially dependent upon the territory. He clarified the point that he did not mean someone should be hired for this job specifically, but that someone in the territorial department concerned could handle the job, and added he felt it would be adequately handled by them.

Mr. Spray reread the five points set out earlier, on request of Mr. Watt. Mr. Spray then added on the suggestion of Mr. Boyd, point No. 6, which provided that the clerical staff or those responsible for handling the accounts shall be bonded.

Mr. Boyd noted a point which had been overlooked, that the officers or trustees should be subject to review.

Mr. Thompson stated that if they were elected representatives this would be taken care of. He said this has nothing to do with the ordinance and would be up to the district and would be handled in the way of regulations.

Mr. Shaw cited his objections to the points outlined. He felt there should be 3 or 5 representatives, and not 4 to facilitate voting procedure. In the matter of tenure of office he felt this should be stated definitely as being 1, 2 or 3 years.

Mr. Taylor mentioned this had been agreed in his discussions with Mr. Spray this morning though they had not set any particular term of office because they felt in the drafting this would be taken into consideration. Suggested tenure of office would have to go on a 1, 2 and 3 year basis so that at least one member of the committee would remain to assure continuity. He agreed that any person handling accounts should be bonded, and suggested that in Watson Lake for instance the accounts could be handled by a bank.

Mr. Shaw directed the following question to Mr. Thompson, Member for Whitehorse North. "Regarding a stipend, do the people at Porter Creek consider a nominal amount would be satisfactory, or do they want to do it as a community effort?"

Mr. Thompson said it appeared the original intent he got from previous discussion they have had was that something of this nature would be territorially subsidized to the extent of a paid position (Administrator or Chairman), but felt they would require somebody in the paid position to run any organization, whether city, territorial or federal, and for this reason he felt if they were going to take independent status then very definitely they would need some financial help from the territory, which is what he had in mind during the interim period of having a territorial advisor or councillor who would prepare a person to take over the reins as a paid position.

Mr. Boyd referred to Mr. Taylor's remark that this would be a part-time job and could be handed over to a bank clerk or an accountant, and reiterated that in view of what has happened in the past in regard to accountants handling funds in Whitehorse that whoever would handle community funds must be bonded, and the people protected.

Mr. Taylor agreed with Mr. Boyd regarding bonding. Commenting on the subject of remuneration, he felt some nominal stipend should be provided both to encourage people to run for office, and also to compensate in part for inconvenience caused through such things as numerous inane telephone enquiries from people who don't appreciate what is in the realm of an officer's responsibility. He said it should also be taken into consideration the possible business loss that might arise from local government disputes should a business man be in office.

Mr. Boyd felt this was too early to talk about this and the people who should talk about it are the people in the district concerned.

Mr. Spray explained that when the local improvement district is first formed, and they have an improvement such as a water system, the territorial government would operate the system before it is handed over to the trustees of the local improvement district who are elected and whose terms of office would be staggered initially so there would be continuity on the council. Before the territorial government handed operation of a local improvement over to a district, they would undoubtedly hire a clerk, or have the trustees hire a clerk, who would be broken in to the workings of the system. The clerk would be bonded and he would collect the accounts. Payments of accounts would be done by the trustees. A term of office would be set for the trustees, be it 2 or 3 years.

Mr. Taylor wondered who would be the electors. Would it be all ratepayers and their spouses in the community?

Mr. Shaw said it was a simple matter to establish the qualifications for members of this committee, usually ratepayers or people who pay a reasonable amount of rent. The local improvement district will be the same as a municipality in a small way. They will have a budget and they will go to the territory and receive a grant each year to operate their budget. Presently the appropriations are handled by the territorial government through appropriations approved by council for such things as road grading. When the districts get going it will extend further than just running a water truck and probably entail street lighting, grading of roads, making ditches, etc. When the district council is established, indemnity to the council members will have to be made from the grant and the amount will be a set amount such as \$5.00 per meeting.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Spray whether the questions in the memorandum from the Commissioner had been adequately answered to enable them to start drafting the ordinance.

Mr. Spray thought it was quite complete. Only three items were not definitely settled, the number of trustees, the name of trustees, and the term of office.

Mr. Shaw suggested that three be elected, one for one year, one for two years and one for three years to provide continuity. The terms of an officer could be determined by his number of votes.

Council unanimously agreed to these points.

Mr. Taylor noted, regarding the title of the officers, that in the B.C. Legislation they refer to these people as trustees. This title would separate these officers from aldermen, or councillors, and eliminate any possibility of the public confusing these people with anybody else.

Council unanimously agreed to this point.

On inquiries from Mr. Watt and Mr. Thompson regarding what progress was being made on the planning for sewer and/or water systems, Mr. Spray said that the questions would have to be referred to the Commissioner or the Territorial Treasurer.

Mr. Spray was excused from Council.

Discussion  
Sessional  
Paper #10

Committee continued with discussion on Session Paper #10, Daylight Saving Time-Yukon.

Mr. Boyd mentioned having withdrawn a motion this morning, and said since then he has had a discussion with the Legal Advisor and found out that the Commissioner can, if it is desirable, create daylight saving time. In view of this he made the following motion.

Motion Re  
Daylight Saving  
Time

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that the Commissioner consider establishing daylight saving time of one hour within a twenty-five mile radius of Whitehorse.

Mr. Boyd commented that he did not think the Commissioner would institute this unless he thought everybody would be happy, and the idea was to put it where it might get some action.

Mr. Shaw did not think he would want to see it get action. He said definitely if the motion was agreed to it will request the Commissioner to institute this within a 25 mile radius of Whitehorse. He personally did not agree with this. He said it would be a different matter if the City of Whitehorse got it as a result of a plebiscite indicating that the people want it. He was against it being instituted within a 25 mile radius of Whitehorse as the people outside of the Whitehorse boundaries might not want it.

Mr. Boyd suggested they would have to split hairs a bit because 8th Avenue and the top of the hill are outside the city boundaries but are as much a part of Whitehorse as 7th Avenue. He maintained that by doing this they are doing what is in reality Whitehorse.

Mr. Thompson said he would go along with daylight saving time as he naturally would being a resident of Whitehorse, but he felt if they were going to go for daylight saving it should be brought to a vote in Council to clear the air one way or the other but he did not see that it should be Whitehorse and nothing else. If it were brought in it should not only be for Whitehorse but for the territory as a whole, regardless.

Mr. Watt felt this spelled immediate defeat of the possibility of daylight saving time as there are three Whitehorse Councillors against four out of town Councillors. At that time the Council requested the City of Whitehorse to hold a plebiscite, this was done, and the vote was in favour of daylight saving time by a substantial margin. It seems that has been ignored and the vote for or against is now going to be taken by the present Council. He felt Council should not vote on this, but that if the Commissioner has the power now to designate an area for daylight saving time he should be allowed to do this if the city requests action on the plebiscite that was held. He asked Mr. Boyd to clarify the statement regarding the power of the Commissioner as outlined to him by the Legal Advisor.

Mr. Boyd understood there is nothing to say that the Commissioner cannot, therefore it is assumed that he can. He said that in Ontario they have daylight saving time by zones, Toronto for instance has it, Galt does not, so there is nothing peculiar about this.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said the Commissioner does have the right to alter standard time by that same thing that he has the right to do anything in the territory whether the Council want him to or not, though it is not expected that he would. He cited Section 36 of the Interpretation Ordinance which states "1) Subject to this section standard time should be reckoned as 9 hours behind Greenwich time and called Yukon Standard Time." The little bombshell of subsection 2 says "Notwithstanding subsection 1 the Commissioner may make regulations varying the manner of reckoning standard time." So legislation by regulation is the means by which the Commissioner can vary this time. He felt the Commissioner would not make any change until he knew whether the people of the Yukon wanted it. His own stand was that he wouldn't saddle any one person in the City of Whitehorse or within 25 miles of it with something they did not want. Apparently there was quite a percentage of the population of Whitehorse against it when the last plebiscite was taken some years ago. Daylight saving time for Whitehorse should be up to the municipality by a new plebiscite. To saddle people with this when they don't want it is like saddling people with a franchise for power at 25¢ a kilowatt.

Mr. Watt commented that there are large areas of this territory that are saddled with a Councillor they don't want, there are usually votes against, but the minority don't rule, the majority rules. He felt in this it was a good thing the Commissioner did have the power and possibly the way it stood right now was as good as anything without the motion. If they were not requesting it, it was up to the city and if their demand was strong enough they will make the demand themselves. If they got it through this means it would be a good trial for the rest of the territory.

Mr. Taylor wondered if the Honourable Member from Whitehorse West would agree that in any new plebiscite to be held on this that a 2/3 majority would be required as is the case with financial matters.

Mr. Watt pointed out a plebiscite had already been held and the majority were in favour of it and could not see why a greater majority would be required now.

Mr. Taylor reread the motion.

Mr. Thompson wondered if with Mr. Boyd's permission they could incorporate that if they are thinking of daylight saving time to make it effective the same time as is in effect in British Columbia.

Mr. Boyd felt it would be virtually automatic that it would fall in line with British Columbia.

Mr. Shaw said they were contemplating changing something the people have had for 50 or 60 years. There are strong feelings in the territory on this. The strongest feeling is emanating directly from the business section of the City of Whitehorse. He said it would appear that the Municipality of Whitehorse was the stronghold of this movement to have daylight saving because it was not evident in the rest of the territory. He would be quite prepared to give the municipality the powers necessary to have a vote to decide if they want it.

Mr. Watt pointed out that the date of the last plebiscite was February, 1963.

Mr. Shaw asked if he could have the figures on how it went and how the plebiscite was worded.

Mr. Watt did not have the figures on his fingertips, though he was at the City Office at noon to get the wording and the figures of the plebiscite, but they were not readily available. He said when he seconded Mr. Boyd's motion he did not realize the Commissioner already had the power without any help from the Council to institute daylight saving time if the city wants it.

Mr. Shaw concurred with Mr. Watt.

Mr. Taylor said his reason for not voting for this proposal was first of all he did not want to cram anything down the throats of anybody in Whitehorse that they do not want, and could see that without changing time whatsoever the City of Whitehorse could get up two hours earlier and open their stores two hours earlier and go to bed two hours earlier.

Mr. Watt offered to withdraw as seconder of the motion if Mr. Boyd would withdraw the Motion, as the situation would be left in a more solid position without the motion.

Mr. Boyd did not think the motion would get passed so was willing to withdraw it. He pointed out that if Whitehorse should go on daylight saving time it would affect the school children in the surrounding area from Porter Creek and the top of the hill. For this reason if the municipality goes for it the rest of the area would have to follow suit. On withdrawing the motion Mr. Boyd said he would expect now that either Mr. Watt or Mr. Shaw would make another motion suggesting how to get rid of the little document they have.

Motion  
Withdrawn.

Committee agreed with the mover and seconder that the motion be withdrawn.

Mr. Watt thought the question being asked in the paper was whether they want a territory wide plebiscite which would cost around \$20,000.00. It would appear from what has been said that the answer was no.

Mr. Shaw felt \$20,000.00 was a lot of money to spend on holding a plebiscite on the matter.

The Chairman asked Clerk-of-Council's direction as to whether a motion was required or whether the Administration takes into account in answer to these the report of the Votes and Proceedings.

Clerk-of-Council replied there are plenty of opinions expressed on the topic already without any further motions, and they would get the general idea.

The Chairman noted this would be brought up again in the final review.

Committee proceeded to Sessional Paper #11 - Canada Student Loans Act, Designation of Appropriate Authority.

Discussion  
Sessional Paper  
#11

Mr. Watt said there had been quite a debate in the House of Commons regarding the Student Loans Act with respect to the Yukon Territory.

Mr. Shaw said originally they made the grant to all the provinces but did not include the two territories. Subsequently they included the two territories and stipulated the Commissioner should have the say. Then the local Member of Parliament for the Yukon, and others, stated that this student loan should be approved by the Territorial Council or the members of the Finance Committee as well as the Commissioner as it should not be in the hands of one person to disburse this fund. However, due to the fact there was no Council in the Yukon Territory at the time somebody had to have the authority so for the first instance the Commissioner was given the full say in how it was to be disbursed, but after this first session, the Commissioner with the advice of the Finance Committee would approve these various loans.

Mr. Boyd pointed out that what the Commissioner was asking was that Council designate the Students Financial Assistance Committee as the appropriate authority and expressed his willingness to make a motion to that effect.

Mr. Southam was hardly acquainted with any of the names of the people chosen for the Committee by the Commissioner, and while he wasn't questioning the wisdom of the Commissioner in his choice he wonder if it was necessary for them all to be from Whitehorse rather than have some from the outlying districts of the territory. He also wondered if decisions were made on recommendations of the Principals of schools or how they did it.

Mr. Boyd said it was probably necessary for this Committee to meet quite often during certain times of the year in order to handle the applications. As the job was done voluntarily with no remuneration it would be a financial hardship to ask someone to drive 700 miles to attend a meeting. He cited the case of an application from a person who expected to get his answer within a day inasmuch as he was leaving almost immediately. This was possible because the members of the committee were right in Whitehorse.

Mr. MacKinnon agreed with Mr. Boyd on this and mentioned he had heard it discussed at Haines Junction.

Mr. Watt felt Mr. Shaw was pretty well versed on this subject and asked him if he knew if any loans were made to out of town students, and if it took long for them to get them.

Mr. Shaw said there has been a loan fund of \$600.00 through the Territorial Government that has been in existence for some years which was provided to students who had adequate academic standing. He believed the loan was obtained from the bank. He believed the matter of this particular Sessional Paper was that the Commissioner appointed the Committee named during the time when there was no Council, and therefore, no Advisory Committee, and he was now asking Council if they wish to continue with this particular Committee. He was in favour of the Committee appointed by the Commissioner and pointed out it was very difficult to get people together from the outlying areas. He felt the recommendations regarding students should come from the particular school involved.

Mr. Boyd said he knew all the people on the Committee and felt they were all of excellent calibre.

Motion Re:  
Sessional  
Paper #11

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Council concurs with the suggestions outlined in Sessional Paper #11.

Motion Carried.

Committee proceeded to Sessional Paper No. 12.

Discussion  
e Sessional  
Paper #12

The Chairman said he had been advised by the Executive Assistant that a paper relating to this was coming from Administration shortly. It was agreed to postpone discussions on this paper until they get the final paper and then have the Department of Education representative join the discussion.

Discussion  
e Sessional  
Paper #16

The Chairman read Sessional Paper #16 - Resurvey of Building Lots in Territorial Subdivisions.

Mr. Thompson said he would reiterate the Porter Creek Association's stand on this although he did not feel that because they want 100 x 200 lots at Porter Creek this had any bearing on the rest of the territory. If the territory want to subdivide to the smaller size this was quite in order. However, he said he had the very definite understanding from his association that they would like things left as they were, namely 100 x 200. The main reason the majority of residents settled at Porter Creek was so they would not have somebody looking in their kitchen window or front room window, and they would have room to turn around.

Mr. Boyd noted that they were pointing out in the paper that 75 x 100 feet would be feasible and satisfactory for all concerned and therefore he was quite prepared to go along with it. He was quite prepared to go along with Porter Creek's wishes also, but would hope and also remind the Councillor from Porter Creek when it came to put in sewer and water or one or the other, street lighting, snow removal, streets and so on, that they will have to be prepared to pay on the basis of twice or four times the footage of that of a normal lot.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) noted he had much to say on the subject during the past three years, and could only wholeheartedly concur with the Honourable Member from Whitehorse North in that the people in Watson Lake have the 100 x 200 lots and do not wish them reduced. They do not agree with the 75 x 100 foot lots. He referred to the memorandum which stated that 7500 square feet of land is required for a dwelling with either a water well or a septic tank. In Watson Lake they require 15,000 square feet to have both well and septic tank on the same lot. If the lots were reduced to 7500 square feet they would be faced with going without one facility or the other. He noted that in Watson Lake they have water wells and did not require a water system at the present time, but had to clean up sewage in one section of town. As for future sewer and water in the community, they were going to have to pay for the services, but he said they would be willing to pay providing they can get costs down with amortization spread over a reasonable period of time. Like the people of Porter Creek Mr. Taylor said the people of Watson Lake did not want to live all jammed up together like a bunch of old tenement houses, but wanted to have a nice beautiful subdivision and room to breath some of the good old Yukon air.

Mr. Boyd said he would hope Mr. Taylor would be as confident and happy about paying the bills when the services were provided as when talking about them beforehand.

Mr. Thompson thought one small item was being overlooked. The Yukon Territorial Government subdivided these areas, Porter Creek, Crestview, before the residents even went out there. This was all very well, but now all of a sudden they wish to contain the residents because they are thinking in terms of human beings all of a sudden. Regarding water and sewer he spoke solely for Porter Creek. They would like both, but as Mr. Taylor has pointed out they would readily accept either. The size of the lot was a deterrent where costs are concerned but this was not the time to be concerned about this, the territory should have been concerned about this when they originally subdivided the area.

Mr. Watt understood there were quite a few lots in Porter Creek already subdivided to 15,000 square feet. He asked Mr. Thompson if he thought lots of any new subdivisions opened up after this should be reduced in size or should continue to be 15,000 square feet.

Mr. Thompson said he believed according to the memorandum what they do in the future is their own concern. He reiterated that one of the reasons people went out to Porter Creek was because they could get a decent size lot. It would make no difference to them as far as the rest of the territory was concerned but would definitely be firm on the stand that Porter Creek did not want their lots changed. What was done with the rest of the subdivisions was entirely up to the individuals concerned.

Mr. Shaw could agree to some extent with some of the remarks made. He pointed out however, that the previous Council had asked for standardization of lots to 50 x 100 feet in order to reduce the future cost of services. It was not their intention to take away the lots presently held by residents, but that this should apply to all new subdivisions. Now it would appear from the Sessional Paper that the Health and Welfare people advise that the lots must consist of 7500 square feet to be safe for septic tank and water, and therefore he expressed his willingness to go along with the submissions from the Health Department that the lots be increased in size to 75 x 100 feet in any new subdivisions. If the people on the large lots wish to keep them they should be prepared to pay for the cost of services when they are put in. The standard of lots for the territory should be 75 x 100 feet and those wanting more land should be required to buy two lots and be prepared to pay for the services.

Mr. Taylor thought the member from Dawson had missed the point, and stated that in places like Watson Lake they require 100 x 200 foot lots in order to have sufficient area to contain both septic tank and water well. With a 75 x 100 foot lot they can't have both services because of the ground at Watson Lake. He read a motion made at the Spring Session by Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that, "Consideration be given to resurveying lots in areas where present lots are greater than 50 x 100 feet with a view to bringing all lots in the Yukon to a standard size of 50 x 100 feet". Then discussion of Motion #11, "resurvey of lots, April 1, 1963, was allowed to die in Committee".

Mr. Boyd said the recommendation now was for lots 75 x 100 feet. If they were to check up on the unpaid taxes in Porter Creek and other places it would be found the average man can only afford the minimum size lot. You have to take all kinds of people into consideration. He felt 75 x 100 was ample space and if a man wants space he can buy two lots but he isn't forced to have 150 feet and pay frontage on it when services are installed.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. MacKinnon in the Chair) referred to Mr. Boyd's mention of taxes and said the people of Porter Creek probably made the same sad mistake made by people in Watson Lake of trying to improve their property and are getting taxed out of existence. Maybe they have beefs, there is method in these people's madness. He mentioned a man at Watson Lake who had put a lawn in at his place and fought all the spring birds to grow grass, when he did grow grass his taxes increased so much he is thinking about tearing it up. In trying to beautify his home his taxes went up. He again referred to the statement that the Community Planning Committee agree that 75 x 100 feet is too small to have a septic tank and water well. They do say that 15,000 square feet is required for a septic tank and water well. He said they had no sewer and water systems anywhere in the Yukon Territory at the present time so any development is left to the onus of the individual and he has to fight the Administration to do this and therefore has a double problem, first finding the money to do it and then find out how he can do it without winding up in jail or being contrary to some regulation. In view of these facts he defied anyone to show him how lots could be standardized to 75 x 100 feet and give them a well and a septic tank.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Thompson his views on the suggestion that the lots be resurveyed to 75 x 100 feet and those wanting their well and septic tank could buy two lots instead of one. Those who wanted to put in a septic tank and use the water service could buy one lot.

Mr. Thompson said that in 1961 when they moved out to Porter Creek Administration said don't drill you will have water within a year. At that time he said he was so naive he was thinking of water mains, but in fact what they have is a water truck that comes around. To get back to Mr. Taylor's point, it is contrary to health regulations to have a sewer and a well on a 75 x 100 foot lot. What is the point of asking a man to buy two lots of 75 x 100 feet. He doesn't need 150 foot frontage, all he wants is 100 foot frontage, not 75 but 100 - which is 25 feet as opposed to an additional 50 feet.

Mr. Shaw suggested that because they have trucked water at Porter Creek, if residents had a 75 x 100 foot lot it would be adequate for sewage disposal according to the recommendations. He felt that most people did not want large frontages and when there were sufficient residents on 75 x 100 foot lots next to one another it would be quite economical to install a sewer system, or a water system with a pressure control deal pumping water up from the basements and all the sewage carried away on this, and it would be an economical sewage system. This would provide ideal living conditions. If all the people have 100 x 200 foot lots, when the time comes for installation of services it is going to be so expensive it will be almost impossible for them to have a regular system like they have in the municipality of Whitehorse. By having 200 x 200 foot lots you almost preclude any possibility of having a system in the future because the costs are going to be astronomical. Instead of running a sewer line 75 feet you are going to run it 200 feet which is almost three times the cost for each individual.

Mr. Taylor thought the Honourable Member from Dawson intends well but his argument was full of holes.

Mr. Boyd wanted to get it through to Mr. Taylor that they have wells in these subdivisions so they could quit harping on the sewage end of it. There is no necessity of having both a septic tank and well on the same lot. He stressed the necessity of having minimum sized lots adequately serviced to bring the price within the means of the average man, and said everybody should not be subjected to what a few people want.

Mr. Taylor felt things should not be standardized for everybody in the territory, but that each area should decide on its own hook

what they are going to have. If residents of Watson Lake or Porter Creek want large lots they should have them. Standardization is just cramming down people's throats something they don't want.

Mr. Shaw said he wasn't trying to cram anything down anybody's throat but thinking about sensible planning for the future. He said he was quite content to let the people who have large lots keep them. He approved of 75 x 100 foot standardization for future subdivisions that the Territorial Government are going to plan so that they can give these people the amenities of life at a reasonable cost in the future instead of the haphazard planning that has gone by in the past. He mentioned the haphazard planning of Watson Lake that should definitely be avoided in future subdivisions. He did not know of any place in British Columbia where they had services provided for lots with 200 foot frontage.

Mr. Taylor did not know where Councillor Shaw got the 200 x 200 foot problem. In Watson Lake there are only eleven 200 foot lots and everyone on these lots agree that they are built in such a manner that they can be sliced in half. This is no problem, and if sewer and water come in they are just going to have to pay. Look at the situation in which you place the landowner in the Yukon Territory. He will be told where he is going to build, he will be told when he can build as he has to get a permit from Administration, then they are going to tell him how he is going to build it. This is what the building inspector is for. After all this they are going to tell him how much money he will have to pay in taxes on it. If he doesn't pay his taxes they will take all that away from him. Can't a man or community decide on one thing, such as how big a lot he will have or how big an investment he wishes to make in his home. He admitted the problems existent in Watson Lake are the result of lack of planning but pointed out the people asked for planning years ago and never got it. He again mentioned the survey of lots in Watson Lake by the Area Development Department and that half of them are not usable because they are in swamp or on a rock pile. Asking the people to buy double size lots is putting the people up for double taxation, as you have to be assessed for each lot and improvements assessed individually. He said there are too many problems and couldn't see why they should place more impositions on the people, it was about time they started changing tacks and gave the people a little encouragement in this territory instead of resorting to nonsense like this.

Mr. Shaw said the Honourable Member from Watson Lake has gone on to quite some extent about lack of planning. He referred to his own original remarks where he stated there had been no planning for a number of years and Watson Lake is a result of that lack of planning. However, now they are endeavouring to get a little planning into effect. The restrictions that are placed here on buildings are no more rigid than in any other place, Vancouver for instance. It is necessary for the common good to have rules and regulations in respect to it. Building restrictions are the only means of stopping speculation. The object of a subdivision is not for speculative deals but so that people can acquire lots, build homes, and have a reasonable amount of services at the minimum cost.

Mr. Thompson agreed with Councillor Shaw and said he would go along with 75 x 100 foot lots on a new subdivision providing the services are in before occupancy, otherwise no. He thought before they start opening up any more subdivisions they better start servicing the ones they have and in this he was very emphatic. He said taxes are a thing very near and dear to his heart, he pays them like anybody else. The thing that bugs him probably bugs the Member from Watson Lake the same way, they came out to his place and said you have water and you have sewer (services he himself had installed) so he was assessed on his taxes for the services he has supplied himself.

This is where he feels the inequality exists basically and was very adamant on this point. If there was some assurance that Watson Lake, Porter Creek, 1016, can have water and sewer within the next two years he would say by all means go ahead, there was no problem.

Mr. Taylor said he could agree with that proposal. If things were **preplanned**, and sewer and water provided certainly a 100 x 150 foot lot would be a fair size lot. If some people want to live in restriction right up against each other, fine, let them do that, but don't penalize everybody else for their own misgivings. In regard to speculation he could only say that was what was killing the Yukon Territory, everything was so rigidly controlled that people could not speculate. The only ones who could speculate were men with lots of money and the Administration. He said lots that were selling for \$300.00 were now selling for \$7000.00 and \$8000.00 a lot and more along the Alaska Highway. One reason is there is no main street, none of the things they have been asking for. Unless you allow speculation you will never have industry because this is an absolute impossibility. He went along with Mr. Thompson's proposal, and went further to say that if any recommendation comes out of this Committee respecting Sessional Paper #16, that recommendation should include that any lot sizes that are requested by any area should be left to the decision of the people in that area.

Mr. Watt wanted to bring out two points. He cited an example to give members an idea of the cost of sewer and water. Eleven people in his district were quoted \$5,000. for 450 feet for regular city size main, manhole, etc. Referring to the memorandum from the Commissioner, he felt once they get the local improvement district ordinance and the improvement districts such as Watson Lake and Porter Creek have more autonomy, and more opportunity to levy taxes in their districts, they will have a better idea of where their tax dollar is going and at the end of the year how much they will have to ask for from the territory for each year. He did not know of any area in the territory where they would need any new lots in the coming year. He felt, therefore, that they would have the local improvement districts ordinance in time for any new subdivision that might be opened up, and hoped this would do a lot to solve the problem of size of lots.

Mr. Boyd said he was all for uniformity, and to let what is gone by be gone by. From here on they should stick to something sane. There is no limit and if a man has the money he can have all the land he wants.

Motion Re  
Size of Lots

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that in all future subdivisions the standard size of a lot shall be 75 feet by 100 feet except where services are not provided when the area shall be 150 feet by 100 feet.

Mr. Taylor commented that if the motion were accepted all they would be doing is cramming stuff down people's throats that they don't want, and that it was interesting to note that both the mover and the seconder were members of a municipality.

Mr. Watt said it applied to new subdivisions, and said he would gladly vote for the motion.

Mr. Boyd called for question on the motion.

Motion Carried,  
Mr. Thompson against.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair he heard the report of the Chairman of Committees as follows: -

Committee convened at 10:40 a.m. this morning to discuss bills, memorandums and sessional papers. Committee recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 2:00 p.m. Mr. Spray attended to discuss problems related to Local Improvement District Legislation. It was moved by Councillor Boyd, seconded by Councillor Southam, that Council concurs with the suggestions outlined in Sessional Paper #11. Motion Carried. It was moved by Councillor Boyd, Seconded by Councillor Shaw, that in all future subdivisions the standard size of a lot shall be 75 x 100 feet except where services are not provided when the area shall be 150 x 100 feet. Motion Carried.

Committee  
Report

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Council adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a.m., Friday, November 13, 1964.



Friday, November 13th, 1964  
10:00 o'clock A.M.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

Mr. Speaker tabled a memorandum from Commissioner Cameron regarding the expansion of facilities of the Elsa, Christ the King High and Carcross Public Schools. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 18) Sessional Paper No. 18

Mr. Taylor gave notice of the following Motions:

- (1) Regarding constitutional position of Territory. Motion #4
- (2) Respecting the placement of Territorial Agent and Liquor Store in the Settlement of Teslin. Motion #5

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the Administration do now consider establishing a firm price per lot on all lots now under lease in Marsh Lake, Tagish Lake and Lake Lebarge areas, and that the lease monies now being paid shall cease when the amount paid is equal to the purchase price of the lot or lots. Motion No. 1

Mr. Boyd said that the situation now is that they have many people who have good cabins, actually homes, and they are paying taxes. They are only leasing the ground and paying taxes on that. The point is how long is this going to go on? When are they going to own the ground? They could pay this lease money ten years from now, after considerable expense and someone may come along and say it is going to cost them \$10,000.00 after they have done all the work on it. When they started it wasn't worth \$50.00 and he thought it only common sense and business like that a price should be set so they will know what it will cost. He would appreciate it if Council could see their way clear to pass this motion.

Mr. Taylor asked Mr. Boyd the size of these lots.

Mr. Boyd thought they were 100 by 100 and now they are 75 by 100. He asked the Clerk if this was correct.

Clerk-of-Council replied that the original lots varied in size depending on how much ground was staked. Last year or the year before when new lots were surveyed they were surveyed 100 by 75.

Mr. Taylor said it was his understanding that some of these lots were 200 by 200. He thought the motion sound and the price should be set.

Mr. Watt said it appeared to him that there was a previous motion concerning land at Marsh Lake and it was decided by the Administration it shouldn't be sold on account of the hydro development. He thought this motion was over riding the previous motion.

Mr. Boyd said the point is they don't want to issue title to the ground now in as much as it may become a hydro power affair. This is fine but they didn't want to continue paying lease money and taxes on the ground they don't own forever. If the price is set and they pay a lease fee until that price is reached, they will own the ground. They will continue to pay taxes and when the title is issued, if ever, at least they will own the land. He said it was not in conflict with the other motion at all.

Mr. Southam said it appeared to him that Mr. Boyd was quite right in what he wants. He thought it only right a man should get title to land he has improved but in some places when you get Crown grant land you pay so much a year and eventually after making improvements you get title and he thought this should apply here.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd asked if Council would agree that Motions 2 and 3 be discussed in Committee with Mr. McCall of the Land Department sitting in with them at 2 o'clock that afternoon.

Agreed.

First &  
Second  
Reading  
Bill #13.

First and Second reading was given to Bill no. 13, An Ordinance to Amend the Companies Ordinance.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing bills, memoranda, sessional papers and motions.

In  
Committee  
of the  
Whole.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

Mr. Thompson (Superintendent of Schools) and Mr. K. MacKenzie (Territorial Treasurer) attended Committee to discuss the expansion of schools facilities at Elsa, Christ the King High and Carcross public schools.

Discus-  
sion of  
Sessional  
Paper #18.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Thompson why the expansion at Carcross and Elsa was felt necessary.

Mr. Thompson replied with respect to Carcross that when he came to the Yukon approximately ten years ago the school population at Carcross was in the thirties but during the years it has dropped to around 13 or 15 before it started to increase again. He had asked the teacher from Carcross to provide him with a preschool enrollment and from that statement one could see that it is expected that there will be 6 or 7 new students to start each year. According to the Committee on Education report of 1960 a school would be entitled to two teachers if the enrollment in grades 1 to 8 inclusive was over 25. When Carcross school started out this year they had 29 students, then it dropped to 23 and now they are expecting 1 or 2 to come back. He said they were very fortunate in that the teacher was quite experienced and was managing very well but one could not expect him to carry on with the heavy enrollment that will materialize in the next few years.

Mr. Shaw asked the Councillor from that area, Mr. Boyd, if he would recommend the expansion, and if he agreed that the school population would continue to increase.

Mr. Boyd replied that the school at Carcross was nothing but a one room shack, out-dated and out-moded. On the other hand he said Carcross was a small community and whether it would grow or not was anyone's guess. He added that as long as people were there a new school was quite essential.

Mr. Shaw said that he didn't know whether Carcross had a permanent population but if they had he felt that it was quite in order to provide the necessary facilities but he said if there were only going to be about 15 students next year, then in his opinion, the expenditure was not warranted.

Mr. Boyd replied that there was no doubt that Carcross was going to be there indefinitely and he thought the question warranted consideration.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that to him it seemed that Carcross had a future, it was the only link that the Southern Yukon had for resource products, in getting them out to the Coast. He asked Mr. MacKenzie what the financial implications would be, how much would it cost, and what would be done with the old school.

Mr. MacKenzie (Territorial Treasurer) replied that money could be found without any serious effect upon the program. In his opinion the amount involved for a two classroom school would be approximately \$70,000.00.

Mr. Taylor asked what was contemplated with the old school facilities.

Mr. Thompson replied that the present building looked more like an ordinary house than a school. It is located on the lake front and the playground facilities were limited and across the street. The present classroom could easily be converted into a suite for the second teacher.

Mr. Shaw asked if there was land available for a school of the size they had in mind.

Mr. Thompson replied that he had not looked into that.

Mr. Shaw said that to the best of his recollection Carcross was owned by one group of people who wished to retain their land. They would need a fair sized piece of land and before going any further they should make sure they had the necessary land.

Mr. Thompson replied that if the proposal before them was approved in principle then they would look into the land situation. If they went back into the area where the Territorial Garage was located they would be able to come up with something.

Mr. Boyd said that was a very nice place for a school and he thought they would have no problem getting the necessary land.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that as far as Carcross school was concerned the Committee give their approval in principle.

Motion r  
Carcross  
School.

Motion Carried.

Committee proceeded to discuss the new school at Elsa.

Mr. Thompson explained to Committee that as far as the building was concerned the situation was quite unsatisfactory at Elsa. He told the Committee that because of growing enrollment they had to bring in a mobile classroom and also a trailer to accommodate the teacher. This was only a temporary solution to the problem and the answer to the problem would be that they should construct a new school with the type of facilities they are providing in the other schools, such as Haines Junction and Teslin, and that the present building at Elsa be converted into suites for the teachers and possibly for the caretaker which they would require when a new school was constructed. If Committee agreed that a new school should be constructed at Elsa then the question would come up as to what grades should be taught. Personally he supported the recommendation of the Committee on Education. He said that if one wanted to offer a reasonable education at the highschool level one needed special laboratory facilities as well as special teachers, which no doubt would be difficult to get, especially when they were asked to go somewhere where they would teach one or two classes per week of their special subject. It was his feelings that one would do best if at Elsa one provided good facilities and a program for grades one to nine inclusive, as the advisory committee had pointed out. He concluded by saying that they first had to decide whether they felt a school at Elsa was required and secondly what grades should be taught.

Mr. Boyd asked if a school at Elsa would take care Calumet and Keno areas.

Mr. Thompson replied that at the present time they had a centralized situation where the children from Calumet, Keno and Flat Creek were bussed into Elsa.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said he could not see where all the children came from that would require a 6 room school.

Mr. Thompson replied that the Keno school had been closed for four years now and they had transported the children from Keno to Elsa by bus.

Mr. Southam said that in his opinion there had not been enough long range planning in the past. He said that the population in that

particular area consisted of young people and they were bound to have an increase in the population. His personal thoughts were that the school in the first place would not be big enough and what were they going to do with the pupils from grade 9 to 12. He said that this was a situation that concerned people up there, personally if he was a family man and had children from grade 9 to 12, there would be only one thing for him to do and that would be to move out. He said this is happening today - they are losing a lot of good men who were hard to get. He believed Elsa was the gateway to the north and what are they going to do ten or fifteen years from now if the "Crest" opened up or if some other mine opened up. Were they going to keep adding room after room to an old building or were they going to plan for the future. He asked them if they believed Keno Hill was going to last for **only another three or four** years. He told Committee that Keno Hill intended to build six new houses for the day pay employees and a new warehouse and he repeated that they had to look at the situation from a long range view. He believed the school in Mayo was in the wrong place and that it should have been in Elsa. He said that he has spoken to several people who had children in grade nine and he had asked them what they were going to do. He had been told that they were going to move out. He said that they wanted more population in the Yukon but how were they going to keep them in the Yukon if they were not willing to educate their children. He said that the average working man wasn't rich enough to send his children out to school. The average payroll at Keno Hill is 628 men of all ranks and roughly 230 families. Of those families the average are people in their thirties, newly married. He repeated that they should plan for the future.

Mr. Shaw said that he appreciated Mr. Southam's sensible appraisal of the situation but unless they have a moderate amount of students it is very difficult to provide adequate facilities or training. He said that they should make every effort to provide reasonable facilities in certain areas of the country such as Watson Lake, Mayo and Dawson. In those places, in his opinion, there should be highschool facilities because everyone could not move or send their children to Whitehorse. He said he would be in favour of providing a school up to grade nine in Elsa. The reason he said grade nine was that they had highschool facilities in Mayo and that the children could be bussed to Mayo until such time as a highschool was required in Elsa. He thought that providing grade nine facilities for Elsa was a reasonable assessment of the situation and he was all for Mr. Thompson's recommendation, with the view that the school at a later date could be expanded.

Mr. Southam concurred with Mr. Shaw and said that it was only a 35 minute run from Mayo to Elsa so that the pupils wouldn't have to start out to school too much earlier.

Motion re  
Elsa  
School.

Mr. Southam moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that the Committee accept Mr. Thompson's recommendation in principle for a six room school at Elsa that can be expanded at a later date if necessary. In making the motion he added that he knew that the construction of such a school would cost someplace between two hundred and thirty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Boyd said they were talking about a six room school. He said that they estimated 30 students to each room so in a six room school would be room for 180 students. He said that it was anticipated that by 1967-68 they would have a total of 144 pupils, in grade 9 they anticipated 7 students. Right now they had only 4 and he could visualize a 6 room school sitting half full until 1970. He asked what they were going to do with 6 rooms if only 3 of them would be used from now until 1970 and asked if they should not build a 3 or 4 room school only with the idea that it could be added onto. He concluded by saying that he would appreciate an answer to his question.

Mr. Thompson replied that at the present time they had 4 class rooms in operation at Elsa and that the enrollment as of the end of October 1964 was 90. He said that in his opinion they could not think in terms of 30 pupils per classroom when they found themselves in situations like the one at Elsa. It could be done in Whitehorse Elementary School with 750 students and one grade to a classroom but when one had split grades or even 3 to 4 grades to a classroom the situation was entirely different. He also said that when one got involved with grade 8 and up it was becoming quite specialized with teachers having to do a great deal of study, research and preparation of lessons, and the enrollment became quite small. At the present time the split at Elsa with the teachers having heavy loads was not satisfactory.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) asked Mr. MacKenzie what the total classroom requirement was under the fiscal agreement, and how many classrooms they had left at this stage.

Mr. MacKenzie said that the agreement envisaged 36 classrooms and by March 31st, 1964, they had constructed 30. This year they did not construct any new classrooms but now they were apparently constructing 2 for Carcross and 6 or 8 for Elsa, so they were reaching the boundary line.

Mr. Taylor said that it appeared to him that they have crossed the boundary line because he did not feel that Ross River should be left out of the picture. He asked how they provided for these additional classroom facilities.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that they would have to consider the pros and cons of the various projects. All they could do now was to come up with opinions on the proposals and eventually when they came down to dollars and cents a decision could be made on whether to implement them.

Mr. Taylor asked if in the case of Elsa there was a possibility of the mining company would have sufficient faith in the future to participate in capital or operation cost of the school.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that he didn't think that would be necessary and thought they would be able to find the necessary funds.

Mr. Watt said that in his opinion they should have a surplus in teacherages because the financial agreement called for new ones while they were using the old school buildings by converting them to teacherages.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that that was correct. They had a surplus on the teacherage situation which he was guarding closely. He said this could be used for various purposes, for example Elsa.

Mr. Boyd said that he could see from some of the correspondence they had received that there was a thought of having to expand Mayo, Dawson and F.H. Collins and some other schools. He wondered how this was going to affect the room situation.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the situation would be reached where they found themselves exceeding this 36 classrooms construction and they would have to find the money some other place. At this stage of the game it is not possible to say whether it could be found, all they could do was to approve the projects.

Mr. Boyd, commenting on the situation at Elsa, asked whether they should be considering Elsa as a central point for higher education before they did anything more at Mayo.

Mr. Southam replied that the figures they had before them were based on the people in the Elsa area today. The last two men that were hired at Elsa brought in 8 school age children. He said, "While it says 144 here, they could have 244 in 1967-68."

Mr. Shaw said that in his opinion a lot of thought must have gone into the five year fiscal agreement as they had come very close to foreseeing the number of required classrooms. He said that he was sure that if the expansion for school facilities were necessary it should be relatively easy to get what was required from the department.

Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock P.M.



2:00 o'clock p.m.,  
Friday, November 13, 1964.

Committee continued their discussion on School Facilities with Mr. H. Thompson, Superintendent of Schools, and Mr. K. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer, in attendance.

Discussion  
Sessional  
Paper #18

Mr. Watt, with respect to the motion before Committee said that he thought there was a request by the Administration asking Council to include something in the motion with respect to high school.

Mr. H. Thompson said that the suggestion was that the high school students above grade 9, that is grades 10 and up, would be taxed to the high school at Mayo. Elsa would accommodate grades 1 to 9 inclusive. In his opinion this was quite clear in the motion before them.

Mr. Boyd suggested that perhaps Mayo might be the best place for grade 9 students since the facilities there were better for that particular school grade.

Mr. H. Thompson said that he was inclined to agree with Mr. Boyd and added that they would like to have industrial education and home economics facilities at Mayo as well. He said that if they could get the bus transportation they wanted it might be desirable to transport the students to Mayo. Elsa had a long history of teaching grade 9 he said, and therefore the parents might wish to see their children take grade 9 at Elsa. On the other hand he said that if the bussing worked out satisfactorily some of the parents might wish to see their children take grade 9 at Mayo because of the better facilities.

Mr. Boyd said that he felt grade 9 an important grade and if students of the higher grades were being transported from Elsa to Mayo he saw no reason why they could not transport the grade 9 as well, providing the facilities at Mayo were better. He said they were being asked to spend roughly a hundred thousand dollars on the Mayo school and in his opinion they should stop and think whether they were going to spend it on both schools or draw the line and make it one school.

Commissioner Cameron attended Committee.

Mr. J.K. Thompson said they were discussing 36 new classrooms of which 30 had been constructed. He said that they had approved in principle two more for Carcross, were talking of 6 for Elsa, and an added expense for Christ the King. In addition to this Mr. Taylor was talking about schools for Ross River, and he would like to mention that Porter Creek was getting a bit crowded too. He was now wondering where they stood in their five year fiscal agreement with respect to education.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that for the five year period covered by the agreement they had a total of \$7,350,103.00 on capital. He said that up to March 31, 1965, they could take a figure of approximately 4,500,000.00 having been spent out of the total amount. In other words they have left approximately \$2,800,000.00 to take care of what they were speaking about now. He said that the entire \$2,800,000.00 could be spent on school construction if Council so wished, or it could be spent on something else. He said that they had a free hand within reason provided they justified what they did. He said that it should be borne in mind, that they had as of April 1st, 1965, approximately \$2,800,000.00 to carry over two years for capital projects covering schools, roads, equipment purchases etc.

Mr. Boyd said that in view of the position at Mayo with respect to flooding he would be reluctant to vote money for any new project until somebody came up with more information. He asked if Mr. H. Thompson felt there should be a more thorough study made between the Mayo and Elsa schools.

Mr. H. Thompson said that if the motion before them were approved and a new school built at Elsa then Council had approved in principle that the children from grade 10 and up should be bussed to Mayo or transported by taxi. At the same time he suggested that it should be left up to the parents of the grade 9 students to choose whether they would send their children to Mayo or Elsa. He thought that if a good job was done at Mayo and the parents saw this, most of them would prefer to send their grade 9 children to Mayo because the enrollment there was larger, there would be more competition, facilities better, and they would have home and industrial arts, better lab facilities, etc.

Mr. Southam said that he could agree with Councillor Boyd that possibly grade 9 should be taught in Mayo because of the better facilities. He said he could also agree with Mr. Thompson that there would be objections from Elsa parents if the grade 9 children had to go to Mayo, but thought that with a little explanation the problem could be solved. He also agreed with Mr. Boyd that they would not want to spend too much money on Mayo at present, but all they were asking for was \$4,000.00, and he did not think that that was too much.

Mr. Boyd said he was mistaken on the Mayo deal and since it was only \$4,000.00 he was quite willing to go along with that.

The question was called and the motion was carried unanimously.

Commissioner Cameron was excused.

Committee proceeded to discuss Christ the King School.

Mr. H. Thompson explained to Committee that the problem with respect to Christ the King School was the inadequacies of the administrative area. He said there was a very small Principal's Office and a staff room, but that was all. The school employed a half-time secretary and her desk was located out in the corridor. He said there were no counselling services in the school at the present time and that the secondary school enrollment was growing and it was felt there was need for some counselling in the school. He said that something had to be done to enlarge the existing administrative area or make a new one. He further said that the science laboratory was proving inadequate facilities for the new programme and the library at the present time was simply one of the classrooms. The proposal from the Administration was that there should be some new construction added to the school which would provide for a science laboratory and library. The administrative area would be enlarged by constructing this in one of the present classrooms. He pointed out that the Christ the King School's Advisory Committee had submitted two alternatives of which he personally felt alternative 2 was the most satisfactory. He said that alternative 2 was found on the last page of the Sessional Paper submitted to Committee and involved that the present office, staff room and book storage closet would be converted into Principal's Office, secretary's work area and general office, mimeograph room or area. Further, the present grade 12 room and science room would be converted into staff room and counsellor's offices and the present library might replace it, so provide a classroom. New additions would be science laboratory, library and film projection room combined and text books and school supplies storage room.

Following a short discussion it was moved by Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Southam that Committee agrees in principle with the two classroom addition to Christ the King High School subject to the recommendations of the Education Department.

Motion Carried. .... /43

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ing High School.

Committee proceeded to discuss Sessional Paper #12, Proposal to add Industrial Education and Home Economics facilities to Secondary Schools.

Discussion  
Sessional  
Paper #12

The Chairman read motion number 46 as passed by Council in the Spring Session of 1964 respecting university entrance requirements.

Mr. Boyd said that he was quite prepared to accept the four proposals as listed in motion number 46 and that he had enough confidence in Administration to leave it to them.

Mr. Taylor said that the Administration had come up with this proposal and he suggested that Mr. H. Thompson could go down the list school by school starting with the F.H. Collins School and give them some idea of what would be taught.

Mr. H. Thompson said that the funds asked for for F.H. Collins School would enlarge the present shops which were a woodworking shop and a metal working shop and add a drafting room in the shop area. He said that drafting was now given in one of the regular classrooms removed from the shop area. The school served the needs of the boys in the F.H. Collins School, Christ the King School, and the grade 8 students of the Selkirk Street School. He said that the grades taught in the shops were grades 8 to 12 inclusive. He further said that on the first page of the Sessional Paper were indicated the Industrial Education Courses a student would take to specialize in the area. Students who would specialize in Industrial Shop Work would take a minimum of 7 or 8 courses in grades 11 and 12. In grades 9 and 10 in order to qualify for entrance into this industrial programme they would have to have a minimum of two courses. At the present time there were two Industrial Education instructors in the F.H. Collins School, and by the time this programme was completed both shops would be going full time.

Mr. Boyd asked if students of grades 10, 11 and 12 that wanted to become experts had to move over to the Vocational School.

Mr. Thompson explained that the new secondary programme was developing in a similar way to what had happened with the Commercial Courses in the past. He said that one could obtain a high school diploma at the same time as they obtained trade competence in the commercial field and it was envisaged that the same thing would apply with respect to students in the Industrial field.

Mr. Boyd wondered if the programme would have any effect on the Vocational Training Schools.

Mr. Thompson replied that the high schools in British Columbia were adding these vocational wings to their new programme but it did not effect the Vocational Schools which were still filled and even had long waiting lists. He said that the whole emphasis on secondary education had changed.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that in his opinion there seemed to be a possibility, by providing these courses in industrial arts and home economics, that children would be kept in school longer. He explained that in Watson Lake they had a heavy drop out rate and he thought it was because children did not have the extra activities they had in Whitehorse. He said that he would support this move.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw that Committee agreed in principle with the proposals outlined in Sessional Paper #12.

Mr. J.K. Thompson said he noted there was nothing in this proposal for Christ the King and he wondered if they were going to be considered for a similar type of programme next year.

Mr. H. Thompson replied that he thought students from that school could go over to F.H. Collins School for their shop work, like the the students from Selkirk Street School. He said that the people concerned were quite happy with the situation and quite prepared to see it continued.

Now followed a discussion concerning the cost of construction of Industrial Education and Home Economics Facilities in Dawson City and Watson Lake. The Committee wished to point out to the Administration that the estimates should be checked because they could see no reason why the cost should be \$40,000.00 more in Dawson City than at Watson Lake. Following this discussion the question on the motion was called and the motion carried unanimously.

Mr. H. Thompson and Mr. K. MacKenzie were excused.

Discussion Committee proceeded to discuss motions numbers 2 and 3 with Motions #2 & 3 Mr. F. McCall, Supervisor of Land, in attendance.

Motion to Amend Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Southam that Motions No. 2 and 3 Motions #2 be amended to include the words "in the opinion of Council" and #3. following the first words "that" in both motions.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. McCall what lands were within Federal and Territorial jurisdiction and if there had been any changes made in the last couple of years.

Mr. McCall replied that ordinarily the Department of Northern Affairs administer vacant Crown Land. He said that the settlements along the Alaska Highway, Porter Creek, Crestview at Whitehorse, Canyon Crescent, and Teslin, are administered by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory. The land has been placed under the Commissioner's administration and control under the financial agreement so that some revenue would accrue to the Territorial Government for services which they provide.

Mr. Watt asked why Federal Government administered the land within the Territory when the provinces administered the lands for agriculture and other purposes within the province.

Mr. McCall replied that the authority for the administration of the natural resources of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon was provided by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources Act and it has not been turned over to any other agency to handle.

Mr. Watt replied that what they were actually doing in the motion was requesting the Federal Government to turn the land over to the Territory.

Mr. McCall replied that this was a matter of policy and suggested that perhaps it was outside the terms of reference of the Council.

Mr. Boyd said he made his motion for very good reasons. He said, "There are lots of brains in the Yukon and we can run the affairs of the Territory just as well as somebody sitting at a desk 4,000 miles away. If we lack a few brains we will get them, but at least we have the oomph here, the good intentions and the push. All that is needed is the control and the privilege of doing it." With respect to a communal breaking plow he said that a plow like that would last a life time in the Yukon Territory. They did, however, cost quite a bit of money and if a man wanted to break

some ground he could pay a nominal sum for the plow, for example so much per acre. With respect to a portable abbatoir he said that a man could only sell his beef now as commercial and he suggested that a portable abbatoir was simple, it could be moved from point to point, the beef could be graded and the producer of beef would find himself in a position to do business with companies like Burns or Canada Packers.

Mr. Shaw sympathized with Mr. Boyd's remarks in getting a few of the things he mentioned started.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. McCall how many applications his department had had within the last two years for agriculture purposes and whether he thought the applicants were serious.

Mr. McCall said that he did not have the exact number but his guess would be around 15 or 20. He said that the applications for agricultural lands were more for truck gardens and small parcels for relaxation and gardening. He did however think that some people who had applied for grazing leases would eventually want parcels up to 100 or 160 acres for forage crops.

Mr. Taylor asked what the average cost for agricultural land would be if somebody wanted to buy.

Mr. McCall replied that the price per acre for agricultural land had been set between \$1.00 and \$5.00. The \$1.00 would be the more scrub land which would take a lot of breaking and clearing and may be marginal, whereas the \$5.00 ceiling would be for lands which were more productive and perhaps closer to the markets. He said that in his opinion this was quite consistent with policies in northern regions of the provinces.

Mr. Shaw asked Mr. McCall if a person picked a certain area and he wanted to farm there could he then go to the Supervisor of Land, pay for the land or would there be difficulties in making the purchase.

Mr. McCall explained that there would be no difficulties. He said that first of all the person that wanted to buy land for agricultural purposes had to go to the office of the Land Agent in the district concerned. The maps would be checked to find out the exact location and to ascertain that the land the applicant desired was vacant Crown Land. As soon as this was determined they would ask the applicant to make his application. Following this the Land Inspector would go out and try to delineate the land, line it up with any roads or markers that were there to square it off, and he would have a close look at it. In the Watson Lake area and the area around Dawson this might slow down the application because the Inspector might have to come from Whitehorse. He further explained that land could not be sold until it had been surveyed by a Dominion Land Surveyor and that the maximum he could sell was 160 acres. He also explained that if somebody desired to purchase as much as 160 acres there would be some building clauses attached to the deal because they wanted the person to utilize that land. As soon as all conditions were met and the person were on the land using it, farming it, grazing it, fencing it or living on it, then one could ask for a legal survey, or for a private survey. As soon as it was surveyed the price would be known and the person could enter into an agreement for sale over a period of five years or he could make an outright purchase. He said that there had been no difficulties since he came to the Yukon.

Mr. Taylor asked if a person could purchase for example 640 acres.

Mr. McCall said he thought one could purchase 640 acres. The Administration could not enter into an agreement for sale without an Order in Council but he was sure that if someone was sincere in farming 640 acres and had cattle, equipment, barns and things

like that they would be the first to recommend that an Order in Council be asked for to permit the purchase. This had been done and there had been no trouble whatsoever.

Mr. Taylor asked why one had to drag the Federal Cabinet or the Privy Council in to give an Order in Council if a person wanted more than 160 acres of land in the Territory. He said, "Why can't the Territory take over administration of these lands?"

Mr. Shaw asked if a person had 160 acres and found that he needed more, would anything preclude that person from renting 3 or 4 hundred acres adjacent to what he already had, with a possibility of buying it later. "Is that the way a person would be able to acquire a fairly decent section of land for the work he was doing" he said.

Mr. McCall replied that this was exactly the way they did it.

Mr. Taylor said that he believed the Crown had the right to withdraw anything under lease.

McCall replied that this was true but if a person had improvements on his land he was sure they would arbitrate which was basically just good common sense. He said that no one was going to take anything away unless it was absolutely required for the public use.

Mr. Taylor maintained that if a person had the kind of capital that was required to farm in the Yukon Territory right now that person didn't need to go farming. He further said that if a person leased land one could not borrow any money on it.

Mr. McCall replied that normally a person would have to lease a parcel of land before it could be sold to him. This was because it normally took a year before one could get the land surveyed and the buildings constructed. He said that they were talking about virgin Crown Land and that in his opinion it would most likely take a year or two to build up and have a Dominion Land survey and get the title through. In the meantime the person either enters into a lease or an Agreement of Sale and as soon as the conditions were met and a survey done one could purchase up to 160 acres.

Mr. Taylor asked if a person purchased 160 acres would the government pay for the survey.

Mr. McCall replied that under the present Land Regulations the applicant or holder of the lease or Agreement for Sale had to pay the survey cost.

Mr. Taylor said that the survey costs on 160 acres could be quite substantial and could conceivably be \$2,500.00.

Mr. McCall said they could and it would depend on how remote the area was and how long it took the Dominion Land surveyor to get in. He said that ordinarily surveys were running anywhere from \$30.00, \$120.00 to \$180.00.

Mr. Watt commented on the prices of land in B.C. and in the Yukon Territory and said that he felt they were quite comparable, but he added that he had noticed that in British Columbia it was possible for a wife to get a lease on a piece of land in addition to what her husband had.

Mr. McCall commented that he saw no reason why a man's wife couldn't apply. He said that they could each hold 160 acres in their own name.

Mr. Watt further commented that in British Columbia the person having the land had to live on it for so many years and if they wanted to leave for a period over two months they had to get special permission. He asked Mr. McCall if there were any stipulations in regard to assessment work on agricultural land in the Yukon.

Mr. McCall replied that there were not, but that they did stress that improvements were put on the land up to a certain value which would be negotiated with the applicant at ~~the~~ time. This would include such things as fencing, breaking, corrals, roads and farms, for a nominal sum, but they did like to see that when the applicant had applied for agricultural land that he was living on the land and making use of it.

Mr. Boyd asked for Mr. McCall's opinion on the breaking plow and abattoir being obtained for the Territory.

Mr. McCall said that with respect to the breaking plow he felt this was perhaps a little premature but it would eventually come because he understood they were using it in northern B.C. He said that he saw the need for one this summer at Mile 950 on the Alaska Highway where a person was breaking land with a garden plow which broke down and his summer's work went with it. With respect to the abattoir he said that one could not transport beef across a provincial boundary or the American boundary without it being graded. So he would think that eventually the ranching industry would hit its saturation point where they would have to export their beef products. He said that when this came the beef certainly would have to be graded.

The question was called on Motion #2 and it was carried as amended.

Mr. Boyd, speaking on Motion #3 said that first of all a communal pasture was nothing new. He suggested that the pasture should be fenced, of adequate size and that some hay should be thrown in to the horses when needed and the horses would not then be at the mercy of the wolves and starvation. He felt it was quite a welcome setup for the owners of the horses, at least they would know where their horses were and that they were not going to cause anybody's death.

Mr. Shaw said the matter had been discussed last year and he believed they had reached a very fair conclusion. As he could recollect the motion or recommendation to the Administration was that they permit certain people to use certain areas of the highway for grazing but that those areas would be well marked that horses were there and that it was dangerous.

Upon the request of Mr. MacKinnon the motion was deferred until Tuesday so that he would have an opportunity to consult with the people concerned which were mostly in his area.

Mr. McCall was excused.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Watt that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and heard the report of the Chairman of Committees as follows:

"Committee convened at 10:25 a.m. to discuss Bills, Memoranda, Sessional Papers and Motions. Mr. K. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer and Mr. H. Thompson, Superintendent of Schools, attended Committee to discuss matters related

Committee  
Report

to education. It was moved by Mr. J. Watt, seconded by Mr. H. Boyd, that Committee agreed in principle with the construction of a new school at Carcross. Motion Carried. It was moved by F. Southam, seconded by G. Shaw that Committee accepts in principle the proposals to construct a 6 room school at Elsa. Motion Carried. Committee recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 2:00 p.m. It was moved by H. Boyd, seconded by F. Southam that Committee agrees in principle with the 2 classroom addition to the Christ the King High School subject to the recommendations of the Education Department. Motion Carried. H. Boyd moved, seconded by G. Shaw that Committee agrees in principle with the proposals outlined in Sessional Paper #12. Motion Carried. Mr. McCall attended Committee to discuss Lands. Mr. G. Shaw moved, seconded by F. Southam that Motions #2 and 3 be amended to include the words "in the opinion of Council" following the words "that" in both motions. Motion Carried. Motion #2 as amended was carried in Committee."

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees and in order to allow the Council Members to go on a reconnaissance trip to Watson Lake, Teslin and Cantung Mine on the weekend and return Monday, Council agreed to adjourn until 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, November 17, 1964.

Tuesday, November 17th, 1964  
10:00 o'clock A.M.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

Mr. Speaker tabled a memorandum from Commissioner Cameron regarding the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and Accident Prevention Regulations. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 19) Sessional Paper No. 19

Mr. Watt gave Notice of Motion with respect to condemned areas adjacent to Whitehorse City boundaries. Motion No. 6

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that in the opinion of Council, the Administration is respectfully requested to communicate at the earliest possible moment with the Federal Dept. of Justice, in order to determine conclusively the true constitutional position of the Yukon Territory and the Yukon Legislative Council. Motion No. 4

Speaking on the motion Mr. Taylor said this was a matter that had bothered him for some time. He said in part "The Yukon Act which created this Territory sets out the legislative powers, etc. of the Commissioner and the Council and refers in many instances to the Commissioner-in-Council which indicates that the Mother Parliament has given them certain rights and privileges. Two years ago there was a difficult period in the life of the Council when a member was disallowed his seat under the terms of the Election Ordinance and during that time a court case ensued and on appeal to the Yukon appeal court in British Columbia the closing remarks were: 'Whether the Council has the power to decide the eligibility of the plaintive to sit as a member. The Courts of various provinces have uniformly held that the power to so decide is with the powers of the provincial legislature. That rule should be applied to this Council created by the Yukon Act and therefore the appeal should be dismissed.' This would indicate that in the eyes of the learned Justices the Yukon Territory and its legislature is a sovereign body. Now on the 5th of October, 1962, Justice Sissons of the Northwest Territories has come along and said that the Yukon is still a crown colony. The legislation and administration are controlled by the Dominion Government. There is no legislative assembly. The executive body and the legislative body are one and the same. The Council is to aid and advise the Commissioner. It is not a legislative assembly, it is not responsible to anybody, etc. etc. I know of no Government of the Yukon Territory distinct from the Commissioner or the Commissioner-in-Council and the home government of the colony is the government of Canada. In the eyes of the law these two conflicting decisions should be taken under review by the Department of Justice or the Supreme Court of Canada in order to determine once and for all what our true position is."

Mr. Watt suggested that they first ask their Legal Advisor as he could possibly answer the question.

Mr. Taylor said he was afraid the Senior Legal Advisor would be in no position to enlighten Council in this matter in view of the facts these two judicial decisions would have to be decided by the Supreme Court or some similar body. He repeated that the Legal Advisor could be of no assistance.

Mr. Watt again suggested that the motion be referred to the Legal Advisor.

Mr. Boyd said that in his opinion Mr. Taylor would not be much wiser even if he got what he asked for. He had seconded the motion because he could not see any harm in it.

Mr. Taylor suggested that perhaps the members were afraid to find out that they were not a legislative Council after all.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Taylor if he had any objection of asking their Legal Advisor first.

Mr. Taylor replied that it appeared that Mr. Watt thought the Legal Advisor was running the Council. He said that this was a problem for the elected representatives of the Yukon Territory, the people. If they wanted to put this into Committee and carry on dragging their feet and make a hassle over this, he would be only too glad to argue it out and waste time. It was a straightforward request and he could not understand the attitude that they should ask the Legal Advisor this and that, etc. They should do anything they felt was in the best interests of the people of the Territory and he didn't think it needed to be put into Committee and he felt that his motion should receive the whole hearted support of the Council. He could not see where the problem arises and said that as far as discussing it with the Legal Advisor, he thought the Member knew that he had absolutely no confidence in the Legal Advisor so it wouldn't do him any good.

Mr. Boyd stated that in his opinion Mr. Watt had a point as the Legal Advisor was not Territorially employed and he didn't think Mr. Taylor should take the attitude that he had no confidence in the man. They could at least in his opinion accord the gentleman the honor of asking him a question and then see what kind of an answer they get.

Mr. Taylor replied that if he feels he should sit at this table, and he has just cause, and would show just cause in time, as to why he had no confidence in the Legal Advisor and that was his privilege. That was within his rights. That was his own private view. What Mr. Boyd suggest was in the motion "that the Administration communicate with the Federal Department of Justice".

Mr. Watt moved that they postpone this to a day certain and refer it to Committee to be discussed with the Legal Advisor.

Mr. Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Taylor asked if they received an answer from the Senior Legal Advisor how would they know if the question had been answered properly regardless of what answer they got.

Mr. Watt said that if somebody did not have confidence in the Senior Legal Advisor it was that persons personal opinion and not the opinion of Council. He could not agree with the motion the way it was and would not vote for it.

Motion Defeated  
with Mr. Taylor and Mr.  
Thompson for. Mr. Watt, Mr.  
MacKinnon and Mr. Southam  
against. Mr. Boyd abstained.

Question  
# 1.

Mr. Watt directed the following question to the Administration that it is respectfully requested that the Administration furnish Council with present plans for the escarpment stabilization program.

Mr. Speaker stated he had brought up the matter of a question period with the Commissioner and he asked if everyone was agreed they would request the Commissioner to be present at 10:30 Friday for a question period.

Agreed.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing bills, sessional papers and memoranda.

Motion Carried.

..... page 51.

In Committee of the Whole:

Committee proceeded to discuss Sessional Paper No. 19 with Mr. A. Oliver, Mining Inspector present.

In Committee  
Discussion  
of S.P. #19

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Oliver if the regulations before them were a duplicate of someone else's or whether they had been made by themselves.

Mr. Oliver explained to Committee that the regulations were the result of his own work. He said the aerial tramways they were talking about were run by Canadian National Telegraphs outside of Haines Junction and outside of White River. They were both built in 1961 and they undertook at the request of C.N.T. and their own department, the inspection of the tramways. At that time the procedure was for him to inspect them, write a report, and send copies to Ottawa and to Toronto to the Chief Engineer. The system was not successful because by the time the inspections came down through the various sections of C.N.T. they were either diluted or misinterpreted and nothing was being done. He further said that C.N.T. had been approached and they have given their notations on the regulations. The regulations had also been reviewed with the tramway operators. In his opinion the first notation, namely section 882, was the key one - the appointment of an agent or manager who would reside within the Territory and who would be responsible for the operation of the tramway. He said, "They will have a man right here to go to and if things aren't as they should be he will either correct them or take the necessary action."

Mr. Boyd wanted to know if the regulations were applicable to the aerial tramways - microwave only.

Mr. Oliver replied that they were bi-cable type of tramway and they would apply if anyone else put in the same type. They would not however apply to the tramway at for example at United Keno Hill as they were for hauling ore while the tramways they were talking about now carried the operators up and back.

Mr. Boyd asked with respect to section 882 if the man would be able to take care of all the tramways even if they were 600 miles apart or if another man would be required, example one for each district.

Mr. Oliver replied that C.N.T. required one operator on each tramway but the regulation required a man of a supervisory position in C.N.T. to assume responsibility. Someone they could write to instead of writing each operator. He would be the same as for example the manager of a mine.

Mr. Southam with respect to section 884, asked if they would keep a book the same way as at the mine.

Mr. Oliver replied they would keep a daily log. When he went there for an inspection he could read that log and if there was something of particular interest he would note it.

Mr. Shaw, with respect to section 887, asked if the section was referring to Canadian standards.

Mr. Oliver replied that those were the standards they used in the Mining Ordinance.

Mr. Shaw, with respect to section 892, wondered how the operator on top knows what the maximum wind speed was.

Mr. Oliver replied that the tramway has a wind gage on the top tower. With respect to a question under section 894, what was meant by a reasonable time, Mr. Oliver replied that that section was put in specifically for the icing conditions. In other words the tramway had to be run to make sure that the track rope was free from ice, and normally an operator would run the tramway up first thing in the morning and that would be sufficient for the day.

Mr. Thompson asked if it was the usual procedure that they run it once a day for test purposes.

Mr. Oliver replied that if people were going up and it was to be used it would be run once a day.

Mr. Boyd with respect to section 895, wanted to know how they could have something in the cabin and what the cabin was. He asked how they were going to get the rescue equipment up to the car if the car was trapped in midair.

Mr. Oliver replied that the cabin referred to was the car. The rescue device was the same type of thing one had for fire, going out of buildings. It was a rope which he had personally tried, it fitted under the persons arms, and one allowed oneself to be lowered to the ground at a given acceleration. If there were more than one person in the cabin the other had to pull the rope up again before he could use it.

Mr. Thompson with respect to section 898 asked if all those safety factors were in operation at the moment and if they were adequate.

Mr. Oliver replied in the affirmative and said that was normal safety and they were quite adequate.

Mr. Boyd said that Mr. Oliver had stated that C.N.T. had approved of the regulations in principle and had no objections but he wanted to make certain this was so. He asked who would be responsible if someone died in one of the cars in midair.

Mr. Oliver replied that he could not give a definite answer to the question. If a man had a heart attack they had a telephone in the cab and also a radio. They had a radio at Haines Junction and they were getting another set. If there was ice on the cable the telephone might not work too well but the two way radio worked quite well. They had laid down rules for the speeds in certain wind velocities and in case of a fatal accident there would certainly be an investigation.

Mr. Thompson wondered if B.C. had some similar regulations and he wanted to see how they would compare.

Mr. Oliver replied that he had a copy of the B.C., the Alberta and the Swiss regulations. He said he could provide that information to Council and also the letter from C.N.T. to his department in Ottawa with their comments.

Mr. Thompson said that he would appreciate seeing this correspondence.

Mr. Watt asked if this also include the two ski-tows in the Whitehorse area.

Mr. Oliver said he did not think so but maybe they should do some work on a public safety ordinance to cover that type of operation. He said that it was covered by a special act in B.C. and Alberta which he thought they had copies of. He wondered if Council may want to make a recommendation so some work could be done.

Mr. Watt asked how often he inspected the tramways.

Mr. Oliver replied twice a year. On a question from Mr. Watt whether he had found something that didnot comply with the regulations, Mr. Oliver said he had and that was why the regulations were before them as they had no authority to enforce the rules as they were.

Mr. Watt asked what part of the regulations had been violated.

Mr. Oliver replied that he could not answer that question without looking at his reports.

Mr. Watt asked if the tramways were operated by C.N.T. or another company.

Mr. Oliver replied that C.N.T. were operating the tramways and the mainenance and functions of them were under a Mr. Nelson of C.N.T.

Mr. Taylor thought it would be worth while to consider an ordinance which would provide for ski-tows etc. and similar type of trams instead of singling out one. He wondered if they should make such an ordinance.

Mr. Oliver suggested that if they wish to cover the ski-tows they should get a new ordinance but he would suggest they obtain legal interpretation in that respect.

Mr. Taylor asked if the regulations which were made under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance did not apply to other Ordinances or the general public.

Mr. Oliver replied that they could but added that members of the public were not supposed to use the aerial tramways. The regulations were there to protect the workmen and also to try and make the people maintain the tramway as it should be maintained and make sure that all safety precautions were kept up.

Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock P.M.



2:00 o'clock p.m.,  
Tuesday, November 17, 1964.

Committee continued discussion on Sessional Paper #19, with Mr. A. Oliver, Mining Inspector, in attendance.

Discussio  
Sessional  
Paper #19

Mr. Oliver said that C.N.T. had been notified of the regulations and he had a certified photostatic copy of a letter received from the Chief Engineer of Canadian National Telecommunications to Mr. W.G. Brown, Chief, Territorial Division in this regard. Copies of the document had been circulated to Members of Council.

Mr. Boyd said it appeared that C.N.T. had no complaints concerning the regulations.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Sessional Paper #19 be accepted as written.

Motion Carried.

Committee proceeded to discussion of Bill #11 with Mr. K. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer, in attendance.

Discussio  
Bill #11

The Chairman read Bill #11.

Vote 2

Mr. Boyd asked about the difference in duties between a Principal Clerk and a General Clerk.

Mr. MacKenzie explained it was a question of experience and increased responsibilities carried by the Principal Clerk. Increased responsibilities means a more senior type of work requiring greater accounting experience, having a background in the preparation of financial statements and being able to fit the various patterns of the job into the entire picture.

Mr. Boyd took it that these were two new positions created.

Mr. MacKenzie said there were three - Principal Clerk, Accounting Machine Operator and General Clerk. The Principal Clerk and Accounting Machine Operator had been engaged, the General Clerk not.

Salaries - \$9,000.00.

Mr. Boyd asked for an explanation covering casual overtime.

Mr. MacKenzie said there was overlap of hiring and termination where two people were doing one job at one time. Also the person leaving usually had accrued vacation leave, which might be 2, 3 or 4 weeks. In the last year out of a staff of 32, 21 had left. They all had a bit of time accrued. The overtime arises from the pressure of work, for example the preparation of estimates. The information doesn't flow to Treasury as smoothly as it should as there were a number of departments involved. Some are prompt while others are not. The result was an accumulation of work at one time, and absolute deadlines of getting work out.

Mr. Boyd asked if it was all Territorial responsibility.

Mr. MacKenzie answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Watt asked why the work load in that department had increased that much.

Mr. MacKenzie said it was increasing all the time. Continually the need arises for more work to be done. For example, they have small debt courts in the outlying areas which now have to be audited, this is new in the last couple of years; they should arrange for fairly frequent audits of the Territorial Agents' affairs in the outlying

areas; there is the question of inventorying all the various items of equipment in the buildings throughout the Territory which is something he has at least been able to organize and get right up to date so that now every item of equipment is labelled and is not likely to disappear.

Mr. Boyd wondered what machine the machine operator was going to operate. He asked, "Is it saving any man power and do we anticipate any more machine operators in this very large department?"

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the machine was a National Cash Register Accounting machine that had been put in the payroll department and the object was to get the work done more quickly and they hope more accurately. He said that it was supposed to do three times the amount of work that can be done by hand in the same period of time. He visualized this would stop the engagement of more staff in payroll. He intends to use the machine in appropriation accounts which should put a stop to the expansion of that as well, and intends to use it also for getting out tax demands in connection with the tax roll.

Mr. Taylor referred to a request he made that a paper be prepared for Council embodying the introduction of machine accounting into Treasury shown in both the report of the Financial Advisory Board and the Government's report.

Mr. MacKenzie said he had done nothing on this because he was not present at the time they were discussed.

Mr. MacKenzie explained the difference between an Accounting Machine and Computer.

Mr. Thompson established that since employees get time tacked on to their regular vacation in lieu of overtime pay there should be no extras in overtime.

Mr. MacKenzie concurred except that in this particular year they had a case of where a man worked a great deal of overtime and accumulated so much and it was not politic to let him take vacation leave so in this particular case they did make a cash settlement. That particular overtime was on the preparation of the estimates. He said this rarely happens, but the past year had been difficult staff wise in Treasury.

Vote 20 - Furniture and Office Equipment - \$11,565.00

Mr. MacKenzie pointed out that \$7,244.00 represents the new Accounting Machine.

Mr. Boyd asked who was responsible for servicing the machine, could it be serviced in Whitehorse, and was there a guarantee.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it could not be serviced locally and they would have to call the Cash Register people in case of an emergency. The Company service their machines regularly every quarter. There are three or four machines of this kind in the city already and they have had satisfactory success with them.

Mr. Boyd wondered if the Administration would be using all the money and the people find themselves with nothing.

Mr. MacKenzie said that appeared to be the trend, but they can look forward to more money being spent by Treasury because there was more staff being taken on and they were really booming.

Mr. Boyd said that although they might be booming the amount of money being used to administer 15,000 people was the wildest dream he ever heard of.

Mr. MacKenzie pointed out that they had to realize that as the years and months go by, the work becomes more refined, more and more information is wanted, and they are continually improving systems and procedures and results.

Mr. Boyd appreciated Mr. MacKenzie's point but thought they were going to reach the state when the 15,000 people were going to say they could get by without having so much detail. He felt at the rate they were going there would be more civil servants than people.

Mr. MacKenzie said that was not a thing to look forward to, but anybody who had been here for any length of time would realize the improvement that had taken place in the presentation of the estimates, and they had not stopped improving it yet.

Vote 4 - Territorial Secretary & Tax Assessor

Mr. D. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said during the discussions in Financial Advisory Committee they touched the subject of tax assessment and decided as was noted in Administration's submission, that the Territorial Secretary should prepare a report for Council on the method and basis of assessment used. This was also requested in Vote 4. He wondered if anything had been prepared in writing on the difference between the new method of tax assessment and the old one. He did know the new tax assessment had raised quite a furor throughout the Territory.

Mr. H.J. Taylor stated the essential difference between the old and new methods of tax assessments. The manual used this year was based on 1957 costs while the old assessment was based on the 1942 Edmonton, Alberta manual.

Mr. D. Taylor said that prior to this year, at Watson Lake at least, the assessor went around and measured the buildings but did not go through all the rooms. He thought taxation was always done on the cubic content of the building. This year the assessors went marching up to the door and announced themselves, tromped through and looked through bathrooms and bedrooms, etc., etc. Certainly the Council were never advised there was going to be a change. He wondered if this apparent change in policy would be contrary to the 5 year fiscal agreement.

Mr. H.J. Taylor repeated what he told the Financial Advisory Committee that there was no difference whatsoever in the method used by the tax assessors. He said, "You have to go into a house to see what the height of the basement is, count the plumbing fixtures, find out what kind of an interior finish was used. This was all done during the last assessment in 1959-60, the same as this year."

Mr. D. Taylor said these were the things the people told him, they were quite put out about the tax setup this year. If it had been explained to them or to Council prior to this, the whole thing would not have happened. Even in the City of Whitehorse where this new manual was used a mob were complaining to their Court of Revision.

Mr. Shaw recalled that in the past the tax assessor would go to a householder and get permission to size up the situation to find out what the value of the building was. If they did not get permission they would put a blanket value on the property from what they could see outside. He assumed that permission was granted in all cases. He said reassessment did not necessarily mean that everyone had to pay increased taxes. All it meant was that improvements and deteriorations of buildings were brought up to date on a basis of equality for all, in relation to the value of the property they have. If the job was done right nobody had any complaint. However, the complaint might come at a later date when the assessor sets down a mill rate on the property. That is what counts. It is conceivably possible that one could have an increase which doubled the assessed value, and pay half the amount of taxes one paid the previous year. To get at the base of this, he asked the Territorial Tax Assessor if it was Administration's intention to

get a larger amount of money in the gross from the people of the Yukon Territory than last year, leaving out the new buildings that have gone up in this current year.

Mr. H.J. Taylor said it was not the intention of the Administration to increase the taxes although it had that result throughout the Territory and the City. It was merely to bring the assessment up to date. Under the taxation Ordinance Administration can only adopt the assessment for previous years, for five or six years, this being the fifth year and as there were so many new buildings constructed they made the general assessment of the Territory this year. They could have waited until next year, but would have lost considerable money had they done so. He said he had no instruction from the Administration to raise the taxes to raise more money for the Territory, although naturally every time one had a general assessment this was the end result. He said the mill rate had been established at 36 mills which was 2 mills higher than last year on account of the annual 2 mill increase in school tax.

Mr. Shaw said it would appear there had been a large increase in taxation. This meant a very large increase in the total amount of taxes paid, for the simple reason they had a new assessment and the mill rate increased. He thought the customary way to do these things was that you require X number of dollars and you set your mill rate to arrive at this particular amount of dollars. In this case the increase has been in assessment and there had been no levelling off feature in the mill rate, so therefore it would appear that this will finalize itself in a substantial increase in taxation, in his opinion it would probably amount to double the amount of revenue to the Territory.

Mr. H.J. Taylor pointed out to Committee that the number of written complaints he had received from throughout the Territory up to now was surprisingly small and he did not think there were over a dozen. He said, "The only ones you hear complain are the ones who have had their assessments increased. If you take their particular case and go to the assessment made in 1960 you will see that they have had considerable improvements done to their property, or their property was not properly assessed in 1960." He said they were going to be surprised at the small increase in taxes in the overall picture.

Mr. D. Taylor was surprised that more people hadn't written in, though he said most of the people down his way did not even understand what a Court of Revision was. He gave an example of a man who had made no changes to his home in the last year except for putting in a lawn and his taxes were double what they were last year. The only conclusion they could draw was that they had doubled up on everything, or that lawn was taxable. He felt it was actually penalizing a person for trying to improve his lot, and might possibly contribute to why people live in shacks, and suggested that the civil servants and the government can all have the nice fancy homes. He said the people could refuse to pay a quarter of their tax assessment for this coming year by reason of the fact the British North America Act provides if there is no representation there can be no taxation, and for three months out of this year there was no representation while electing a new Council, and it took another month to get it sworn in. He felt if there were any changes to be made the Council should be made aware of them and they should be discussed before being carried out, because if a man fails to pay his taxes the government has the right to take away everything he possesses. Therefore the people or their elected representatives should be made acquainted with the proposed changes before they are instituted.

Commissioner Cameron attended Committee.

Mr. Shaw wondered if it would be possible to obtain the assessed value of the property in the Yukon for this current taxation year and the assessed value for last year.

Mr. H.J. Taylor first answered Mr. Taylor in regard to the man in Watson Lake who put in the lawn and the difference between his assessment last year and this year. The last general assessment was five years ago and there was no doubt he had had improvements during the past five years. At any rate, the man's lawn would have no bearing on his taxes whatsoever. As regards the assessed figures this year over last, he said he would not like to quote any figures right now because they do not take off any totals until after the Court of Revision which sits in December.

Mr. Watt said in the Whitehorse area there is a lot of Federal and Territorial owned land - Valleyview, Hillcrest, most of Camp Takhini, the Federal Building and a large part of Riverdale. He pointed out the Territory gets a grant in lieu of taxes and wondered if all the property had been reassessed.

Mr. H.J. Taylor said if he was referring to Federal Government property, they did not assess it at all, but received a grant in lieu of taxes that was more than it would be if it was based on property taxes.

Mr. Watt said if the assessment has gone up for everyone else in the Territory the grant in lieu of taxes should also go up. He knew the grant in lieu of taxes was far beyond what they would get if they just had an assessment, but this also covers education - with Federal employees they get \$350.00 per child per year. This way they would get a better picture of the rise in property value in the whole Territory and possibly they could reduce the mill rate and still have the amount of income they need to run the Territory.

Mr. MacKenzie felt what Mr. Watt was referring to in regard to grant in lieu of taxes was the \$350.00 per pupil year for tuition of children of Federal employees living in tax-free quarters.

Mr. Watt asked if that is the only grant they get from the Federal Government in lieu of taxes.

Mr. MacKenzie said it was the only thing. There was a capital payment of 80¢ which was nothing, \$30,000.00 grant for the operations of Council and then the operating deficit grants and project capital loans and amortization grants. He said in regard to the \$350.00 per pupil year there was no justification right now in asking for an increase in that figure because the Territory had in fact now a surplus of money on operation and maintenance account. If they were short of money they would be justified in going to Ottawa and arguing their case, but did not have a hope of getting that figure changed from now until March 1967, unless they really ran into trouble.

Mr. Watt understood the \$350.00 per child per year was roughly what it costs to educate a child in the Territory. If there was a need for increase of taxes in the Territory it would have to be raised from approximately 50% of the land that was in the Territory. If the Federal land was not on any kind of a tax basis, just on a child per year, this could be changed awfully fast by the Department of National Defence changing a rule saying that only service families with one child could come up to the Yukon. As Mr. MacKenzie said they have an operating surplus, so why ask for an increase in taxes. Mr. Taylor said the assessment gives the Territory the tax increase a year early, which is good, but what they were doing was getting it from 50% of the population. He couldn't see why it should have been held this year at all if they had an operating surplus.

Mr. MacKenzie said the tax assessor explained that the assessment has to be held within five years and it so happens they are having it one year before.

Mr. H.J. Taylor said they did their previous assessment partially in 1959 and partially in 1960.

Mr. Watt maintained there was nothing to say they have to use the new assessment this year. You can just start levying taxes on the basis of the new assessment next year. There is an operating and maintenance surplus so why ask the small percentage of the population to carry this. He explained what he was trying to do was save as much money as he can for the people of the Territory. If they could save several thousand dollars there would be that much more money in circulation in the Territory.

Mr. MacKenzie said they did not know what increase in property tax, if any, this reassessment would produce. While they hear of some people's assessed values being increased, he said others had been reduced.

Mr. H.J. Taylor said that the assessment now was done for the year ending March 31st next. The taxes are not paid until the end of the fiscal year, they are all paid in arrears.

Mr. MacKenzie confirmed this.

Mr. Watt said the fact remains the assessment was done a year before it had to be done. There was an operating surplus so why have it done so early.

Mr. MacKenzie said they may have very good use for this operation and maintenance surplus because they seem to be heading steadily for a deficit in capital and they may need that surplus to offset the capital probabilities on projects they never foresaw when the 5 year agreement was signed. The surplus of operating and maintenance is \$1,300,000.00 right now, capitalwise they have spent a million dollars on projects they never thought of.

Mr. H.J. Taylor said there was a considerable amount of building done over the past four or five years and quite a considerable number of those people were not on the tax roll as they couldn't keep up with them all, and therefore they felt it unwise to wait another year.

Mr. Watt wondered if they could not consider reducing the mill rate. As far as Mr. MacKenzie's statement was concerned that they were spending more on capital expenditures for some things they hadn't considered, there were also some things in the 5 year plan they had considered that they were not using, such as a \$175,000.00 hospital in Watson Lake which they normally would have been maintaining and operating for the last three years. He said the increase in money they say they may need was all coming from a few people, not from a broad enough tax base. He felt they should be gathering some of it from the Federal Government. He thought taxes were a poor thing to worry about too much particularly in the Whitehorse area because so few of their constituents pay taxes, such a large percentage of the population get their light bills, oil and taxes paid for so it doesn't concern them too much. This is why it is hard for Council to really fight for something like the hydro or taxes or anything like this. He felt it was unfair and the Federal Government should consider looking at their grant, they should be paying proportionate to the rest of the people in the Territory for the maintenance and operation in the Territory.

Mr. MacKenzie thought they should wait and see what increase in tax will be involved. If it was really substantial then perhaps they should consider reducing the mill rate.

Mr. Watt suggested the money could be given back in the form of a homeowner's grant, rather than reduce the tax rate. This would offset some of the enticement to move to British Columbia.

Mr. Shaw said in the matter of raising taxes, the general context in the departmental agreement was that it was not advisable to raise taxes too high. However, they did feel that the people could contribute more in the matter of school taxes, so through the

discussions it was agreed to have a 10% increase and that would be on the basis of 5% each year which had been going along fine. However, in this period there has been a general reassessment and values have gone up all over the country. He could quite understand that and see nothing wrong with it. However, he did feel that it was premature if the mill rate was kept at the same place as it was now. If they have an arbitrary mill rate it is not what he would consider sound business administration because it is going to make a great variation and you have nothing to combat that with unless you change the mill rate. You might even raise the mill rate to obtain the same amount, but would suggest that at this time they couldn't say whether it was too high or too low unless the mill rate remains as it is.

Commissioner Cameron took leave of the Council Chamber.

Mr. MacKinnon was absent for the remainder of the day's proceedings.

Mr. Thompson asked the tax assessor what constituted the increase in the value of land.

Mr. H.J. Taylor said the only increase he knows of during this assessment, and that was in the Porter Creek area, was an increase of \$65.00 to cover the cost of a culvert.

Mr. Thompson said he was paying tax now on a Territorial culvert but if he sells his house he can't take the culvert with him because the Territorial Government will say it is part of the land. He asked for clarification on this point.

Mr. H.J. Taylor said when you build a house you put a basement under it too, and when you move you can't take that with you either. In this case you would be selling the culvert too, or in other words you are selling improvements to the land. He said all the lots in the Porter Creek area went up \$65.00 and the actual cost of the land is what the assessment is based on. They look at the title, the selling price, and that is the assessed value.

Mr. D. Taylor asked if it was not agreed in this Council that there was dissatisfaction in this culvert business in the first instance but it was also agreed that no person who had had a lot prior to last year would be charged for a culvert.

Mr. H.J. Taylor could remember no such agreement, though he could remember a lot of dissatisfaction.

Mr. Thompson said culverts were supplied to the people at no extra cost on the outright purchase value but they have added this to the assessment price of the lots.

Mr. Boyd said this was the incentive programme they have in the Yukon to build and make a place look proper and so on, but the same token if you didn't have the culvert there you would hop and skip over a ditch with your car so possibly your lot is worth a little bit more.

Mr. Watt asked the tax assessor if they were using the same land tax assessment as five years ago, so that a piece of land that was worth \$1,000.00 five years ago is worth the same today.

Mr. H.J. Taylor thought the land stayed about the same in every case, though he was not too sure. If a lot had been purchased within the last five years and then resold for twice what the man paid for it, when this was found out by searching the titles, they jack the assessment up to that figure because assessment is based on actual cost of the lot.

Mr. Watt wondered if they tried to establish the actual value of the land for assessment purposes.

Mr. H.J. Taylor replied yes.

Mr. Shaw said that was a new one on him. What you buy and what you sell profitably for has nothing to do with the assessed value. You might make a good deal and you might make a poor deal so your property would be going up and down. He wanted to know if that would be considered before the mill rate is established on the new assessment.

Mr. H.J. Taylor was quite convinced that there would be some consideration for changing the mill rate this year but as he stated before he hadn't arrived at a total assessment figure yet. He explained that the lot that was assessed on the selling price was one that was sold by the Federal Government and on which they had no basis to arrive at a value, so they arrived at its value when the lot was sold, and used the selling price of the lot as the assessed value.

Mr. Boyd wondered if that changed the assessed value of the adjoining lots in the neighborhood.

Mr. H.J. Taylor replied there were no adjoining lots.

Mr. Watt wondered if the tax assessor meant some consideration would be given to changing the mill rate up or down.

Mr. H.J. Taylor said he just does the assessments, setting the mill rate is up to the Commissioner and the Territorial Treasurer.

Mr. MacKenzie said when he gets the revised tax roll he will apply the present mill rate to the assessed value to see what revenue it will produce, if it is far too high he will suggest to the Commissioner there be a cutback.

Upon the question put by Mr. Watt, Mr. MacKenzie said it was up to himself and the Commissioner to set the mill rate and the Council has nothing to say about it.

Mr. Boyd wondered if Mr. MacKenzie was going to be selfish or generous in regard to assessing.

Mr. MacKenzie said he would be reasonable. It all depends on the change, if it is obviously out of line it would not be justified to let it go through.

Mr. Thompson was inclined to agree with his fellow cohorts that a very definite reassessment is necessary. He referred back to Porter Creek as an example. They have approximately 150 new homes out there that have been upgraded since the last assessment and this is understandable, so this is 150 instances where the taxes will increase. There has also been new building that the assessor has pointed out which will also bring in added revenue. He did not think there were 150 other places in the Territory that have been downgraded or ceased to exist so would think that in all probability this reassessment is going to do nothing but double the income. He said he for one would definitely go on record as asking for a lower mill rate as opposed to a 2 mill rate increase.

Mr. Shaw disagreed with Mr. MacKenzie that they had nothing to say in this matter. The 5 year agreement states that they do not raise the taxation beyond a certain point. Also in the same way they agreed to the raising of the school tax 2% a year to a maximum of 10% and also he felt it quite natural to assume that there would be larger revenue coming after this assessment because there was a lot of property that had not been assessed previously and will show up. He did not think there was any justifiable reason why a person who had made no improvements to his property should pay double taxes. An increase of a few percent would be understandable. He hoped the Administration when they were assessing this could come to some reasonable assessment to what is new and what is old.

Mr. MacKenzie repeated that he did not think Council could lay down the law on the mill rate that would be charged. They could recommend but he assured them that the mill rate would be reasonable.

Mr. Shaw was under the assumption that from the property taxes only a portion is set aside for school purposes. The balance is general tax. Further, the Federal Government will pay proportionate to the assessed value in the form of grants.

Mr. MacKenzie said no property tax is separated specifically for school purposes. It all goes into the general kitty. It is described on the tax demands as 20 mills for general purposes and 16 mills this year for the school tax, but this is misleading because unlike some years ago now everything goes into the kitty and everything comes out of it.

Mr. Thompson understood from the tax assessor that the mill rate had already been set at 36.

Mr. MacKenzie said it had been set provisionally, but it would be reviewed and based on the situation.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. MacKenzie if by the spring session they would be able to get the picture and by that time no change in the mill rate would have taken place without Council knowing about it.

Mr. MacKenzie said the tax demands have to go out by February 15 which is the deadline by law and the plan is to have Council meet on the 1st of March, so it is going to be possible only to submit their proposals regarding a mill rate to Finance Committee in January and give Council a chance then to express their opinion.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that they would like to go on record that due to the general levelling off of the Yukon economy, the Territorial Council is of the opinion that no increase in the mill rate should take place this year.

Mr. Watt said in making this motion he was trying to get Administration to hold the line. Even with the increase in assessment there is a good chance of the overall income being reduced with the federal grant being reduced by maybe about a third of a million dollars.

Motion Re  
Property  
Tax  
Assessment

Mr. MacKenzie said they would have to see and he would be glad to report to Finance Committee in January.

Mr. Watt explained this was a motion to get the Administration to hold the line in taxation and, if necessary, until the amount of property in the Yukon increases, to try and hold the line in hiring new help and this kind of thing. This is one of the things that determine the mill rate.

Mr. Shaw could see the intent of the motion but said it did not quite indicate what was intended when it said Administration should not increase the mill rate, because you might increase the mill rate and still get less taxes, it just depends on what the assessment is. He could see, as had been explained verbally, that the idea is not to raise taxation to the people of the Territory and he agreed with this very much. He felt the motion could be put in another manner to make it clear.

Mr. MacKenzie suggested it be put that Council expressed the wish that the total property tax to be levied shall not show any material increase. In other words if you get \$300,000.00 now you want to get \$300,000.00 next year, not more.

Mr. Watt said the difference between the suggestion and the motion is that the motion means the mill rate may not be increased, but taxes may be increased if your assessment goes up. Mr. Shaw's suggested

amendment means that if the total assessed property in the Territory is larger, which it is, then the overall effect will have to be a reduction of the mill rate. He said he would go for Mr. Shaw's suggestion but thought it was asking for too much and he would sooner have half a loaf than none at all. His motion meant at least if the assessments are going up he hoped the mill rate wasn't going up too. The overall property in the Territory must be increased in assessed value therefore he was asking for a reduction in the mill rate.

Mr. Shaw said you cannot have a stationary mill rate. When your new assessed value gives more than the revenue that is required then it is customary to decrease the mill rate. The mill rate has no bearing on whether your taxes go up or down, it is the assessed value plus the mill rate that determines what you should pay. That is why the Administration could quite conceivably follow along with this motion and not increase the mill rate and yet your taxes would be increased 40%. That is why he suggested asking Administration not to increase taxes to people above what it has been in the past. That gives you a certain amount of latitude for the simple reason that a person who has built a new house that hasn't been assessed beforehand would be levied a tax, but the person that has property that hasn't been changed or altered for years would pay approximately the same amount of money as in the past. As far as grants go he thought that was entirely separate from this particular discussion because the Federal Government will realize that on account of the civilians working for DND there will have to be some arrangement made even if they do not pay taxes because the money comes from taxes, and if the government are paying grants the additional costs must be reflected in the grants. That will iron itself out in the matter of negotiations.

Mr. Watt thought Mr. Shaw dead wrong in saying there will have to be other arrangements made between the Federal Government and the Territory if the grant is going down. He said they have only one agreement which is the grant per child per year which covers their general assessment. This means that the Federal Government's share in the pie is a lot less than it was a year ago if the number of children has been reduced, and they have been, though he did not know by what numbers. He said what determines your taxes is the assessment times the mill rate. The assessment has been set and so at least they are trying to hold the line or possibly reduce the mill rate.

Mr. Shaw said for this discussion they should disassociate entirely the matter of grants from the Federal Government. The discussion is on the amount of dollars and cents that Joe Citizen will have to pay to the Territorial Government. It is Council's wish that there is no substantial increase in the tax dollars that Joe Citizen pays to the Territorial Government. This is Council's desire and it also conforms with the recommendations made by the interdepartmental committee. He felt all they had to concern themselves with is to put their feelings on record and put it in a way that it is possible to follow along. If you recommend not to touch the mill rate, that could work in the opposite direction.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. MacKenzie if the suggestion of Mr. Shaw were followed was there any possible chance of the suggestion being a reality, or do they have to increase the amount of money they get.

Mr. MacKenzie said they don't have to increase the amount of taxes every year at all. He said they are talking about something which may never happen, and suggested they wait and see what the assessed total is and then look at the picture.

Mr. Watt said that was like shutting the barn door after the horse is out. They want to make the motion before Administration levies the taxes.

Mr. MacKenzie said they should make the motion that property taxes be not increased in total and individually without just cause and that will be taken into account in January when the tax roll comes along and they are ready to work on the tax demands.

In the light of what Mr. MacKenzie said, that they do not have to increase the taxes, and with the agreement of the seconder and Committee, Mr. Watt withdrew the motion.

Withdrawal  
Motion Re  
Property Tax  
Assessment.

Motion Withdrawn.

Mr. Boyd said he was lost regarding the tax structure as far as an individual was concerned. He said he was one of those people who has not changed his status quo for six or seven years and it was his tax structure he wanted left as is, but the man who had built himself a new home, his tax structure would be the same, although he is only falling into it now.

Mr. H.J. Taylor enlarged on Mr. Boyd's statement. The general assessment's one main object is to spread the proper assessment over all the Territory. There may have been all kinds of mistakes. For instance Mr. Boyd's house may have been assessed too low in relation to all the other houses in the surrounding area and may have it increased, whereas the other people may have been paying more than they should have been in relation to his. The only thing that could be done would be for Council to recommend that no more taxes be collected in total, not individually because he would not want to think about the amount of trouble they could have if it was decided on that.

Mr. Boyd said that being undertaxed was explainable, and nobody was going to object if he wasn't paying his fair share of tax, but when you say in total you are going to increase your total revenue in view of the fact that there are new homes and other buildings to be added into the total over and above what was previously collected.

Mr. H.J. Taylor said in order to collect the same amount in total as last year, if the total assessment is considerably higher than last year, you would have to have a lower mill rate.

Mr. Shaw said if they had 20% more building and property increase, they would have to have 20% increase in taxes than during the previous year. As far as he could see once you got the statistical figures it was elementary. To get the exact same amount of money is not right, because it would mean all the new property that has come into effect is not paying the former amount of taxes.

Mr. H.J. Taylor said when you have a general assessment you spread the same load over more people so each carries less load. That is why he suggested the word in total.

Mr. Shaw could quite understand the 'in total' because it is quite simple to work on, but that still is not right because a person who has built a new building in the last year or two contributes no further revenue to the Territory whatsoever. You must count that new property into your consideration on a percentage basis to arrive at a true figure.

Mr. Watt said it appeared Mr. Shaw was fighting for higher taxes while he himself was fighting for lower taxes. He said the new property would be taken into consideration by the reduction in the mill rate and the new building will be taxed the same rate as the old ones. Mr. MacKenzie has said that it is not necessary to increase the lump of money they get for taxes so in other words everybody will be taxed in proportion, the new buildings will help offset what the older buildings were paying for earlier.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that due to the general levelling off of the Yukon economy the Territorial Council is of the opinion that the total tax assessed should not be increased.

Motion Re  
Property  
Tax

Mr. Watt speaking on the motion, thought the Territorial Council should go on record particularly this year because there is a terrible levelling off of economy in the Yukon and people are getting hard pressed and a lot of good men are leaving the Territory. He felt they were better off to use some of their operating and maintenance surplus right now and keep these people here and hope that within the next few months things will start to pick up again, which he thought would happen, and later on, possibly the year after, they could start picking up again. He understood next year they have quite a few structures on the books - a terminal building, a jail and several schools - which will boost the economy. It wouldn't be quite so hard to go to the people then and ask the people for the increase in taxes they might need, but this year he would ask Council to support the motion to spread the tax over all the new buildings which would have the effect of reducing the mill rate.

Mr. Shaw did not think he would ever get his point over, and drew the following analogy in regard to income tax. "Each year there is a certain amount of money that comes into the national treasury so they feel that perhaps they could increase the prosperity in the country by taking more money away from the people in a gross amount. They feel that this money that the government does now syphon from the people will be put into industry to create jobs and create more taxation to ultimately produce a larger gross national product. Therefore the government will tax the people less but because there are more people producing and more people to pay, a larger chunk of money will go into the national coffers. On the subject of taxation on a reassessment, you are bound to get so much percent increase of real property to what you had in previous years and therefore an increase in total revenue. If we ask that taxes be not increased to the individual who hasn't made improvements then nobody is being hurt."

Mr. Watt stated again that because they did not need an increase in taxes he did not feel they should levy an increase. He said he was asking that they hold the line for one year because the Territory is in a depression right now and the coming winter is going to be slow and people are going to be hurt and are going to start moving out.

Committee postponed discussion on this until to-morrow following Orders of the Day.

Mr. MacKenzie was excused from Committee.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Chairman of Committees read his report as follows: -

"Committee convened at 10:45 a.m. to discuss Bills, Memoranda, and Sessional Papers. Mr. Oliver attended Committee to discuss matters related to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. Committee recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 2:00 p.m. Councillor Boyd moved, seconded by Councillor Southam, that Sessional Paper #19 be accepted as written. Motion Carried. Mr. MacKenzie, attended Committee to discuss supplementary estimates. Commissioner Cameron also attended discussions. I can report progress on Bill #11."

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Council adjourned until 10:00 a.m. Wednesday, November 18, 1964.

Wednesday, November 18th, 1964  
10:00 o'clock A.M.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

The following correspondence was tabled for Council's consideration:

- (1) Memorandum regarding Liquor Ordinance (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 20) Sessional Papers #20
- (2) Memorandum regarding Sewer & Water facilities in Smaller Communities - Mayo and Watson Lake. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 21) #21

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, for leave to introduce Bill no. 14, An Ordinance to Amend the Dental Profession Ordinance. Introducing Bill #14.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that the Administration be respectfully requested to make an early study respecting the feasibility of establishing a Territorial Agent and liquor store at the settlement of Teslin during the 1965 season. Motion # 5.

Mr. Taylor speaking on the motion said he had a request from Teslin in this matter. They feel this would serve the area from Johnson's Crossing to Swift River, and several hundred people. This would save them from driving to Whitehorse to get their stock for the cocktail lounges and beer parlors in the district. Also they could get their licence plates, marriage licences, etc. locally. He felt the motion self-explanatory.

Mr. Watt couldn't see anything wrong with the motion but it could possibly include areas elsewhere such as Carcross, Carmacks, Elsa, etc. A motion such as this should be a little bit broader. If they can have a plan to establish one liquor store this year and maybe others later on. They are a Council of seven and if they get one in one place and not in others then the Councillors in the other places are going to be on a spot. This motion is just asking for a feasibility study and in his opinion it should be broader. He wanted to hear other opinions. As far as his constituents were concerned they were satisfied.

Mr. Taylor didn't know about Carcross or the other places, they were fairly handy to Whitehorse or to a liquor store. Except for the area they are concerned with they are including about 200 miles of highway, approximately 500 persons and there are 4 beer parlors, 1 cocktail lounge and 3 community clubs and 3 curling associations who purchase liquor and they feel this plus the local residents would provide sufficient business for a Territorial agent. They also mention that they are willing to draft a petition in order to back up their desire for this Liquor Store in Teslin. If the people in other parts of the Territory make a request for such a thing then it should be looked into. The people of Teslin have asked for this and it should be given every consideration.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon, that the Administration be respectfully requested to furnish Council with the legal status of the land known as the condemned areas along the escarpment west of lower Whitehorse. Motion # 6

Mr. Watt, speaking on the motion, said there is an area west of Whitehorse, some of it is within the City limits and some of it is not. This is land that has been condemned and at one time the area from the escarpment to 6th avenue, where the United Church and teachers residence now are, was condemned but there were sections of this, such as where the United Church is, where an application was put in for the United Church and the two lots were released. Then the teacherage was put in and two more lots were released. What has been happening is, a lot has been released here and there but a large part of the area is still condemned and the City passed a motion in Council saying this area was no longer their responsibility. He said he had gone to the Commissioner at that time, 7 or 8 years ago, and he said it was the City's responsibility.

..... page 67.

As it stands now the City says it is the Territory's and the Territory says it is the City's. Then the City passed a bylaw saying everyone within the city limits has to hook up to sewer and water. Everyone in this particular area went down together and applied for sewer and water and the city said they couldn't give it to them as it might be Territorial land. He wanted to ask the Legal Advisor about the status of this land.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Watt, if these people have titles covering the ground on which they reside.

Mr. Watt replied yes, they all have titles and it is privately owned land.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing memoranda, bills and sessional papers.

Motion Carried.

In  
Committee In Committee of the Whole:

Committee continued to discuss Bill No. 11, First Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1964-65, with Mr. MacKenzie present, beginning with Vote 4.

Discus-  
sion of  
Bill #11.

Mr. MacKenzie read a short memorandum which he had written to the Territorial Tax Assessor that morning and said that the matter was under consideration and that it would be impossible to say what mill rate would be used without the information he had asked for. He therefor suggested that the matter be dropped and left in the hands of the Administration and perhaps they could talk it over with the finance committee before they met again.

Mr. Shaw asked if the finance committee could discuss this with the Administration and then have it finalized.

Mr. MacKenzie replied in the affirmative.

Mr. H.J. Taylor, Territorial Tax Assessor, asked when the financial advisory committee planned to meet again.

Mr. MacKenzie replied in January.

Mr. H.J. Taylor pointed out this would be too late because before he turned the tax roll over to the Territorial Tax Collector the mill rate had to be set and the tax roll completely rated.

Mr. MacKenzie agreed that they would have to come up with a rate very soon but this didnot hinder them from discussing it with the finance committee in January.

Mr. H.J. Taylor said that if they were going to change the mill rate they should do it now before they had the tax roll completed because it could not be changed then.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that whatever rate they fixed they could justify with the finance committee. It wouldn't be anything arbitrary and in his opinion it would entail a reduction in the present mill rate. How much he couldn't say.

Mr. Shaw assumed that since they had an increase in assessment of approximately 20 to 25%, the Territorial Treasurer could assure Council that the indications were definitely for down grading the mill rate.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the indications were that the mill rate could be reduced but he couldn't say by how much without the information requested in his letter.

Mr. Watt said that before they adjourned the night before he made a motion that was moved and seconded and he thought they should go on record and the motion should be passed by Council. He read

the motion and said that according to the approximate figures Mr. MacKenzie gave there would be a reduction in the mill rate.

Mr. Shaw said that in his opinion it was sufficient that the Administration knew the feelings of Council. He said that according to Mr. Watt's motion if the tax went one dollar over last year's taxes it would be wrong in relation to the motion. He thought the motion too confining. He felt that it would be a certainty that in view of the discussions and if the Administration followed the trend of the discussion, there would be a reduction and the motion would be redundant.

Mr. Watt repeated that in his opinion the motion was not redundant and he asked for Council's support.

Mr. Boyd said that one couldn't conscientiously justify the lowering of taxes in view of what they saw in the books. He didn't care as long as they were not going up but it seemed to him that they were spending and still attempting to lower taxes. He didn't think Ottawa would go for something like that.

Mr. Watt replied that they were representing the people and the people did not have any representation on setting the mill rate. In his opinion what they did right then might or might not help in establishing a fair mill rate. He couldn't see how they could go to the people where they had a million and a third maintenance and operating and say the assessment was increased. The motion asked the Administration to try to hold the line for one year because next year they could possibly afford increased taxes when things are booming a little bit, more construction going on, etc. Right now he couldn't see how they could go to the people if they hold the rate the same. Everyone's taxes would go up and he didn't think this was the year to do it. He couldn't face his constituents if the taxes went up and they had a surplus.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that he would agree with Mr. Shaw that the motion would hamstring the Administration and not provide for any unforeseen contingencies. He couldn't see that the motion was required and he thought that Mr. MacKenzie had made an important contribution in the memo he outlined to Council this morning and he felt the situation would best be left to Mr. MacKenzie and the financial advisory committee.

Mr. Watt said that the motion was merely asking the Administration to consider Council's opinion when they set the mill rate, so they can refer to this when talking to their constituents to show what they tried to do if things went the other way. If the motion could not be complied with they could come back at the Spring session or to the financial advisory committee and explain the reason. He was merely asking that the Administration would keep the taxes on the same level.

Mr. Boyd said that he couldn't quite understand Mr. Watt, who was saying that in spite of a 25% increase in the assessment, which would indicate an increase in revenue, they should leave the picture the same revenue wise. If they were going to do that then in his opinion the 25% increase in assessment would mean that the man who hadn't done anything in the last 10 years was going to have a decrease in taxes and he wondered if this was Mr. Watt's meaning.

Mr. Watt replied in the affirmative and said that the man who did not increase his property would have a decrease in taxes but if he increased the value of his property he would be taxed more. He said he could not see an elected body fighting for higher taxes when they had an operating and maintenance surplus. In his opinion they were fighting to take more money out of circulation and he felt that more money should be left in circulation in the Territory. In his opinion things would be looking better next year and then they could go to the people and say an increase was necessary in the mill rate because the operating and maintenance surplus was getting down.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. MacKenzie for his opinion.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that Mr. Watt had a point and he could see no reason why the motion shouldn't go through. The Administration could consider it when they were considering the mill rate.

Mr. Shaw said that the Administration had the feeling of this and it should be left to the finance committee to decide as they represented Council.

Mr. Taylor asked if the general economy of the Territory was leveling off.

Mr. MacKenzie replied not that he was aware of. He stated that the supplementary estimates now before them indicated that they were going to have an operating deficit well in excess of the grants they received from Ottawa - assuming they spent what was expected, so they would be eating into the reserve of operating and maintenance to the extent of half a million dollars.

Mr. Watt suggested that they should eat into their operating and maintenance reserve now when things were slow and not increase taxes. In his opinion this could make the difference between some people staying or leaving.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that he could not vote for this, if he got a vote, and that he felt it would hamstring the Administration if it was passed and that they should place some responsibility in their financial advisory committee.

Mr. Thompson said that he felt that the motion was known yesterday to the Administration, as well as to themselves, and probably because of this the memo from the Territorial Treasurer had gone to the Tax Assessor and therefor some good had already come out of it. He said that the Territorial Treasurer had said that he could see nothing wrong with the motion and he agreed.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Watt asked if there was any land privately held within the City limits of Whitehorse or the supposed boundaries, that was not taxed.

Mr. H.J. Taylor replied that the only land taxed was the privately owned or privately held. Any land that wasn't held privately was not taxed, it was Crown land.

Mr. Watt said that he had a letter indicating that some land had been held by letters of patent since the early nineteen hundreds and apparently this land has never been taxed.

Mr. H.J. Taylor explained to Committee that every attempt was made to ensure that all taxable land was on the tax roll and that it would be interesting to see the letter Mr. Watt was referring to.

Discussion followed on Vote 8 - General

With respect to a \$500.00 Grant to the Yukon Federation of Home and School Association, Mr. Boyd said this grant was apparently to pay someone's fare to Montreal and he thought that the reception of this organization by the Department of Education was receiving a cold shoulder.

Mr. Taylor read the motion that was passed at the spring session of Council.

Mr. Watt said that at the time the motion was made it was a general application of \$500.00 to help the association which had branches throughout the Territory. He didn't realize at the time that it was to ship someone to Montreal.

Motion re total tax assessed not be increased, Carried.

Mr. Taylor asked if there would be a full accounting by the Yukon Federation on the expenditure of the money.

Mr. Shaw said that the money had been approved and they should ask Mr. Thompson, Superintendent of Schools, how it was spent and how it worked out. They would know better then how to proceed when a request for a grant comes forth in subsequent years.

Mr. Boyd said that he would go along with Mr. Shaw but would like to hear Mr. Thompson's view before they voted again for a grant.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) referring to Emergency Measures Organization expenditures in the amount of \$599.00, said that they would notice in the financial advisory committee report that he had asked for a report in respect to E.M.O. and also that the Administration in their paper mentioned that a paper was required. He had requested further information as to what was being done in E.M.O. He said this was the first major expenditure in E.M.O. since he was elected a Member of Council and that the first year they came to Council they had asked for information to be disseminated to the general public in the form of eleven steps to survival and he was wondering if this had been done and if some of the funds would be expended for this purpose. He would like a breakdown on what was going on in E.M.O. right now.

Commissioner Cameron explained to Committee that E.M.O. in the Whitehorse Area, (which is for the Yukon Territory as a whole - the City Council looks after the City of Whitehorse) meets once every 3 months. The group consists of approximately forty individuals and they had their last meeting in the first part of September. The head of the Civil Defence in Alaska, Mr. Donald Lowell, had attended their meeting. He was in charge during the time of the earthquake and had brought with him a large number of pictures, maps, charts, diagrams and explained to the members what happened from zero hour on. He told them where their weak spots were, their strong points and what actually took place, much more detailed than what was reported in the newspaper. The Commissioner of Safety in Alaska, Mr. Underwood, had also attended this meeting. Mr. Underwood was one of the right arms of the Governor in Alaska and was in charge of police, fire and safety. Both Mr. Underwood and Mr. Lowell assured Committee that it would take only one telephone call or a message of any type and Alaska would be prepared to supply them with everything they required. The offer was made officially on behalf of the Governor of Alaska. The Committee had found one problem which they hoped to rectify within the next few weeks. This problem had come up since the Army left and concerned warning to the population. He said the Army used to take care of that but when they moved they had to change it from the original headquarters, which was in Alberta, and now they have a setup with the Commander of the Airforce here in Whitehorse. It was the Administration's intention within the next two or three weeks to meet with Squadron Leader Thompson and some four or five other people to develop a local territorial distribution pamphlet which would explain what the alarm would be and how it would be transmitted and a few other basic items. He said that the eleven steps to survival had been distributed some time ago through the post office. The sad thing was that most people threw them away as they received them and he wasn't quite sure what kind of a supply they had of that pamphlet right now. What he personally would like to see was something in a card form which one could fasten to the side of a telephone and which would give a few initial steps. He further explained that the two basic concerns of the E.M.O. committee were firstly national disaster such as earthquake, flood and secondly radiation from an accidental aircraft blowup should it be transporting nuclear equipment across the northwest staging route.

Mr. Taylor thanked the Commissioner for a most informative and interesting address and said he would like to see the pamphlet he referred to circulated.

Mr. Watt wondered if there had been any progress made with respect to the Whitehorse radio station being on the air twenty-four hours a day. He said that the outlying areas had the 24 hour service and several people had asked him why Whitehorse did not have that kind of service. He said the question had been brought up in Council before.

Commissioner Cameron replied that a letter had come in just a few days ago concerning the subject and it said in the letter that there was no justification for a 24 hour radio service because it would involve an expenditure of additional people for the station. He said that the radio station had an emergency signal which would cut in if any type of emergency did arise. He further said that a buzzer telephone was hooked up to the manager's house and to one of the operator's house and under the present system they could be on the air in a matter of approximately 7 minutes.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that in his opinion every effort should be made by the Administration to have the C.B.C. supply 24 hour service on the Whitehorse radio station.

Mr. Shaw said that he would gladly trade for a manned station any time and do away with the 3:00 o'clock music. He said that the only way they could get what they wanted would be to have an LPRT on a pole and then they could pick up the station from Vancouver and save a lot of money by operating the radio station on 24 hours a day. If the people wanted it he had no objection but an LPRT had many drawbacks.

Mr. Watt didn't think it was too complicated a device and wondered how much one would cost.

Committee proceeded to discuss the Motor Vehicle Check Station at Watson Lake which involved an expenditure of \$3,515.00.

Mr. Taylor asked if they could have a report with respect to the operation of the check station.

Mr. Boyd suggested that the report be given them at 2:00 o'clock.

Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock P.M.

Wednesday, November 18th, 1964  
2:00 o'clock P.M.

Committee continued discussions on Vote 8 - Vehicle Check Station, Watson Lake with Mr. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer, in attendance.

Discus-  
sion  
Bill #11.

Mr. MacKenzie summed up the results of the check station and said that from the point of view of collecting fuel tax it was a complete failure and they had hurriedly shut up that part of it. He said that the next step was to consider amending the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance so that insofar as trucks were concerned they were in line with British Columbia and Alberta. He repeated that the check station fuel oil tax wise was a complete washout and said that it aroused a lot of animosity among the trucking companies. They apparently were in the habit of buying gas in quantity inside the Territory and this stopped it because they were checked at Watson Lake. He concluded by saying that it proved to be useful for licencing purposes and suggested that Mr. Taylor, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, would be able to give Committee information in that respect.

Mr. H.J. Taylor, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, contradicted Mr. MacKenzie and said that as far as collecting fuel tax was concerned the check station proved very beneficial. He pointed out the mistakes they had been making, one of which was that they thought they could dip the tanks and check them to enforce the ordinance which allowed importation of 50 gallons of gasoline only. They found however, that they couldn't dip the tanks because they had baffles in them which did not allow anyone stealing gasoline and therefore they could not put a dip stick in them. He said that in spite of the fact that most of the states in United States have the same provision they could only import 50 gallons, he could not see how they got around it. He said that the reason the check station was put up was because of the recommendations and requests, over the last year or more, from the various transportation bureaus and the Board of Trade. They considered the territory was losing considerable revenue in fuel tax and licences and the primary purpose of setting up the check station was to obtain more information. It was not a serious attempt to collect fuel tax or licence fees. They found that they were making a very grave error in trying to enforce the fuel tax ordinance because it forced all the truckers to purchase fuel at a point on the highway where fuel was at its highest price. The people that were instrumental in getting the Administration to set up the check point were the first ones to write and ask them to desist. The check point was set up for a specified period of two months and was supposed to run until October. During the last month they made a thorough study of every truck that came into the territory, they obtained the destination, the gross weight carried, etc. This report to the Commissioner covering the last month showed that out of 321 units that entered the territory, only 60 went as far as Watson Lake before they went out again, 90 to Whitehorse before they returned, while exactly 50% of the units went right through the territory into Alaska. In his opinion this was quite interesting because it showed that if they adopted the mileage system they use in British Columbia fuel tax-wise they would not be losing any money but would pick up some. He said the only ones that complained were the legitimate operators that wanted the Administration to find out what was going on on the highway. At least two dozen trucks reported at the check point with no Yukon licence. These trucks had to buy a permit to either haul goods into or through the territory. His conclusion was that all-in-all it was very worthwhile because it gave them the information they wanted and he had recommended that they amend the fuel tax ordinance as soon as possible and this was being worked on right now. He was further going to recommend that the check point be reopened next spring but at Lower Post where they can use weight scales. He said that they had received an invitation from the British Columbia government to use their weight scales in order to find out what was going over the territory as far as weight was concerned. It had struck him that on the report prepared by the

operator of the check station it said that nearly every one of the trucks listed was carrying the maximum weight allowable on the highway and therefore he felt that the majority of them were hauling overweight. The motor vehicle branch in British Columbia had suggested to him that the Yukon was missing quite a bit of revenue by not charging for overweight permits. The B.C. government collected more than three hundred thousand dollars a year in overweight permits and the Yukon Territorial government might expect to take in perhaps a fifth of that. He said that at the present moment they were not too much concerned because the overweight did not harm the gravel highway with dry conditions and therefore the Dept. of Public Works would not be interested in sharing in the cost. But as soon as a mile or two of the Alaska Highway was paved then the Administration wanted to be in a position to be able to control the weight that went over the pavement because it could be ruined in a very short time.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) wondered how they could go to British Columbia and set up a Yukon operated weight scale. He wondered what authority the Yukon Territory would have to set up such a weight scale and collect money on a highway which was under the control of the Federal Department of Public Works and not under Territorial control. He said he would approach it with caution until all the points were thoroughly considered.

Mr. H.J. Taylor said that they would be able to charge because the Alaska Highway was administered under a territorial ordinance and territorial regulations. He said it was the territorial regulations which were being enforced by the Dept. of Public Works and previously by the Northwest Highway system. He said that they had all the authority they needed and they had been invited by the British Columbia government to use their weight scale at Lower Post. Although he was going to recommend the station at Lower Post, he said it would still have to be discussed with the Commissioner and the Territorial Treasurer to find out if it was worthwhile to collect what revenue they could get from it. In his opinion there were no problems at all legally by having it at Lower Post.

Mr. Taylor said that he would be completely and utterly opposed to the Yukon government placing a weigh scale anywhere in British Columbia. He did not feel it was necessary in the Yukon Territory at the present time but he would agree that when pavement came and when the Territory takes over the administration of the highway, then it could be considered.

Mr. H.J. Taylor stated that a check station at Lower Post would be on an experimental basis and for a short period of time as an information gathering station. He said that nothing had been decided yet and he felt that if it were to be considered the Commissioner would make a submission to Council.

In reply to a question

Mr. MacKenzie explained the \$500.00 for the Yukon Centennial Committee was travelling expenses for members from Dawson, Watson Lake, Haines Junction, etc. to attend meetings in Whitehorse.

Mr. Watt asked what the \$500.00, Yukon Research and Development Institute was for and if some of it had been used, what was it used for.

Mr. MacKenzie explained that this was an association formed locally for members of the community with the idea of developing the Yukon. They had come to the Administration for financial help and the Administration was prepared to assist them to the extent of \$500.00 at the present time. With respect to expenditures he thought that some money had been spent on travelling expenses attending the Northern Development Conference in Edmonton in October. They were going to pay the cost of the representative of this association at the conference.

A discussion now developed with respect to the Yukon Research and Development Institute and Mr. Watt suggested that the association was an offshoot of the Board of Trade which was in his opinion was a semi-political organization. He said that the \$500.00 was not a big item in the budget but that he would like to find out the intentions and motives of the association before he voted on it and suggested that the discussion be deferred until they could find out what they were voting on. He was afraid that if they gave them \$500.00 this time, by spring it could be \$1,000.00 and so on.

Mr. Boyd said he knew a little bit about the organization and that they were not the Board of Trade and under no obligation to the Board of Trade. He said that the purpose of the organization was to find out if it was feasible to go ahead with certain projects.

During the discussion Mr. Taylor expressed his opinion and said that he felt it was a worthwhile expenditure and he would approve of it because it would do a lot of good for the territory.

Mr. Boyd said he could see no point in postponing the passing of the vote.

Mr. Shaw expressed his opinion by saying that he would much sooner approve this item than an expenditure of \$500.00 on Home and School Association, but felt the subject should be deferred until a day certain to accommodate the member from Whitehorse West.

Committee agreed to leave the discussion on this item in abeyance until a future date.

Committee continued discussions on Vote 20, Territorial Secretary and Tax Assessor, Furniture & Office Equipment in the amount of \$1,448.00.

On a question from Mr. Boyd, the Territorial Tax Assessor, Mr. H.J. Taylor explained that the big item that might take up a bit of room was the steel storage cabinet which was to house the expanding vital statistics records.

Discussion continued on Vote 9 - Roads, Bridges, and Public Works, with Mr. Baker, Territorial Engineer in attendance.

Mr. Boyd asked with respect to the first item listed, Territorial Buildings \$4,800.00, what they were going to do with the houses.

Mr. MacKenzie explained that it was intended to use them to house senior staff.

Mr. Baker further explained that a cemesto house was a house constructed using asbestos cement panels. They were two bedroom houses that were built by the American Army or perhaps by Standard Oil in 1942 and were located on the top of the hill.

Mr. Taylor said that at the F.A.C. meeting it had been noted that there were 52 of the houses and out of those they were taking 8 of the best ones for the purpose referred to.

Mr. Boyd wondered why they were needed for staff only.

Mr. MacKenzie explained that they needed housing for the senior employees and that they already had one person in one of the houses and he had been there for some time.

Mr. Shaw commented that they seemed to be getting more supervisory staff all the time and yet the territory had not grown.

Mr. Boyd commented that the man that was there now and has been there for some time and he had understood that housing was supplied for a period of two years only and he thought they were going beyond what was intended. He remarked that a man coming to the Yukon to work for a private concern does not get a house and does not expect one.

Mr. MacKenzie assured Committee that if they did not have housing to offer they would not get the right type of qualified employees up here.

Mr. Boyd disagreed providing they were willing to pay the wages. He said he saw where they were offering \$4,500.00 for a man that should be getting \$6,000.00 but they were giving him a house for \$50.00 or less. Why not pay the man and collect income tax from him instead of subsidizing him.

Mr. MacKenzie said the intention was to settle all this staff rental question and cut out the subsidy as much as possible.

Mr. Taylor asked what the houses cost to purchase.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that they had not bought them but understood they were going to lease them. The annual cost to the territory would be nothing and all they would have to do was to put them in good order and that was what the \$4,800.00 was for. He said that in his opinion it was a good arrangement because they had to have the housing.

Mr. Boyd said it was a good arrangement for the man that was going to live in it, when he can get a house for \$50.00 and is charged \$10.00 for light and \$10.00 for fuel, which is about the basis of things that is going on. He said he was quite serious on this point.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that Mr. Boyd seemed to have come to the conclusion that these cemento houses would be rented out for a nominal figure only, which was not true at all and he wished to assure him that fair rent would be charged. He said that the man that was living there now was setting aside \$130.00 a month for rent because no rent had been fixed. He felt that the man was on his own as far as electricity and fuel were concerned. He said that the houses were necessary and no one was going to get away with anything.

Mr. Watt wondered what would happen to the rest of the cemento houses.

Mr. Baker replied that he didn't know the exact number but said that Dept. of Public Work's intention was to sell them.

Mr. Shaw wondered if it had been considered that the houses could be put up for bid and sold and in that way the buildings would be fixed up and perhaps rented and that would create low cost housing available for the people who come into the territory. He said that would put the houses back into the market where they should be after the government subsidized it for so many years.

Mr. Baker replied that he could not say whether the Dept. of Public Works had considered that or not but the buildings were on Crown land and Crown land was not subdivided into lots, just into streets, which might be a problem in the disposal of the buildings. Perhaps they could only dispose of the buildings and not the property on which they sat.

Mr. MacKenzie thought the intention was to put them up for sale on the condition they were moved off their present site.

Mr. Shaw suggested they should declare the land open and subdivide it and put the houses up for sale. He said that that way they would be providing reasonable housing in a good location already serviced.

Mr. MacKinnon was in full agreement with Mr. Shaw and felt that it should be carried out throughout the territory and not only here.

Mr. Watt felt that Mr. Shaw had a good point. He felt the houses were quite good and although they were old if they were privately owned and painted they would be an asset to the territory. He thought that if Council could come up with a suggestion they should make a motion that the sale of the houses be held off by D.P.W. until at least after they consider it in the spring. They should either ask U.P.W. to turn them over for this purpose or the Territorial Government could buy them and sell them.

Mr. Shaw commented that in his opinion this was worthy of a lot of consideration, the Territorial Government could purchase 10 houses or whatever was required, and they could rent for a certain figure and the people would provide their own facilities. He said that they could have the property for the major employees and would have everything set up. In his opinion it would be ridiculous to lose all the utility systems that were put in there.

Mr. Taylor suggested that if they were going to move the cement houses then they should be spread throughout the subdivisions rather than have government employees in one group.

Mr. Shaw said he would like to take a trip around the location because from what he had heard this had possibilities.

Mr. Boyd said that he wouldn't have one of those houses even if it was given to him. He said that 44 of them were ready to fall down and they were not fit to live in. He felt that the buildings should be torn down because he said "if you don't tear these buildings down you are running into direct competition with private business."

Mr. Shaw suggested that members of Council should visit the area with a view to doing something about it. In the meantime he would agree with this.

Committee proceeded to discuss Road Equipment \$102,000.00 under Vote 20.

Mr. Thompson wondered if the graders they proposed to buy would be in addition to the two graders already on the Watson Lake-Ross River Road which would make it a total of 4.

Mr. Baker replied in the affirmative and said it was in anticipation of an expanded road maintenance program.

With respect to the \$6,000.00 allotted to the Erosion Study on the Yukon River, Mr. Thompson said that it was explained to the members of the financial advisory committee and thought the other members of Council might find it interesting.

Mr. Baker replied that they had not received the report as yet. The consultant had just advised them of this and when the data became available he felt it would be best to distribute copies to each member of Council so it could be reviewed in their own time.

Mr. Shaw asked for an explanation on the erosion.

Mr. Baker explained the erosion study included the river bank at the Whitehorse water intake and also the bank at the hospital site beside one of the nurses residence. Further down the river they had the flooding at the Wells Subdivision.

Mr. Thompson, referring to the Simpson Lake Road \$1,000.00, thought that the recreational roads would end up in Mr. Baker's department for maintenance and he wondered if the Yukon Forestry fitted into the picture in terms of camp grounds. He wondered if Forestry were aware of this expenditure and if they had given their sanction.

Mr. Baker explained that the recreational program had been discussed with the Forestry and they concurred in it. Eventually all these campground locations would be developed.

Mr. Watt commended the Engineering department for the good job they were doing but asked about the white lines on the pavement on the Two-Mile Hill.

Mr. Baker said that they had planned to do that this year but the contractor was so late in getting the seal coat on that it prohibited painting the lines and therefore they intended to do that first thing this coming spring.

Committee proceeded to discuss Vote 10 - Vocational Training with Mr. Baker in attendance.

Mr. Shaw wondered how much it cost to put out a qualified student from the vocational school.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that no attempt had been made to get such figures but added that he would be glad to work out the cost per student.

Mr. Taylor said that he had requested, at the meeting of the financial advisory committee, that Council be supplied with information why Northern Canada Power Commission cannot service the vocational school direct from the source of power similar to that at the hospital.

Mr. Baker said that the hospital had such a huge power load because they have electric boilers. When the Whitehorse Rapids dam was first constructed one of the justifications for it was the huge block of power required for heating the hospital, since the trade school used such a small amount of power in comparison it seemed logical to buy it from the local distribution firm.

Mr. Shaw said that he noticed that \$11,000.00 was provided for under Vote 20 for making drawings for a proposed addition to the vocational training school. He wondered whether this extension was necessary and said he wanted more information.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that he would obtain the necessary information.

Mr. Watt asked what percentage of any capital construction for vocational schools was recoverable from the Federal Government.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the entire expenditure was provided by the Federal Government in the form of a loan. Then the Federal Government gave them the money to repay the loan so actually the full cost was born by the Federal Government. He further said that looking at it from another angle one could say that under the Vocational Training Agreement the Territorial Government was able to recover 50% or 75% of the capital expenditure from the Department of Labour under the V.T.A.

A short discussion developed with respect to architects. During the discussion Mr. Taylor expressed his view that in his opinion the Territory should have its own architect on the staff of the Engineering Department or they should consider getting bids from other architects outside because they were spending a lot of money in architectural fees.

Mr. Baker replied to this that there would be no advantage in getting another architect except to get a different approach to an architectural problem. He said it made no difference what architect they got they would still be paying the same amount in fees.

Mr. Taylor argued that they could not know if the three schools they just recently built were not predesigned. Maybe we are paying good money for a new design when in fact this same company designed this school two years ago for another group in Alberta or Saskatchewan. In other words, how do we know we are getting value for our money.

Mr. Baker replied to this that they would have to think they were dealing with honest men and said that if they did utilize portions of another design the territory would probably stand to benefit by it, perhaps by better facilities.

Mr. Shaw said, during the discussion, that he had noticed the two new schools at Teslin and Watson Lake and they appeared to be very nice. He felt that the firm had come up with some very good jobs and that they had possibly gained a great deal of experience in Yukon construction.

Mr. Taylor said that he had to agree that the architects were doing a good job but what he was asking was whether the territory was paying \$10,000.00 to \$20,000.00 for \$500.00 worth of work.

Following these discussions, Mr. Baker and Mr. MacKenzie were excused.

Committee proceeded to discuss Bill no. 6, An Ordinance to Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance.

Discus-  
sion of  
Bill #6.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Bill no. 6 be reported out of Committee without amendment.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said he was sorry the motion came up so quickly because it was his intention to propose an amendment to the Ordinance which would exempt engines used in logging, and he had hoped to be able to put it on the table and have some discussion on it before proposing the motion to amend. He felt that his amendment would help the people in the sawmill business. He further said that an operator at Ross River sometimes had to fly his fuel in to keep his stationary plant going. He felt that the sawmills should be encouraged because they were providing timbers for the bridges, providing lumber for homes and they should be given the same consideration as the other resources.

Mr. Shaw said that he was an old sawmill man himself and that one could produce a thousand feet of lumber on two or three gallons of fuel at the most, which would mean a matter of 18 or 27 cents per thousand board feet additional cost. He felt that sawmills were a paying proposition and the people operating them could certainly pay the fuel tax the same as the contractors because they could adjust their prices. In mining they have a different situation because the price of the product of the mines was set by world standards which they had to meet to be able to compete. With lumber an extra 25 or 50 cents a thousand wouldn't put anyone out of business in his opinion, neither would it make a business hard to operate. He said that the people in the woods producing their lumber have a fairly respectable margin in which to operate and there would be no reason for giving them this exemption.

Mr. Taylor said that the development of forest products in the territory was going to play an important part in the future and this exemption would help the sawmill operators. He felt they should exempt the power saws, cats skidding out of the bush, sawmill, planer mill, edger and power units that run the machines.

Mr. Watt said that he disagreed with Mr. Taylor although he felt he had a point.

Mr. Shaw suggested that Mr. Taylor should bring up his point as a motion to be discussed on its own merits and that it should not be injected at this moment to hinder the Bill before them.

Mr. Boyd said he was one hundred percent against what Mr. Taylor proposed. He told Committee that it had been 18 months since they started working on this legislation and now they had something. He was afraid that if Council was going to introduce some amendment now they might not get any action at this session and perhaps not even at the next session. He said in part "here we have at least one step let us take it when it is handed to us and let an amendment go through the regular channels even if it takes you another 6 months, it is better than wasting the 18 months worth of time spent by all concerned. Let us pass this and don't jockey with it and lose what we are getting."

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. MacKinnon in the Chair) said that if the motion before them could be withdrawn at this time he would like to see Mr. MacKenzie and Commissioner Cameron attend Committee for a brief discussion. He would then like to propose his amendment, which in his opinion would not hurt the Bill in any way, shape or form, because if the amendment was refused by Committee the Bill then goes without amendment. He couldn't see why a couple of days and a little consideration

in that respect could not be exercised because he could not see any problem as long as the Administration were willing to go along with it.

Mr. Watt said that he would hate to see the entire Bill thrown out because they wanted to include something else in it. On the other hand he felt that Mr. Shaw was a little premature in making his motion and he should have given them a ~~ch~~ance to talk about the Bill.

Mr. Shaw said that the member from Whitehorse West was away out of line in saying the motion was premature. He said that he was merely making a motion on a Bill presented by the Administration and if the Committee didn't like the motion they could vote against it and they would be back where they started.

Mr. Taylor said that in order to conclude the matter he would withdraw from his proposed amendment and would prepare a motion for Council.

Mr. Shaw mentioned that Mr. Taylor's suggestion with respect to sawmills had been discussed before and been turned down by Council.

Mr. Taylor replied that it was a former member who did not want to see Leo Proctor get the benefit of it.

Question was put.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Committee.

Mr. Taylor gave his report as Chairman of Committee as follows:

Committee convened at 10:30 a.m. to discuss bills, memoranda, sessional papers and motions. Mr. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer, attended Committee to discuss Bill no. 11. It was moved by Councillor Watt, seconded by Councillor Thompson, that due to the general levelling off of the Yukon economy, the Territorial Council is of the opinion that the total tax assessed should not be increased. Motion Carried. Commissioner Cameron attended Committee to participate in discussions. Committee recessed at 12 noon and reconvened at 2 p.m. Discussion on Motion no. 3 was deferred until a day following. It was moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Boyd, that Bill no. 6 be reported out of Committee without amendment. Motion Carried. I can report progress on Bill no. 11.

Council accepted the report and adjourned until 10:00 o'clock A.M. Thursday, November 19th, 1964.

Thursday, November 19th, 1964  
10:00 o'clock, A.M.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

The following correspondence was tabled for Council's consideration:

(1) Reply to Production of Papers no. 1 respecting Bill #13, 1964 First Session. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 22)	Sessional Paper No. 22
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Mr. Shaw (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) gave notice of Motion in relation to Amusement Tax.	Motion No. 7
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Mr. Taylor gave notice of Motion respecting the Fuel Tax Ordinance.	No. 8
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Mr. Watt gave notice of Motion concerning Yukon Public Utilities Commission.	No. 9
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Mr. Watt gave notice of Motion respecting Snow Removal Canyon Crescent.	No. 10
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First and Second Reading was given to Bill No. 14, An Ordinance to Amend the Dental Profession Ordinance.	First & Second Reading Bill #14
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Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Third reading be given to Bill No. 6, An Ordinance to Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance.	THIRD Reading Bill #6.
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Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker do  
now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the  
Whole for the purpose of discussing bills, memoranda, sessional  
papers and motions.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

Mr. Watt said that if anyone would like to go look at the Semesto  
area he would pick them up and they could tour the area. If more  
than 4 wanted to go someone else could take a car. He would try to  
get a key for a couple of the houses so they could look into them.

Mr. Shaw suggested that Council adjourn until 2:00 o'clock P.M.  
in order that members who so desire may attend the funeral of  
the late Mr. D. Howard.

Committee agreed.

Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock P.M.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It is essential to ensure that all entries are supported by appropriate documentation and receipts.

3. Regular audits should be conducted to verify the accuracy of the records and identify any discrepancies.

4. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling cash and credit transactions.

5. All cash receipts should be recorded immediately and deposited into the company's bank account.

6. Credit sales should be recorded at the time of sale, and the amount should be added to the accounts receivable.

7. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points and emphasizes the need for consistency and accuracy in all financial reporting.

Thursday, November 19th, 1964  
2:00 o'clock P.M.

Committee proceeded to discuss Bill no. 14, An Ordinance to Amend the Dental Profession Ordinance with Dr. Kinloch and Dr. Pugh in attendance.

Discus-  
sion of  
Bill #14

Mr. Boyd asked if section 22B of the amendment meant that no patient could be treated by a hygienist without first having been examined by a dentist and the treatment authorized by him.

Dr. Pugh replied in the affirmative and said that the dentist was responsible for all work done by a dental hygienist.

Mr. Shaw asked how it was going to be possible to orient the plan of giving dental service to children in the territory and particularly those in the outlying areas if each child had to be examined by a dentist.

Dr. Pugh replied that in the practical application one of the dentists would cover all of the schools first and each child would have a chart and the dentist would write out on the chart what the child needed and what the dental nurse was to proceed with.

Mr. Shaw concluded that a dentist would make regular trips to the various districts in the territory along with a dental hygienist to examine the students. He wondered what services the dental hygienist would be competent to perform.

Dr. Pugh replied that the dental hygienist would perform any extracting or filling that was not complicated and that was not going to affect the future of the child to any extent.

Mr. Watt wondered how often a child would be examined by a dentist.

Dr. Pugh replied that a child would be examined every year.

Dr. Kinloch said that the need for the dental hygienist to do operative work became apparent from the results of the first year of their school dental pilot project, which was completed last June. It was now quite evident that by the time the program had advanced to include three or four grades the amount of work would be beyond the capacity of the dentists to cope with. He said that they were fortunate enough to have in their employ to run this school service, a New Zealand trained school dental nurse who was trained in doing that kind of work. He said this was their ideal opportunity to take the load of simple work off the dentists and give it to someone who was nearly equally competent to do it. The initial screening by the dentist took only a very small fraction of the time it would treat the same amount of disease. He said that he did not think he was exaggerating when he said that one could screen forty to fifty children a day, while to treat forty to fifty children would take perhaps three days. He concluded by saying that they were going to improve the efficiency of the dentists and increase the amount of effective work he was able to do.

Mr. Boyd remarked that he was quite happy with the arrangement and felt nothing more could be asked than what they were getting.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) commented on the application of the ordinance with respect to a dental hygienist. He said that no place does the ordinance define a dental hygienist and he thought that they should provide in the interpretation section of the ordinance what persons or calibre of persons should be entitled to be a dental hygienist. He also commented on section 21 of the ordinance and said that possibly some thought should be given to that section. He further said that he wondered what provision was made for doctors and nurses, such as public health nurses who on occasion in the case of emergency or absence of a dentist, pull teeth.

Dr. Kinloch replied that doctors could perform dentistry by right of having a medical licence but as a rule they didn't like to get involved. He further said that it was true that in isolated areas nurses some times did dental work but he felt it did not require any special legislation.

Mr. Shaw wondered if a dental hygienist could treat adults as well as children.

Dr. Pugh explained that under the regulations a dental hygienist could only treat school children.

Dr. Kinloch commented that there was a colossal amount of work to be done in the schools and he could not see extending the amount of work they were going to do by including adults.

Mr. Shaw asked how they would define children.

Dr. Kinloch replied that they would have to be attending school.

A discussion now followed with respect to the cost of the program.

Dr. Kinloch explained to Committee that the cost during the first year was approximately \$25.00 per child but they expected that the cost would go down for first year students this year because most of the work was going to be carried out by the school dental nurse who was not going to charge anything over and above her salary. He said that the nurse was employed by the Yukon Health Services and that she received an annual salary of \$4,800.00 plus northern allowance. Last year the first year students were referred by the dental nurse to the dentist so that there was the dental nurses salary plus the charges for treatment. This year they did not know exactly what the cost was going to be.

Dr. Kinloch and Dr. Pugh both outlined the amount of work they had done in an endeavour to get this program started and to obtain qualified nurses for the years to come. They had been in contact with the Director of the Division of Dental Health for New Zealand regarding the possibility of obtaining assistance from them either by loaning the territory nurses on a short term of duty or by perhaps training someone from here in a New Zealand school. They had been told that there wasn't much chance of being able to train anyone from here but the possibility existed that they might be able to get a nurse from New Zealand. However this might not be necessary because the Royal Commission Report on Health Services in Canada recommended the formation of a school dental service such as our Administration is proposing now. This was recommended as a crash program that would graduate 1,000 dental nurses or equivalent by 1968. They further said that Dr. Pugh had taken the problem up with the Canadian Dental Association and each one individually was in favour of it but collectively they wouldn't back it up because of the fairly strong feeling among the profession as a whole that it wasn't a good idea to give second best treatment because of a shortage. He had however obtained the approval of the executive to a certain extent in that they said they would officially approve it if Canadian girls were used. They had however no Canadian girls trained to do such a job and he did enquire into the possibility of having the Army dental school train them. For the small number of dental nurses they needed in the Yukon Territory this could not be done and he had now in mind to press the Dental Association for an acceptance of the idea for outlying territories and get a school started in Canada. This was going to take time.

Mr. Shaw thought this was a very good idea and expressed his appreciation to the two doctors present saying that they had done a very good job in getting the program to the point that it was at.

Mr. Taylor agreed and said it appeared to all intents and purposes as a pretty fair program.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Bill No. 14, be reported out of Committee without amendment.

Dr. Pugh was excused.

Mr. Shaw commented that if something had been overlooked with respect to section 21 it should be taken care of before the Bill was passed so that everything **required** was included without the necessity of amending it sometime in the future. He asked for Dr. Kinloch's views on section 21.

Dr. Kinloch replied that he did not understand fully the implications of section 20 which was referred to in section 21 but he thought that as a general rule they could say that any auxiliary or any person acting under the direction of any other any other senior professional person was not responsible for his acts. He said that a nurse acting under the direction of a doctor was not responsible for any act, the doctor ordering the work was responsible. In the same way he would assume the dental hygienist was not responsible but rather the dentist who was supervising. He further said that he thought it spoke well for the qualities of the person they have supervising the program inasmuch as Dr. Pugh was fully agreeable to accepting the complete and utter responsibility for the program as regards any dental treatment that is carried out.

Mr. Boyd suggested the thing to do was to pass the bill because the intent was there and it was not legal to go ahead without it. If they could find something redundant it could be corrected at a later date.

The question was put. . .

Motion Carried.

Committee proceeded to discuss Bill no. 11, at Vote 5, Health, with Dr. Kinloch and Mr. MacKenzie in attendance.

Discus-  
sion of  
Bill #11.

Mr. Boyd asked for an explanation of the second \$5,000.00 covering examinations, General Health Services, primary 91.

Dr. Kinloch explained to Committee that it included periodic health examinations. He said in part "the idea behind this that there are certain periods in life which are perhaps more essential than other periods during life in which to detect abnormalities. In other words it is **more** fruitful to pick up abnormalities at this time because generally something can be done about it which will later on prevent a considerable amount of disease, death or deformity. The items that are listed, premarital, prenatal, postpartum, postnatal and well baby examinations are considered to be the most important of these. It is an accepted principle of preventive medicine that regular periodic examinations at strategic intervals will detect illness at an early stage when they can do something about it rather than waiting for the patient to develop symptoms which often as not indicate an advanced state of disease. The examinations here would be carried out by private practitioners and the fees are specified by each examination. The fee implies that not only will the examination be carried out but that the report of the examination will be made available to the Department of Public Health which will then have on record examinations at these strategic intervals. This is particularly useful in areas where there **is a** reasonably rapid turnover of physicians and in some areas where there are no physicians, so that the new man moving into the area, or a consultant visiting, has a ready access to the complete examination histories for the time periods outlined. It also has an added side benefit in acting as an inducement for physicians in area which have a marginal population where the amount of money that the physician can earn in a specified time is not sufficient to entice him to come. By providing examination here they are in effect then subsidizing physicians for areas. Obviously in an area where a man has only a small population to deal with he will have time to do more and more complete sets of these than he would ordinarily if he was busy. This is only incidental."

Mr. Boyd wondered if the people being examined had any responsibility cost wise.

Dr. Kinloch replied there would be no charge to the patient.

Mr. Taylor now took the floor and delivered an address concerning the Watson Lake Nursing Centre, Teslin area and the Ross River area.

Mr. Boyd the acting chairman ruled Mr. Taylor out of order and his ruling was sustained by the Councillors.

Dr. Kinloch said he learned from the notes from the financial advisory committee that Councillor Thompson had some question with respect to Primary 79, Whitehorse General Hospital, \$43,500.00, and said he would be please to answer any questions.

Mr. Thompson said he was trying to reconcile this rather large unpaid patients' account over the past 4 years and felt there was a little inconsistency in it.

Dr. Kinloch explained their position to Mr. Thompson and said among other things that the procedure was to bill three times at monthly intervals and at the end of 90 days these accounts were turned over to the Territorial Government for collection. The reason for this was that the Federal institution could not take a person to court to collect but the Territorial Government could.

Mr. Shaw said that when people want to the hospital in the Yukon they were under the assumption that the hospital was free. He suggested that each patient sometime during his stay in hospital be given a pamphlet outlining their responsibilities. In his opinion this would cost very little and could be a definite service to the public.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that this had been thought of and in fact had been done. He showed Mr. Shaw a specimen of the pamphlet with a summary of the provisions of the Hospital Insurance Ordinance in it. He said that a supply of the pamphlets had been sent to each hospital and also to the clinic. Several hundred were sent to Dr. Clawson's office.

Mr. Thompson asked for some indication with respect to the average patient day at the hospital.

Dr. Kinloch replied that the average number of patient days under Y.H.I.S. would be in the neighborhood of 50 per day over a 12 month period.

Mr. Watt asked what they would do if an account was owed by a man who was in a financial position to pay.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that in that case they would take the man to court. They had collected accounts that way.

Dr. Kinloch explained to Committee that they anticipated the bad debt that they incur each month would go down and they had forecast between \$10,000.00 and \$12,000.00 for next year or about \$1,000.00 a month. He said that one reason was that there was a proposal that out-patient diagnostic services could be covered by Y.H.I.S. If this happened then they would lose 20% of the bad debt which was coming from the out-patient department. The second was that all of the bad debts which had been accumulating over the past three or four years had now been turned over and they were going to continue to turn them over to the Territorial Government quarterly or when the sum reaches \$1,000.00 and by keeping a closer tab on this and not letting things go beyond 90 days before they turn it over for collection. In this way they anticipated a higher collection rate.

Dr. Kinloch was excused.

Discussion on Vote 20 was deferred until Friday morning when Commissioner Cameron would attend Committee.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair to hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Motion Carried.

The Chairman of Committee reported as follows:

Committee convened at 10:40 a.m. to discuss bills, memoranda, sessional papers and motions. Committee then recessed to attend the funeral of the late departed Mr. Dave Howard and reconvened at 2 p.m. this afternoon. Councillor Boyd moved, seconded by Councillor Watt, that Bill no. 14 be reported out of Committee without amendment. Motion Carried. Dr. Kinloch, Dr. Pugh and Mr. MacKenzie attended Committee for discussions related to Health and Dental matters.

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees and adjourned until 10:00 o'clock A.M., Friday, November 20th, 1964.



Friday, November 20th, 1964.  
10:00 o'clock A.M.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

Mr. Watt gave notice of Motion concerning payment of fines at R.C.M. Police stations throughout the Territory. Motion No. 11

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that in the opinion of Council, the exemptions under the Fuel Tax Ordinance be extended to include all fuel used in stationary engines which power sawmill equipment. Motion No. 8

Mr. Taylor speaking on the motion said this had been discussed in Committee and he felt the motion was self-explanatory. He asked the Members to note that this was restricted to stationary engines which power sawmill equipment.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon, that it is the opinion of Council that a power commission be formed to investigate and report to Council on the rates and prices set by power distribution companies in the Yukon Territory. This power commission will if possible be part of an act with the N.W.T. power commission as was agreed upon at an earlier date in this Council. Motion No. 9.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon, that this motion be referred to Committee of the Whole for discussion.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that it is the opinion of Council that an item of \$1.00 for snow removal for Canyon Crescent be entered in the supplementary estimates. Motion No. 10

Mr. Watt speaking on the motion explained the situation at Canyon Crescent for the benefit of the new members and said it had been deleted from the budget during the spring session. He stated there weren't too many people there and this would entail the territorial graders to clear the road 2 or 3 times a year, depending on the snowfall. He felt this was a reasonable request and as far as actual money was concerned it would mean one half an hour 2 or 3 times a year. He felt this was an agreement with all subdivisions and a basic service.

Mr. Taylor stated the reason for deleting it from the budget was to curb the opening up of subdivisions and in his opinion if it was approved at this time it would mean approving it for others and he didn't think they should consider it.

Mr. Watt referring to Mr. Taylor's remarks stated this did not mean the subdivision should be reopened but was asking that they honor their commitments. He didn't think they were under an obligation to provide snow removal for everyone in the Territory but this was an agreement with the people in that subdivision which was opened and developed in good faith.

Mr. Boyd remarked that of the few families living there one or two were there before it became a subdivision and he felt there were others just as equally deserving of attention and consideration.

Mr. Watt stressed again this was a subdivision and that the word of the Territory and the Council was at stake.

Mr. Taylor remarked that firstly they couldn't plow snow for \$1.00 as the motion says and secondly they couldn't include it in the supplementary estimates because there was no provision in the Main Estimates.

Mr. Watt said the \$1.00 was the procedure used to give their approval in principle and this was just an opinion of Council.

Motion Carried with

Mr. MacKinnon, Mr. Watt and Mr. Southam for and Mr. Thompson, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Taylor against. Mr. Shaw voted for it.

Mr. Speaker stated he had voted for this motion because in his opinion it was a matter of principle and a moral obligation so he had voted accordingly.

Motion No. 7 Mr. Shaw (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor that it is requested of Council that the Commissioner be invited to attend Council in the Committee of the Whole to discuss Motion #22, relative to the Amusement Tax which was introduced during the 1964 Spring Session of Council.

Mr. Shaw speaking on the motion said it was merely a matter of asking that this amusement tax project be taken into Committee of the Whole and discussed freely with the Commissioner, or anyone he may wish to bring along with him and it be judged on its merits at that time.

Motion Carried.

THIRD Reading Bill No. 14. Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that THIRD reading be given Bill No. 14, An Ordinance to Amend the Dental Profession Ordinance.

Motion Carried.

Question no. 2 Mr. Taylor directed the following question to the Administration regarding power rates.

- (i) What is the production cost of power produced by Northern Canada Power Commission at (a) Whitehorse Dam and (b) Mayo Dam (per kilowatt); and
- (ii) What price is charged per k.w. to Yukon Electric at Whitehorse by Northern Canada Power Commission.

Commissioner Cameron attended Council to answer questions.

Mr. Watt asked if they could expect any legislation this session concerning the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan. He said that in the plan itself it said that they should have an ordinance respecting the implementation of the plan from the Territorial Council.

Commissioner Cameron stated he didn't know of any such legislation at the present time but he would check further. He explained to Council that the actual acceptance of the plan was agreed to when the City and the Territory agreed to the expenditure of \$30,000.00 for the plan. He said further that there were parts of the plan itself which would never be implemented because they were not realistic today and whether they would be in 5, 10, or 20 years time from now was hard to say. He said that any legislation that was found necessary through an ordinance would be submitted on individual items but at the present time he did not know of anything that was immediately required.

Mr. Taylor asked if Commissioner Cameron had any further details on what plans had been laid out by D.P.W. to link up Ross River with Carmacks this coming year and if he had any information on the possible opening of any portion of the upper Canol Road next year by the Territorial Government.

Commissioner Cameron replied that the Federal estimates for the following year had reached the Minister and now had to be submitted to the Parliament of Canada. He added that the estimates were still secret documents at the present time.

Mr. Taylor said that in view of the motion of last spring in conjunction with the opening of the Upper Canol Road there was a proposal that negotiations be set up with the Hudsons Bay Mining & Smelting Co. with a view of having them go and exploit their property if the Territorial Government would assist them. He asked if negotiations were ever instituted and what the results were.

Commissioner Cameron replied that to the best of his knowledge there had been no negotiations.

Mr. Watt said that two sessions ago they were told that a complete change in the Game Ordinance was contemplated and he wondered if this was still contemplated and could they expect it this session.

Commissioner Cameron said he could not recall a complete change in the Game Ordinance and he had not heard or seen anything about it.

Mr. Boyd said that this was being worked on and it was anticipated that it would be ready for the spring session. He then asked if the Commissioner had any ideas concerning the fate of Mayo. He said that he was worried about installing sewer and water in the town under its present condition. Without knowing more he felt they should hold everything.

Commissioner Cameron replied that the water and sewer had been progressing for some time as far as cost figures and design drawing were concerned. He further explained that a number of people from Mayo had submitted a petition to the Administration requesting that the town be moved just after the flood waters receded. At that time it was suggested that the town be moved to the Duncan Creek road turnoff. This didn't seem realistic as it was approximately 12 miles north of Mayo. He said that if the town was to be moved it was felt it should be moved to the McQuestan Valley Area or in the vicinity of Elsa or towards the airport area which was higher ground and thereby utilizing what facilities they had there such as C.N.T. and D.O.T. facilities, schools, liquor store, police facilities, which were all on fairly high ground at the present time. He said that they were concerned that they might have to give up a portion of the old district of Mayo, up to the river because of continual erosion, effect from the water and the thawing of ground in that area over the years. However, he had checked with their local government representative in Mayo just a month or two ago and no-one wants to move the town of Mayo. Everyone that signed the petition lost interest in it and the person that was leading the signing of it was now building himself a \$25,000.00 home right in downtown Mayo. They feel that they will now have to go to the National Research Council and ask them to check on it. However the general feeling now was that the trend of movement should be towards the airport and towards the higher ground on the road in from the airport. They also approached the Indian Affairs and asked them to remove the homes they have built in the very low section, the junction of the Mayo and the Stewart rivers. He said they were now taking in waterfront leases and not renewing any on the immediate frontage of the town of Mayo and he believed the outcome would be just having to move facilities back towards the airport area. He said that Ottawa was naturally quite concerned because they were talking about a multimillion job when they suggested moving the town and he thought they would have to have more soil tests. He said the water and sewer project had given them a certain amount of information that was not available before with respect to frost areas and frost free areas. He said that at the present time it was in a state of flux and depending upon the feeling of this Council as to the water and sewer facilities for Mayo, in one form or another, that would depend on how active the government would become in doing further tests before they could go ahead. He said that if Council agreed to this they would still have to go back to the Federal authorities in Ottawa and the Department and say that everyone was in agreement, what do you suggest we do. They also had to go to the people in Mayo themselves and ask what they felt.

Mr. Southam asked who was responsible for supplying the fuel for the heating of the fire halls in unorganized towns such as Keno City where there was voluntary fire departments. He said he asked this because the Keno City community club felt they were entitled to a refund and he wondered if this had been done in the past.

Commissioner Cameron replied that he believed this varied. In the case of Watson Lake it was supplied by the Department of Public Works, in Haines Junction it was supplied by the Community Club and Keno supplied their own. He said that they use the fire truck for water delivery service and the money they collected from this service they used towards community efforts and he believed also to heat the fire hall. He suggested that Mr. Spray, the Area Development Officer or Mr. Baker, the Territorial Engineer, could answer this and suggested

that Mr. Southam speak to Mr. Spray about it.

Mr. Taylor asked what plans if any had been made for the 1967 Worlds Fair.

Commissioner Cameron replied that there was contact between the Dept. of Northern Affairs and the officials of the Fair. He further said that they had received a letter from an organization asking if they were interested in the rental of space to which they had replied that at the time they were not prepared to say what space they would require but they had made their wishes known to the Director's office that they wanted some space. The Yukon definitely wanted some space and they had also pointed out they would like the Department to pay the bill although he doubted that they would. He concluded by saying there would definitely be space available for the North.

Mr. Watt asked if Commissioner Cameron could get Council seven copies of the Votes & Proceedings for the Northwest Territories' summer session.

Commissioner Cameron replied that he could.

Mr. Thompson asked if there was anything else of any magnitude besides the roads Mr. Taylor asked about, that were foreseen for the coming year for the Territory that would boost their economy.

Commissioner Cameron again referred to the Federal Estimates which had not yet been approved by Parliament but said that there was about 4 million dollars worth of road work. There was also the jail that was going to be constructed next year and possibly another school. Further there was a number of bridges at different locations so road wise there would be quite a bit more money than last year.

Mr. Thompson asked about the construction of the new airport.

Commissioner Cameron replied that with respect to the construction of the Administration building for the airport it seems to be snarled up in red tape and politics. The last word he heard was 1967 at the earliest. He further said that it had been agreed that the cross runway should not be put out of commission. He said that he hoped to find something out on his next visit in Ottawa but at the present time all he could find out was that they are now figuring on taking up 16 feet of the present hangar floorspace opening up the area for a larger lobby and utilizing the present hangar facilities modified to some extent for the next 2 or 3 years.

Mr. Watt asked if it was definitely planned that construction would start on the jail next summer.

Commissioner Cameron replied in the affirmative. He said that it should be ready for tender call in the very early spring.

Mr. Watt asked the location of the structure.

Commissioner Cameron replied that it would be at the junction on the northwest side of the Range road and the road around Camp Takhini to the dump, just past the school and the ballfield. He added that it would be heated from the central heating in Camp Takhini.

Mr. Watt asked if there was anything planned for the main buildings in Camp Takhini, the headquarters building.

Commissioner Cameron replied this had been a subject of discussion for a number of months and they had set up meeting days for the last Friday of each month with D.P.W., their administration and the engineering staff. They were quite concerned as to what was going to happen to it. He said that at the present time it was filled, D.P.W. were operating out of there but they would be emptying the building gradually. He said that along side that was the single men's barracks which could be made into office buildings and on the other side was the single women's barracks which was now combined men and women so the men's barracks were empty. He said that the Administration were in dire need of additional space in the Federal building, especially the Justice Department. The Council had asked

for a Council Chamber for a great number of years and it was a request that the Administration agreed with 100%. He said that if worse came to worse they could take the Territorial Government office operation and move it up to the Camp Takhini area and turn the Federal Building into a building for the Dept. of Justice, Police, Post Office and one or two territorial offices that required a front to the public. He said that the Federal Departments did not want to move up there and it wasn't realistic for the Post Office or the Court to move. If the Territorial Government took over the headquarters building there would be a beautiful Council Chamber there. He said they were in close contact with the Department of Public Works but that at the present time they were miles apart in some respects in their thinking but they are keeping in touch.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of Whole for the purpose of discussing bills, memoranda, and sessional papers.

Motion Carried.

In  
Committee.

In Committee of the Whole:

Discussion followed on sessional paper number 21, respecting Water and Sewer Facilities in Smaller Communities - Mayo and Watson Lake with Commissioner Cameron present.

Mr. Boyd said that they should accept the document before them and agree in principle. He said that a number of things were going to happen following their recommendations and no-one in his opinion was going to spend any money unless they were happy with it, particularly those who were going to put up the money. He thought that it not their privilege to say no but they should let the people decide.

Commissioner Cameron elaborated on Mr. Boyd's remarks saying that he had hit the nail on the head pretty well. If Council agreed in principle there was still considerable amount of leg work to be done. He said that Ottawa had now been informed, by the petition sent to them just after the flood water receded in Mayo, of the wishes of the town people that the town be moved to the Duncan creek turnoff. They were quite concerned in Ottawa as to whether this was realistic or not and therefore they had to find out if the people still felt the same. Personally he felt the people had changed their minds but Ottawa had to find out before they could approve the expenditure. Until the decision was reached he was quite sure they would not agree to the expenditure of these funds. They should also bear in mind that the people in Mayo themselves have to be asked if they wish to take on this financial burden in order to receive the utilities suggested. If Council just agreed in principle the submission before them it would have to be taken from there and be brought up again in the spring.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that they accept the contents of the paper in principle and wait further results.

Motion re  
Sewer &  
Water.

Mr. Watt said that last time they discussed sewer and water and then they established a list of priority, namely Mayo, Watson Lake, Porter Creek and Haines Junction. He said that one of the reasons for letting Mayo top the list was for reason of health. He thought the money was available and if there was anything they could do at this session to help to get this in next summer or to establish the point whether it was going to be put in, then they should. Otherwise he thought they should rearrange the list of priorities.

Commissioner Cameron said that as he could recall they did not have the true facts costwise during the last session. The figures that were presented originally were not found to be accurate and since then Mr. MacKenzie had done quite a bit of additional work. He had met with the engineering firm in Edmonton and they came up with the correct facts as they have been presented in the paper before Council now with respect to the cost and the sharing of the cost. If the people are satisfied to stay in the Mayo area and intend to move their

growth toward higher ground and Ottawa approve of this then they will permit the expenditure of the money if then the people of Mayo say yes they are prepared to pay then construction will take place. However before anything like this can be considered it is necessary that Council agree in principle. If they should turn around and say the money is available and use it somewhere else then they have to go into the expense of full engineering again, not completely as some was done before, but they would have to redo prices and facilities and look at the whole picture in regard to some other community and they would still not be eliminating Mayo. He thought personally they should clean up the Mayo situation between now and next spring.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said the motion infers that the memo be accepted in principle. He said "probably this is on the basis of Mayo but they also have Watson Lake included in this memo. In the cost sharing arrangement there is an \$80,000.00 difference between the Federal Government contribution in Mayo and Watson Lake. I feel the amortization period of 15 years should be doubled or at the very minimum extended to 20 years."

Commissioner Cameron said that they should bear in mind that one proposal is water and sewer and the other is sewer only. He said that in Watson Lake some of the government buildings were on a sewer system the Army had established so there would be very little addition to that. As far as Watson Lake was concerned it was strictly a case of getting the approval of Ottawa and the approvals of the people. He did not anticipate any particular problems in the Watson Lake setup except to clarify the things Mr. Taylor had brought up and he thought Mr. MacKenzie could do that.

Mr. Taylor said that he thought C.N.T. and D.P.W. in the case of Watson Lake should participate and integrate in their sewer or water systems as the case may be and they should be encouraged to do so instead of having their own self-contained units here and there.

Commissioner Cammeron replied that it wasn't actually quite realistic when one took into consideration that D.N.D. originally made the expenditure and built their own system, to ask them to pay for another system which is not going to benefit them and at the same time ask to utilize their ponding sewage disposal unit. He said that eventually when this becomes integrated into the community town or village and is taken over by the Territory, as far as the maintenance of the highway is concerned, then they would certainly have to pay their operating share of any utilities. At the present time they have their own and for a number of years they have had their system and he couldn't see going to them and asking them to help amortize the cost of this other one which was to help the community.

Mr. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer, attended Committee.

Mr. Watt thought they should establish the list of priorities and do the first one first and give the other areas an indication when they can expect it. He said that each area believes they will get their sewer and water system in the near future and they are therefore not digging wells. He said "Let the people know when they can expect this so they will know what to do."

Mr. Boyd remarked that it would be unwise to say who would be first.

Mr. Southam said that as he understood it people themselves had the final say and therefore he thought one could make all the priorities one wanted to and until one could find out what the people wanted. He said "How are you going to set up the priority?" As far as he was concerned they should try to find out what the people wanted first and then proceed. He said that he agreed with the mover of the motion.

Mr. Taylor said that in the memorandum before them it said that operating costs are subject to possible change and this would be on the reluctance of Public Works to participate in it. He asked if this would mean then that the only reduction in the Watson Lake proposal would be \$1,216.00 if D.P.W. did not participate.

Mr. MacKenzie said this was on the strength of 100 units and it would change the rate from 37¢ to 42¢ and that allowed for D.P.W. not participating in the operation cost.

Mr. Taylor said that it seemed to him that the cost amortization was too small. Whitehorse had 30 years and he would like to see an increase, instead of 15 years at least 20 years.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it could be changed to 20 but the reason it was worked out at 15 was because that was what was provided for in the 5 year agreement.

Mr. Taylor asked what problems would be encountered in increasing the amortization period to 20 years.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it wouldn't have very much effect. He said over 15 years the frontage tax annually would be \$2,437.00 whereas over 20 years it would be \$2,062.00 So the difference was only \$370.00 for the whole place. He felt they should stick to the period they provided for in the 5 year agreement.

Mr. Taylor asked if the 42¢ per unit month and the 52¢ per foot were solid figures and there would be no change to those figures.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that no-one could give assurance like that. There was too many variables and it was too complex. He said the figures were as close to accurate as they could be.

Mr. Taylor said that if they were going to put in this sewer and water system they would have to know exactly what they were going to pay because if something went wrong the people didn't pay their taxes, then the government had a right to come in and take their land, house and everything else and he thought the people should be entitled to know what it was going to cost them before they could go along with it. He said "this will reflect in a plebescite of the people involved."

Mr. MacKenzie replied that they had impressed on the engineering services the importance of coming up with accurate figures and also figures which would allow for any possible errors. He said "These are about as firm as you can come to at the present time."

Commissioner Cameron said he had never heard of a case where anyone's land had been taken over for nonpayment of water and sewer. He said "they are cut off from the service but that is all."

Mr. Shaw said that it was his intention to get this project moving and that it was the people who would have the last say and will approve or reject it. He was approving it so the money was provided and the people can have their say.

Mr. Thompson asked Mr. MacKenzie if there was anything on Porter Creek.

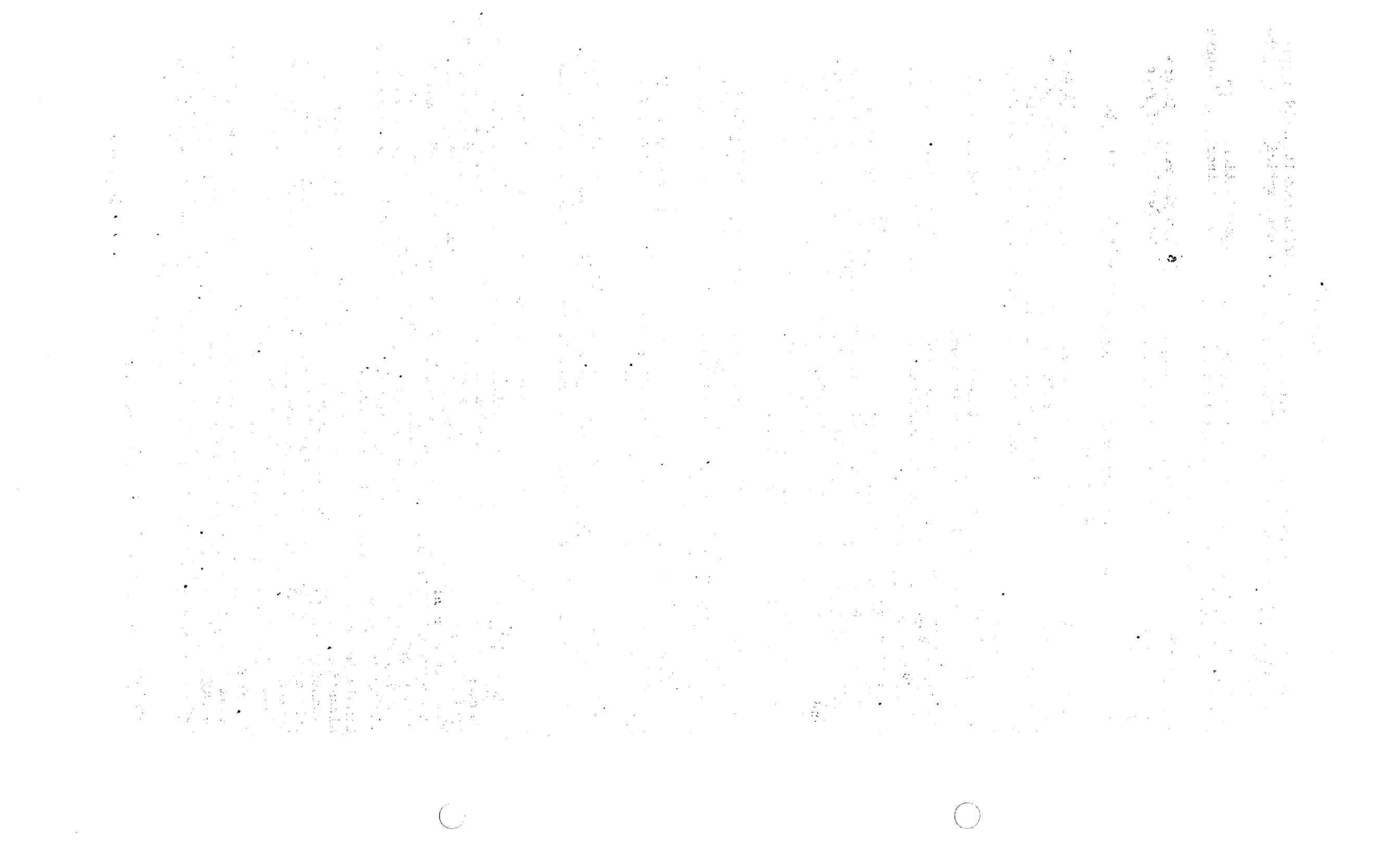
Mr. MacKenzie replied that the unjustifiable cost was the point of view expressed in Ottawa when he discussed Porter Creek and the other places in May of '64. He recorded at that time "Porter Creek was considered to be adequately served by the trucked water system presently in use and by existing septic tanks. The cost of a piped water system for which the residents have asked would be excessive and unjustified." He said that this was the view expressed in Ottawa and they should pay heed to that. In his opinion it was not essential and they should not incur the expenditure, they could not afford to, they were living on borrowed money, Ottawa's money.

Commissioner Cameron pointed out that at the present time this was the situation. As the population increases or if the people decide that future expansion requires smaller lots and there are a number of bodies there that can pay for it without getting involved in ridiculous costs then it will be looked at again. He said "This isn't permanently on the shelf but at the present time this is the feeling in Ottawa."

Mr. MacKenzie said that the costs they were talking about in the case of Porter Creek were quite substantial. Over 15 years amortization period they would be paying out \$449,000.00 - in 30 years \$628,000.00 simply for piped water for Porter Creek. He thought it was out of the question at the present time.

Motion Carried.

Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock P.M.



Committee discussed the Liquor Ordinance draft suggestions, Sessional Paper #20. The suggestions were read by the Chairman, and the particular points discussed as they came up.

Discussion Re  
S.P. #20

Item 1 - Residence - was left for discussion with the Legal Advisor.

Item 2 - Hours of Sale -

Mr. Watt, speaking on sub-section 2(a) wondered if it was necessary to restrict the sale of liquor when there was a plebiscite being held.

Mr. Shaw thought no liquor should be sold during a plebiscite or an election, but said this was a controversial subject.

Committee agreed on Item 2(c).

Mr. Shaw interpreted 2(d) to mean if you want to close up at 12:00 o'clock at night you can do so. For example you do not have to remain open if there is no business being transacted. This seemed fair to him.

Mr. MacKinnon wondered if that meant you could close at 10:00 o'clock if you wished. He asked if, in other words, you could set your own hours.

Mr. Watt thought operators should have to state their hours on their licences and abide by them. He said it appeared Council's opinion was being sought here.

Mr. Hughes, Legal Advisor, attended Committee.

Mr. MacKinnon did not think it would be very fair if someone came 20 miles to his beer parlor and found it closed early in the evening.

Mr. Shaw said there was another way of looking at it in that sometimes there just wasn't any business. He felt this would bring it in line with other businesses where if a man wants to keep his business open 12 hours a day he does so, if he wants to keep it open for half an hour he can do that too. He said that usually this is governed by the volume of business because naturally a person in business would remain open as long as is reasonably profitable. He felt this the right of most people in business. However, when it comes to liquor it has been a case where it is stated they must stay open for a certain time. He could not see why this should be. He said he could understand why they should be made to remain closed, but to force them to remain open when they are doing nothing but warming up a single chair would seem like an imposition. He felt if they are given the right to close down it would not be wrong and it could not do any harm. If a man can't get a bottle of beer, it is tough, but if he can't get groceries the same applies.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) thought that the reason for the Ordinance was to provide a service to the public, and that is why specified hours were adhered to. If you wanted to stay open until 2:00 o'clock in the morning during the summer he thought that fine, but during the winter you have the option of changing your hours. It seemed to him the compulsion should be named for the operator to stay open between the hours specified on the licence.

Mr. Boyd asked that Item 2(d) be clarified by the Legal Advisor.

Mr. Hughes said this was put in to provoke discussion because there seemed to be two schools of thought. One view is to say there is no business to be done so why should the fellow on the highway have to keep the place warm with the light on. If a person arrives at the door, he can open up, but he doesn't have to be open with a light showing and the premises ready for business. He could still sell beer to somebody who showed up provided he was there. However, in a one-man operation suppose he has to go away for sickness in the family, it is winter and he is selling about two bottles of beer a week, he is under the terms of his licence to hire someone to keep it open, whereas a man with another store, if there is sickness in the family, can shut down. You may decide he should have decided to run a store. There is another point of view, which is right - this is a country where the public is entitled to get some sort of service, especially when there are tourists, you don't want complaints from tourists. You can't starve the fellow for a drink but you can for food. You have to decide where you want to draw the policy.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) thought if they were providing service to the public they should retain it as it is stated in the Ordinance as you owe that to the public. Otherwise he thought they would have to provide for independent liquor outlets.

Mr. Hughes said all he wanted was a resolution that the Council was in favour of compelling licencees to remain open during hours on their licences or they are in favour of operators being allowed to close down. He said that would allow that whole section to be recast according to Council's wishes.

Mr. Boyd said during the hearings on the liquor committee the hours were set and they remained the same for the summer and the winter, and there were operators who complained that this was a hardship and that they should be allowed to set different hours for the winter months. He felt if a man has to set a time on his licence, he should be able to set a winter and summer schedule of hours.

Mr. Watt agreed with Mr. Boyd because it would protect the public and allow a little flexibility to the operator.

Mr. Shaw said he would bow down to the report of the liquor committee and ask that the operators be required to state their summer and winter hours when the licence is purchased.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon, that licencees must remain open during the hours specified on their licence and should be able to specify summer and winter hours.

Mr. Shaw suggested that no particular date be set for summer and winter hours but that each operator should determine this possibly by monthly submissions, with the stipulation that there are just two changes allowed.

Mr. Hughes interpreted this to mean Mr. Shaw would not mind operators switching around their schedules provided a notice was posted, say a 30 day notice.

Mr. Shaw stated he wanted to make it as flexible as possible but it must be something concrete that is put down.

Mr. Hughes said he would try and catch that. He said there is one abuse that does occur. An operator may have licenced premises and he creams it in the summer and then finds a sucker for the winter and calls him his manager. The man goes

Motion Re  
Hours of Sale

away, toughs it out in Honolulu or somewhere and at the end of the winter his manager is flat broke and only too glad to get out of there again, and the owner comes back in and creams it for the next summer. He wondered if at some stage of the discussion Council would like to consider talking about that. That is the sort of thing that creeps in where there is no definition of hours.

Mr. Thompson suggested that each individual operator specify when he gets his licence when his summer and winter hours shall be and he shall abide by it until such time as the licence is brought back for review.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said the liquor commission made a study of this and recommended that the designated hours must be continuous and remain in effect for one year, that is in the Whitehorse area and that licencees outside of the Whitehorse area may choose summer and winter hours and that all licenced premises post their opening and closing hours in a conspicuous place. He would not like to see anything on a month to month basis but thought summer and winter hours outside of Whitehorse would be quite fair.

Mr. Thompson assumed this precludes Whitehorse.

Mr. Shaw wondered if they were any different from the rest of the Territory.

Mr. Boyd said they are different in that they are not concerned about two sets of hours. There is always business in the large centre whereas in a place such as Mayo during the winter months there might not be a soul around.

Mr. Watt pointed out that the motion does not make any distinction between Whitehorse and outlying areas.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Chairman asked if Committee agreed with the principle of the balance of Item 2.

Mr. Thompson said in the summary they have cocktail lounge, cabaret lounge or licenced club all under the one specification in heading for hours. He thought there should be a differentiation.

Mr. Hughes said some of these places still have Sunday drinking. In the past it has been the result of interpretation of section 23. These suggested hours do allow Sunday drinking in certain premises. In a licenced restaurant there is no weekend break.

Mr. Shaw asked to hear any objections that Councillor Thompson might have.

Mr. Thompson said at the present time there is a difference in hours between a cocktail lounge and a cabaret lounge, whether this was of their own choosing or not he was hesitant to say, but he did not think they should come under one heading and recommended they be differentiated.

Mr. Watt wondered if it was suggested we change the hours. Right now cabarets can stay open until 2:00 o'clock.

Mr. Hughes said one of the troubles now is that they have different hours for different things. If they were paired then they could say the cocktail lounge has the same hours as the cabaret lounge. In fact the distinction between the two has disappeared in some cases. The idea was to enable them to give entertainment and entertainment with meals. The first place that opened was the Casa Loma at Porter Creek, and they wanted the evening trade, they did not

want the business the rest of the day. That is how the cabaret lounge got its special group of hours, but as it was putting on a night show it wanted to stay open an hour longer. It was also tied in with the Dawson Festival where they wanted to give the visitor a taste of night life in the north. He felt perhaps the distinction was no longer needed. It is charitable to say that some of the entertainment in the cabaret lounges is entertainment. You may feel if they have room for the public and the place is safe, then that is about the best test. The service of food is sometimes difficult to define, sandwiches are brought in, some people say this is food, other say it is not.

Mr. Thompson drew Committee's attention to Section 31 (a) and (b) of the Ordinance and said that the crux of this was that a cocktail lounge may not be reopened during a 10 hour period immediately preceding the close of business, whereas in section 3 a cabaret may not be open during a 12 hour period. Evidently there is a differentiation made.

Mr. Hughes said the provision about cocktail lounges is really a reason for inviting Council to consider hours. There is a certain obscurity and some people, including himself, read it to mean that they can only be open for 2 hours, for example from 12:00 midnight until 2:00 o'clock in the morning, however they haven't taken that point of view and it has not caused any trouble but it could be improved upon.

Mr. Shaw said they have seen cabarets and cocktail lounges operating for the last year or two and thought perhaps they should cut out the term cabaret. The only difference he has noticed between the two places is that one has entertainment, the other has not. It would appear to him unnecessary to differentiate between the two, and was in favour of entertainment in cocktail lounges. He asked for discussion on this.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) heartily concurred with the Honourable Member from Dawson that entertainment should be allowed in cocktail lounges. Many of the outlying districts do not have the population to support a cabaret but the residents would appreciate some entertainment. He said there seemed to be no difference between the two except in the hours and if they threw out the name cabaret and called them cocktail lounges, providing an entertainment licence has been issued, they have solved the problem. There would be a hue and cry for a day or two but there was a hue and cry when they created cabaret lounges.

Mr. Watt thought Mr. Shaw might have something and said he would like them to also include taverns because otherwise it would be discriminating.

Mr. Shaw said he wanted pros and cons but did not particularly want to get on to an extension of these facilities but was interested in the distinction between cabaret and cocktail lounges. He also wanted the opinion of the Legal Advisor.

Mr. MacKinnon agreed with both Mr. Shaw and Mr. Watt. He thought that taverns should be included.

Mr. Taylor did not agree with the Member from Carmacks-Kluane because many of the taverns he has seen are bad enough without getting things stirred up more. He thought they should make the first step towards providing entertainment in cocktail lounges and suggested they get off the matter of taverns at this particular time.

Mr. Boyd said there is a difference in hours, and in making no distinction between cocktail lounges and cabarets you are looking for an extension of hours for the cocktail lounges. He felt the operators of cocktail lounges are not interested in staying open until 2:00 o'clock. He thought Mr. MacKinnon had a point that there is discrimination on the part of the beer drinker as opposed to the hard liquor drinker and thought they should get down and even this out.

Mr. Thompson said when he mentioned this little item of hours in hours of sale, section (b) it says, "In a cocktail lounge, cabaret lounge or licenced club." The way this reads at the moment is that there is no difference between them. You can start at 10:00 in the morning and drink right through until 2:00 o'clock. So it isn't a case of getting your people out of the cocktail lounges to go to the cabaret lounges. He reiterated it reads there is no difference, but he thought there should be a difference.

Mr. Shaw wondered what would be the difference at the present moment between a cocktail lounge and a cabaret lounge other than the fact that a cabaret pays an additional \$25.00 licence to have someone in there playing a mouth organ, in standards or anything else.

Mr. Hughes said the difference is the preparation and service of food at the present. Once they have gone to the extra investment of food services they want to be protected by having the extra hours at the end of the day.

Mr. Thompson asked the Legal Advisor if, the way this was written now in the new Ordinance there is no difference between a cabaret and a cocktail lounge.

Mr. Hughes said that is the correct concept. This is where it is felt that the distinction had really disappeared between the two and for the only distinction in the previous period he referred them to the consolidated version, section 31. He said let us say it opens at midday and runs through to 2:00 o'clock the next morning.

Mr. Boyd wondered if there had been any complaints concerning hours.

Mr. Hughes said from a technical point of view 31 (b) is not drafted quite as clearly as it might be. It is capable of interpretation in an argument of words, to say they can only be open two hours a day, so there is need for a little improvement in the wording.

Mr. Shaw said he had overlooked, in his previous remarks, the fact that the cabaret lounge has to provide food whereas the cocktail lounge does not.

Mr. Boyd said there were no complaints and felt they were going to find it hard to improve on what they have and if they start fiddling around with it they would run into more trouble and make it worse than it is now.

Mr. Thompson wholeheartedly concurred and said the new wording is fooling around with it. He felt it should be left as it stands in 31 (a) and (b) but as the Legal Advisor stated it could be made a little clearer by using the reverse approach in spelling it out.

Mr. Hughes said the trick in the wording of 31(b) and (c) was the word "once" in the first line of each which caused the technical argument that it could only be open from 12:00 noon to 2:00 p.m.

Committee agreed that the hours presently in effect remain the same subject to summer and winter hour provisions.

The Chairman suggested they come back to Mr. Shaw's suggestion that they make available under 12(b) entertainment licence, as to whether or not they can allow limited entertainment in cocktail lounges in outlying districts outside of a municipality.

Mr. Watt went along with this for the outlying areas, but also felt it should be made the same for the beer parlors too.

Mr. Taylor could not agree with Mr. Watt, and felt this type of entertainment should not be provided at this time for taverns as some of the taverns he had seen throughout the Territory did not lend themselves to anything like that, as a matter of fact some are completely out of control at the present time. Therefore Committee

should concern themselves with cocktail lounges.

Mr. Taylor suggested if they took a little tour to some of the taverns around the Territory they would see what he meant, they would find fights, brawls, no control, the people running the bartenders, the bartenders scared of the people so they serve them anyway because if they don't they will get a poke in the eye, and this sort of thing.

Mr. MacKinnon asked him to name one.

Mr. Taylor named the Venture beer parlor.

Mr. Southam said he lives in a district where there is more trouble on Saturday nights and Sunday mornings, more fights and people getting cut up, than he could name. He quite agreed they should have entertainment and felt perhaps this was the answer to controlling the crowd and would go a long way towards creating a more congenial atmosphere. He mentioned the pubs in England have all sorts of entertainment and they do not have the trouble that is prevalent on this continent, and everybody has a good time.

Mr. Thompson said if they got away from calling these places beer parlors and called them pubs they might have less trouble.

Mr. Hughes said he could probably draft a suitable section by spring and see what it looked like on paper to allow singing and instrumental entertainment.

Mr. Taylor wondered if this proposal was being considered for cocktail lounges only or for taverns as well.

Mr. Watt noted that the four members from Mayo, Carmacks-Kluane, Whitehorse East and Whitehorse West have all stated that consideration should be given to allowing entertainment in cocktail lounges and taverns as well.

Mr. Shaw was in favour of *music* for taverns though he would not approve of dancing.

Mr. MacKinnon said his intention was not for the customer to do the singing or the entertaining but was for the management to provide.

Mr. Taylor again asked if they meant to apply it to both cocktail lounges and taverns.

Mr. Thompson said it would be reasonable to give it a try. All they can do is abuse it and then cut it off.

Mr. Hughes took the wishes of Committee to mean limited entertainment in cocktail lounges and taverns, dancing only in cabarets.

Committee agreed.

Mr. Watt asked what was the position of television in cocktail lounges. He asked if it was considered entertainment.

Mr. Hughes said there was no provision for it, the only thing they had was for wired music under the control of the operator. He took Council's wishes to be that T.V. be allowed in any premises without any special licence.

The Chairman asked for any further questions on section 2, Hours of Sale.

Mr. Thompson felt that closing of premises during a plebiscite was not necessary, though he agreed they should be closed during any election.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said at an election, or a plebiscite there often was an issue at stake and he did not feel it would be in the best interest to have liquor available while polling was taking place. He felt however, provision should be made in the Ordinance that once the polls had closed the premises may be opened.

Mr. Thompson said if they had a plebiscite in the City of Whitehorse all the outlets in town would be closed, but one could go to McCrae or Porter Creek and buy liquor.

Mr. Watt said that in a small place like Mayo or Watson Lake where the plebiscite might be decided by 50 votes this could be detrimental, so he would hesitate to delete this from the Ordinance.

Mr. Taylor (With Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said one solution could be to leave the Ordinance the way it was and give the power to the municipality to decide. He would, however, not want to see it in his area.

Mr. Hughes said licenced premises, as it now stands, only have to be closed during the hours when polling takes place, not for the whole day.

Mr. Shaw was of the opinion they should leave this exactly the way it was. In matters of public policy going to a vote, liquor could certainly influence it.

Committee agreed.

#### Section 1 - Residence

Mr. Hughes explained the section. The Administration were trying to give some protection for the tourist and the Yukoner who was camping. He said a person could drink in his residence, and what Administration had tried to do was to give a definition of residence. A trailer or tent that was bona fide and actually used by the owner, lessee or tenant as a private dwelling together with the land immediately appurtenant thereto, and in fact was reasonably used as minimum accommodation would be considered a residence. They have tried to give some measure of protection without making it a free-for-all drinking party on the roadside or anything like that.

Mr. Taylor asked if camper was being included in that section too.

Mr. Watt thought they should put the camper in as it would clarify the situation and asked for Mr. Hughes' views.

Mr. Hughes said he was certain it would and was not arguing against it, just explaining. It seemed to have disappeared in the wash between here and Ontario.

Mr. Shaw thought this was very good but said if it were utilized while travelling on the highway, one could have a party going on in a camper and the driver become involved and that would still be his home. The land appurtenant to it would be the highway.

Mr. Hughes said the location of liquor aboard a motor vehicle did not allow liquor to be where the driver was if he was up front. The real problem was not whether a man was drinking in a vehicle but whether he was drunk or impaired. He said one could, for

instance go along smoking and to devote some attention to lighting a cigarette or a cigar without stopping would probably be just as distracting as taking a pull at a bottle of Coca-Cola, to take a drink was actually no more distracting than smoking a cigarette or reaching over and changing the radio station. The point where the practice becomes bad was when they have too much, and in an effort to make sure that they did not take too much, the tendency then was to make sure they did not take any.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) thought this was a very good point, when one looked around the Territory one would see that there were few residents that did not have a case of beer in the car and drink beer as they go and come, or a bottle of whiskey or something of that nature. He had seen lots of it and they were breaking the law in doing that. Possibly some provision could be made that the onus should be put on the driver's position rather than the fact that he had a beer while driving down the highway. Instead of coke he should be able to sip on a beer.

Mr. Shaw thought this was very good providing the campers and trailers are not mobile on the highway; if they are parked to one side, or on a regular camping ground, okay, but when they are rolling he thought this could be abused.

Committee agreed that the word camper should be included.

Mr. Hughes ascertained that he could use the Chairman's notes as the basis of evaluation of Council's wishes.

The Chairman asked if there were any more thoughts on the business of consuming beer in vehicles, and if they wished to do anything with that.

Mr. Shaw said there was just one thing about this - should it not be on the end of subsection 3 as part of the living accommodation and not travelling on a highway.

Mr. Hughes said as a technical point probably that should also extend to prohibiting a vessel that was in motion.

Mr. Shaw said he would ask them to consider the relationship between the people that get killed and crippled travelling on motor boats and people that get killed and crippled on the highway.

Mr. Taylor thought it was too restrictive that a man be prosecuted just because he has a bottle of beer in his hand while sitting in a motor vehicle.

Mr. Shaw said according to this if he had a trailer or camper he could be going down the highway with a bottle of beer in his hand, but if he were in a car he could not do that.

Mr. Hughes said that was the next round of the argument, and said they did have another type of vehicle called a land yacht, which one could move freely around in, it was fitted out like a bus. A person who had \$9,000.00 invested in that would probably expect to have a beer if the person who had \$4,500.00 invested into a camper was permitted to have one.

Mr. MacKinnon did not see any harm in having a beer in a vehicle. It happened all the time now, and it was just a matter of legalizing it.

Mr. Shaw said he would not go that far because he had seen where people had been killed as a result of it. He said he was merely bringing up the matter of trailer or camper while it was travelling on the highway.

Mr. Taylor said that people were killed regardless of whether it was legal to have a beer or not, that was the ridiculous part of it. Beer was a refreshment just as coke was a refreshment, in his opinion, only with a little alcohol content to it, but the onus should be on the driver of the vehicle. If there were passengers in the vehicle, the driver did not have to have a drink, the passengers should be able to drive along and relax and have a beer if they so desired, they would give the public a sporting chance if this were provided. Otherwise a big bad policeman could come along and take your beer and a good part of your proceeds.

Mr. Watt felt that at this time they were going far enough if they allow drinking in campers, trailers and tents on camping sites.

Mr. Shaw asked the opinion of the Legal Advisor on subsection 3, which he found quite all right except for one point. Could a person owning a camper be behind the wheel with a beer while travelling?

Mr. Hughes did not think that you would be bona fide. The person would be using it as a vehicle rather than as a dwelling. The identity of the vehicle could shift from being a car to a dwelling and its identity would be coloured by what one were doing at the time. He had heard of no case in Ontario on this point, and they have had it for 2 years. If something did come up they could bring it back and change it.

Mr. Shaw noted that the Legal Advisor said he did not think this would be accepted in that way. In other words there was some reservation about calling it black or calling it white. It should be either white or black.

Mr. Hughes said no one can be positive. After all they have a record here of a conviction against a boy under 21 consuming a drink which was quite legally given to him by his mother, but the Magistrate trying the case took the view that while it was not an offence for the mother to give the boy a drink it was an offence for him to consume it. With due respect, that would not have been his interpretation but it was the Magistrate's. Therefore he could not say what a Magistrate or a Justice might make of this but he would definitely argue. There was no form of words he could think of which would not prevent some other subtle form of interpretation, but it has worked well in Ontario for 2 years so it has some experience going for it.

Mr. Taylor wondered if he was given to understand that in Ontario they are permitted beer in a car.

Mr. Hughes said no, but this clause was taken right out of the Ontario laws and it has been in effect for two years.

Mr. Taylor wondered if the Legal Advisor knew of any legislation in Canada that provided for the drinking of beer in cars.

Mr. Hughes replied no.

Mr. Boyd said he knew drinking was done in vehicles but he would not want to legalize it; things were bad enough the way they were. He also asked if a camper was not just another form of trailer. A trailer is considered to be your home while camping. The same thing should be applicable to a camper.

Mr. Hughes said there was a slight difference. One could ride in a trailer and therefore the whole setup had to be at rest before any drinking could take place.

Mr. Shaw said he would withdraw any apprehensions he might have on this in view of the discussion.

Item 1 was accepted by committee with the word camper included.

Section 3 - Liquor Store Hours

Mr. Hughes said he would have liked to see Mr. Vars, Superintendent of Liquor Control, present to give the facts and figures. There has been some difficulty at Haines Junction and he thought, broadly speaking, their staffing costs had gone up by about a third because of the hours which were in the Ordinance. The best recommendation he could make on this was that Mr. Vars spoke to them.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that the opening hours were not intended to be written into the Ordinance for the outlying districts. If they removed that from the outlying districts and put them back the way they were, everything would be back to normal.

Mr. Hughes said it was an operational problem and could probably be better attended to by regulation. He said if Council set the hours they would be responsible for them, and suggested they could ease themselves around this difficulty by putting it on somebody else's shoulders.

Mr. Taylor had no objection to hearing Mr. Vars' point of view on this but felt in all fairness, both to protect the liquor vendors, their assistants, and the public, the hours should be set by legislation and not by regulations. He felt very strongly on this.

Mr. Boyd said change in the outside areas was not the intention of the Council at that time, nor the report of the liquor committee. Their recommendation at that time was that the only store they did wish to change the hours on was the one in Whitehorse.

Mr. Shaw remembered that section very well and was very much opposed to the lengthening of hours in his area.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) could only say that the hours they have been living with in the outlying districts since that change was effected, worked out very well in Watson Lake, with the one obstacle, the business of having to be there in the morning to provide for the operators as the operators always pick up their orders in the afternoon anyway. He felt all that was required was to withdraw the imposition on the outlying liquor stores and the problem was solved.

Mr. Hughes thought perhaps some of the Members were not too familiar with the requirement that they be open in the morning to handle what he would call the trade traffic. The idea was to give time to handle their orders. On paper it must have looked like a good idea, but it did not work out. In fact the licensees around here were liable to buy about one bottle at a time because they did not carry any stock themselves now because they were sure of being able to walk over at any old time and pick up a bottle. The Territory in fact was acting as storekeeper and banker.

Mr. Watt observed the Administration seems to think it costs too much to keep the liquor stores open, and the public seems to think the hours are not quite broad enough for the travelling public and a lot of the local trade. He suggested that they turn the clock back and give the old hours, which would satisfy the Administration and satisfy the outlets as far as servicing is concerned. To satisfy the public, on the other hand, they should allow the cocktail lounges to sell bottles over the bar, they could still have the markup but they would actually be acting as more or less a retail outlet. This would do away with any objection that the tourist going through to Alaska could not buy a bottle of Crown Royal because the liquor store was closed.

Mr. Hughes again emphasized the difficulty in which he was placed. He was only interested from a drafting point of view.

Mr. Boyd said it appeared from the proposal that they wanted the Superintendent of Liquor to be the one who sets the rate. He said, "The liquor committee recommended a 3-man liquor commission, who would eliminate a lot of this monkey business". He asked Mr. Hughes if any consideration had been given to the recommendation concerning the liquor commission.

Mr. Hughes said he has had no instruction on that from the Administration, but would make a note of it.

Mr. MacKinnon thought Mr. Watt had made a very good suggestion in asking that bottles be sold across the bar of a cocktail lounge.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said whether or not they wished to embark on this at this time he did not know but felt it was possibly another subject. As far as the liquor store hours were concerned he felt very strongly. They have no liquor commission as suggested by the Honourable Member from Whitehorse East, but as long as Council had control of the Ordinance, the elect representatives of the people were really a quasi-liquor commission. He would very strongly object to any move to put the liquor store hours under Commissioner's Order where the Liquor Superintendent, upon application to the Commissioner, may change the hours.

Mr. Hughes said if they would look at section 9, on page 4 of the consolidated version, paragraph 1, they could easily work up a change on those hours now if Committee would suggest the hours they wanted and they could just concentrate on that.

Mr. Taylor said the opening hours were all right, but the part he should look at was sub-paragraph (b) of section 4.

Mr. Hughes wanted to be sure they were agreeable that the liquor stores in the outlying districts were open from 10:00 to 12:00 noon and from 2:00 to 6:00 in the afternoon during the week and on Saturday.

Mr. Taylor said in (b) of section 4 they could probably clean that up so they take out the 8:00 a.m. till 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. till 2:00 p.m.

Mr. Hughes thought it would meet Mr. Taylor's objection if they put in that sales to licensees or their agents may only be made during the time that the liquor stores were open for service to the public.

Mr. Taylor said that was in the outlying districts, but it might be different for Whitehorse.

Mr. Hughes thought maybe Mr. Vars would be just as happy to have that for Whitehorse as well.

Mr. Watt felt the control should be left with the Council. He wanted to hear comments from the Committee on the proposal that liquor store hours go back to their old hours except at least in Whitehorse that Monday be included in the hours, and if the public wishes to purchase liquor after the store hours they can purchase it through a regular outlet such as a cocktail lounge at a price that could be established.

The Chairman established the wishes of Council regarding the foregoing which appear in his report.

Further discussion was deferred until Monday, November 22, 1964.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Chairman gave his report as follows: -

Committee Report

"Committee convened at 11:10 a.m. to discuss Bills, Memoranda, Sessional Papers, and Motions. Commissioner Cameron attended Committee to discuss matters related to sewer and water. Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Sessional Paper #20 be accepted in principle. Motion Carried. Committee recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 2:00 p.m. Committee discussed the Liquor Ordinance proposals. It was moved by Councillor Boyd, seconded by Councillor MacKinnon, that licensees must remain open during the hours specified on their licence and should be able to specify summer and winter hours. Motion Carried. Committee noted that the hours now in effect remain the same subject to summer and winter hour provisions. Committee agreed that entertainment may be provided in cocktail lounges and taverns. Section 2 was accepted as noted above. Committee wished to include "campers" in the "residence" category. Item 1 was accepted as noted above. Item 3 was rejected and it was noted that sale hours to licensees be withdrawn in outlying districts. I can report progress on Bill #11."

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees and adjourned until 10:00 a.m., Saturday, November 21, 1964.

Saturday, November 21st, 1964  
10:00 o'clock A.M.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

Mr. Shaw (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) gave notice of Motion in relation to housing in the Camp Takhini area. Motion No. 12

Mr. MacKinnon gave notice of Motion concerning snow removal at road houses, etc. Motion No. 13

Mr. Taylor directed the following question to the Administration: What procedure would have to be followed in order that Yukon could join the Province of British Columbia and what authority would be required to effect such a merger. Question No. 3

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Southam that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing bills, memoranda, and sessional papers.

Motion Carried.

In Committee

In Committee of the Whole:

Committee proceeded to discuss bill no. 9, An Ordinance to Amend the Labour Provisions Ordinance. Discussion Bill #9.

Mr. Shaw said that last summer he wrote a letter to the Labour Provisions Officer in relation a matter he felt was an abuse namely a company was employing labour in the Territory and did not pay time and a half for hours worked in excess of 8 hours in any one day. His letter concerned a company engaged in search for minerals, and he received a reply from the Labour Provisions Officer saying that the Labour Provisions Ordinance did not apply to people searching for minerals. This amendment would in his opinion alter the law so that persons working overtime would get paid accordingly whether they were searching for minerals or not. He expressed his appreciation to the Administration and to Mr. H.J. Taylor for bringing the matter up.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) asked if this particular section of the ordinance could be tossed around. Could a person that worked for a mining company be told that he was employed to search for minerals and would not have to be paid overtime.

Mr. H.J. Taylor, Labour Provisions Officer, replied that the interpretation he had from the Legal Advisor was that it only applied to a company or a private person searching for minerals. It would not apply to a company or a person once they were in production, consequently it would not apply to a placer mining company.

Mr. Taylor said that the way he understood it was that under the present ordinance somebody employed for the purpose of searching for minerals would have no protection to ensure that they worked 48 hours a week and were paid overtime for hours in excess. He understood they would be at the mercy of the company.

Mr. H.J. Taylor confirmed this.

Mr. Shaw said that in his opinion people that worked more than 48 hours in any one week should be paid overtime regardless of what they did. If the ordinance did not provide overtime payment for people employed for the purpose of searching for minerals, then they should amend it accordingly.

Mr. H.J. Taylor explained to Committee that until now these people were exempt from all the ordinance but now the only section which does not apply is this overtime.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that progress be reported on this Bill.

Motion Carried.

Discussion of Commissioner Cameron attended Committee to discuss motion no. 7 respecting amusement tax.

Motion  
No. 7. Mr. Shaw said that he brought this question up because it was understood during the spring session that the Administration were going to give this consideration, but so far no action had been taken. He said that he personally belonged to that fraternity that believes that if a person had the ability to earn money he should pay his share of the taxes. A business could however come to the point in their economy where taxation became a heavy burden under certain circumstances. He said that the amusement tax was 10% of the gross earning of a theatre payable to the Territorial Government. The tax raises approximately \$15,000.00 a year in revenue. He said that the theatre in Dawson has a very small attendance and it was coming to a point where it was close to being a rather poor paying proposition. The tax that had to be paid could possibly mean the difference between having a living or not. The theatre in Dawson was built in 1940 and second hand equipment was put in at that time and nothing had changed. The people that operate this theatre claim they cannot afford to put in new equipment or what is required although they were endeavoring to do so. At present the situation was that there was not a reasonable return on their investment and on the time they put into the operation, it had in fact become a burden. The trend all over Canada is to eliminate that kind of a tax. It is considered old fashioned, discriminatory and unfair. British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan have abolished the tax. Great Britain has also abolished it and in the United States they had relief in the matter in that up to a certain priced admission there was no tax payable. The sole purpose of the tax, when it was implemented, was based on the ability of a group of people to pay. It was a luxury tax. At that time the movie theatre was the only form of entertainment. Today they had competition from many sources such as T.V. on which the tax is made on the licence only and the net profit. He felt that in the Yukon Territory they had to collect taxes and he had never gone on record as trying to cut taxes unless he felt there was a certain amount of justification. What he was endeavoring to get was a certain kind of relief. He would suggest for example the first \$1000.00 gross in a month should be exempt from taxes. This would mean a \$100.00 reduction in expenses for that particular theatre. He said that the Government had their film festival at the school, they have various films from the Department of Education, which took business away from the various theatres. He was not saying that the film festival was not desirable, he thought they were good and he would like to see them continue, but at the same time they did compete with the theatres which had to pay this and the entertainment tax. It was his wish that consideration be given to allow these small theatres to sell a certain amount of tickets or a certain value of tickets before they paid taxes. If it was necessary to collect a fixed amount of taxes then perhaps they could raise the tax on the remainder another 5% but in the meantime they would give the smaller theatres a chance to operate and make something.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) agreed with Mr. Shaw as the seconder of the motion. He said they had the same problem in Watson Lake, they run into competition with the line film that the C.N.T. have and D.P.W. have. He felt as Mr. Shaw does that some consideration should be given with respect to the amusement tax. If they could come up with some amicable solution as suggested by Mr. Shaw he would support it.

Mr. Shaw asked Commissioner Cameron if the question concerning amusement tax had been considered.

Commissioner Cameron replied that perhaps an apology was due because he found that no reply had been given to the Councillors following the spring session with respect to Amusement Tax. He said that they were talking about a small amount of money actually but the principle was involved. The question had been discussed and the Territorial Treasurer had submitted a memorandum to him with the pros and cons and after consideration they had said that no change could be made at present. The main objection they had was the principle involved,

the continual doing away with taxes like agriculture, stationary engines, amusement tax etc. and the increase of other expenditures. They did not want to place themselves in the bad position when the time came to negotiate the next five year financial agreement with the Federal Government.

Mr. Taylor said that if the Administration did not feel they could reduce, not write off, the amusement tax then the operator in his area felt that all films should be taxed - the film the government shows, national film board, the health department, the religious departments, and anyone that showed a public film. He felt it was important they do something before they lose their theatres.

Commissioner Cameron replied that he wondered if the Committee felt, in order to give this a good proper study, if they could ask these two operators to submit an audited setup showing their last years operations. They could have a close look at it and see where and how they could help them. There was a number of ways of getting films and they could also see if they were running a sensible operation by bringing in reasonable films, etc. He also mentioned the front end concession and said that apparently this was quite a financial implication in the theatre business. He said that in the Eastern provinces they realize from their concession up to 17¢ per head. In Whitehorse it would probably run around 6¢ or 7¢ per head and this would all enter into the picture. He was wondering if they felt this would be a reasonable request before they made any decisions.

Mr. Shaw said that in his opinion this seemed to be a reasonable request and he would be happy to give any information they required but they still had the tax which was definitely discriminatory. He said that a number of the shows they saw in Dawson were not the same quality they see in Whitehorse. The operators were scratching their ears trying to improve and he was very pleased that the Administration took the interest to look into the matter and he felt sure that if they found justification for relief they would be able to give that relief and at the same time justify it to the Department of Northern Affairs.

Mr. Taylor said that he was quite sure that the operator of the theatre in Watson Lake would give his wholehearted cooperation for any request for information and he hoped some action would be taken as soon as possible.

Mr. Shaw said "this tax was imposed in the first instance by the ability to pay many years ago, therefore if it is looked on in that basis a more equitable judgement will come out. These people are not making money on it and they need relief or make more to continue to operate, then there is no justification for the tax."

Mr. Thompson said he was sympathetic with the other members but he would still like to point out that basically it was not the operator that paid the tax but is the individual that went to the show.

Mr. Watt speaking on Motion No. 9, Public Utilities Commission, said his discussion on that matter was based on what had happened with the Public Utilities Commission in the N.W. Territories and he had requested that the Councillors receive a copy each of the Votes & Proceedings from the Northwest Territories. He understood that they had received some results from their commission and he would like to have this held over until they get these Votes & Proceedings if the Committee would agree.

Committee agreed.

Questi.  
Period

Mr. Boyd asked the Commissioner what the present status was concerning new liquor outlets in Whitehorse. He asked if the Administration received an application would they be required to honor it or could it be held up.

Commissioner Cameron replied that if they received any application for additional outlets in Whitehorse they would not deal with them until they could be presented to Council. This was his personal feeling following the recommendation from Council. They did not say definitely no to further outlets but he would like to have Council's assistance when a request came up otherwise if they were granted it would be in conflict with the recommendations.

Mr. MacKinnon asked for a clarification.

Mr. Boyd replied that the liquor committee recommended that no further outlets be authorized, such as someone starting up a liquor business in the City of Whitehorse or anyplace else until further studies had been made and concluded.

Commissioner Cameron said he noticed Mr. Boyd said "in any other place." He thought it was strictly in the immediate Whitehorse area and he wanted to hear the Councillor's description of a liquor outlet, whether it included a tavern, draft or bottled beer.

Mr. Boyd said that the motion was that the application would apply to Whitehorse only but there was also a recommendation concerning new outlets for the outside areas as to how they should be proceeded with. An outlet to him be it beer, wine, or whiskey was the same thing. A beer tavern was the same thing as a cocktail lounge for the time being.

Mr. Watt said he could recall the motion which was moved by Mr. McKamey, and seconded by Mr. Taylor, and it concerned the Whitehorse area only. He said that the word used in the motion was that the liquor outlets be curtailed. He voted against the motion for that reason because the word curtail meant stop, but the member from Mayo pointed out that he didn't mean stopped, just slowed down.

Mr. Boyd thanked the Commissioner for his answer to his question.

Commissioner Cameron said that he understood there was a motion asking the Administration to check into the possibility of establishing a liquor store at Teslin. He said that by doing that they might open the door for Carmacks, Mile 1202, and Destruction Bay. He was not saying this was bad but his personal opinion was that in the Yukon Territory they were in an ideal situation to experiment and deviate from the rules of a number of the provinces. He said that if it was desirable, for example, to have a retail liquor outlet in Teslin, or in Carmacks or in any other of these places, rather than get involved in a government building and more employees he asked the Council's thoughts of the possibility of turning the retail outlet over to a local business store. He said that the Territorial Government would turn it over to the supplier in the area and he would put his 10% markup there and he would be restricted under a set of regulations whereby he could only sell within certain hours and would be answerable in the form of receipts for his stock which could be checked. In Quebec they are going to turn it over to the local stores and this was why he mentioned this.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) thought this was an excellent idea and very sensible. There was one problem however with respect to Teslin and that was that they wanted a territorial agent or someone who could issue banquet permits. In order for the people in Teslin to get a permit they had to drive approximately 100 miles to get it and to buy the liquor and then return to use the liquor, etc. This would be eliminated if they could do it all in Teslin.

Mr. Watt agreed the idea was a very good one and suggested they provide something further along this line and did something about it. He thought that whoever was in charge of the liquor store could supply these special permits under regulations. He further said that they had post offices in private buildings and they sold different things. He suggested they leave it up to the Commissioner to decide what was the best and the most deserving place to try it.

Mr. Shaw said that he was in favour of this particularly if it was stated that an area had a population of so many which could have it. He was afraid that if it got cut down to too small a community it might get out of hand.

Mr. Taylor asked the Commissioner to comment on the possibility of off-premise sales of liquor from licenced cocktail lounges.

Commissioner Cameron said that they had expanded their thinking to the possibility that they should eliminate liquor stores in the Territory and just have a central control liquor warehouse here in

Whitehorse and allow the grocery stores or general stores to handle liquor. This was under discussion at the present time.

Mr. Watt suggested that the licenced premises be permitted to sell liquor rather than stores because the Government had a fair amount of control over licenced premises with respect to the purchase of liquor. He said this was just a suggestion and he did not know how many hardships it would create but he did not think it would be too difficult to control.

Commissioner Cameron thought this was a good idea and that they were going to discuss it with Mr. Vars and Mr. Hughes. Offhand he said he couldn't see how it would be an impossible situation to control. He thought it was definitely worth discussing further.

Mr. Thompson wholeheartedly concurred with Commissioner Cameron's remarks. He thought they should do a little experimenting here in the Yukon and maybe the rest of the country would follow some of their better suggestions.

Mr. MacKinnon said he was in full agreement.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said that in his opinion the grocery stores should not deal in hard liquor. That they sold beer and wine was alright but hard liquor should be sold from a cocktail lounge. He felt that the sale of beer and wine could be turned over to grocery stores immediately if they so desired and he would suggest that the Administration consider this.

Mr. Southam said that in Quebec one can walk into a grocery store and pick beer off the shelf but there was no hard liquor, just beer and wine. He did not know whether this would be a good idea on a credit basis but he thought it would be o.k. on a cash deal but he thought it would be up to the manager of the store.

Commissioner Cameron said that the only product he knew of in the Yukon Territory that there has never been a credit system established for was liquor and he didn't think there would be. As far as the government was concerned everything had to be on a cash basis regardless of who handles it. He said that in the Territory today anyone who had an eating establishment where they serve good food and have passed the health and sanitary regulations can purchase a licence to sell beer and wine. This had been promoted by the Boards of Trade, and Chambers of Commerce, to upgrade the eating facilities and to keep up with the modern trend. They had no complaints. It was working very well. It was started on an experimental basis and now it worked excellently.

Mr. Thompson referring to the recent general assessment held in the Yukon Territory asked if Commissioner Cameron could enlighten him on the proposed mill rate. He wanted to know how the mill rate in the City of Whitehorse compared with the mill rate in the Territory which last year was 34.

Commissioner Cameron replied that he believed the mill rate in the City of Whitehorse was 42. He further said that the City acted as the Territorial Governments agent in that it collected the school tax. The mill rate last year was 14 and this year it will be 16 and all the monies collected are turned over to the Territory.

Mr. Thompson asked if it was correct when he said that the mill rate in the City was approximately 8 mills higher than elsewhere in the Territory.

Commissioner Cameron replied that the difference between 34 and 42 was 8 and this would be made up on paving, sidewalks, water and sewer, frontage, equipment loans, bylaws, etc. It was itemized on the City taxroll.

Mr. Thompson asked if the Commissioner knew if the City were proposing any tax cuts in view of the added assessments.

Commissioner Cameron replied that he understood the City was going to lower their basic mill rate. He had also heard that the City was going to approach the Territorial Administration with

a request that they could keep some of the school tax money. He did not know what method they had in mind. They felt that because of the tremendous increase in assessment that they would drop their basic mill rate but still they would get twice as much school tax as before.

Mr. Watt said that the City school tax was increased 2 mills over last year.

Commissioner Cameron replied that it would be 20 mills at the end of the 5 year agreement for school tax.

Mr. Watt asked if any steps had been taken to establish a liquor commission, or if they were considering any.

Commissioner Cameron replied that if they should get requests for additional outlets from other locations in the Territory it was his thinking that they would contact and get one member from Council, probably the member from the area in question, plus one or two other individuals that were unbiased in their thinking in order to establish a committee to sit and deal with the matter.

Mr. Watt said that he was concerned more with a standing committee rather than a committee to consider one single outlet. The committee he had in mind should help control the sale, the general conditions of outlets which was suggested by the liquor commission. He thought something along that line would take a lot of burden off the Territorial Council.

Mr. MacKinnon agreed with Mr. Watt.

Commissioner Cameron was excused.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker do now resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committee.

Motion Carried.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, Mr. Taylor, Chairman of Committee reported as follows:

Committee convened at 10:15 A.M. to discuss bills, memoranda, sessional papers and motions. It was moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Southam that Bill no. 8 be reported out of Committee without amendment. Motion Carried. Commissioner Cameron attended Committee to discuss matters relating to Amusement Tax. Commissioner Cameron assured Committee that this matter would be taken into consideration by the Administration. Committee then discussed the liquor amendment proposals and policies. I can report progress on bill no. 9.

Council accepted the report of the Committee and adjourned until 10:00 o'clock A.M. Monday, November 23rd, 1964.

Monday, November 23rd, 1964  
10:00 o'clock A.M.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order. Sessional  
A Memorandum from Commissioner Cameron regarding Public Health Paper  
Ordinance was tabled. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 23) No. 23

Mr. Watt gave notice of Motion respecting Escarpment Stabilization. Motion  
No. 14

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon, that it is respectfully Motion  
requested that the Administration prepare legislation for present- No. 11  
ation at this session respecting payment of fines for specific  
offences under the Motor Vehicles Ordinance. This legislation would  
allow those wishing to plead guilty to a minor offence, speeding,  
failure to stop at a stop sign, etc. to pay their fine at a police  
station within the territory without first having to appear before  
a magistrate.

Mr. Watt speaking on the motion said the motion was self-explanatory.  
He thought this was done in just about every province in Canada  
and he could see no reason why it couldn't be done here. The only  
question would be to establish a set fine for each offence. The  
amount of fine to be assessed would have to be predetermined.

Mr. Southam asked if this would eliminate Court Costs and if so  
he thought it a very good idea.

Mr. Watt said that in his opinion it would eliminate the Court Costs  
for 99% of the cases and would take a lot of the burden off the  
hands of the Magistrate.

Mr. Thompson thought it wouldn't hurt to get a legal opinion on  
this, because he thought they would tack on the court cost which  
was a service charge.

Mr. Speaker said that the Administration could get to the minor  
details of cost.

Motion Carried.

Mr. MacKinnon moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that it is the opinion Motion  
of Council that the Administration make arrangements to provide for No. 13  
snow ploughing at road houses, mail stops, and public garbage dumps  
along territorial roads and the Alaska highway wherever private  
enterprise cannot reasonably provide this service.

Mr. MacKinnon, speaking on the motion, said that along the Alaska  
Highway the people had difficulties getting to the garbage dumps  
and the tourists had difficulties getting into gas stations,  
garages, etc. He said that at mail stops the mail had been thrown  
off along the Alaska Highway rather than in people's yards. By  
a mail stop he meant where there was a mail bag delivery and no  
post office.

Mr. Watt said that on the territorial roads the operators of road  
houses and stop overs could not get a territorial grader to grade  
their yards. If an operator drove his grader in for a cup of  
coffee he would lift the blade before going in and keep it up until  
he went out again. There was very few privately owned graders  
around and he said it was unreasonable to expect someone to hire  
a grader to go 25 miles to do a 5 minute job. He thought Mr.  
MacKinnon had a very good idea when he asked for this to be allowed  
on the Alaska Highway and he suggested that it would help the people  
on the Mayo road if they had such service.

Mr. Taylor said he would agree in part with the motion but could  
not see where the Territorial Administration had any control over  
what the Department of Public Works did up the Alaska Highway. He  
agreed that if someone wanted their roads ploughed off the highway  
they should pay a nominal charge for it. He felt that if they were  
going to create a snow ploughing policy which would provide free  
ploughing then it had to be free ploughing for everybody. He said  
that in his constituency they made every attempt to turn the ploughing  
of roads over to private enterprise where such equipment was available.

Mr. Speaker said that the Territorial Government's present policy, when they had equipment available, was to open up access to gas pumps, etc. and he believed there was a nominal charge for the service.

Mr. Watt said there was nothing in the motion that said that a charge could not be levied. He said they were not trying to run private enterprise out of business but suggested that this would be of certain help and he thought there would be no objection to paying for it.

Motion Carried.

Motion  
No. 12

Mr. Shaw (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that in the opinion of Council and upon advice that there are approximately fifty housing units that maybe considered surplus, it is desired that in view of the housing and land situation in the vicinity of Whitehorse, that the building units referred to as of the cemesto type construction and the land on which they are so situated on the area known as Camp Takhini be subdivided and sold to the public and that no single person or one company be allowed to purchase more than one unit and that preference be given to persons with families in need of housing. It is also desired that ~~regulations~~ be made prior to sale for the purpose of orderly improvement and development of this area.

Mr. Shaw, speaking on the motion, said he felt the motion was self-explanatory. He said it had come to Council's attention that these were available. He had become aware of them when the Territorial Government made it known that they intended to obtain eight of them for temporary housing for territorial employees and they had heard that the intention was to tear them down. He said there are 50 units fully served with sewer and water sitting up on the hill in a beautiful location and if these were torn down it would mean that possibly hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of services would be lost entirely. He said he would admit that the lots were pretty small but everyone does not desire nor is in a position to get a large lot so that is not too much of a disadvantage. He felt this was something vitally needed in this area. He referred to the last paragraph of the motion which reads "it is also desired that regulations be made prior to sale for the purpose of orderly improvement and development of this area", and said his reason for this was so this if arranged could not become a slum area. He thought with 50 units close to the City it could do nothing but benefit the whole surrounding area.

Mr. Watt said he agreed with Mr. Shaw but with respect to the lots he felt it was hard to determine the footage as the streets were laid out in crescents. He had discussed this with Mr. Baker and they felt the lots would be roughly 60 and 70 feet by 100 feet. He felt also that the houses were pretty well laid out and the motion had his support.

Mr. Shaw stated there was no question but some of the houses were close together and the problem might be in surveying the lots and establishing the boundaries. However he felt this could be taken care of by the Dominion Land Surveyor.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Southam that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to discuss Bills, Sessional Papers and Memoranda.

Motion Carried.

..... page 114.

In Committee of the Whole

In  
Committee

Committee proceeded to discuss Liquor with Commissioner Cameron present.

Mr. Shaw wished to discuss with Commissioner Cameron the recent notification to the public and advertisement for bids for lease of space to the Yukon Territorial Government for a liquor store or liquor warehouse. He said he couldn't quite understand it and would like to know why this is being done.

Commissioner Cameron replied that this would be a change in policy if they go to private enterprise for a new liquor store and warehouse. He said the idea came out of the Glassco Commissioner Report and all phases of the Federal Government are taking a close look at this report. All the way through it suggests that the Government Departments try to get away from this ever increasing number of civil servants and government employees and large government owned constructions or fixed assets. For example the Department of Northern Affairs today in Ottawa is having private enterprise build them a new office complex. It is a 14 storey building and the Northern Affairs will be leasing for a ten year period 8½ floors at a cost of over ½ a million dollars a year for rent. In view of our Liquor Store in Whitehorse, it is quite an antiquated building, having been built, he thought, in 1904, it is ugly and expensive to maintain, and is in the block in which is accepted in the Metropolitan Plan as the municipal block which would include a new City Hall, Fire Hall, Museum and the rest would be set out in proper lawns etc. This would eliminate all these structures and buildings that are presently in this block. In order for the City to build a new City Hall which would be under the Centennial Memorial Grants programme the present liquor store warehouse and the small house on the corner would all have to be moved. If we build a new liquor store we would have to look at some part of our financial structure for capital which we don't anticipate using during the rest of the 5 year agreement. If we built a new liquor store with government money, it would be, in all probability on land that we presently own or could obtain from the Federal Government which would be between 1st and 2nd avenues and between Elliot street and the railroad track and second avenue. The Metropolitan plan shows all future legislative Federal, Territorial and Provincial buildings in this area. He said C.M.H. maintain that this is not the type of structure they have in mind. This is not a legislative building, this is actually a retail outlet and warehousing facilities which should not be in that area. He said they have advertised in the paper and said he has warned the people who have called that they don't feel they should go to the expense of 6 or 8 thousand dollars to get proper tendering blueprints but should come up with some sketches and facts and figures as to what they would charge us for the area and accommodation we require. He said in other words they haven't made up their minds that this is the answer and they realize it would be a continuing cost of operating and maintenance of approximately 50 to 75 thousand dollars a year. He said they would like them to give a price on a 5 year lease and a 10 year lease and if they so wish a price on a 20 year lease. Assuming that it looked attractive on their submission we would then have to go to Ottawa and receive their approval because this is an overlapping thing regarding the 5 year financial agreement and we are not in any position to connect finances beyond our present 5 year fiscal agreement, but it was felt in Ottawa that should it be desirable thing to do to go on to economy and have private enterprise build this building they could get the necessary permission from treasury board to recognize this continuing cost and include it for the additional number of years. One main drawback was that if we build our own, we usually set up a certain amount of money in the form of a federal grant or federal loan which is given to us for capital construction and in most cases the loan or the grant is more than what is actually required once we have put it to tender so we do have a surplus. This is the way we have operated over the past number of years these surpluses go to additional works, additional capital expenditures which we hadn't considered at the time of the 5 year agreement and it allows us to do other things on a day to day or year to year basis. At the present time he said that he could not say they were going to recommend to Committee that they go on the economy or that they don't but they have put this feeler out so that if it looks undesirable they will have the facts before them and be able to say to Ottawa that it is just not practical and we will have to look for some other means.

Mr. Shaw said the situation at the moment is a situation whereby they could be in the position of having no liquor outlet, insofar as this ground has been promised to the City of Whitehorse to build their Centennial City Hall. There was no time stated as to when the new liquor store would be built and the old torn down. However if they go to the other extreme and rent all the other buildings such as schools, garages etc. it would take a fantastic amount each year to pay rent. The people who would benefit by this scheme would not be the man on the street, it would be the man who had the large finances in order to put up these large buildings. The Glassco Commission may have made their report in relation to Ottawa but to him this was false economy. He felt this would cost the people of the Territory a great deal of money in the long run and he could not see the principle of such a method.

Mr. Boyd did not think it economical. He stated they would have to raise the price of liquor 5¢ a bottle to pay \$50 thousand a year. He stated "Why do we want a liquor store, why do we need one, what are you selling, something that everybody is entitled to buy, everybody except an interdict, and he can buy all he wants, so we're not handling any dynamite, not going to blow you up, it blows some people up, that's the interdict but he is still going to get it anyway. So if we are thinking of saving costs on building and staff we have merchants in town with staff and buildings already built sitting there. So if you are going to start thinking about economy there is the place to start."

Mr. Vars, Superintendent of Liquor and Mr. Hughes, attended Committee.

Mr. Shaw asked if before any action was taken if Council would have the opportunity of discussing this in detail, know all the facts as to what this liquor store is costing for operation and maintenance and what it would cost, etc.

Commissioner Cameron replied they would. This is a test. This way Ottawa cannot come back and say why didn't you go to private enterprise for these things. Right now the indications are against such a thing. The only way we can find out what we're talking about is to ask private enterprise if they are interested and if so to what extent. The point Councillor Shaw mentioned, that we are pushed a little for time, is true to a certain degree. The City would like to start their new City Hall next spring. He said he had informed them that this cannot be done. He assured Council they were not going to leap off into space on any project such as this without giving it every look and supplying facts to all people concerned.

On a question regarding retail operators, Commissioner Cameron said he would look very favourably on this suggestion. He thought at the present time that for outlying districts that have indications a liquor store could be desirable would be the places to try it. He felt this was the place to try it because they started wine and beer outside the two municipalities and it worked quite well and then there was little effort getting it into the City of Whitehorse. If we could get this going in Whitehorse we would save (a) rent for years on a long term lease on new liquor premises and (b) the capital expenditure of building the liquor store. This had been discussed with Mr. Vars who agrees they should get completely out of retailing of liquor and just act as the warehousing agent and allow a fixed mark up to certain specified outlets and allow them to actually sell to the public.

Mr. Boyd said he wondered what Commissioner Cameron meant when he said specified outlets. Did he mean beverage cocktail lounges and taverns. He felt they should go further and as this can be purchased by the people like a can of peas or anything else, it should be handled by the grocery stores etc. What difference did it make if you buy it at a grocery store or if you go to a specific spot to buy it. He thought there should be a little larger thinking before any move is made on it.

Commissioner Cameron pointed out that Mr. Boyd was not correct in one statement where anybody and everybody can buy it and he said they must realize that any such operation as this involves all regulations pertaining to this product, the police, the Federal Acts and Statutes and the Department of Justice. All these things have to be considered. If you put liquor in grocery stores there must be regulations to cover it. With wine and beer with meals, there are certain restrictions, it must be under lock and key and children are not allowed to drink it, etc. It is not quite so easy as to say that anybody who wants to can sell liquor.

Mr. Shaw thought the possibilities of having other outlets than the government to be very good, but agreed it would take a lot of study from practical and legal view points. He suggested this be studied during the winter and brought up later.

Mr. Boyd pointed out that in thinking of the outlets now in existence it would place an imposition on people if they had to go into a cocktail lounge to buy a bottle to take out. He said he would not want to be forced to go into a bar where he could be delayed all day. If it was to be sold from a cocktail lounge it should be from a separate room so one would not need to go near the beverage lounge.

Mr. Watt referring to sessional paper no. 20, said it appeared they wanted to go back to their old liquor store hours.

Discus-  
sion of  
Sessional  
Paper  
No. 20.

Mr. Vars said that was correct but with a more standard operation from 9 in the morning to 6 at night with no closing during lunch and open in conjunction with the supermarket etc.

Mr. Watt asked if they went on to those hours would they stay open on Mondays.

Mr. Vars said they would.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Vars if he could foresee any administrative difficulties if the suggestion to sell bottles in cocktail lounges was carried out.

Mr. Vars replied that he could not foresee any but suggested that some consideration be given to the percentage cost allowed on the resale of bottles. He thought it shouldn't be too great, just sufficient to cover handling charges.

Mr. Hughes stated that Council should consider whether it is a legitimate function of Council to put a top price, and he asked if they had actually spoken to the trade as to whether they want to handle hard liquor over the counter at all.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said it appeared to him that last fall when the liquor prices increased Council couldn't do anything about it, so maybe it will have to be written into the legislation to protect the public. He thought it would have to be set out in legislation a percentage which could not be exceeded.

Mr. Shaw stated he didn't feel a limit should be put on - it should be up to the operators. If a person doesn't want to pay extra he can always get it the next day at the liquor store. If the liquor is only sold by outlets then it would be necessary to have a price control.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that if there is no percentage ceiling and if in a community there were three operators they could get together and decide upon the prices. This could impose a hardship on the people.

Mr. Shaw stated a ceiling is where there is no other outlet. He referred to Whitehorse, Mayo and Dawson and said the liquor stores are open so that anyone can buy their purchases there. He felt in these places competition would dictate and a ceiling would not be necessary. However if there is no government outlet then it would be necessary to have fixed charges.

Mr. Watt suggested that in cases where the cocktail lounges don't wish to handle the trade that it state on their licence whether they are handling it or not.

Mr. Southam said that in his district many have to drive 30 miles to get to a liquor store. By the time the men finish work it is often too late to get to the store before it closes. He felt that a ceiling should be set, a fair profit, otherwise on a Saturday night the operators could charge just about anything they liked.

Commissioner Cameron asked Mr. Vars if he knew of any place in Canada where the liquor price was not controlled by the government.

Mr. Vars replied he did not. The general procedure was that the liquor is put into the hands of the agency representing the government at less 10% and they had to maintain the prices that are sold as purchased from the liquor store.

Commissioner Cameron remarked that a point one must consider is that if there was no ceiling or some type of control you could have ridiculous prices on liquor at different hours of the day and at different locations. He thought it would be abused and in his opinion the price control would have to be held on to.

Mr. Hughes suggested that if they wish to sell liquor in Teslin they draw up an ordinance governing the sale of liquor in that area to retail outlets rather than rewrite the ordinance and then have to undo it again. If this works it will appeal to the municipal operators as well.

Mr. Watt said the reason this was brought up was because of the desire to change the liquor store hours. Therefore the ordinance should be amended to apply to the whole of the Territory.

Mr. Vars said it seemed to him that the greatest problem was the nonavailability of obtaining liquor at various hours. He thought they should give consideration to Commissioner Cameron's suggestion that they supply it in remote areas and also that it be sold by the bottle from the present lounges.

Commissioner Cameron and Mr. Hughes were excused from Committee.

Mr. Shaw stated he was pleased to see the proposal made that outlets be started in areas where there aren't any.

Mr. Taylor, referring to the change in liquor store hours, said he wished to clear up one point, namely that it was not the intention of Council to change the pick-up times for licencees in the outlying district. This was only for Whitehorse. He said they would like to retain the very same hours they have other than this in the outlying districts.

Mr. Vars said he did not think the licenced outlets in the communities are a problem and he thought they could fit in very well with the general operation.

Mr. Taylor wondered if they could discuss the surcharge on draft beer. He said he had two requests from Watson Lake on this matter. Apparently the price they are told to sell this beer is 30¢ a glass while it sells at 35¢ a glass in Whitehorse. Apparently the operator in Whitehorse is making a \$10.00 profit per keg whereas the operator in Watson is only allowed to make a couple of dollars. He wondered if they could possibly overcome this problem by either bringing the price down in Whitehorse by 5¢ or raise it over the rest of the Territory.

Mr. Vars replied that owing to the fact there was a draft beer dispensing tavern 17 miles from Watson Lake in B.C. and B.C. has authorized the price of 30¢ a glass it was felt that unless the price was the same there would be little or no sense in trying to operate. There is additional freight from Watson Lake to Whitehorse and the same thing would hold good if the beer went further north it would have to be a little higher per glass. This system is adopted in all the provinces.

Mr. Taylor said he couldn't see how the price on shipment of a keg from Watson to Whitehorse would be that much different.

Mr. Vars said he would have to get exact figures.

Mr. Boyd asked what was the need to impose a surcharge on draft beer.

Mr. Vars said it was the tax of 10¢ a dozen on beer and 10¢ a gallon on draft beer.

Mr. Thompson asked if he was correct in assuming that in the case of beer being delivered to the territory that it is delivered to **you for** sale just the same as it is to a beer parlour.

Mr. Vars said they were collecting the money to cover the cost of the order and freight and the deliverer will deliver it to the licensee on arrival.

Mr. Watt asked if this surcharge was levied on 10¢ a gallon, if this would increase the overall product enough so that it would increase the cost to the consumer.

Mr. Vars said it would amount to \$1.25 a barrel.

Mr. Watt asked how much it cost a barrel.

Mr. Vars said \$28.90 at Watson and \$29.50 at Whitehorse.

Mr. Taylor said this was the point he was raising. If there was only 60¢ difference between the transportation costs he thought they could consider lowering the price of beer in Whitehorse to 30¢ the same as at Watson Lake.

Mr. Vars said he would have to check these figures.

Mr. Shaw thought if they buy it for \$29.50 and sell it for \$60.00 he didn't think they had much of a squawk coming. He felt the surcharge just as necessary on that type of liquor as any other. It provides money for the community development fund.

Mr. Thompson referred to section 14 said that it states there is a need to impose a surcharge on draft beer and the only need he could see would be to keep in line with bottled beer. In as much as this doesn't go near our local liquor outlet he could not see that this was applicable at all.

Mr. Vars thought this was maybe worded inaccurately and meant there was no provision for the surcharge on draft beer while there is a provision in the ordinance for a surcharge on all other types of liquor.

Mr. Thompson said that it had been mentioned that this was being given to the Community Development Fund and he wanted this clarified as it is not so at all. It is going into the general revenue.

Mr. Shaw said all the money goes into the consolidated revenue fund same as all the money goes into the receiver general from the federal government. This community development fund started out as a total amount of approximately 80 thousand dollars of which half was to go to education and half to the community development fund. So **that everyone would know what it was,** 56 thousand was put in the estimates in relation to the five year plan as agreed upon. He said at the moment more than 50% goes to the community development fund and less than 50% to the Dept. of Education.

Mr. Watt asked "After our discussions here with the Legal Advisor and the Commissioner do you plan on having any change in liquor store hours and the sale of liquor before the spring session? Is it your wish that this be done as soon as possible?" He felt that the change in hours and the sale of liquor from outlets should happen together.

Mr. Vars thought the hours should be dealt with as soon as possible.

Mr. Thompson asked if he was correct in assuming they would stay open 9 hours a day Monday through Thursday and would this be 9 to 9 on Friday.

Mr. Vars said 9 to 10 and 9 to 6 on Saturday. He said this would just apply to Whitehorse. He thought the municipalities were happy with the hours they were working on now.

Mr. Taylor said he wouldn't want to see any changes made in the hours in Whitehorse until this matter was discussed at some length and until they have the off premise sale provided.

Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock P.M.

The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the system. It outlines the objectives and the scope of the project. The second part describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third part presents the results of the study, and the fourth part discusses the conclusions and the implications of the findings.

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2:00 o'clock P.M.,  
Monday, November 23, 1964.

Mr. Shaw was absent until 4:00 p.m.

Committee proceeded to Municipal and Area Development Administration Discussion  
and discussed Vote 6 of Bill #11 with Mr. Spray, Area Development Re Bill #11  
Officer and Mr. K. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer, in attendance.

Area Development Administration \$3,035.00.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Spray to explain the duties of a Principal Clerk.

Mr. Spray said the Principal Clerk would be responsible under supervision for the initial process of applications of low cost housing loans, running a credit check between the information and the individual's credit, and then maintaining the accounts on the approved loans, repayment, progress payments, to prepare invoices and assist in the collection of water, sewerage educator accounts, processing monthly accounts and handling the month for month purchase of utilities such as street lighting in unorganized communities, fire fighting equipment, stationery etc. and prepare routine correspondence and reports. In short to deal with the daily routine matters of the department.

Mr. Boyd asked if this was all Territorial responsibility.

Mr. Spray replied that it was.

Mr. Watt asked if Mr. Spray had been approached to partake in the Administration of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan, or were they planning on getting someone outside of the government.

Mr. Spray said he was handling it right now for the Territorial Government. The City is handling it for themselves. What the plans will be for the future he did not know.

Mr. Watt mentioned that in the metropolitan area there was a lands committee a little over a year ago, which was then disbanded and taken over by the Metropolitan Planning Committee. There are parcels of land being put into circulation that have not come to the attention of either of the aforementioned committees, of which he was and is a member, and he wondered who was in charge of these lands.

Mr. Spray said he was in charge of the area covered by the Territorial subdivisions. The Crown Lands are handled by the Supervisor of Lands.

Mr. Boyd asked if any legal documents concerning the Metropolitan town planning studies had been made up for Council.

Mr. Spray presumed Mr. Boyd meant ordinances, and stated that at present they were working under the Area Development Ordinance.

Mr. Watt wondered if they intended to implement the Metropolitan Plan or just parts of it.

Mr. Spray said the city was able to do it with bylaws under the Municipal Ordinance. When it is required that they have a separate Ordinance one will be set up. In the meantime they are using the Area Development Ordinance.

Mr. Watt said the Department of Justice was present when it was drawn up in Ottawa, and it mentions in several places this recommendation requires implementations by means of a Territorial Ordinance.

Mr. MacKenzie remembered a meeting at which this was discussed and it was found not to be necessary at this time.

Mr. Spray said he had already asked that the metropolitan area be reduced in size. C.M.H.C.'s legal department did not conform to the Yukon's way of thinking. They are finding that they can use the Area Development Ordinance right now until the thing is shaped so that they know where they stand.

Mr. Watt said when he asked the Commissioner last Friday if there was an Ordinance being prepared the Commissioner said at the moment there was not, for the reason that it would be hard to get the Territorial Council to agree on all the recommendations. He felt this was circumventing the Council, and said there were a couple of things he would like to give stormy passage to and should be given the opportunity to do so, only 5% of the land in this Territory is under his control as the other 95% represents Territorial land and it has been completely taken out of his hands. He did not think this was right.

Committee proceeded to Dawson Conditional Grant \$15,000.00.

The Chairman mentioned this was the completion of the 5 Year Programme which was approved at the Spring Session.

Mr. Watt asked if the money had been spent.

Mr. MacKenzie explained that before the Spring Session he had gone to Dawson and arranged for the city budget to be reduced by \$15,000.00, and thought it had been settled. However at the Spring Session Mr. Shaw brought it up again and Council had it put back in the budget. The \$15,000.00 completes a 5-year programme of sewer replacement.

Mr. Boyd asked who authorized the 5-year plan.

Mr. MacKenzie said it goes back to Mr. Collins' day, 5 years ago.

Committee proceeded to Mayo Services - \$390.00.

Mr. Taylor asked what the dog officer did.

Mr. Spray said he controls the area, picks up dogs running at large and puts them in the dog pound which they have at Mayo; he feeds the dogs, and collects necessary pound fees and in general administers the Dog Ordinance in that area.

Mr. Boyd asked how many dogs were handled in the last couple of months.

Mr. Spray could not give an answer because while the project started in October, the pound had just been completed and had been in operation for only a short while.

Mr. Southam assured members that the dog officer would have a good business when he got going.

Committee proceeded to Water Services, adjacent to Whitehorse in the amount of \$2,149.00.

Mr. Boyd took it that the adjacent areas referred to were Porter Creek and Crestview.

Mr. Spray said it represents water delivery to the transient area subdivision, 2-mile Hill, Porter Creek and Crestview and one or two houses on the Alaska Highway which have no other way of obtaining water.

Mr. Watt asked if they delivered out to the Whitehorse reserve.

Mr. Spray replied the reserve had its own water supply, which is a well.

Mr. Watt asked if Mr. Spray had checked that water supply in the last six months or a year.

Mr. Spray said it was under the jurisdiction of the Indian Agent.

Mr. Watt said there was a creek running through that part of town and it is sad looking water and the natives are carrying buckets of water from the swampy creek. They say it is better than the water in the well. If the water in the well is worse than the creek water it must be terrible. He could not see how they could slough this off as the responsibility of the Department of Indian Affairs as he thought it was partly Territorial responsibility.

Mr. Spray said the reserve was under the Administration and control of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and as such it did not come under Territorial control. When it came to water delivery it was his understanding they had a well operating on the reserve. The Territory has never had a request to go into the reserve on water delivery. He thought this request would come from the Indian Agent. He did not think with their present equipment they could handle this service and if they did assume the responsibility it would mean additional equipment would be required.

Mr. Watt said he would write out a motion on it.

Mr. Boyd wondered what the water deficit was, for example how much was it costing to supply people with water over and above what the Territory was collecting.

Mr. MacKenzie said up to March 31, 1964, it was \$10,697.11 out of a total cost of \$17,457.00. They collected from the water sales a total of \$6,759.98. That works out to \$70.10 per household. \$10,000.00 is quite a high figure, the percent there was 61% of cost borne by the government and 39% borne by the users. He said this was a bit weighty against the Territory, but it varies quarter to quarter depending upon the quantity of water sold. For the 9 month period ending December 31, 1963, the percentages were government 66, users 34.

Mr. Boyd asked if there was any reason why they should be subsidizing to this extent, which would be about 40% of the actual cost.

Mr. MacKenzie said the plan was to subsidize 50% or up, not less than 50%, and this was their first year of operation.

Mr. Boyd asked if this was on a continuing basis, or would the condition correct itself.

Mr. MacKenzie said if the present ratio continued they would have to make a higher charge for the water and in that way it would raise the users share and reduce the Territory's.

Mr. Boyd wondered if the water was being delivered from a well in Porter Creek.

Mr. MacKenzie did not know whether the well in Porter Creek was in operation yet.

Mr. Spray said the contract was out and should be completed by the end of this month on the well house in Porter Creek. At present they were still drawing their water from Whitehorse.

Mr. MacKenzie said for the month ending September 30, 1964, the Territory's share of the cost dropped to 54% which was more like it. They are trying to get it to a 50/50 basis and it seems to be working out satisfactorily.

Committee proceeded to Insect Control - \$20,000.00.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) believed this was a new establishment from the main estimates.

Mr. MacKenzie said this was the first time it had been Territorial before it had been Federal.

Mr. Taylor wondered whether they were going to proceed with insect control again next year, and provide for it again in the new budget, and if it was intended that it be carried out in the same manner as last year.

Mr. MacKenzie did not know what the intentions were but felt it safe to say they would try and continue with the insect control no matter who paid for it.

Mr. Taylor said in his area they were spraying in the morning in the rain when they finally got there late in the season. They were supposed to do a second spray and did not come back. When the spray works it really makes a difference as far as mosquitoes are concerned.

Mr. Spray said the contract this year was for one application only. If it went through this year it would be for two applications. Last year it was difficult to find a proper time to spray due to weather conditions.

Mr. Taylor suggested they should be spraying much earlier when the larvae was starting to hatch.

Mr. Watt wondered if the Territory had contacted the Airforce in connection with spraying in Whitehorse. He felt the method used by the Airforce was much better than the method they used in the summer.

Mr. Spray said the Department of National Defence were contacted and the answer was no. The outfit that did the spraying in the Territory last year was the one that did the City of Edmonton, and they used the same equipment as they used in Edmonton.

Committee continued to Mayo Water Delivery - \$700.00.

Mr. Boyd wondered how they were faring on this.

Mr. MacKenzie said it was a temporary arrangement due to the flood.

Clear.

Dawson Emergency Power Supply - \$10,484.00.

Mr. Taylor asked if any consideration had been given to having Northern Canada Power Supply take this over.

Mr. MacKenzie said he would not want to launch out on this one. The Commissioner would be about the only one who could really talk about it as he has been dealing with Northern Canada Power and people in Vancouver.

Mr. Boyd said it seemed Dawson was in the same category as Old Crow, if they need a dollar it costs about \$20.00.

Mr. MacKenzie said the unit was in use for only a short period during the year. He did not think there was any rental to National Defence but they were going to get stuck for repairs and maintenance and it was not going to be a profitable operation.

Mr. Watt wondered if this machinery was located in Territorial buildings or those belonging to Y.C.G.C.

Mr. MacKenzie thought it was in the Y.C.G.C. property. The intention was to connect it up to their system if the Territory's failed.

Clear.

Old Crow Services - \$108.00.

Mr. Taylor wondered where the streets were in Old Crow.

Mr. Spray said the streets in Old Crow were much the same as in Carmacks and they wander all over the place. They are in the main part of the town.

Clear.

Water Supply, Teslin - \$300.00.

Mr. MacKinnon asked if they had a water service at Teslin.

Mr. Spray said there was a community well at Teslin where the residents may draw their own water at no charge. The \$50.00 a month was to assist the Community Club in the cost of power and heating for the well house and the operation of the pump.

Clear.

Committee was clear on Water Supply, Haines Junction in the amount of \$660.00.

#### Vote 20

Municipal and Area Development Administration.

Fire Fighting equipment - \$285.00. Clear.

Dawson City Test Wells - \$5,000.00.

Mr. Boyd said he had been told by the Honourable Member from Dawson that the whole area 3 feet below the surface was nothing but frozen ground and there was not a well in Dawson. He wondered where they figured to get a well there now.

Mr. MacKenzie said Mr. Shaw would have to tell him about that.

Mr. Watt said it was discussed at the Financial Advisory Committee meeting. A location was stumbled on last summer where they could have a well. The water would be quite a bit warmer than what they get out of the river, and this would save a lot of money being spent to heat fire hydrants and manholes, and that was the reason behind this.

Mr. Boyd thought it rather odd they should find such a hole after all these years.

The Chairman suggested they could leave this item and questions could be answered by Mr. Shaw when he returned.

Water Supply Keno - \$1,165.00.

Mr. Southam asked Mr. Spray if the pump had been delivered in Keno yet.

Mr. Spray said it had not. They were having the water tested and the site of the well checked by the Department of National Health and Welfare. The pump had not yet been purchased.

Mr. Southam asked if he was given to understand that the well may not be used.

Mr. Spray said the information they have is that the water will be very good to use in a water truck and will possibly be chlorinated.

Clear on this item.

Community Development Grants - \$61,983.39.

This Chairman said this was a carryover of the unexpended balance from the former Council.

Mr. MacKenzie said that was correct, it was unexpended up to March 31, 1964, and was quite apart from provision made in the main estimates.

Total \$93,598.39. Clear.

Mr. Spray was excused from Committee.

Vote 3 - Education

Mr. H. Thompson, Superintendent of Schools, and Mr. E. Smyth, Principal Clerk of the Department of Education, attended Committee.

F.H. Collins Secondary School - \$25,995.00.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said there was need for a larger school bus at Watson Lake as the present setup was unsatisfactory due to overcrowding. This was mentioned in the Financial Advisory Committee report. One of the children that goes to the F.H. Collins school said the buses were so crowded they couldn't stuff another child into them and on a couple of occasions when they stopped at a railroad track and the driver opened the door, which is standard procedure, children often popped out or their books fell out. This had been a problem at Watson Lake, though not quite as bad as Whitehorse. He wondered how the Territory stood insurancewise in case of an accident when the bus is overcrowded. He thought they should do something about this and probably provide more buses. He asked for Mr. Thompson's thoughts on this.

Mr. H. Thompson said he could speak personally with regard to the situation in Whitehorse. This year, as a result of complaints last year on overcrowding, they called for a 3-year contract so that the successful firm could purchase new and larger equipment, but unfortunately the calling of this and some delays had resulted in the fact that the new equipment was not yet here. Canadian Coachways, which was the successful bidder, had three buses to come in. When they do come this overcrowding situation should be solved. The buses should have been here in October.

Mr. Smyth said they had the order in and then temporarily cancelled it and when they went back to the order they lost their priority. They were still trying to set a definite date for delivery.

Mr. Thompson said at Watson Lake he understood there was some overcrowding, thought this could possibly be overcome by having the bus drop some students off at the school before picking up the children from Upper Liard.

Mr. Taylor asked how they stood on insurance in the event of an accident while the buses were overcrowded.

Mr. MacKenzie thought they would be covered by their comprehensive liability policy if any parents made a claim on them on behalf of their children, that is in the case of third party owned buses. If the buses were Territorial they would have the buses insured under the automobile policy both for themselves and also any claims.

Mr. Taylor noticed Mr. MacKenzie said he thought they would be covered and wondered if it would be possible for him to make a study of this subject, to make sure that the Territory and the children were adequately covered.

Mr. MacKenzie said it was never possible to be absolutely certain about insurance unless you present an actual case, but said he would take it up with the insurance agent and confirm his belief.

Mr. J.K. Thompson took it that they expected the overcrowding to continue for the balance of the year.

Mr. Smyth said the buses were to be delivered shortly.

Mr. J.K. Thompson said he understood Mr. Smyth to say they had not had any firm date for delivery yet.

Mr. Smyth said they were supposed to be on order and they were trying to find out what date they would be delivered.

Clerk-of-Council said he had been working on this situation just before noon because he had had complaints on the overcrowding. Territorial Regulations were made in such a way that the Registrar of Motor Vehicles was supposed to set the seating capacity of these buses, and he had been discussing it with the insurance companies who had been after him, and today he phoned Fred Stark about when he could put his teeth into these regulations because they did not want to keep children standing on street corners in this weather. He said nobody was happy about this situation, least of all the insurance companies; also the bus operators would be responsible. He said he should know in a couple of days just when these buses would be here.

Mr. J.K. Thompson thought the onus would be on the bus companies to cover this at the present time, and thought they were obliged under contract to supply sufficient seating on their buses. He knew they were overcrowded in various localities. If they were using a 30 or 40 passenger bus where they should be using a 70 then it was only right they should have two buses on during this interim period. It seemed they approved \$50,000.00 or \$60,000.00 for this additional transportation and yet it still wasn't being adequately serviced.

Mr. H. Thompson said he was inclined to agree with Mr. Thompson that it was up to the bus company that signed the contract agreeing to do this. Their feeling at the time was that because the contract wasn't given out until some time in the summer, it might be some time in September but they have had several months to get the new equipment.

Mr. Taylor suggested they wait for Mr. Clerk's information and he could inform them at a later date. If the buses were not forthcoming they could see that something was done about it.

Clerk-of-Council said he had made the same remarks as Mr. Thompson, when talking to Canadian Coachways and told them that if they could not have those buses here within a short time they should put on extra smaller buses to take care of the overload.

Mr. J.K. Thompson said the problem of overcrowding at Porter Creek was with the bus that comes into Whitehorse to bring the children to Christ the King and the public school.

Mr. Boyd said he would like to take issue with Mr. Thompson and said he did not mind them having two buses but they have two empty school-rooms in Porter Creek filled with desks and if there was any difficulty it would be a good idea for some people to start using those rooms.

Mr. J.K. Thompson agreed wholeheartedly but somebody along the way set up a different school system.

Mr. Taylor asked if graphic arts had ever been considered as a subject to be taught in the F.H. Collins School.

Mr. H. Thompson said they did have a full time art teacher there, but they had not gotten involved in commercial art yet. There was provision for it in the new B.C. programme but it was not envisaged that each high school would give the full spectrum of courses because there would not be the demand. He mentioned one student was attending the Calgary School of Technology on a Canada Student Loan.

Selkirk Street Elementary School - \$2,311.00.

The Chairman mentioned at the Financial Advisory Committee meeting it was noted that the maintenance of school children was taken out of Welfare and placed into Education.

Mr. Boyd asked why they took it out of there when it was still welfare, and not education. When it came to feeding the children this was the parents' responsibility and it should be shown in welfare, and it was welfare no matter what they want to call it. They could go through the whole Yukon this way and would not know where welfare was standing at all.

Mr. MacKenzie said that was just one point of view. The other was that they were supplying education to children and therefore a justifiable expenditure. It had been taken that it should be looked at as an education cost and that was the point of view of the Commissioner.

Mr. H. Thompson said the Welfare authorities recommend to the Department of Education that board and room allowance be paid. They look into the amount that should be paid and the department merely processes the accounts.

Mr. Boyd said he would like to hear some other Members' comments on this. He thought it was Welfare whether it was scattered and hidden in different accounts or not.

Mr. J.K. Thompson wondered if this was a new departure from the way it had been shown in previous years.

Mr. H. Thompson gave a background of this. They also have a living allowance subsidy. If there was not a school that a child could attend and the parent chose to put their child in a centre where there was a school, the department paid \$1.00 per school day allowance and there was no means test, just as they pay a transportation allowance. The maximum they could get was \$20.00. This was quite apart from educational welfare. There were families that really were not welfare families and if there was a school near their home they could attend they would not have to ask for this but was just too much for these people to place children in a place like Whitehorse and board them with a private family where they might have to pay \$60 or \$75.00 a month. If it was too much and the welfare thought it was too much, they would recommend that this allowance be paid towards room and board.

Mr. Boyd wondered if these were children who resided in Whitehorse and came from an area where there were no school facilities.

Mr. Smyth said yes, those were the ones they were paying for.

Mr. Boyd asked him to name one.

Mr. Smyth mentioned two children from the Johns family who live half way between Whitehorse and Carcross on the Alaska Highway, one staying at the hostel at Carcross and the other attending Christ the King school. Another three children of the Atkinson family of Ross River stay at Christ the King Convent and go to

Christ the King Elementary School and to the F.H. Collins School.

Mr. Boyd took it these were not of Indian status.

Mr. Smyth said the children they were paying for were of white status.

Takhini Elementary School - \$2,742.00.

Mr. Taylor said it was noted at the Financial Advisory Committee meeting that the opportunity class mentioned here was a class of children between normal and retarded.

Mr. Boyd wonder if a family living in Porter Creek for example, could send their children to school in Whitehorse free of charge or would he pay an extra fee for it.

Mr. H. Thompson said the only children that come into Whitehorse were ones going to the separate school or attending Grade 8 and up. They expect children to attend the school within their attendance zone. This could not apply to Roman Catholic children because there was only one elementary school and one high school. In addition to this if they live within two miles they must pay \$3.00 per child and not more than \$5.00 per family for transportation.

Mr. Boyd wondered if a parent of Roman Catholic faith had the right to demand that the Department of Education shall provide for them to send their children to separate school and disregard the school that was built in their district. It was never intended that one school should take care of all the children of Roman Catholic faith. It happened there was a school here and if it was warranted and under certain conditions they could have one at Port Creek, according to regulations, but there was nothing to say they should all flock into one centre.

Mr. H. Thompson presumed that the Christ the King Elementary School was meant to serve the needs of the Roman Catholic children in the Greater Whitehorse area. If some of the Roman Catholic parents in Porter Creek or Riverdale chose to send their children to the local school the department would not question their right to do this and vice versa. There were some instances of non-Roman Catholic children attending the Roman Catholic school but they have not made an issue of this.

Mr. Boyd said when the submission was made that they needed a school with six rooms at Porter Creek, Administration told them there were so many kids in that area and that they would be going to school there, and the school was built on that basis. They did not say that 40 of those children were of Roman Catholic faith and would not be attending that school. These things were never mentioned when the budget came up.

Mr. H. Thompson said with regard to Porter Creek, when they built the school they had 4 classrooms in the school and it was estimated the enrollment would grow and they added two more rooms. As it happened the enrollment did not grow. He was quite certain his estimation at the time was based on the number of non-Roman Catholic children. As far as the Porter Creek School was concerned the enrollment had been growing and it seemed they would have to have another teacher next September.

Separate School Teacherage, Whitehorse - \$1,360.00.

Mr. Boyd noticed the big item was to provide janitorial service to this teacherage similar to other teacherages. "What have they had up to the present time?"

Mr. H. Thompson said they have three apartment blocks in Whitehorse with selfcontained units, the Lambert Apartments, Nisutlin Block and Separate School Teacherage. The other two teacherages shared one janitress and they have now added the Separate School Teacherage to

her duties and she works on the three teacherages. This block for instance has 6 self-contained units and no-one assumes the responsibility for the corridor and front entrance and this is what the janitress does now.

Dawson Elementary School - \$6,134.00.

The Chairman mentioned that this seemed to be the big year for lawns.

Mr. Thompson said maybe they were setting the pace and getting landscaping done where there was water available.

Mr. Boyd thought surely they could afford \$200.00 for a lawn if they could afford \$16,000.00 for an apartment for a teacher. He asked Mr. MacKenzie if he expected any difficulty in getting these okayed in Ottawa.

Mr. MacKenzie said they had already been okayed.

Kluane Lake School - \$777.00.

Mr. Boyd wondered if they stacked up at this school as he understood some people had left the area recently.

Mr. H. Thompson said there were 25 students in Grades 1 to 9. There was a very good chance of enrollment increasing by next September as he understood the air radio station from Snag was being transferred from either Burwash or Destruction Bay and there could very well be 7 or 8 students from that school. There were two rooms and two teachers at the school.

Old Crow School - \$30,537.00.

Mr. Watt said when they took over this school Council was assured it would be fully recoverable from the Federal Government because the assumption was that they were all Indian students.

Mr. MacKenzie thought originally it would be fully recoverable but later it had been found that a good percentage were of white status.

Mr. H. Thompson said there were about 16 or 17 children of white status though they may be Indian in their way of life and appearance. The enrollment was about 64.

Mr. MacKenzie said this meant that about 25% would be Territorial responsibility.

Mr. Shaw said they did know there would be some children of white status when the school was taken over but thought the majority would be Indian. At no time did they think this was 100% recoverable.

Mr. H. Thompson said the Federal Government was paying a prorated amount, not \$350.00 per pupil per year, but they were paying the actual cost.

Granville School - \$1,900.00.

Mr. Boyd thought \$1750.00 for fuel oil seemed to be quite a figure, over what was previously estimated, and asked for an accounting on this.

Mr. Shaw said it was three times as much fuel that he used on a much larger installation and would bear looking into.

Mr. H. Thompson said it would cover the fuel for both the school and the teacherage for the 1963-64 school year plus the current year.

Mr. Smyth said the bill for \$1750.00 was comprised of an account from Y.C.G.C. for fuel delivered to the school for the 1963-64 school year and an estimated cost on the September to June period for this year. In other words they were paying bills that were already past due.

Mr. Boyd wondered if this had been the procedure in the past as the school had been there for a long time.

Mr. H. Thompson said in the first year of operation the teacherage was right in the school building and the heating was by wood. Either the company or the people in the district supplied wood. The arrangement for last year was that the company would provide the teacherage and the school building and the Territory would be responsible for the cost of the fuel.

Retarded Children's Class, Takhini School - \$6,385.00.

Mr. Shaw thought this was done by private donations and private effort.

Mr. H. Thompson explained it was operated by a separate group known as the Retarded Children's Association. They were suggesting that the Territory pay a grant towards the operation of the class in the amount of \$700.00 per pupil. They had estimated for ten but actually at present there were only four children.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) wondered if Mr. Thompson thought it should come under the Department of Education. He asked this question because he had heard a lot of rumbling and grumbling over the operation of the school for various reasons and that possibly some of these children might require physical surgical or therapeutic assistance rather than just education. It seemed to him that in the operation of a school of this nature which is very highly specialized they would have to have a very highly qualified teacher working under control, and thought the Department of Education should exercise that control perhaps in conjunction with the medical people. If they were putting money into this they should take a look at it.

Mr. H. Thompson said the very same question as to why doesn't the Department of Education take it over came up at the last meeting of the Retarded Children's Association a week and a half ago. If they look at the history of the retarded children's classes they would see that in some areas they were started by private or semi-private groups, public spirited organizations. In other places they came directly under the local school board of Department of Education. It could be handled either way. Here he thought the start of this class was influenced a great deal by the thinking of Mr. Abe Miller who was associated with the Winnifred School for Retarded Children of Edmonton which was supported by government grants. It was Mr. Miller's feeling, who was in Whitehorse on a couple of occasions, that if the school district or Territorial Government took over the operation, people would take the retarded children for granted and would not take the interest in them and there wouldn't be the same good will towards them, whereas if it were handled by a group such as this which received some assistance from service clubs and other private organizations there would be a lot of good will and a lot of interest and these groups should not be denied the opportunity to assist. So this was how this particular class operated and he understood the one in Yellowknife ran on the same basis. All the children in the class have been recommended for it by the Child Guidance Clinic and they were examined by a group of three or four psychologists who come in once a year. There were two or three other children in the area recommended for the class and who would be examined the next time the psychologists were here.

They have a qualified certificated teacher in charge of the class and while he had not personally visited the classroom, the director of elementary instruction had, and he had been quite satisfied with the work that has been done there, and the principal of the school had mentioned he noticed quite a difference in the children as they walked down the corridor.

Mr. Taylor thought it was a very good thing but was concerned that some of the cases might be surgical and could be cured in that way, and that is why he questioned the advisability of having an uncontrolled group in this field who might do a lot more harm than good.

Mr. Watt gave a rundown of the Retarded Children's Association in Whitehorse as he was president of the association and did quite a bit to help get it started. He did not care whether it came under the Department of Education or a private group. The grant requested was based on the \$750.00 per pupil the Yellowknife association got. This amount was not handed to the association in a lump sum; the Department of Education write out the cheque for the teacher's salary and have control over it, and the treasurer is a member of the Territorial Treasury staff. This association had been helped out by service groups. He felt Mr. Miller was probably right in the feeling they get in the community for the retarded children's class. Mr. Taylor mentioned hearing rumblings and grumblings and he also had calls from an irate mother who also phoned the teacher and other members of the association numerous times, and he could assure members that they do not go picking children off the street and try and get them into the class, but that is left to the recommendation of a group of competent psychiatrists who visit Whitehorse once a year. According to Dr. Kinloch, who was at the meeting a week and a half ago, when they asked him whether he thought it would be better if the whole thing were turned over to the Department of Education, he thought it was where it should be for the time being and there would be more children in the class once they had been examined. To date they have just skimmed the top of the most needy students. They were trying to make arrangements so that children in outlying areas could participate through some kind of a housing scheme

Mr. Taylor said if the teachers salary was under the control of the Department of Education that would tend to exercise some control.

Mr. Thompson said they were billed by the Retarded Children's Association at the end of each month for the number of students enrolled and they paid them this grant which was awaiting approval of the Council. The teacher's salary was paid by the association.

Mr. Watt said their grant so far had been exactly equal to the teacher's salary and that was all they had requested. The Department of Education had donated some ordinary Grade 1 books to the school, the rest of the material had been donated by members of the association. A taxi that picks up the children had so far been paid for by the Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Taylor said there was a vast difference between control of a teacher's salary and a grant which might equal a salary but would certainly like to see part of this taken under the control of the Administration.

Mr. Shaw wondered if there was a special curriculum that could be utilized. He wondered how large a class of retarded children one teacher could handle.

Mr. Thompson said he was no expert in this field but thought if the teacher had a dozen students she would probably have to have someone to assist her. 7 or 8 students would be about the maximum that one teacher could handle. He thought the children were

around 12 or so. There were no children with IQ's higher than 50. The curriculum was what the teacher was making up based on her experience with children - they were getting motor coordination exercises and that type of thing. The children did not have a full day.

Mr. Watt mentioned that in the meetings they discussed curriculum and the teacher was using a guide or suggested curriculum, from the Winnifred Stewart curriculum. She brings reports on the progress of the children to the association. You could not expect wonders from the teacher but many of these children would be able to earn a living for themselves under supervision in a sheltered shop. He said the way he got involved in this was he knew of a class that was started outside of Melville, Saskatchewan, and he wondered why they should not have one here. The circumstances at Melville were similar to those at Whitehorse, except that the area it serviced was a bit smaller than here. They had a class that started out with around 5 the first year and then it was increased, and it fluctuated between 7 and 9, and this was just about the capacity that the teacher could handle. The amount of money in salary for the teacher was less here than at Melville although the teacher at Melville took one class beyond the retarded children's class - remedial reading or something like that. The thought had entered his mind many times as to whether this should be wholly under the Department of Education or whether it should not be. If the members at this table said it should be he suggested they get an opinion from people like Dr. Kinloch and different educators. The association was composed largely of people in the Department of Education. He would not want to see the retarded children's class thrown out altogether as he thought there as a definite purpose for it regardless of who runs it.

Mr. Shaw thought these people, including the Honourable Member, were certainly to be congratulated on the work done, and he thought it a good idea to continue. However, the territory, contributing in the form of a grant should be given an accounting of how the money was spent and the results.

Mr. Watt suggested it would be a good idea if Mr. MacKenzie had a look at the books once or twice a year.

Mr. MacKenzie said that being an association he thought they would be required to produce a set of accounts on the Assistance Ordinance, in which case the books would come to him and if they were out of line they would catch his eye and he would do something about it.

Vote 20 - Education

Furniture and Office Equipment - \$6,951.00.

Mr. Taylor asked where the conference table would go.

Mr. Thompson said it was for the Superintendent's office.

Mr. Shaw wondered if they could not make a conference table at the Vocational School.

Mr. Thompson said they had not approached the Vocation School on this. They would still have to provide the materials and he did not know how busy they were at building other things. The times they had been approached he thought they had been busy.

Mr. Shaw recollected very clearly in Votes and Proceedings three or four years ago this Vocational School was going to be wonderful and they could make all kinds of things that could be used in the various departments, because in making these things they would be getting the training and making something useful. It appeared to him that every time something came up they could do they were too busy at something else. He understood while it would be difficult for them to make a chair, a table was a very elementary piece of woodworking. He mentioned

having spoken to the Clerk-of-Council regarding a set of tables for the Council which could be made by the Vocation School students.

Mr. Boyd said he would agree to the \$6,000.00 expenditure but thought Mr. Shaw had a very valid point and suggested that Mr. Thompson give these people a chance to demonstrate their ability.

Mr. Shaw pointed out the book cases listed at \$75.00 a piece, and coat racks and hall trees could be made by students, giving training and saving money in purchasing them.

Mr. Boyd asked if all the articles had been purchased and paid for or just contemplated.

Mr. Thompson said none of the items have been ordered.

Mr. Watt said he was at the school last week and when he was in the carpentry shop it appeared that every item they were building was for the libraries or some government department. He wondered how something like this was entered in the books. "Did the department have an item on the budget for those items?"

Mr. MacKenzie said no not if they got something made by the vocational school. Money was provided in the estimates for the Vocational School to buy material with which to work and it came out of that, unless of course it was a big item.

Clerk-of-Council said he had had a couple of items made by the Vocational School and they were second to none and as good as anything you could buy. There was an office desk over at the school now which was suitable for any executive in this city, really a good piece of work remarkably well done. He would like it for himself, but they wanted it to be in some spot where the public was going to see it, and suggested perhaps the Superintendent's office would be the place for it.

Mr. Thompson said he actually did not need a desk but required one for a new addition to their staff; he just needed a conference table and some chairs.

Mr. Shaw thought in all seriousness this could be well looked into, instead of paying fabulous prices for work provided in Vancouver, Victoria and so forth. They should let their own students make these things, it would give them a certain pride of accomplishment and it would be nice to see things around that were made right in the city.

Mr. Thompson said he would look into this.

Mr. Boyd suggested they complete discussion on this tomorrow.

Mr. Smyth, Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Thompson were excused.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees as follows: -

"Committee convened at 10:25 this morning to discuss Bills, Memoranda, Sessional Papers and Motions. The Commissioner attended Committee to discuss matters related to liquor control.

Mr. Mars and Mr. Hughes also attended these discussions. Committee recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 2:00 p.m. Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Spray attended Committee to discuss the Supplementary Supply Bill. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Smyth, of the Department of Education attended Committee for discussions related to Education. I can report progress on Bill #11.

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Council adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a.m., Tuesday, November 24, 1964.



Tuesday, November 24th, 1964  
10:00 o'clock A.M.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

Mr. Taylor drew to the attention of Mr. Speaker and the Members of Council the fact that in the past there has been a representative of Council on two committees - a hospital committee and an education committee (dealing with matters between the teachers and the Administration) and it had been brought to his attention that they now have no member on either of these two committees.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Mr. Boyd be appointed to both these committees.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Watt gave notice of the following Motions:

Motions:

- (1) Concerning the South Access Road. No. 16
- (2) Respecting release of land proposed industrial area. No. 17
- (3) Respecting Tourist Amenities. No. 18

Mr. Shaw (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) gave notice of Motion concerning Dawson National Historical Site. No. 19

Mr. Taylor directed the following question to the Administration: Question No. 4  
May Council be assured that the Liquor Department, maintenance and operation, will appear as a separate vote in the spring budget.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Bill No. 8, An Ordinance to Amend the Judicature Ordinance, be given THIRD reading. Third Reading Bill #8.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole to discuss bills, memoranda, and sessional papers.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

In Committee

Distussion took place on Bill No. 11, First Appropriation Ordinance with Mr. H. Thompson, Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Smyth principal clerk of Education Department and Mr. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer, present.

Vote 20, Supplementary Estimates - Furniture & Office Equipment.

Mr. Watt speaking to Mr. H. Thompson said there had been some talk of the Territorial Offices moving to Camp Takhini and he wondered how this would effect the Department of Education.

Mr. H. Thompson replied that he understood it to be the view of the Commissioner to keep his offices as close together as possible. He mentio ed that they weren't too happy when the Dept. of Education moved out of the Federal Building. They were not too far away but it would not be too satisfactory if their offices were up the hill.

Mr. Thompson asked if the lease the Dept. of Education had was a year to year basis.

Mr. Smyth replied the lease was year to year for a three year term. The Dept. of Education pays for any changes to the building if the lease is broken before the 3 year period is up, otherwise the owners pay for the operation.

Mr. Watt asked if they have enough space there to take care of their needs for the next 3 years.

Mr. H. Thompson replied that as far as the office space was concerned they had adequate, but the supply space for films and papers is very limited. There was extra space on that floor but he was hesitant in asking for it knowing it costs a considerable amount. He felt what they needed was reasonable warehouse space convenient where they could keep a supply of text books etc on hand. As it is now when a request comes for a couple of books it entails issuing purchasing orders to publishing companies etc. whereas if they had a supply on hand it would facilitate matters.

Mr. Boyd asked why 7 new typewriters were put in this school.

Mr. H. Thompson said this was occasioned by the fact that there were so many students wanting to take typing and not enough typewriters. It was a question of not allowing these students to take typing or purchasing the typewriters.

Mr. Shaw, referring to F.H. Collins Secondary School, said they have musical instruments and musical equipment listed and asked what the difference was.

Mr. H. Thompson replied that he was at a loss to know the difference and didn't think there was any difference. He said that some of the instruments that were purchased some time ago arrived in damaged condition and sent back to the supplier. But during the year the new instruments arrived and consequently the fiscal year in which the money was voted passed. Now they have the bills and have to pay for them.

Mr. Shaw asked if the students pay any fees towards the band and if Mr. Thompson would know just what this band costs per year, for equipment, etc. and how many students would be involved in it.

Mr. H. Thompson said he would make a note of it and supply the figures. He pointed out that there are certain capital costs involved and the instruments would not be bought or added to every year.

Mr. Taylor, referring to Haines Junction School \$18,000.00, asked if this amount was in addition to the original contract price.

Mr. Boyd said it stated that the original funds voted were not sufficient to take care of the cost therefore they have to have more money. He thought this quite clear.

Mr. Taylor, referring to sewer installation Carmacks School \$5,000.00, asked if the sewer line that goes to the river interfered with the drinking water of the community.

Mr. H. Thompson said it was just about across from the Indian village most of the homes are up stream.

Mr. Boyd asked if this had been forgotten or why wasn't it put in in the first place.

Mr. H. Thompson said he didn't know as he wasn't involved in it but they did have a septic tank connected with the school but he gathered the disposal field became inoperative and they had to have something better. He stated further that the school has been operating for about 3 years.

Mr. Watt addressing Mr. MacKenzie said he understood they had a new tax assessment in Whitehorse and under the five year agreement they have a certain number of mills they collect from the City of Whitehorse every year and it is being increased every year. Under the normal five year increase and the increase in the City assessment, how much greater is our income for Education going to be from the City of Whitehorse.

Mr. MacKenzie said he couldn't say without knowing the assessment figures. The mill rate will be 16 for the tax year ending 31st of March. This is an increase of 2 mills a year.

Mr. Watt asked "What would you think the reaction of Ottawa would be - would it entertain a motion that no total increase or just a minimum increase by way of the City mill rate?"

Mr. MacKenzie remarked that Mr. Watt wanted to end up with no increase in taxation even though the mill rate was going up and the assessed values were going up. He said they would have to wait and see what the assessed values were and then sit down and arrive at a reasonable figure.

Mr. Watt said he was not saying no increase. He stated that when the five year agreement was discussed the total assessment of Whitehorse was assessed at a certain amount and an increase of 2 mills a year would take care of our educational needs but

with the new assessment, the number of tax payers hasn't increased but the assessment has gone up tremendously, so instead of a 2 mill increase which would be 1/8th, there is a general feeling around that you are going to have instead of 1/8th increase you are going to have about a 40% increase in income to the Territory from the City as far as education is concerned.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that if the assessed values have gone up rankly then we would have to consider doing something to avoid excessive increase in taxation for the individual.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Thompson if it was planned to teach french in grade one.

Mr. H. Thompson replied that they have no policy laid out. He mentioned that one of their grade 1 teachers is bilingual and has been giving instructions in french to her grade 1 students and last year she gave some to the grade 2 students whom she had had the previous year. This year she is teaching french Saturday mornings to a group of primary school age level youngsters. This has been done with his approval but not with the thought of implementing this in all their schools because this would be an impossibility because they don't have qualified teachers to do this.

Mr. Watt said the reason he asked the question was that if there was a general request for french to be taught in the schools he could foresee an increase in the budget for teachers to teach french.

Mr. Shaw asked if they were following the curriculum of the province of B.C. or the province of Quebec.

Mr. H. Thompson said they were following the curriculum of the province of B.C. He pointed out that even in that province there are experiments and no one school is expected to follow to the letter the prescribed curriculum. Improvements made with experiments.

Mr. Shaw thought if they follow fairly close with the B.C. curriculum they will know just where they are but if they start experimenting there and there they could end up where they don't know just exactly where they are going. He thought it was working very well following the B.C. curriculum and he thought it should be continued.

Mr. H. Thompson said that as far as the teaching of french was concerned it was compulsory in grade 8 and only at the grade 8 level. In grade 9 and up it is elective.

Mr. Boyd asked if a child, who is being taught religion in a public school, is he losing ground education wise.

Mr. H. Thompson replied that the situation varies from area to area in the Territory. In Whitehorse 3 years ago they were approached by the Ministerial Association and were asked if arrangements could be made so that religious instructions could be given to the grades 7 and 8 only for 1/2 hour per week. The matter was studied and this was arranged. This instruction was given by a member of the Ministerial Association, not by the teachers, and the parents had the right to have their child withdrawn if they so wished. In the outside areas arrangements have been made so they come in once or twice a week during the last half hour of the school day. In reply to Mr. Boyd's question he stated that it was not practical when all except 5 or 6 are taking the instruction to give these separate lessons. These 5 or 6 would have a study period.

Mr. H. Thompson, Mr. Smyth and Mr. MacKenzie were excused from Committee.

Committee proceeded to discuss Bill # 4, Carmacks Electrical Franchise.

Discus-  
sion  
of Bill  
No. 4.

Mr. Shaw said one of the main points of contention was the matter of the Company being able to raise the rates to the consumer. He stated he had a proposed amendment for discussion to this bill. His proposal was that they add a subsection (3) to this which would state that "no increase in any rates to the consumer shall take effect without consent of the Commissioner-in-Council." He thought this would still facilitate the normal administrative operation of the plant and it would take away the fears that this can be raised to the consumer at any time. This was merely a proposal.

Mr. Boyd said that that was the whole thing in a nutshell. He said if Mr. Shaw made his proposal in the form of a motion he would back it 100%.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Thompson in the Chair) said he would agree to the amendment but he felt that all electrical franchise agreements should be amended this way. If the Administration would consent to this he could not see why they are opposed to the inclusion of Commissioner-in-Council in the original agreement which would provide the same protection. He said he was very puzzled here as to what exists between the Administration and the Yukon Electrical Company. He thought he had just cause to be puzzled after the events of the last discussions held on this item. For some reason the people are not to be a part of their own franchise agreement. He thought the members, who were in Council before, will recall on Friday April 17th last year, while one of these bills respecting Teslin was under repeal, before this table, the legal advisor took offence to one of his comments and had walked out of the House. In relation to this the following Monday or Tuesday, we found out much later, the Administration went up stairs and signed the Teslin Power Franchise agreement before this bill had been fully considered. It seemed to him that if they had nothing to hide as to what was going on with these franchise agreements then they wouldn't have done this thing. Why won't they let the people be a part of their own franchise agreements. He said he would go along with the suggestion by the Honourable Member from Dawson as long as this will affect all franchise agreements in the Yukon Territory and that at the spring session all the franchise agreements be amended accordingly.

Mr. Shaw said that at the last session of Council he had tried to introduce a motion in which all the communities would have an advisory board that would give the people's opinions on franchises. The Administration would work with these people in that they would put forth the proposals on what they wanted and would also look after the matters of change. There were such high feelings at the time that he was not allowed to bring in the motion. Questions come up from time to time that are too cumbersome to have to bring before Council and wait six months for changes in the administrative part. That is what the Administration feel and he had a certain amount of sympathy with their feelings. He could also understand the feelings of Councillor Taylor whereby this is completely out of the people's hands. This is why has made this suggestion. In this manner the rates could not be raised to the people without it going before the Commissioner-in-Council so they would be protected from an increase in rates. The rates established at the present moment he thought were fair.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that the Administration consider an amendment to this bill that no increase in any rates to the consumer shall take effect without consent of the Commissioner-in-Council.

Mr. Taylor said this amendment would meet some of his former objections. He felt this should be a part of all franchise agreements. There is a reluctance to let the people have a part in these agreements and he was not sure this one would be accepted by the Administration. He said he felt there should be some safeguard in the Ordinance covering the empowering of franchises in which the franchise agreement would terminate if the company were to sell to another company and that a new agreement would be entered into with the new company. He said he was not sure whether a company could sell an individual franchise or whether somebody has to buy the entire assets of the company in order to get all these franchises. The public are entitled to this protection. He said he would suggest that the Northern Canada Power Commission buy all the assets of this company and operate as a crown corporation. The benefits that would accrue to the Territory would be good, one would be a reduction of power rates because the middle man would be removed. He again stressed that if the bill was amended consideration should be given to safe guards as to who could buy these franchises.

Mr. Boyd did not think they need concern themselves with the sale of them now. This can be done at another time.

Mr. Watt mentioned there had been a reduction in rates in Whitehorse a few years previous. He said it was a reduction in some areas and an increase in others. This suggestion, if it is approved by the Administration, meets with many objections and if a public utilities commission were available, and there is such a motion before the House, then it could be called upon. He said he would go along with the motion.

Mr. Shaw pointed out that this wouldn't alter the fact that raises in rates would come if they were justified. But the public would not have to pay them until they had been clearly aired in Council and investigated with witnesses brought before Council with facts.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Thompson in the Chair) mentioned there was a big difference between rates and costs. This amendment provided that "no increase in any rates to the consumer shall take effect". It is possible this should read "no increase in any costs". This is one of the few businesses that can give you what would appear to be a reduction in rates by juggling the k.w. hours around. They can reduce you from 15¢ a k.w. on your first 20 k.w. down to 12¢ a k.w. on your first 3 k.w. and 11¢ and down and still make more money on what would appear to be a reduction in the power costs. The average layman had difficulty figuring this out.

Mr. Shaw said rates are the amount you receive for said service, costs increase if the more k.w. is used. Your costs are bound to fluctuate every day but rates are a rate to be charged.

Mr. Watt said what he was getting at was that if there was an increase to a certain field of people here it was called a decrease. The low users' light bills went up but the company called it a decrease to somebody else and this is why he thought it important that the power commission go along with this.

Motion Carried.

Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock P.M.

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2:00 o'clock p.m.,  
Tuesday, November 24, 1964.

Committee proceeded to Bill No. 5.

The Bill was read by the Chairman.

Motion Re  
Amendment  
Bill No. 5

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that an amendment be drafted for Bill No. 5 similar to that proposed for Bill No. 4.

Motion Carried.

Committee proceeded to Bill No. 7, which was read by the Chairman. Discussion  
Amendment to Financial Administration Ordinance. Bill No. 7  
Clerk-of-Council was asked to explain the Bill.

Clerk-of-Council said he believed this was discussed in Council previously when they were discussing the main estimates. There is an amount of money set up in the main estimates as a revolving fund for the purchase of spare parts, etc., and when they are used they are charged out to the units they are put on and credited back to the revolving fund. This Ordinance merely makes that action legal.

Mr. Shaw wondered if this would mean for example that in the next estimates they would have a certain sum of money specified as a revolving fund that the departments would draw on and then charge out accordingly and the next year that fund would be added to to bring it up to its original amount.

Clerk-of-Council said the revolving fund would only appear in the Engineering Department estimates and it is to clarify the method that they have been operating under for years. Actually all the parts in stock in the garage would be charged to the revolving fund and then when they were taken out of stock they would be put on certain units, charged out to those units and credited back to the revolving fund. It is to legalize the operation of the stores department.

Mr. Shaw assumed it would be for spare parts and they wouldn't have a bunch of cats or other capital equipment sitting there.

Clerk-of-Council referred members to the explanatory notes Points 1 and 2 for the answer to this.

Mr. Southam said it looked like straight warehousing to him.

Clerk-of-Council said that was exactly what it is.

Mr. Boyd said the figure is in the neighbourhood of \$300,000.00. The \$300,000.00 worth of parts will be on hand and should \$50,000.00 worth of them be tires and they were gone out on a vehicle, they would be charged against the vehicle and a credit put into this fund on paper, which would enable them to replace by ordering the \$50,000.00 worth of tires so they would still have their stock on hand. It is as simple as that.

Mr. Shaw thought then it would just be a means of buying in larger quantities at more favourable discounts and wondered if this would have any bearing on it.

Mr. Boyd said yes, plus the fact that they have so many varied pieces of equipment for which they can't get parts in town, so they must carry a stock in case they break down and a vehicle can be repaired without delay.

Mr. Watt thought they had voted a sum of \$300,000.00 last spring.

Clerk-of-Council said that is what he mentioned earlier, there is an amount already set up in the estimates which they passed last session.

Mr. Watt noticed Vote 31 in the supplementary estimates, a request for another \$300,000.00.

Clerk-of-Council said this would not be additional. It would mean it was not in last spring but it is in now.

Mr. Boyd said it was withdrawn for these technical reasons.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) confirmed that it was withdrawn last spring at the request of Council and it appears in the supplementary estimates now for reapproval. It was withdrawn at the request of Council by reason of the fact they had not clarified the position with Ottawa. This involved the purchase of spare parts, materials for roads and other equipment, etc., and the disbursement of them, but under the Financial Administration Act under Public Stores in section 28 it says, "every department in the Territory shall maintain adequate records of stores and the Commissioner may make rules and give directions governing the acquisition, receipt, custody, issue and control of stores". This he has the power to do without drafting this Ordinance. It also states that "the amendments suggested bring the Financial Administration Ordinance into line with the Financial Administration Act". He could not see anywhere in the Financial Administration Act where they are not already in line and wondered if the Clerk could explain where they were out of line with the Financial Administration Act without involving this.

Clerk-of-Council could only suggest he did not think it was the Territory's idea they were out of line but that it came from higher up, and that is why the Ordinance is in front of them. He suggested they ask Mr. MacKenzie for an explanation.

Mr. Shaw said the Legal Department in Ottawa must feel this necessary.

Mr. Taylor said this was entirely possible, he had seen a lot of things that were pretty necessary but they were not necessarily the type of thing Council would agree to, and he was not prepared to deal with the Bill until he had had a complete explanation of all its ramifications.

Mr. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer attended Committee.

Mr. Taylor asked Mr. MacKenzie where this Ordinance had varied from the Financial Administration Act. During the recess he had looked it up and found where it was in line. He asked if they held this off in the main estimates because they lacked an Ordinance to make this thing work, or could they have made it work without it or what was the reason.

Mr. MacKenzie said he thought it was held off in the spring because they had difficulty in securing agreement on the wording of the Ordinance in the Ottawa end where several people were involved.

Mr. Taylor noted it was worded practically word for word with the Financial Administration Act with the exception of Commissioner-in-Council and Commissioner replacing Minister and this type of thing.

Mr. MacKenzie said that was right and practically the only change he made was to substitute Commissioner-in-Council for Governor General.

Mr. Taylor wondered if there was no need for the section respecting the controller.

Mr. MacKenzie said that was inapplicable; they just picked out what was necessary for the Territory.

Mr. Shaw hoped that just because there was a large sum in this account the department concerned would not build up a stock of parts that would become obsolete and worthless but that the utmost restraint would be exercised.

Mr. MacKenzie said he repeatedly gets in touch with Engineering to make sure they are not building up stocks of spare parts which will go obsolete on the shelves and be a loss eventually.

Mr. Shaw wondered if when a piece of equipment was disposed of and a similar model was not to replace it, an effort is made to immediately liquidate the parts for that machine.

Mr. MacKenzie said not immediately. Those parts, if they could not be disposed of, would be put on one side for eventual write-off by means of a Board of Survey whereby unrequired spare parts and equipment are examined by this board of survey who recommend action be taken as they see fit or the material thrown away and taken off the active list.

Mr. Shaw assumed it was not kept purely for the matter of keeping it there. When a piece of equipment is no longer of any use and they haven't anything like it, the immediate formula for procedure is to get rid of the spare parts pertaining to that piece of equipment as soon as possible to liquidate and get money value for it.

Mr. MacKenzie said that was correct.

Mr. Taylor assumed it was in effect at the present time anyway, but it is just a matter of voting the money and providing this Ordinance.

Mr. MacKenzie said this was providing the proper authority, and it has been operating this way for years, a quarter of a century probably. For some reason the Financial Administration Ordinance, when drafted did not include this and he did not know why.

Mr. Watt thought they must have quite a few parts on hand now, probably to the extent of \$200,000.00.

Mr. MacKenzie said yes.

Mr. Watt wondered why they were asking for the \$350,000.00. To get the revolving fund of \$350,000.00, assuming you had \$200,000.00 worth of parts, wouldn't a vote of \$150,000.00 provide you with a revolving fund of \$350,000.00.

Mr. MacKenzie said it would not, because the fund provides not just for the value of the spare parts in the bins but also provides for the operating costs of the garage. They have to run the garage which draws on these stocks as well as build up a supply of them. The revolving fund is \$350,000.00 which allows them to keep in the bins approximately that figure. It is more than they need for the stock of spare parts, but they have to have a margin for running costs of the garage. It is true to say that they do charge out for the running costs of the garage and recovery but there is always a delay between the time of paying the garage costs and the time of recovery and you have to allow for it. There is a leeway or margin in the \$350,000.00 as they do not want to get caught short. They also have to provide for expansion as they are going to be taking over the Alaska Highway and that will make a difference.

Mr. Shaw wondered if they were starting a new authority and would need a superintendent, principal clerk, and a few other things to go along with it, or a new department and additional staff.

Mr. MacKenzie said there would be no change in staff, it is just a law that provides the authority.

Mr. Boyd thought in view of the adequate stock carried by Caterpillar the Territory would be carrying a minimum of parts for its tractors rather than simply draw them out of Caterpillar

and put them in their own bins as they could walk across and get them.

Mr. MacKenzie said they keep as few spare parts on hand as possible and buy what they need from Caterpillar. The Engineering Department would have to give details if they were required.

Mr. Boyd wondered how many dollars and cents has the Territory written off in the last three years and will Council hear from now on with this account being established the statistics that show stocks on hand and the write-offs.

Mr. MacKenzie could not give the figure off-hand but said he could get the information if Council wished.

Mr. Boyd thought that since the vote of \$350,000.00 was before Council they should see what kind of management is going on.

Mr. Boyd understood the disposal of these obsolete parts by write-off, but wondered if they had an arrangement whereby they got the dealer to take the parts back and make a refund to the Territory.

Mr. MacKenzie said there was no such arrangement that he knew of. This business does not arise very often because they are concentrating on one kind of machine and when they replace a machine the parts will carry on for the new machine to a certain extent.

Mr. Boyd said you have a Cummins engine in several vehicles and because it says Cummins you will order from Cummins, but you can often obtain the same thing from some other company. This is the kind of thing he was getting at.

Mr. Shaw said having both sold and operated tractors, etc., he found it was quite easy when disposing of a tractor to trade spare parts in to the company. He wondered if that was done rather than throw them in the back yard in a pile.

Mr. MacKenzie said the write-off would be done after disposing of the parts in question. They are advertised for disposal, bids are invited, and that is largely how they dispose of the spare parts, the same as they do with some of the equipment.

Mr. Shaw asked if in view of the fact they have one line of equipment and one company, does the government, because there is no bidding involved, get preferential treatment in relation to purchasing equipment or parts.

Mr. MacKenzie did not think they would get preferential treatment as they were just a customer and there would be no cut rate other than the usual 10% ten days arrangement which they take advantage of whenever they can.

Mr. Shaw said if he wanted say 15 tractors he could shop around and get a discount for quantity purchase, and thought the government would get a discount for quantity purchase.

Mr. Watt wanted to know who sits on the Board of Survey.

Mr. MacKenzie said there would be a representative of the Territorial Treasurer and a couple of others. One person from Engineering because he could speak at first hand about the equipment or parts being disposed of and a third representative would possibly be from the Commissioner's office.

Mr. MacKenzie was excused from Committee.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Bill No. 7 be passed out of Committee without amendment.

Motion Re  
Bill No. 7

Motion Carried.

Committee proceeded to Bill No. 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Vital Statistics Ordinance, with Clerk of Council, Mr. H.J. Taylor, acting in his capacity as Registrar General of Vital Statistics. Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) asked if it would mean by this Ordinance that they want to take the power of establishing the fees away from the Council and give it to Administration by regulation.

Discussion  
Bill No. 3

Clerk-of-Council said no, precisely not, that is why they put the Ordinance in front of Council because they want Council's concurrence in setting standard fees of \$2.00 for each certificate. They want to set it by regulation so they can make their announcement and set their fees on the same date as all the provinces across Canada do. It is much simpler to do it by regulation when they know what date will be established by the Council.

Mr. Taylor pointed out it states that "those fees to be paid under this Ordinance shall be those prescribed by the regulations", and Council does not make the regulations, the Commissioner does.

Clerk-of-Council said this was why they want to take it out of the Ordinance and put it in by regulation so they can set it up whenever they want, but they are going to set it up on Council's authority to do so at the standard fee of \$2.00.

Mr. Taylor said that was what he was referring to in the first instance when he said they were handing away more power of Council and giving it to Administration.

Mr. Shaw thought it was more or less uniformity of legislation across Canada making it exactly as it says that when you want a Birth Certificate from Saskatchewan, Manitoba or Alberta you pay \$2.00 to get the same thing. He could not see anything wrong with that.

Mr. Boyd asked what the fees were here at the present time.

Clerk-of-Council said they have three types of birth certificate. The small short form certificate of plastic coated cardboard which is \$1.00 for the first certificate and 50¢ for each additional certificate. The discrepancy there is a 50¢ charge of search fee. The long form certificate is \$1.25 for the first one and 75¢ for each additional one, the search fee there again is involved. A certified birth certificate in the long form is \$1.25 for the first one and 50¢ for each additional one. In other words, their fees are quite complicated and more so than all the other provinces in the Dominion and this is a move to try to standardize the whole system.

Mr. Boyd wondered if he were to write for a birth certificate now it would only cost him \$1.00.

Clerk-of-Council said that was right, the search fee is included in the \$1.00.

Mr. Boyd thought this was quite clear and real good and should be the same no matter where a person lived in Canada.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Bill No. 3 be reported out of Committee without amendment.

Motion Re  
Bill No. 3

Motion Carried.

Discussion . Committee proceeded to discuss Bill No. 12 - An Ordinance to Repeal  
Bill No. 12 the Hospital Ordinance.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said it seemed to him this Ordinance respected the provision for hospitals which were not necessarily government operated hospitals, and was not so sure he would like to see this repealed. Apparently the government does provide for the big hospital in Whitehorse and probably the one in Dawson and the one at Mayo, but was wondering what effect this was going to have on the Dawson and Mayo hospitals. Possibly the Hospital Insurance Ordinance might provide for that but what if they started a hospital in Watson Lake, perhaps they should leave this Ordinance in effect to provide for this.

Mr. Watt felt sure if a hospital was needed in Watson Lake the Territory would provide one.

Mr. Taylor could not agree with the Honourable Member and considered that a facetious remark. He said this Ordinance provides for the payment of a grant to hospitals other than government hospitals. A mining company for instance might establish anywhere in the Territory and it is known that these mining companies must provide a doctor. In the case of Cassiar, British Columbia, they have a little hospital all of their own. It may be desirable at some time for the Yukon Territory to provide grants to a mine hospital in a remote area such as the iron development and others, consequently he was not sure they should take this enabling legislation out as it is not doing any harm by remaining.

Mr. Shaw said what is referred to as the St. Mary's Hospital at Dawson is not a hospital but a nursing station. The only two hospitals in the Territory are at Whitehorse and Mayo.

Mr. Taylor said it may be entirely possible for instance that if the mine goes in at Clinton Creek in the Dawson area or for any other reason in the Peel Plateau it may be necessary by reason of other statutes and other Ordinances here in the Yukon Territory that these people must establish medical facilities for a doctor and maybe in fact provide a hospital which is not a government controlled hospital. In this Ordinance they are asking to be repealed, it sets out the payments that the Commissioner would make and this provides for assistance to any of these hospitals and he did not think they should at this time repeal the Ordinance, but it should be left for a little while until they could see what sort of situation they were going to go into.

Mr. Shaw could not see how anybody would start up a hospital because they involve a large capital investment. You do have private sanitariums in large centres but this climate does not lend itself to institutions of that type. If a company, whether it was Clinton Creek or anywhere else, tried to put up facilities he could not foresee anything more than a nursing or first aid station. Therefore it did not make any difference to him whether the Ordinance was in or out. If Administration wants it out he could see no purpose to keeping it in, and thought perhaps they should get more explanation from the Commissioner.

Mr. Taylor said he was not looking at what they have today but at what they might have to provide for in the future. For instance, all through northern British Columbia there are many Red Cross outpost hospitals which are not government hospitals, such as they have in Atlin. As he said before, Cassiar Asbestos Corp. have their own hospital and when a mine goes into production these things can have up to say 3 to 4,000 men or personnel involved with that operation. This was why he thought they should leave provision for such hospitals in their Ordinance.

Mr. Southam said any mining company has to provide medical treatment for their men whether it be by hospital or any other way, but if they do provide a hospital in the Yukon they would have to come under the Yukon Hospital Insurance Act and comply with the government regulations. He believed the hospital in Mayo was primarily built on the instigation of the United Keno and now they have nothing whatever to do with that hospital, and the people using that hospital are directly under the Yukon Hospital Insurance Act.

Mr. Taylor said that was quite true but the Mayo hospital was not servicing one unit such as United Keno Hill, but was servicing the community of Mayo and surrounding area and it is a Territorially operated hospital. This Ordinance will provide for other outpost hospitals such as mining companies establishing hospitals in remote areas - Crest Explorations is a very good example. If it is not doing any harm he would like to see it left until they see what the future is going to hold.

Clerk-of-Council commenting on Mr. Taylor's point concerning grants, said grants are not necessary at all now in view of the Yukon Hospital Insurance Services Ordinance. As soon as you come under that plan the government pays, because the people do not pay their own hospital bills any more and that is why this Ordinance is being repealed.

Mr. Taylor said he had just been told by the Honourable Member from Mayo that under this plan you cannot have any non-government hospitals. He did not agree with this, because as long as they have this Ordinance they can have, but if they repeal the Ordinance they will not be able to have if this were true.

Clerk-of-Council said they would still have to comply with the YHIS Ordinance. He referred them to the explanatory notes which states that the Commissioner has adequate control powers under the Hospital Insurance Ordinance so it is not necessary to have the other one.

Mr. Shaw said as far as mining companies establishing hospitals is concerned, his experience has been that the mining companies he has run into seem to be doing their utmost to get the government to establish something, rather than establish it themselves, so he could not foresee where a mining company would put out the shareholders money to build something the government would supply.

Mr. Taylor wonder how the Honourable Member could account for the existence of the Cassiar hospital.

Mr. Shaw said the answer would be the government would not supply them with the services so they are supplying it for themselves but they are still under the control of the British Columbia Government and will receive money for that particular section. He did not know how they operate it in B.C. but in the Yukon Territory hospitals are supplied, in British Columbia they supply nothing so they have to supply their own facilities.

Mr. Southam thought they would find out that the Workmen's Compensation Board demands that the mining companies provide hospitals in remote places.

Mr. Taylor said the Hospital Insurance Ordinance was for the operation of a payment plan but did not provide for the operation of a hospital. It merely states in regulations that the Commissioner may make regulations defining hospitals for the purpose of this Ordinance under regulation, and the rest is related to the operation of the insurance scheme.

Mr. Thompson felt Mr. Taylor may have a point and that the abolishing of this Ordinance would not make any difference within the next month or so, and it was conceivable that a little bit of study could go into it to see whether it was contrary to their wishes or needs. Therefore he suggested deferral for a period of time.

On the request of Mr. Taylor that they discuss it with the Commissioner, Committee agreed and the matter was deferred.

Committee proceeded to discuss Sessional Paper #23.

Clerk-of-Council said this referred to the amendment to the Public Health Ordinance which would make it mandatory for mining companies to provide doctors services, etc., in mining camps.

Mr. Shaw thought that this entailed much more than this particular subject, such as first aids. It happened that inadvertently in 1959 or 1960 they had repealed this particular provision, for the companies to provide medical services, and it was introduced at a later date. But with this were a lot of other matters in relation to first aid and he did not think there were objections to that particular section but there were objections to forcing everybody to have first aid. In other words, if you went prospecting and you had more than two or three men you had to have a man with a first aid certificate along.

Mr. Boyd suggested they discuss this with the Commissioner when he returns and they could go on from there in the Spring Session.

Mr. Shaw said personally he would like the Administration to come up with a bill right now in relation to the necessity of having medical aid within a certain area with so many employees. He suggested they leave out the extraneous matters such as the first aid deal until the motion to the effect that a training centre be set up in the area was dealt with.

Discussion was deferred pending return of the Commissioner.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and heard the report of the Chairman of Committees as follows: -

"Committee convened at 10:20 a.m. to discuss Bills, Memoranda, Sessional Papers and Motions. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Smyth and Mr. MacKenzie attended Committee to discuss Bill No. 11. Councillor Shaw moved, seconded by Councillor Boyd, that the Administration consider an amendment as new subsection 3. No increase in any rates to the consumer shall take effect without consent of the Commissioner-in-Council. Motion Carried. Committee recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 2:00 p.m. It was moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Boyd, that an amendment be drafted for Bill No. 5 similar to that proposed for Bill No. 4. Motion Carried. It was moved by Councillor Boyd, seconded by Councillor Southam, that Bill No. 7 be reported out of Committee without amendment. Motion Carried.

Discussion  
Sessional Paper  
#23

Committee  
Report

It was moved by Councillor Boyd, seconded  
by Councillor Shaw, that Bill No. 3 be reported  
out of Committee without amendment. Motion  
Carried. I can report progress on Bill No. 11.

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Council adjourned until 10:00 a.m., Wednesday, November 25, 1964.

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

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection practices and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and processing, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that the data remains reliable and secure throughout its lifecycle.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the data management processes remain effective and aligned with the organization's goals.

Wednesday, November 25th, 1964  
10:00 o'clock A.M.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

The following memoranda were tabled for Council's consideration:

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| (1) Reply to Question No. 1 regarding Escarpment Stabilization<br>(Set out as Sessional Paper No. 24) | Sessional<br>Paper<br>No.24 |
| (2) Respecting Motion No. 8- Fuel Tax Ordinance (Set out as<br>Sessional Paper No. 25)                | No.25                       |

Clerk-of-Council advised Council that it is expected that three 80 passenger school buses will arrive here the week of December 7th.

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|---|------------------------------|
| Mr. Taylor gave Notice of Motion respecting Ross River Radio<br>Communications.                               | Notice of<br>Motions<br># 20 |
| Mr. Southam gave Notice of Motion respecting Workmen's Compensation<br>Board.                                 | # 21                         |
| Mr. Southam gave Notice of Motion respecting Assessment Tax Rate<br>in Mayo.                                  | # 22                         |
| Mr. MacKinnon gave Notice of Motion regarding Inadequate Street<br>Lighting at Carmacks.                      | # 23                         |
| Mr. Shaw (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) gave Notice of Motion<br>regarding Klondike Visitors Association. | #24                          |

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that immediate action be taken by Municipal, Territorial and Federal Governments to stabilize the escarpment at the western edge of lower Whitehorse townsite. This motion is to give effect to Recommendation no. 20 of the Whitehorse Metro Plan. Motion No. 14

Mr. Watt, speaking on his motion, said that it is in compliance with recommendation no. 20 of the Whitehorse Metro. Plan, and he read the recommendation. By way of this motion he is asking the Territorial Government to take the initiative to get this plan rolling. Mr. Watt thought it self-explanatory and would answer any questions.

Mr. Taylor thought something was being done. He recalled Commissioner Cameron saying something was being done on an experimental nature to see how this was going to work before anything further was done.

Mr. Watt replied that things have been done but this motion was necessary because there are steps to be taken in the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan.

MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that the Territorial Government begin immediately negotiations to make Lot 19 available for development. This motion refers directly to the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan recommendation no. 21. Motion No. 15

Mr. Watt, speaking to his motion, read recommendation no. 21 of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan. This motion recommends that negotiations begin and he hoped that progress could be made. The City has tried to negotiate for this land on their own but a plebiscite to support it failed. The squatters also failed in that their plans fell through. This motion is so that the Territory participate and make overtures towards both the company and the city to see if something can be started.

Mr. Taylor asked if this Lot 19 is a matter of negotiation between the municipal government and the White Pass or the Territory and the White Pass.

Mr. Watt replied that this Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan was developed and devised with the help of the Justice Department in Ottawa and they know the status of the land. It is recommended in the Plan that negotiations between the Municipal and Territorial Governments and the owners of the land be required. He felt the Territory should make the initial overture to get this started and this is therefore his reason for the motion.

Mr. Taylor thought the idea very sound but Lot 19 was a very contentious issue. He felt this was a problem of the City and White Pass and didn't feel that the Territory had anything to do with the matter at the present time. The municipality must resolve their problem with White Pass first. Mr. Taylor wondered what the opinions of the other Whitehorse members were.

Mr. Boyd answered that as far as Lot 19 and the City is concerned he didn't think he would live to see the day when anything will have been accomplished concerning it. He felt it was up to Council to urge them on and let it be known they want it accomplished. There will be no action unless the Council starts to push a little, Mr. Boyd felt.

MOTION CARRIED.

Motion  
No. 16

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that it is recommended that the south access road into the townsite be continued south of the railway line to meet Second Avenue and the approach to the Robert Campbell bridge. This motion will give effect to recommendation no. 17 of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan.

Mr. Watt, speaking on his motion, read recommendation no. 17 of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan. He said the recommendation is essential to the orderly development of Whitehorse and urged Council to support it.

Mr. Boyd said that this was the key to the whole of the Metropolitan Plan. Trucks must get to Second Avenue and the trucking area and it wasn't sensible to have trucks going through the school area. He felt that here again it was necessary to have Council do some pushing or again nothing would be done.

MOTION CARRIED.

Third  
Reading  
Bill #3

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Bill No. 3, An Ordinance To Amend The Vital Statistics Ordinance, be given third reading.

MOTION CARRIED

Third  
Reading  
Bill #7

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Bill No. 7, An Ordinance To Amend The Financial Administration Ordinance, be given third reading.

MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing bills, memoranda, motions, sessional papers and other matters.

MOTION CARRIED.

In  
Committee

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Mr. Holland, Director of the Vocational Training School, attended Committee to discuss Bill No. 1.

Mr. Holland stated that this Bill is exactly the same as what is in effect in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Shaw thought it very good to have certain controls but unless there is an apprenticeship program in conjunction with a Vocational School, the student comes out of the school trained up to a degree but doesn't have experience. To get the experience it is necessary for him to work for someone and there should be no abuses between employer and student. He was very much in accord with this but wondered if the plan could be put into effect here or if it would be necessary to send students outside to become apprentices.

Mr. Holland said that when he first came here to take over the Vocational Training School, one of the things that struck him was that there was no Act here, because the Act is the foundation of all the vocational training. Everything in vocational training, upgrading, licencing, is bound in the Apprenticeship Act. There was no Act because at the time the Dept. Northern Affairs were having all discrepancies between the provinces ironed out. The new Act being drawn up is so that there could eventually be an inter-provincial or dominion wide status in various trades. There is now about 8 trades where there is an inter-provincial examination and the person passing can go anywhere in Canada. The purpose of this was that in the event of disaster, the total labour force could be moved across Canada and their training would be approximately the same. The training used in the Yukon follows B.C. course outlines and little by little those written up by the Dept. of Labour in Ottawa which embodies the ten provinces and NWT. The Yukon is the only place without this Act and he would like to see a Yukon Certificate carry some weight.

Mr. Boyd had no further questions and was all for it.

Mr. Watt asked if there could be or is provision made in the provinces to train people in trades that aren't taught in a Vocational School.

Mr. Holland replied that Dr. Ford, the Director, is very interested in this and is anxious that more use be made of this provision in the technical and vocational training agreement. Payment can be made for instruction within an industry provided it is industry wide. Payment cannot be made for a specialized job in one company nor for employees already on the payroll.

Mr. Watt asked if the training of guides for the outfitters be considered in the schedule.

Mr. Holland answered that this could be done and that there is very little that cannot be done. There is 165 courses in operation in Canada.

Mr. Watt asked if Mr. Holland would like Council to make a motion to add courses, referring to the one for guides.

Mr. Holland replied that these can be added by the commission. If the big game hunters furnish the instructor and candidates, the school would furnish the space and pay the instructor. With this Act the course could be incorporated so that the candidates could be licenced as big game guides.

Mr. Watt felt these people could have on-the-job training.

Mr. Holland said that there would have to be a theoretical part as well as a practical part if there was to be a course.

Mr. Boyd noticed that there is no welding on the schedule, which is an important trade in the Yukon.

Mr. Holland explained that the reason is he cannot find a welding instructor in the Yukon with a pressure vessel certificate.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) couldn't see how guides and outfitters could be trained in school. He felt the only way was to put a new fellow in the field. With regard to Section 6 (c) which allows young adults from Atlin, Telegraph Creek or Lower Post to receive instruction in our Vocational School, he wondered if there was an agreement that would provide for them as they don't reside in Yukon Territory.

Mr. Holland replied that there will be an agreement for these people to be upgraded in Dawson Creek and that the agreement will be made with the Dept. of Labour who pays the subsistence allowance.

Mr. Taylor asked if a student who has completed a course and then is employed by his own efforts, is considered an apprentice under the Ordinance or is he his own agent.

Mr. Holland said the student does not have to come under the Ordinance but if he does, this could be considered pre-apprenticeship training,

and it could be considered the first 6 months of apprenticeship training. Of the hours of apprenticeship, the apprentice must spend a certain number of them in school on theory.

Mr. Taylor inquired as to wage differences between an apprentice on a job and a man just being hired for the job. He felt there might be conflict here.

Mr. Holland explained that an apprentice is on a continuous agreement for wages and his rate would go up until he became a journeyman and as such he could go anywhere in Canada.

Mr. Southam asked about training for assaying or surveying.

Mr. Holland said these come into the technicological side and students could be sent to the Institute of Technology in Edmonton.

Mr. Shaw asked about the requirements of both the employer and employee in the case of a mechanic apprentice.

Mr. Holland explained how the student's time would be divided between the school and the garage until he has a total in the mechanical field of eight thousand hours. After writing his inter-provincial examination, he could call himself a motor mechanic all across Canada. The garage owner supplies the practical training during the various stages. If the student violates any condition of his apprenticeship, the complaint is heard and if the garage owner so wishes the apprentice can be removed and in some cases placed elsewhere.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Bill No. 1 be passed out of Committee without amendment.

Mr. Watt asked if Mr. Holland would consider the suggestion he had made concerning guides.

Mr. Holland replied that he would write Dr. Ford asking what had been done in NWT and northern Ontario in this regard.

Mr. MacKinnon said that he understood there was a training school at Banff for guides which is upgrading the native guides considerably.

Mr. Holland stated that if there was a recognized school under the technical and vocational training agreement, there is no reason why a certain number of people from here couldn't be sent to it. A subsistence allowance and transportation could be furnished under the Technical and Vocational Training Agreement. He would make inquiries.

MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Shaw asked about the school making furniture for the various government departments.

Mr. Holland said this could be done if the articles fit into the training program. The work could not be advanced one day and retarded the next. A list of the type of articles together with specifications would be required.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) inquired about the operation generally and if there were many dropouts by comparison with last year.

Mr. Holland answered that they are running almost a full grade academically over last year although the students age limits are down. This presents a problem as the younger people aren't so mature and as there are considerably higher standards in all classes this year, this makes it a little difficult for the younger people. Dropouts are not as great as last year. Mr. Holland concluded by inviting the Council to the school for a luncheon so that they might judge for themselves the extensive cooking done and also so that the Council might see the whole school.

Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock P.M.

Wednesday, November 25, 1964.  
2:00 o'clock P.M.

Committee proceeded to discuss Motion No. 3.

Discussion  
Motion #3

Mr. Boyd speaking on the motion said that when he made the motion his intention was not to discriminate against anyone but to protect people by and large that use the highway over the period of a year. No matter in what direction a person travels he is liable to run into horses. Some parts of the highway are signed, some parts are not, but still with signs or otherwise the man who might damage a horse is responsible for it. He said he realized a fenced communal pasture was going to cost a lot of money but he suggested that perhaps the fence posts could be painted etc., in the correction institute that is to be built. Communal pastures are nothing new, they are a good means of protecting stock and looking after it. There would be some hay to pay for but the man putting his horses in the communal pasture would pay a nominal charge and his horses would be off the highway with some humane care. He said he hoped members would give his motion consideration and if it is passed the Bill which was submitted and passed last year allowing them to run on the highways should be repealed.

Mr. MacKinnon read parts of a letter he received from the Outfitters Association dated November 19, 1964, as follows: "On November 19 the Outfitters' Association was informed of the communal pasture idea of one of the members of Council. One horse requires at least 80 acres of feed himself for one winter's season. There are at least 1,000 horses in the Yukon. That means a pasture of at least 80,000 acres." This does not sound like a very good idea to the Outfitters. "A few members of Council probably do not realize that a bunch of horses together would mean that if a disease got into your livestock there would not be a horse left in the entire Yukon. Also the question of a pound has arisen. To have a pound it would mean the Outfitters would have to pay trucking fees to and from the place of impoundment". As one outfitter pointed out at the meeting, he had taken in over \$30,000.00 in this past season. This was all spent in the Yukon. The Game Department sold \$2300.00 worth of game licences to this outfit plus an additional fee for each trophy taken out of the Territory. There are 17 outfitters in the Territory, and they state, "if our horses are not allowed to graze it will practically put us out of business. Can the Territorial Government afford to lose half a million dollars? A letter has been sent to the Commissioner to ask for larger signs to protect livestock on the highways." They also state, "we will try to keep our horses between these signs. We would also like some enforcement for ~~protection in~~ the case of a fatal accident. We are willing to forfeit the horse that may be in the accident. We would also like to have a report if a horse has been hit and injured so it need not suffer any longer. Another item we would like looked into is a private citizen of the Yukon buying stallions and leaving them run at large to interfere with Outfitters' stock, and colts can be born out of season putting mares out of condition for a pack trip". Mr. MacKinnon said they also feel that anyone with stallions running at large should with letter of notice either remove the stallion or he should be removed by the hands of the law.

Mr. Boyd said this was his very point, stallions running at large. If a man had such an animal and did not have control of it then it should be put in a pound.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Thompson in the Chair) thought they had the matter all threshed out at the Spring Session. They had all the Outfitters in, they sat down and approached the problem in

the most realistic and sensible way it could be approached. They found that open range is the only solution to the problem and he felt that any suggestion to impound all the horses in the Yukon Territory is utterly foolish. You would have problems of cross breeding and of feeding. If they were going to have the industry and have the horses here, they must be able to let them roam. It was also pointed out last fall that if the horses were in signed areas the motor vehicle traffic would approach with caution. If a person was speeding it would be his problem. Consequently he could certainly not support the motion.

Mr. MacKinnon asked Mr. Boyd to clarify the motion. Does he intend by the meaning of livestock to impound cattle as well as horses.

Mr. Boyd said if cattle are by any chance on the highway they are even a greater menace than horses because they are of slower gait and slower thinking ability than the horse. He referred to a man on the Mayo road who is going to have cattle and horses and said that this man was going to assume his own responsibilities because it is his livelihood and he was going to fence his place and keep his cattle and horses where he can keep an eye on them. He referred to Mr. MacKinnon's statement that one outfitter took in \$30,000.00. He did not think the outfitter would have trouble taking in \$40,000.00 if he told his customers what the law required, so there was no danger in losing half a million dollars in revenue. The 17 outfitters who are doing the guiding are not even fair to the animals that feed them or create their livelihood. Seventeen men with a thousand horses and they are scattered for 207,000 square miles and yet they must live on the highway.

Mr. MacKinnon said he had had a phone call that morning concerning the man Mr. Boyd just mentioned and this fence, in the minds of the outfitters, is a danger to all lives and game. It winds in and out through the trees for a great area along the river amongst the trees where it can't be seen, where animals get tangled up and maybe left there for days and maybe die in a barbed wire fence.

Mr. Southam said it seemed to him that this communal pasture or pound was a good idea for the simple reason that if you travel between Mayo and the Stewart River anytime in the year, unless you are driving at around 40 miles an hour and not much over, you will run into a bunch of horses. He said there is not a sign on that road that is large enough to see. Also, anyone using animals to make a livelihood should look after them. What do they look like? You go up along the road any place in the spring and it looks like the ribs of a schooner. He thought it would be a disgrace to any man that he would use these horses a few months and then put them out to starve the rest of the year, and termed it a disgrace to the country as a whole.

Mr. Taylor thought in the first instance the Honourable Members were not aware of the open range law. If there is no sign there is no liability upon the motorist, it is only in areas that are signed where this open range law applies. In other words, if there are no signs there is no liability upon the motorist. Secondly as far as the poor horses were concerned, he said he has lived with this for seventeen years in the Yukon Territory and although there were some outfitters who treat their horses very badly to the degree of ignoring them, there were other outfitters who look after their horses. The only way they can support these horses is on open range and some of the finest feed is along the highway where the dirt has been bulldozed and the grass has grown. He felt the motion was impractical and financially did not make any sense at all.

Mr. Watt said it appears that the outfitters will not use the communal pasture anyway so it is going to be pretty difficult to enforce. What the Committee of the Whole established was a compromise that the roads be signed and an attempt to have the outfitters confine their horses to a certain area. The government was supposed to put up the proper signs, and as Mr. Southam said, these signs have not been erected. Consequently he thought the Administration was wrong in not having put these signs up to give the compromise that had been suggested a year ago a chance. He felt that this should definitely be tried before they take the drastic steps suggested in the motion.

Mr. MacKinnon said he would ask Mr. Boyd to withdraw the motion and possibly bring it up at the Spring Session.

Mr. Shaw thought this originated last year when the outfitters suddenly realized that they were liable for the damage that would be done by their livestock. When he suggested the compromise last year it was his intention that the outfitters would request from the Commissioner a certain area of ground in which they could run their horses and that these people would provide a large sign that would be put up so that the travelling public would know horses were there. He did not feel that it was the responsibility of the taxpayer to pay for these signs and from his observations he could see nothing to indicate where the outfitters themselves were endeavouring to play their part and let the people know that these horses were running at large. He thought the signs should be put up and the payment of the signs made by the people utilizing the public ground. The government should have the responsibility of designating where the signs should be and maybe the direction of how the signs should be composed.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Thompson in the Chair) thought Mr. Shaw had a good point in the sign business because under the terms of the Ordinance they drafted last spring the outfitters have not assigned their areas in the manner prescribed by the Sign Ordinance or the amendment to the Motor Vehicle Ordinance which provided for this.

Mr. Watt thought it was the Territorial Government that was going to put up the signs and they were going to establish locations in consultation with the outfitters.

Mr. MacKinnon as a reply to a question from Mr. Boyd as to how many outfitters runs his horses on the highway, said no outfitter runs his horses on the highway, at some time his horses may stray on the highway but this is not the intention. The intention is to keep them in meadows.

Mr. MacKinnon said it would appear the horses were using very good horse sense because they were picking an area where there is lighter snow.

Mr. Watt again stated his belief that they should give the compromise voted on last year a fair trial before proceeding with Mr. Boyd's motion. He noted that one point that has been established was that the areas on the highway where horses might be are not properly signed.

Mr. Boyd pointed out that if the outfitters could not afford to feed and look after their horses, in the case of an accident they would not be in a position to pay damages.

Mr. Thompson asked Mr. MacKinnon if he could tell him approximately between Whitehorse and 1202 on the Alaska Highway, how many miles would be signed at present.

Mr. MacKinnon said at the present time he would say half the area was signed. He pointed out that the major part of the outfitters were in this area.

Mr. Thompson said he gathered that it had been agreed that the Territorial Government was responsible for signing of highways but would this apply to the Alaska Highway.

Mr. MacKinnon informed Mr. Thompson that the outfitters involved were dealing with the Territorial Government, not the Federal Government. He pointed out that the hunters that come to this country in great quantity pay their fees to the Territorial Government and they also pay a fee for each trophy they take from the Territory.

Mr. Watt mentioned that at the time this was previously discussed the highway was operated by the Department of National Defence, but he thought if a motion came from the Council asking for areas to be signed, the same as on the Territorial highways, it would be done the same way. He gave a short rundown on the size of signs etc. discussed last year for the benefit of Mr. Thompson, and he suggested they ask Mr. Fitzgerald, Director of Game to attend Committee.

Mr. Taylor, from the Chair, said that during recess he had found out from the Administration that the regulations respecting the implementation of the open range law which they produced at the Spring Session had not been completed, and that the open range law is not in effect by reason of the fact that the regulations have not been completed. They are endeavouring to determine by contacting the outfitters, those mileages which would be involved to conclude the regulations. He further stated effect should be given to that Ordinance before proceeding with Mr. Boyd's motion.

Mr. Fitzgerald, Director of Game, attended Committee.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Fitzgerald if he owns any horses and if they run on the highway.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he owns four head of horses, two saddle horses and two pack horses, and they range along the Takhini River behind the Takhini Hot Springs at present. He said he hoped they were never on the highway. He said he had supplement feed there if it was necessary to feed them and if they came out of that range he would feed them.

Mr. Boyd explained for Mr. Fitzgerald's benefit that this communal pasture, if the motion were passed, would be there but an outfitter would not be required to put his horses in it. However, he would be required to keep his horses off the highway. If he used the communal pasture he would pay a nominal sum and in this way the horses would be better cared for and the highway would be free of the hazard created by horses straying in search of food.

Discussion ensued between Mr. MacKinnon, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Watt regarding pound fees, hauling animals to the pound, enforcement of pounding regulations and authority.

Mr. Taylor, Chairman, intervened and said the subject had been discussed at length last spring and again suggested the motion passed last spring should be put into force and given a fair trial.

Mr. Watt suggested Mr. Fitzgerald give his opinion on the subject.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he might be completely wrong but he thought every outfitter must have 20 head of horses and to have four or five outfitters' horses in one area you would have to have a tremendous area fenced to contain them. There may be some parts of

the country where you might back this pasture up against a river but it would take a tremendous area to do this and then you would have to contend with moose breaking through the fences. He thought if it could be done it would be wonderful. With regard to a pound area, Mr. Fitzgerald thought Mr. Boyd was getting close to what is called the Stray Animals Act in Alberta and Saskatchewan. This covers studs and scrub bulls and so on running at large. If such animals are found on your property or mingling with your herds of horses or cattle, the animals are taken to the pound and the owner assessed with board and notified properly by registered mail. If the animal is not claimed it is sold or butchered. In the Territory there is a lot of criticism every winter on horses starving to death along the road - unfortunately the residents see only those along the road or highway. He thought it was coming to the point where they must have a pound of some description, though he could appreciate the difficulty in establishing a pound in every area and the expense of keeping it up.

Mr. Watt wondered what would be the effect in the motion of the phrase "and that open range pasturing be discontinued".

Mr. Fitzgerald said it would have the same effect as having a herd law where animals must be contained and if anyone on the highway hit one of the animals the owner would automatically be responsible. This is the way the courts have looked at these things outside for years. But if an animal was hit in an area where there was no herd law in effect, the owner of the animal would be reimbursed. This is the way the Act works outside.

Mr. Taylor said that was the very thing that was raised last spring and to accept this motion would be to write this open range out of the picture again before it has been given a chance to work.

Mr. MacKinnon said they could not accept this motion and would again ask that it be withdrawn until the spring session.

Mr. Shaw said he originally thought the motion in relation to signed areas was very sound and he was not aware that the regulations had not been made in relation to this. However he wished to point out that the original intent was that the area should be around five miles or so.

Mr. Thompson understood from the discussions that at the spring session a motion was passed and that the Administration are in the throes of negotiating with the outfitters as to where the open ranges will be. He wondered if this meant they could range the whole thing from here to 1202 or from here to Watson Lake.

Mr. Fitzgerald said as he understood it, after this matter was brought before Council the Administration asked for the exact miles from the outfitters, that the horses range. However it took quite a while to get this information together as it was not forthcoming from the person who volunteered it in the first place. He felt that now when a request is received for a sign there would be a check made to see if there was a grazing lease opposite this particular area before they would put signs all over the highway. Also a proper type of sign as suggested by Mr. Shaw would be used.

Mr. Thompson said if this was brought up at the last session, conceivably about six or seven months had elapsed in just accumulating this information, and he felt if the outfitters had been concerned about this matter they would have done something about it a lot more rapidly.

Mr. Fitzgerald thought the outfitters were quite concerned about it but the man whose responsibility it was to forward the information claimed he had already forwarded it. He said he took it upon himself then to check with the man with the idea of giving him a hand to accumulate this information.

Mr. MacKinnon said he believed the Administration had this information because the Outfitters Association made a statement to that effect in their letter to him. He thought this was a very reasonable request and could not see why, for half a million dollars worth of new dollars to the Territory they could not forfeit enough to put up these required signs.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Fitzgerald if he thought the Territorial Government was going to put the signs up.

Mr. Fitzgerald could not possibly answer that but understood that on the Territorial roads where the Administration felt signs were justified they would put them up, and the outfitters hoped they would be similar in size to those already in place on the Alaska Highway.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Fitzgerald how many grazing leases were now in existence to outfitters, and are there horses now on the highway, or have access to it, that are owned by outfitters who have no grazing leases.

Mr. Fitzgerald could not answer that but thought Mr. McCall could.

Mr. McCall, Supervisor of Lands, and Mr. Hargrave, Administrative Assistant, attended Committee.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. McCall what grazing leases are in existence now in the names of outfitters, how large are the grazing leases and in miles how much of the highway area do they cover, and are there any outfitters with horses grazing along the highway without leases.

Mr. McCall said he would like to take that under advisement because there were too many figures to give without a little research. He said he could have the total acreage and the number of applications possibly by the next day.

Mr. Boyd wondered if these would be covering areas involving the highway.

Mr. McCall said normally they have a policy of setting the grazing leases back 300 - 500 feet from the highway. Some of the grazing leases are set up that way for it provides for any one in commercial enterprises wanting to front on the highway an opportunity to make application, and it leaves it open for instance for a motel. The others are certainly back off the main highways and some of them have got tote trails made to get to their grazing leases

Mr. Thompson understood Mr. Hargrave was in the process of drawing up regulations pertaining to the motion passed at the spring session and asked Mr. Hargrave for a general idea of the numbers of areas involved and mileages it would cover on the Alaska Highway and the Territorial Roads.

Mr. Hargrave didn't think he could give even a general idea at the moment. He said he had been coordinating the issuing of the regulations with the Department of Public Works for the Alaska Highway and Mr. Baker the Territorial Engineer. These are not yet complete. He had also written the Outfitters Association but as yet had not had a reply. He thought rather than issue premature regulations it was best to wait until they got all their statements in. He said he had brought up the subject quite recently that the areas mentioned in the regulations must bear some relationship to the grazing leases.

Mr. Thompson asked if the areas Mr. Hargrave referred to were on Territorial roads and preclude the Alaska Highway.

Mr. Hargrave confirmed this saying they were solely Territorial roads and it seemed to him that over a hundred miles of the Whitehorse-Stewart Crossing road had been posted at the request of various farm people or game outfitters.

Mr. Shaw said he was concerned that about 100 miles on the Dawson-Mayo road was taken up for grazing because that is about half of the entire distance between the two points. The original intent was that something like five miles would be posted, not a hundred miles. The speed limit on the road is 60 miles an hour and he felt if the distance posted was 100 miles they might as well forget about the signs because they would be of negligible value.

Mr. Hargrave said that a short time ago when the results started to come in he was equally disturbed and that is why he pointed out it should bear some correlation with existing grazing areas. He said those signs are for the protection of the motorist; that is, he can expect to meet horses or cattle along that road, but it does not necessarily protect the owner of the horse or cattle until they issue the regulations. He thought they could have "Beware of Horses" a hundred miles, yet possibly only 20 miles would be protected under the regulations, although he may be wrong in this in the legal interpretation.

Mr. Thompson said it clarifies one point he was going to make because between here and 1202 he did not know how many "Watch out for Horses" signs there were though he knew there were quite a few. But as Mr. Hargrave says, at the moment this has no legal bearing whatsoever because if the Ordinance has not been produced then theoretically the outfitter is responsible and if one of his horses is hit it would be the motorist who could conceivably sue the outfitter. He asked Mr. Hargrave if he was correct in this assumption.

Mr. Hargrave said that is more or less his thinking though he might be wrong. The amendment last spring to the Motor Vehicles Ordinance called for the issuing of the regulations and therefore the amendments would not come into force unless regulations were issued. Therefore it would be up to the Court to decide if there was an accident at the moment.

Mr. Thompson assumed they had no further control in Council with reference to what areas Administration sets up, in other words Administration is dealing strictly with the outfitters and if they say they want 150 miles, and theoretically they have grazing land on both sides of the highway, then they are going to get 150 miles of free access to the use of the highway.

Mr. Hargrave said you might say this has been the tendency in the past, but recently they have come to the conclusion that this could be a problem. That is why recently he has been trying to co-ordinate the signs with the grazing leases.

Mr. Watt mentioned that when this was discussed last spring the outfitters at first wanted a sign posted virtually at each end of the Territory, but they went along with the compromise of bringing this area down to reasonable size. He asked Mr. Hargrave who he understood was responsible for putting up the signs.

Mr. Hargrave said he understood that the Territory would put up the signs. In fact Mr. Baker, the Territorial Engineer, has put up certain signs after being requested to by some individuals.

Mr. Thompson said Mr. Watt mentioned a compromise that was decided on last spring, but in view of what Mr. McCall says regarding the increase in applications for grazing leases it would seem that the outfitters are trying to circumnavigate this original intent by getting the additional land that they require. He did not feel that this was reasonable.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) could not agree that this was so and said they were starting to stray away from the original point. He said in the first place it was not conceivable that an outfitter would apply for 150 miles of grazing lease nor would ever receive same.

Mr. Fitzgerald, referring to Mr. Shaw's question of the 100 miles signed area on the Stewart Crossing-Dawson Road, did not think that was a solid 100 miles but that it was posted with signs in certain sections for a total of 100 miles.

Mr. Hargrave confirmed Mr. Fitzgerald's statement, and said he meant to convey that it would amount to 100 miles. He said here again they come to the matter of regulations - this is just warning the motorist to look out for animals and a protection for the motorist - but it is not a protection to the outfitter until the regulations are issued, and it just recently came up that they would take a long look at this before they posted in the regulations large sections of the highway.

Mr. Boyd said he had never seen a sign that said "Horses for the next 20 Miles" or anything like that though he had seen a sign saying "Horses". He asked the gentlemen present from Administration, who have been working on these regulations and leases if the highway situation was any better this winter than last winter accident wise.

Mr. Fitzgerald said it was better from the viewpoint of signs and there are signs on the roads where some of these accidents have occurred.

Mr. McCall said until the grazing leases are fenced they would have the same condition whereas the horses and cattle will range off the grazing leases, and other than the signs there will be no agreement.

Mr. Boyd wondered if the grazing leases were going to be fenced.

Mr. McCall said it was up to the individual whether he elects to fence them or not, it is not one of the prerogatives of the lease.

Mr. Boyd said this is the content of this motion.

Mr. Taylor again stated the Bill passed by Council last year should be given a chance to work. By this he meant give it a chance to implement those provisions they decided upon, and if they make the signed areas precautionary areas and people take caution, there will be less people hurt.

Mr. Boyd said if the Administration was endeavouring to arrange for leases and these leases would not embody a strip of land along the highway where the horses would have free access to the road, except possibly an area of say 5 miles over a stretch of 200 miles, then he would go along with it, but he could not fathom putting signs along the road wherever there may be horses and not restricting them to certain areas.

Mr. Taylor felt it had been clearly explained today that this is what the Administration was attempting to do. They won't have carte blanche access along the highways but they would have grazing areas and that is all they would have.

Mr. Southam asked if the Members considered a horse better than a human life that might be lost on the highway. He said safety starts at home. If you have a hazard you remove it. There are far more drivers of cars and trucks on the highway than there were 10 years ago, and he would say get the hazard off, that is the only way to eliminate accidents.

Mr. MacKinnon said the Honourable Member is speaking of a half a million of new dollars that comes into the Territory each year.

Mr. Watt thought the hazard would be largely removed if these regulations were put into effect. He thought it only fair they give it a try rather than take this further step. However this may be

necessary in a couple of years or after they give this thing a try and by giving it a try he did not mean to wait until somebody was killed. He meant to put these signs up and see if the outfitters confine their horses reasonably well within the signs and how much hazard is beyond the signs.

Mr. Shaw said this is a very good time for the outfitters to consider that they have a responsibility in respect to this particular matter. Councillor MacKinnon has mentioned the matter of half a million dollars, but when people get killed he did not know what price they put on life. He said you have to allow an industry to flourish, but the discussions that have gone on regarding this should point out to the outfitters that they have a responsibility. It is up to them to put their best foot forward to see if they can assist in this particular matter. If they do not, the public pressure and the increased traffic on the highway will eventually force measures to be taken that won't be to their benefit.

Mr. McCall, Mr. Hargrave and Mr. Fitzgerald were excused from Committee.

The question was called on Motion No. 3 as amended to include the words "in the opinion of Council".

MOTION DEFEATED

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, the Chairman of Committees reported as follows: -

"Committee convened at 10:40 a.m. to discuss Bills Memoranda, Sessional Papers and Motions. Committee first discussed Bill No. 1 with Mr. Holland in attendance. It was moved by Councillor Boyd, seconded by Councillor Southam, that Bill No. 1 be reported out of Committee without amendment. Motion Carried. Motion No. 3 as amended was defeated in Committee after discussions with Mr. McCall, Mr. Hargrave and Mr. Fitzgerald in attendance. I can report progress on Bill No. 11."

Committee  
Report

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees, and adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a.m., Thursday, November 26, 1964.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It then goes on to describe the various methods used to collect and analyze data.

3. The next section details the results of the study and the conclusions drawn from the data.

4. Finally, the document provides a summary of the findings and offers suggestions for future research.

5. The document is organized into several sections, each covering a different aspect of the study.

6. The first section is an introduction to the topic and the objectives of the study.

7. The second section describes the methodology used to collect and analyze the data.

8. The third section presents the results of the study and discusses the implications of the findings.

9. The fourth section provides a summary of the study and offers recommendations for future research.

10. The document is written in a clear and concise style, making it easy to read and understand.

11. The document is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the field of research.

12. It provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of the field and offers insights into future directions.

13. The document is well-organized and easy to navigate, with clear headings and subheadings.

14. The writing is clear and concise, and the data is presented in a way that is easy to understand.

15. The document is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the field of research.

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18. The writing is clear and concise, and the data is presented in a way that is easy to understand.

19. The document is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the field of research.

20. It provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of the field and offers insights into future directions.

Thursday, November 26th, 1964  
10:00 o'clock A.M.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

Clerk-of-Council enquired if Tuesday at 12:30 would be agreeable for having lunch at the Vocational Training School.

Agreed.

The following correspondence was tabled for Council's consideration: Sessional

- (1) Memorandum regarding the cost per graduate student of the Whitehorse Vocational Training School. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 26) Papers:  
No. 26
- (2) Memorandum regarding Motion no. 13 - Snow Removal. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 27) No. 27
- (3) Memorandum regarding Motion no. 10 - Snow Removal, Canyon Crescent. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 28) No. 28

Mr. Southam gave notice of Motion respecting Keno City Power Franchise. Motion  
No. 25

- Mr. Watt gave notice of the following motions:
- (1) Regarding engineering study for road construction to link Alaska Highway with the Northern Industrial Area. Motion  
No. 26
  - (2) Concerning MacRae Industrial Subdivision No. 27
  - (3) Safe water at the Whitehorse Reserve No. 28

Mr. Shaw (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) gave notice of Motion concerning the Old Crow Airstrip. Motion  
No. 29

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that land in the proposed industrial area be made available for purchase in small parcels. This motion is to give effect to recommendation no. 29 of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan. Motion  
No. 17

Mr. Watt speaking on the motion said this was taken out of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan and it concerns an area in lower Whitehorse. This is an industrial area outside the City limits behind General Enterprise, part is under Territorial jurisdiction and is part of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan and should be one of the first things implemented to help release land in the Whitehorse area for industrial purposes.

Mr. Speaker asked if this was private land or Crown land.

Mr. Watt replied it was part private and part Crown land.

Mr. Taylor agreed with the motion but stated that Council had agreed to the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan in principle so he couldn't see the need of this motion.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that simple amenities such as waste baskets, benches, drinking fountains, sign posting, descriptive plaques, etc, be provided near major tourist attractions. This motion is made to give effect to recommendation no. 35 of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan. Motion  
No. 18

Mr. Watt stated he thought this self-explanatory but the reason he brought this up was because it appears the Territorial Government has quite a bit of jurisdiction over the riverboat area and he thought this should be brought to the attention of the Tourist Director so he could get the ball rolling. In reply to Mr. Taylor's comments he pointed out that some of the out of town Councillors were not familiar with the plan and further that Mr. Boyd felt some of the plan shouldn't be endorsed and he felt that his motions were necessary for that reason.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that in the opinion of Council, the Administration is respectfully requested to consider installation of a single sideband radio transceiver at the community of Ross River for the mutual use of all agencies in that community. Motion  
No. 20

Mr. Taylor, speaking on his motion, said that sometime ago Council approved the installation of a radio in Ross River. The reason for this is primarily health and welfare but it would provide for Forestry or any agent of the Government that might require communication with Ross River. He pointed out the Territorial Government is using these units at their grader stations at Cantung Junction and he believed up the Demster Highway and he was asking that such a unit be installed at Ross River.

Motion Carried.

Motion  
No. 22

Mr. Southam moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that the Administration is respectfully requested to furnish Council with all pertinent information re assessment and tax rate for the Mayo District.

Mr. Southam stated the reason he asked for this was that he had had several queries from the people of Mayo, especially older people who have property, who feel they are being taxed unduly, and as he didn't know enough about it to argue he made this motion to obtain as much information as he could get in this respect.

Mr. Boyd stated it seemed to him that Councillor Southam could take a few minutes of the Tax Assessor's time during his office hours and he would have all the information he required and wouldn't need to make a motion.

Mr. Watt stated he believed Mr. Southam's method was correct. If the motion is passed and he gets the information he wishes, then if he wishes to discuss it further they can in Committee.

Clerk-of-Council, as Tax Assessor, stated that he would very much appreciate it if Mr. Southam would come to his office and give him some idea as to the type of information he wanted. The motion was very broad and if Mr. Southam had some specific questions he would be glad to answer them.

Mr. Southam withdrew the motion.

Mr. Watt withdrew as seconder.

Agreed.

Motion  
No. 21

Mr. Southam moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that the Administration is respectfully requested to furnish Council with all pertinent information with respect to a Workmen's Compensation Board in the Yukon Territory.

Mr. Southam, speaking on his motion, said in his belief the time will soon be here when they must decide whether they are going to have a Yukon Compensation Board or still stay under the control of Alberta. The reason he presented this was that he had had several representations from the Union and he understood from them that they had received no answer from here and if there was an answer he would like to get it. As Safety Engineer he finds that dealing with the Alberta Compensation Board - they have to wait a considerable length of time before they find out what they want. There are several things he would like to bring up - there is too much red tape dealing with the Alberta Board, various amount of forms to fill out. It appears to him the doctors in the Territory treating injured men haven't got enough say - men can be put on light duty and they can be that way for a year or a year and a half. A man working on light duty gets his full pay and the idea of light duty is it has certain amount of therapy attached to it. He thought in a number of cases this therapy should be done by the Workmen's Compensation Board - the man should go to Edmonton. The subsistence allowance they pay when a man goes to Edmonton is \$3.00 a day and he didn't think this was enough. He couldn't understand why a patient should have to go to Edmonton as they have competent doctors and a hospital in Whitehorse and he also thought at a man should have a choice of his doctor. Up where they are they only have two, and they have to use a company doctor and from his own experience this is a thing which shouldn't be. He believed any man should be allowed to choose his doctor. There should be stricter scrutinizing of accident reports - there is no reason why a man, if he gets hurt today shouldn't report today and not wait a week from now. The Ordinance says you have up to a year and up to 3 years in some cases that you can report an accident. If anyone can tell him of any supervisor that can remember an accident that happened 6 weeks ago, then he is a better man than he will ever

be. Silicosis is another thing that he thought should be changed and he didn't think any man should have to be in the Yukon 3 years. He felt it should be national and this is something they should do something about. He didn't see why a man working 20 to 30 years outside, comes into the Yukon and the company in the Yukon is saddled with it. As he understood the Ordinance the man is entitled to 75% of his weekly wage. According to his figuring this may be so but it doesn't add up at the present rate of pay in the mines and he was speaking strictly from the mining viewpoint. He thought they should give some thought to this, as they get more mines they will have to do something in the Yukon. When they are thinking about the buildings they are going to take over, etc. some allowance should be made to setting up a Workmen's Compensation Board for the Yukon and with the N.W.T. in view. He thought possibly some of the members could enlighten him on some of the things he didn't know about, but he thought it was time they started thinking about a Workmen's Compensation Board for the Yukon.

Mr. Taylor said the former Council and the one former to that did everything to encourage a Workmen's Compensation Board but it was generally found that the money involved in establishing such a Board was so excessive as to not permit it. Until the Territory grows in population and they could find these funds they would stay with Alberta. The other points raised by Mr. Southam he agreed with. He thought the former Council had taken every possible action to ease some of the Mine, Mill & Smelter problems. He suggested that they call question on the motion and see what the Administration pull out of the crystal ball.

Mr. Boyd said this information has been gone through before and has received serious consideration. This silicosis will eventually evolve itself Federal-wise. Without asking for a lot more detail to be presented to this Council, he felt Mr. Southam could ask the Administration for whatever he is concerned with as there are reams of this. As Mr. Taylor pointed out the cost of a Board here would be prohibitive and people are groaning about taxes now.

Mr. Southam stated he was not asking that a Board be set up at this particular time but he was thinking of the time to come. He does want these pertinent facts, if he can get them, to pass on. He did think they should keep in mind that someday the economy would expand they would have to have a Board of their own.

Mr. Watt said as seconder of the motion he though this was the right way to present such an opinion. This way the thoughts of an experienced man could be recorded in the Votes & Proceedings and the motion wasn't asking that a Board be set up. He didn't think it was asking for too big an item and he would support the motion.

Mr. Taylor said as broad as this motion is it would require file upon file to give all the information it requests.

Mr. Watt asked the Clerk-of-Council if this would present any real hardship to supply the information requested.

Clerk-of-Council replied that there was a motion asking for action a year or so ago. They made quite a thorough local study of the feasibility of setting up their own insurance fund. The idea of a Workmen's Compensation Board was far to expensive for the taxpayer of the Yukon. The study indicated they didn't have sufficient information and a matter of amonth or two ago he made a recommendation to the Administration that they join with the N.W.T., they were making a study somewhat along the same lines, and make a study jointly with them. His idea of this study was that it would take at least a year to make as they would have to review every workmen's compensation operation in every province, the Yukon and the N.W.T. As far as he knew this was going to go ahead and to give Mr. Southam all the pertinent information, as he requests, would be quite a task. Again he asked that he drop into the office and he could possibly give Mr. Southam information in a few minutes that would take hours of work to prepare papers on.

Mr. Speaker pointed out that there had been a motion similar to this presented to Council in the past and the sessional papers would be available. Perhaps these could be provided to Mr. Southam.

Mr. Watt thought a lot of the information would be new and should be on paper so they could refer to it for their constituents.

Mr. Taylor said the information the Clerk-in-Council had just given

them would be in the Votes and Proceedings and he felt they shouldn't ask for further information until the spring session.

Mr. Southam didn't agree and said he would like to be able to go back to his representatives and say this is what is being done and if he could get that information he would be happy.

Mr. Watt said he wanted the same information and if some members want something it was only fair other members should try and help them get this information.

Motion Carried.

Motion No. 19 Mr. Shaw (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that in the opinion of Council it is deemed advisable that a program be instituted for the preservation of Dawson City as a National Historic Site, and that it is imperative that action and planning will need to be taken immediately and that the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources in their capacity as custodians of Canada's history would be the appropriate authority. It is therefore requested that this Department should declare Dawson City, or a part thereof, as a National Historical Site and commence a program of preservation and restoration forthwith.

Mr. Shaw speaking on his motion said he had gone on this subject for quite some time and he had attacked it in the form of a request to the Territorial Government in relation to the five year plan but there was no provision made for projects such as this. He has therefore put this motion in the form of asking that the National Historic Sites do take and preserve this historical part of the Yukon in the matter of historic sites or parks. They take the whole of the city or a portion thereof and they reconstruct the areas, something similar to what they do in other parts of Canada, e.g. the government now are instituting a program in Fort Louisbourg with an expenditure of approximately 17 million dollars. The government at the present time are contemplating spending over 9 million dollars along the landscaping for the 1967 World's Fair. In the meantime they have one of Canada's best known historic spots right in the Yukon that is gradually disappearing. He has discussed this in much detail in the past number of years and he felt that unless some government department very quickly institutes some program of restoration, and preservation it will be too late and he asked Council's support.

Mr. Boyd said as seconder he felt that if the Historical Sites Organization would take this over it would mean some planned preserving of this historical area.

Motion Carried.

Motion No. 24 Mr. Shaw (with the Deputy Speaker in the Chair) moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that it is desired that Council at this time will give approval in principle, if the Administration will see fit to include in the 1965 estimates, an amount of money to the Klondike Visitors Association commensurate to what was approved in 1963 and 1964 and on the same terms and conditions in order that this Association can better formulate plans for the 1965 season in the promotion of the Yukon's tourist industry.

Mr. Shaw, speaking on the motion, said the reason he introduced this motion was the fact that in the past he has brought this before Council at the spring session, which has been a difficult time to make preparations for entertainment of visitors, as has been done in the past, and they found that the spring session was too late. Any business and particularly show business, you have to make preparations long in advance. He wasn't asking for the money to be approved at this time. The Administration have to agree to the expenditure of this money and they will then put it before Council for approval but if the Administration do not approve this then the subject is closed. But if it is included in the estimates the Association will know that Council will agree with this expenditure. The amount of this grant in the past two years has been \$6000.00 contingent upon the people of Dawson themselves raising \$2000.00. They are the custodians and the operators of this program - they provide the attendants etc. around

the Palace Grand and the steamer Keno. They also spend a considerable amount of money in advertising material, pamphlets, signs, etc. and other tourist promotional activities. He was asking for Council to accept this in principle and then the Association would know that they can go ahead with their program.

Mr. Watt wondered if they were duplicating the work of the department of Travel & Publicity when Mr. Shaw mentioned pamphlets etc. He asked what was left over from last years's grant of \$6,000.00.

Mr. Shaw said that if any particular area wants to be advertised they have to supply the pamphlets to the Travel & Publicity Dept. who will help distribute them.

Mr. Watt said he was faced with the question from his constituents as to why the Klondike Visitor's Association can get a \$6,000.00 grant and the Whitehorse Tourist Bureau cant.

Mr. Shaw pointed out that the expenditure in the Dawson City area was \$6,000.00 but the benefits derived and the amount spent in the City was around \$50,000.00.

Mr. Watt stated it appeared to him that this should all be done through the Travel and Publicity Department. He felt any pamphlets printed could be printed through them much cheaper than each community doing their own.

Mr. Shaw tried to impress on Mr. Watt how this function worked. The tourist bureau advertises the whole of the Yukon - not one specific area. The local associations must advertise their own area and they get assistance in proportion to the amount of advertising or work which they put into the particular effort. He thought he could say without fear of contradiction that the effort made in Dawson by the tourist association is much more than any single effort in the Territory. This is a big tourist promotional effort and it brings people to every part of the Territory.

Mr. Watt stated they have asked the Administration to try and hold the line as far as taxes are concerned and he couldn't see how an area such as Dawson City get \$100.00 a person a year to promote tourism whereas another part only gets \$5.00 a year per person.

Mr. Shaw said this particular effort is the most terrific effort made by a community in the whole of the Yukon. The Yukon has one major attraction and that is the Gold Rush of 1898. This association is a public organization, nothing to do with the festival, and in the past they have asked for donations of \$50.00 to \$200.00 to help finance this as a tourist attraction. Last year \$2,100.00 was raised in that very small community which is a tremendous effort for the number of people involved. In raising this they became eligible for the \$6,000.00 grant. He then gave the figures of 1962 and 1963, which have been audited by Collins and Collins, and said this year they will start with a balance of \$6,300.00. They have gradually built up their fund so they can expand the entertainment they provide to the people that come up. His motion was so they can continue with their good work and thereby promote the whole tourist industry of the Yukon. When a group can take in \$30,000.00 in revenue from something sponsored locally and produce a gradually increasing surplus he would say it is extremely well managed and is a good thing for the Territory.

Mr. Thompson stated he found Mr. Shaw's remarks illuminating and he felt they had things well in hand. He said he could see nothing but benefits from this motion and he would give it his wholehearted support.

Mr. Boyd wondered if Mr. Shaw could give them some idea what they would need so they would be self-sufficient and not require this grant.

Mr. Shaw replied that tourist promotion isn't something where you know or say exactly what it will be next year. As the inflow of tourists increase you can only assume, as there is no other yardstick, that the advertising and programs are effective.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Shaw if the Klondike Visitors Association still operated a trailer court and if so what approximately was their revenue from it.

Mr. Shaw replied they had run one for a number of years and they had to have a paid attendant. However the Department of Health told them they could no longer operate this trailer court because it was a health hazard because it was **above** the water intake so they had to get out that venture.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Southam that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resume into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing bills, memoranda, sessional papers and other business.

Motion Carried.

Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock P.M.

2:00 o'clock P.M.,  
Thursday, November 26, 1964.

Committee proceeded to discuss Motion #9 respecting a Yukon Public Utilities Commission. Discussion Motion #9

Mr. Watt, as mover of the motion said he had first of all asked that the discussion be postponed until he was able to get the Votes and Proceedings of the Council of the Northwest Territories for the past year for details of the accomplishments of the Public Utilities Commission operating there. Originally the Public Utilities Commission operating in the Northwest Territories was set up to include the Yukon Territory as well, but the Yukon had withdrawn from this arrangement and the \$10,000.00 allotment in the budget for this was deleted. He felt they should, once again, be a part of that Public Utilities Commission for the purpose of having the power rates in the Yukon studied. There had been a lot of discussion on power rates in the Yukon where Northern Canada Power Commission charge the private utility companies and these private companies ultimately charge the users. He felt the power rates in the Yukon were too high in comparison to rates outside, and he wanted to know if they were justified.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) thought that the Northern Canada Power Commission being a Crown corporation would be the logical body to study power rates in the Yukon. He felt all that was needed was for the Council to convey to the Administration that they wish the Northern Canada Power Commission to operate in effect as a Territorial power commission and there would not be any problems.

Mr. Watt pointed out that the terms of reference of the Northern Canada Power Commission were not those of a commission to study power rates, but they were in the business of producing and distributing power. The Public Utilities Commission he referred to in connection with the Northwest Territories is a commission that is set up in the various provinces at different times for the purpose of investigating certain operations. He asked for Council's support of his motion.

Mr. Loyd wondered if the Public Utilities Commission in the Northwest Territories had accomplished anything. He understood there had been a legal technicality as to the Commission being able to investigate the government.

Mr. Watt said they had been requesting this investigation for a number of years. He wondered if all the Members of Council were satisfied with the power rates charged in the Yukon.

Mr. Shaw asserted he could truthfully say there was no-one more concerned with power rates than himself. He stated he was not against having a Power Commission to investigate these matters but he felt the following points were worthy of consideration; first the cost to the government could be great. The complaints in this particular instance are primarily concerned with Whitehorse and to his knowledge the residents of Whitehorse have not made any representations but they were not satisfied, and they did have an investigation by the Montreal Engineering which cost a lot of money, as to the power rates in Dawson, which were 25¢ a kilowatt, and although they found the rates too high nothing could be done about it and they still pay 25¢ a kilowatt for power. He stated further he would not necessarily want to see the Administration spend \$50,000.00 on this but would be willing to support the motion to show that the Members were concerned with power rates.

Mr. Boyd wanted to know first of all what amount of money was involved. He said he was not satisfied with the power rates being charged but his objection to the motion was contingent upon the difficulties that might arise from such a motion.

Mr. Watt explained the idea was to give approval in principle to the original vote which was \$10,000.00 to carry out the investigation. He stated his motion was to indicate that the Members were not satisfied with the power rates and they should be investigated. On that basis he asked the Members to support the motion.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) stated the \$10,000.00 was the amount thrown out of the budget last year by the Financial Advisory Committee on the grounds that it was not necessary. He therefore could not support the motion.

Mr. Shaw explaining the background of this said the reason it was incorporated with the Northwest Territories was the fact that many of the companies or subsidiary companies that are supplying power in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon have their headquarters in Edmonton, therefore a company that was investigating the power structure would have a lot of data at their fingertips. It would be absolutely independent of the Northwest Territories, but by hiring the same firm and working in co-operation with them, they would get information collectively at a lot cheaper rate.

Mr. MacKinnon as seconder of the motion, stated he could see nothing wrong with supporting a motion in the interest of the public.

Mr. Boyd asked if there was any assurance that \$10,000.00 would do the job or was any figure given as a maximum.

Mr. Shaw said it was just an arbitrary figure because the costs involved would depend on the area to be investigated.

Mr. Boyd pointed out that the motion included all of the Territory.

Mr. Shaw said they could leave out Dawson City because they have already found the price is too high but could do nothing about it. There isn't any purpose in having an investigation if, when they find the rates are too high nothing can be done.

Mr. Watt again stated the **main idea** of the motion was to investigate the rates and see if they are justified.

Motion Carried.

Discussion  
S.P. #20

Committee proceeded to discuss Sessional Paper #20 with Mr. Hughes, Senior Advisory Counsel in attendance.

Mr. Taylor, Chairman, asked if Item 4 was for the Palace Grand Theatre in Dawson.

Mr. Hughes stated that when the festival was on in Dawson they felt it would restore part of the old time touch if they had a bar in the Palace Grand Theatre. The section was drawn very carefully and designed for a theatre of more than 500 seats. However by the time they had the theatre built, the seats counted, they only had 380, and it would not have been possible to licence it anyway. He added it was interesting to note that the Yukon had the first provision in Canada to licence theatres that he is aware of, and the Administration was now inviting Council to be the first to do away with it. He then referred to Item 5, Fees, and said that the fees are scattered throughout the Ordinance, and it was his suggestion they be combed out of the body of the Ordinance and put in the back in one place so you could get an answer quickly without any confusion. Referring to Item 6 he said section 15 reads in part, "The Commissioner may suspend or cancel any of the licences", and subsection 9 of section 12 and on page 7 of the consolidation reads "Any licence issued pursuant to subsection 1 shall be deemed to be suspended or cancelled as the case may be if the licence permitting the sale of liquor on the premises where the entertainment is given is suspended or cancelled". As they have already

said the Commissioner may suspend or cancel any licence, there does not seem to be much point in saying that a particular licence can be suspended. He feels that the general power to suspend would be enough and subsection 9 should be repealed. Mr. Hughes then explained Item 7, Penalties in Sections 12A and 12B, by saying that they are doing what they did with the fees. It was much easier to have everything in a particular part of the Ordinance. He did not think there was any substantial change in the penalty. The penalty in section 77 calls for smaller fines than the penalty in sections 12A and 12B, but in section 77 it carries a prison sentence whereas in subsection 8 of 12A it is just a straight fine. He felt it was not necessary to have a penalty there as well as the other section unless you want different penalties. In referring to Item 8, Section 12B - Restaurants, Mr. Hughes said in principle: You are trying to do 3 things - 1) impose conditions, 2) grant a licence, and 3) establish hours. He felt this was asking too much of any subsection. What they are trying to do is take the hours and put them under section 31. The licencing part is to be covered by an amendment to subsection 1 of section 12C. Under Item 9 it is suggested that restaurant licences be changed. At the moment the present licence in section 12 allows the Commissioner to grant a licence for sale of beer in a tavern, club or canteen and a licence for the sale of all liquor except draft beer, etc. There is no mention there of the Commissioner granting a licence for the sale in a restaurant. It was in 12B and now it will be in subsection 1 of section 12, the Commissioner may grant a licence to sell beer in a tavern, liquor in a lounge and beer and wine in a restaurant. They are going to establish the hours under section 31 and if they give the Commissioner power to grant a restaurant licence under subsection 1 of section 12 along with a tavern licence and a cocktail licence, then you are really giving the Commissioner the power to impose conditions and operating standards, and that is all the work that section 12B wants you to do.

Mr. MacKinnon wondered if it meant no person under 21 is to serve beer or wine in a restaurant.

Mr. Hughes replied that that statement was put in there because of the provision under subsection 5 of 12B which reads, "The employment in premises licenced under subsection 1 of kitchen help or serving staff under the age of 21 but over 18 years is permitted subject to such persons being prohibited from having control of or dispensing beer or wine", and that is why he had put in the comments that no person under 21 is to serve beer or wine in a restaurant. However if Council wanted to change it, it was a matter for discussion.

Mr. MacKinnon believed this was not suitable. He pointed out that a girl handling food may be called upon to serve a beer with a dinner and you could not hire another girl to serve the beer.

Mr. Shaw thought there may be a bit of hardship created in the odd instance but the general picture was sound. Otherwise they would probably have young girls serving liquor.

Mr. Watt said he was under the impression that persons under the age of 21 but over the age of 18 were allowed to serve.

Mr. Hughes explained that they were only allowed to handle food. Not liquor. He mentioned there had been representations made on behalf of visiting entertainers under the age of 21 who wished to play in a band, but at the moment they couldn't if they were under 21. A similar situation is, you may have a truck driver under 21 who can drive the truck to the door of a licenced premises but he cannot carry it in. We have these situations.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said he believed Mr. MacKinnon had a point in that a waitress could be called upon as part of her job to serve beer with meals, and he would like to see them permitted to serve it as a means of their job, but they should not

be permitted to consume it.

Mr. Shaw said he could see no harm in the particular matter of a waitress being 18 years of age and pouring someone a glass of beer, but if you open the door in one instance you might logically have to open the door in another instance and have 18 year olds serving in cocktail lounges.

Mr. Taylor stated they were discussing a waitress serving beer or wine in a restaurant only. He felt it would be the same as a clerk selling beer or wine in a grocery store. He further mentioned that in restaurants where beer and wine can be served it is provided the children can go in with their parents and eat a meal even though beer is being consumed in the place, but he had not heard any hue and cry from parents to take their children into the cocktail lounges. He felt there should be no age restriction at all in serving beer and wine.

Mr. MacKinnon wondered if this meant that restaurant operators would be compelled to hire help over the age of 21 and if the girls from 18 to 21 would be unemployed.

Mr. Boyd thought there was a vast difference between serving a glass of wine or a bottle of beer in a cafe and it in no way compares with a cocktail lounge. He felt you would be jeopardizing the 18 year old girls livelihood and he would not hesitate to tell a cocktail lounge operator that he must keep the girls serving in his cocktail lounge over 21.

Mr. Watt said he agreed with Mr. Boyd for the record.

Committee agreed on the age limit as 18 for serving in licenced restaurants, with Mr. Southam opposed.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) referred to the suggestion that subsection 6 should be repealed and replaced with a section giving an inspector general power to enter and inspect all licenced premises. He said at present it reads officer and inspector, and he wondered if this meant that a police officer must be accompanied by the Liquor Inspector.

Mr. Hughes said he did not think it was so limited and said the use of "and" is confusing. He said he understood that Council's wish was that the police officers be divested of their powers to inspect and therefore he had made this suggestion.

Mr. Taylor said he felt that in licenced premises a police officer should not be permitted to inspect, to make any comments, or to tell the operator who was to clear out of his place unless he is called into the premises as they used to be.

Mr. MacKinnon believed this was a necessity. He said that since he had come to Council he had had two phone calls from the highway complaining the police officers were coming into the bars, even going so far as asking to see driver's licences and so on.

Mr. Shaw wondered if it was within their powers to go on a general survey or was it their right only to go in when necessary.

Mr. Hughes said he had no ready answer on that because each case is different. If they were looking for a certain person, had a warrant for his arrest and understood that he was likely to drop in there then you could justify their presence. He said he was aware that there was a problem but could not undertake to cure it.

Mr. Boyd wondered if Mr. Hughes would have any qualms about inserting the word "or" in place of "and" in this section to make it a certainty.

Mr. Hughes said he understood from the discussions at the last Council that they did not want to see police officers have this right to enter. The suggestion is to do away with that section and simply give an inspector general powers to enter and the policeman disappears from the picture entirely, which is what he thought was what Council wanted from the last session.

Mr. Watt thought it should be stronger than that because several times a day a policeman will walk through and look around, and this was disrupting and accomplished nothing. He felt if the policeman wanted to come with the Inspector for the enforcement of the Ordinance that would be fine.

Mr. Shaw said this particular matter provoked a great deal of dissension. He pointed out that an inspector could not be at Watson Lake, Mayo, Haines Junction and Whitehorse all at the same time, and that there were occasions when these particular premises needed a certain amount of surveillance. He suggested that in the outlying districts they designate one member of the force by name perhaps the person in charge of the detachment who would not be a young person, and this officer could do some of the inspecting.

Mr. Boyd agreed with Mr. Shaw and thought the Liquor Inspectors could do no good in the hinterland because after their first stop the rest would know he was on his way and everything would be in order. He didn't think there was an adequate inspection going on at present, but furthermore he didn't know whether the Liquor Inspector had any power or not. He thought a Liquor Inspector should be in uniform and have just the same power as a policeman.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) stated he did not think it was the uniform people were worried about but the fact that these men were coming into the bar to gain information not related to the operation of the licenced premises. He did not feel that the police officer should be allowed to do this and that the words "police officer" should still be deleted and the powers given to the inspector. He suggested that Justices of the Peace do the inspecting in the outlying districts or someone appointed by the liquor committee.

Mr. Southam thought if they were to delete police officer they were asking for trouble. Speaking for his own district, the place where they have a considerable number of young people from 18 to 21 and younger, these people get to be known by the police officers and sometimes they may check up on their driving licences to find out just how old they are. He agreed with Mr. Shaw that you could not have inspectors all over the place but you do have your police detachment, that is what they are there for, and he thought they should make use of them. If Council wanted to designate the Corporal or whoever was in charge of the detachment, that would be fine, but he felt they definitely needed the police.

Mr. Shaw stated he had the highest respect for the law but he was asking a question as to their authority. He agreed with Councillor Southam that there is no question that somebody must have authority at all times because there are some people that go too strong in this particular thing. However he felt an older person would have better judgement in dealing with this than a person who had just been in the force for a year or two.

Mr. Thompson drew to Mr. Southam's attention that they were asking for the deletion of the police officer only to the extent that they only go into a premise when they are requested to do so, in other words the onus is on the operator. If there are any problems or any trouble it is up to the operator to request help and this would preclude their wandering in and out at odd times.

Mr. Southam thought it might be a good idea to find out from the top authority whoever he may be, just what authority the police officers have. It was his belief that these police officers have a specific reason for going into these premises.

Mr. Taylor said the reasons were not related to the operation of the licenced premises. As Mr. Thompson had pointed out the onus of keeping the under-age children and interdicts out is strictly upon the licensee. He said he would go along with Mr. Shaw's idea of having a Corporal and only a Corporal, designated as an Inspector in his district.

Mr. Watt said he would agree providing there was a definite understanding that the appointee be named by the Commissioner in each area.

Mr. MacKinnon suggested if they do have such officers appointed that each operator in the territory be notified to that effect.

Committee agreed that only inspectors be given general powers of inspection and R.C.M.P. be appointed as inspectors in outlying districts.

Mr. Hughes was excused from Committee.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committee.

Motion Carried.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair the Chairman of Committee reported as follows:

"Committee convened at 11:45 a.m. to discuss Bills, Sessional Papers and Motions. Committee recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 2:00 p.m. Motion No. 9 was carried in Committee. Committee next discussed matters related to the Liquor Ordinance. Committee agreed with Items 4,5,6 and 7. Committee agreed that only inspectors be given general powers of inspection and R.C.M.P. be appointed as inspectors in outlying districts. "

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committee and adjourned until 10:00 a.m. on Friday, November 27, 1964.

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Friday, November 27th, 1964  
10:00 o'clock A.M.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

The following correspondence was tabled for Council's consideration: Sessional  
Papers:

- (1) Memo from Commissioner Cameron respecting Motion no. 16, South Access Road. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 29) No. 29
- (2) Memo from Commissioner Cameron regarding Motion no. 11, Payment of Fines at R.C.M.P. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 30) No. 30

Mr. Watt gave notice of Motion for the Production of Papers regarding the Game Ordinance. Production  
of Papers  
No. 2

Mr. MacKinnon moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that it is respectfully requested that street lighting be provided at the indian village and the freegold and hi-way bridges. Motion  
No. 23

Mr. MacKinnon, speaking on his motion, said there was quite a shortage of street lighting in Carmacks. Over half the population lives across the bridge, also the indian village, social events being held in the church, etc. and he felt the street lighting should be extended. By the Freegold bridge it is a dark wooded area with a lot of people crossing there and it would be very easy for one of them to walk off the end of the bridge.

Mr. Boyd suggested that a study be made cost and feasibility wise and they would then know whether these lights were essential and worthy of consideration in view of the population.

Mr. Watt said he seconded this motion because it was a request to the Administration for street lighting, as they have had for Carcross and Porter Creek, and if it is too expensive, too far away or not necessary they will turn down the request. He would support the motion.

Mr. Taylor stated that he had gone to see Indian Affairs and gotten them to put in two lights at Liard. He felt it should be the Federal Government rather than the Territorial that the request be made to but if it was the intention of Council to proceed with the motion he would propose an amendment.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that the words "in the opinion of Council" be inserted preceeding the text.

Agreed.

Motion Carried as Amended.

Mr. Southam moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that it is requested that Council consider the introduction of discussion in Committee on Friday, November 27th, in the matter of a power franchise in Keno City. It is further requested that Mr. Bennett be allowed to attend this Committee as a witness. Motion  
No. 25

Mr. Southam, speaking on his motion, said this was of great concern to the people of Keno City because the power company had changed hands. Mr. Bennett and his brother had purchased the power from Mr. Hutton and the Community Club, acting for the people, were quite in agreement. At this time he would ask that this be referred to Committee of the Whole and Mr. Bennett be called as a witness and give the details of his transaction of business or whatever they would need.

Mr. Taylor said he thought the motion was self-explanatory and this could be discussed in Committee that morning.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that an engineering study begin immediately to determine the best route to locate an industrial road to link the Alaska Highway to the northern industrial area on the lower west townsite by a route north of Camp Takhini. This motion is to give effect to recommendation no. 5 of the Whitehorse Metro. Plan. Motion  
No. 26

Mr. Watt, speaking on his motion, read the recommendation no. 5, and said this was asking the Territorial Government to survey this immediately so the land wouldn't be turned over to private enterprise and have to be repurchased. Part of this road is already constructed and it will link up with a road that will lead to the back area of Porter Creek.

Mr. Thompson said he realized this was an excellent suggestion and he concurred with it.

Motion Carried.

Motion  
No. 27

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that the MacRae Industrial Subdivision be provided for by the Territorial Government. This is to give effect to recommendation no. 10 of the Whitehorse Metro. Plan and it says that implementation of this motion requires a territorial ordinance.

Mr. Watt said he thought it essential for the orderly development of the Whitehorse area.

Mr. Boyd said the area in question has already been declared an industrial area and reserved as such. He thought this motion should tend to open it up a little sooner if need be.

Motion Carried.

Motion  
No. 28

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon, that the Administration take steps to insure that a safe clean water supply is made available at the Whitehorse Indian reserve and the Territorial transient area.

Mr. Watt said he would like the support of Council on this to see if the Administration would either assist directly or get the Department of Indian Affairs to take action. There are two wells there but the reserve is a filled in swamp area and the swamp water is predominant in the well. There is a creek running along the escarpment at the end of town and the water looks putrid but the Indians are using that water. The water in the creek looks bad but the wells must be worse. If this was passed by Council it would be brought to the attention of the proper authorities and a safe water supply should be provided.

Mr. Taylor said he thought this was an Indian Affairs problem, not Council's. He felt the Indian Agent would be the proper person to see first and if he wouldn't act then possibly it might be worth while to ask the Administration to negotiate for some improvement.

Mr. Watt said there was a transient area put in effect by this Council and this was in effect for the transient area. He thought they had a responsibility to the Indians as well as Indian Affairs. If Mr. Taylor didn't want to support the motion he could vote against it.

Mr. Boyd asked if the health department had done anything about this.

Mr. Watt replied he had talked to Dr. Kinloch on this and he had agreed the water wasn't good. Another shallow well was tried last summer but it wasn't successful.

Mr. Thompson asked if the Indian reserve and the transient area would use the same well.

Mr. Watt replied he understood the transient area, at this time, was being serviced by the Territorial water truck. If the transient area becomes more populated he thought a well would service the people better and cost the Territorial Government less. If a well was there they could get the water there instead of having a truck driver. The two areas are fairly close together and the people are of white status in between, scattered amongst them, and if one well could do this it would be sufficient.

Motion Carried with Mr. Taylor opposed.

Motion  
No. 29

Mr. Shaw (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that in the opinion of Council it is respectfully requested that the Administration investigate the feasibility of constructing an emergency airstrip at the village of Old Crow to permit aircraft to land in the spring and fall season when other means of landing

are prohibited to handle the traffic from Inuvik & Dawson.

Mr. Shaw, speaking on the motion, said this was an area where there were no roads and the only means of getting into the area is by boat, air or walking. In the spring and fall there are times that an aircraft cannot land at all. He was not asking for a ten thousand foot runway but that the Government investigate it, a feasibility study, which they could then turn over to the Department of Transport for their consideration and if the parties are agreeable they could then go ahead and make an emergency airfield.

Mr. Thompson said he concurred with this and felt they should go a little further and not only investigate it but construct it.

Mr. Southam stated he had lived in an area which was serviced by aircraft alone and he knew what can happen between seasons when the planes cant land on the river. He heartily concurred with Mr. Shaw.

Motion Carried.

Third Reading Bill #1.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Bill No. 1, An Ordinance Respecting the Training of Apprentices, be given THIRD reading.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purposé of discussing bills, memoranda, sessional papers and motions.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

In Committee

Committee commenced by discussing motion no. 25 with Mr. Bennett present.

Discussion Motion No. 25

Mr. Southam said that the lighting setup in the Keno City area had recently changed hands. He had letters of application for a franchise, from the Community Club stating they are agreeable and as he is personally very interested and in favour of the franchise being granted, he asked Council to give this their consideration. Mr. Bennett was there to answer any questions they would like to ask.

Mr. Shaw asked if the power was being produced by Bennett Bros., or was it power obtained from the Northern Canada Power Commission.

Mr. Bennett replied they purchase the power from N.C.P.C. and distribute it.

Mr. Boyd asked if there had been a franchise before and how did he pnpose to overcome the complaints concerning poor service and cost of power.

Mr. Bennett replied there had never been a franchise. As for improving the service there had never been anyone with electrical knowledge, this had strictly been a business in the past two managements. They do now have this knowledge and the terms under which he was applying for a franchise was a reduction in the rates. They propose 12¢ flat. On a question from Mr. Taylor he replied they pay N.C.P.C. 5¢ per k.w. On a question from Mr. Watt he replied there was no standby power.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Hughes his opinion on such a proposal.

Mr. Hughes said he had only considered the matter from an incorporation point of view. In connection with this under section 180 of the Companies Ordinance they would see that the applicant wants to incorporate as a utility company and has to satisfy the Commissioner about a certain number of things. He has received an application for incorporation from Mr. Bennett which required some amplification and discussed that with him and on the basis of further information he was prepared to incorporate this company. It isn't essential of course for a franchise to be given that he be incorporated, they may feel however that it is desirable, however it does involve him in a certain amount of initial expense and he may be operating at a limited capital. He understood Mr. Bennett has invested some six to seven thousand dollars in the

purchase of the line facilities, etc. and other matters. He has some forty householders and a couple of stores and intends to invest some three thousand in the course of the next year in improving the line facilities and these are the inquiries he had made on behalf of the Commissioner so he can be satisfied that the operator is capable of running a utility corporation. He didn't know why these questions were put into the companies ordinance. There is no difficulty in giving the franchise to the individual or to a corporation or to a partnership. The Commissioner's point of view, before he can enter into a franchise the terms of which would have to be settled, he would have to have an Ordinance from the Council empowering him to enter into that franchise. Without that specific authority he couldn't give a franchise. A franchise can mean many things, it can mean an exclusive franchise for 10 to 15 or 20 years. If they are considering a franchise perhaps Council could take as a model one of the existing franchises and say in general they approve it. They can't very well expect this man to put in further money to improve the facility if he hasn't some degree of protection. This in effect is what he is asking for.

Mr. Shaw said this has been recommended by the Member from that area and he felt that important because that person knows the conditions that prevail in Keno City. However there was one part he was concerned about and that was standby power. He is very conversant with this particular subject. Anything can happen to a power line, a storm come up and blow down the line, etc. and if this should occur in the middle of the winter it could create quite some problems. He was in accord with the franchise as it does permit the person to make a large capital investment which can only be done if there is some reasonable chance of getting a return on this over a long period of time. If the people are willing to accept whatever rates are specified and the member from the area recommends it he has no objections. He was concerned however about standby power.

Mr. Thompson asked if there was anything to state the length of time in Mr. Bennett's submission and was this a franchise in the broad sense of the term or was it an exclusive franchise.

Mr. Bennett replied that the last letter he had from the Commissioner on this he advised him to apply for an exclusive franchise. He didn't mention any time.

Mr. Boyd said the motion refers to Keno City only and asked if they intended to go beyond the area to service the public and was this a part-time occupation.

Mr. Bennett said he was carrying on an electrical contracting business in that area and his brother is an electrical engineer presently employed by U.K.H.M. and that he would continue as the electrical superintendent there. On a question from Mr. Shaw as to how long he wished the franchise to extend he replied that the franchises he had seen read 20 years and he would like to continue in that line. In regard to the area involved he would like a 10 mile radius as they do service, at the moment, places outside Keno City.

Mr. Southam in reply to Mr. Boyd said that Elsa gets its power from N.C.P.C. and the company distributes it.

Mr. Watt asked if the situation should arise where a mine was developed in that area, would Mr. Bennett expect it to use his power.

Mr. Bennett said if they wanted to supply their own power he would not object. He was asking for a franchise to supply power but he didn't expect anyone else would be allowed to come in and supply. If they wanted to supply themselves that was fine. On a question from Mr. Watt as to what would happen if they purchased it direct from N.C.P.C., Mr. Bennett said he would object if they were in the franchised area.

Mr. Southam said there was the Onek mine there now which gets its power from United Keno Hill Mines.

Mr. Bennett said this is part of the United Keno Hill Mines and he wasn't considering getting their business and that their line starts at that substation.

Mr. Boyd asked if the franchise they were asking for would be subject to certain conditions.

Mr. Bennett replied he realized there would be conditions and he wanted to know what conditions Council would like to put in.

Mr. Boyd said he felt he was prepared to consider details without a further study.

Mr. Hughes suggested that Council indicate whether there is an objection or not in principle and he would communicate their wish to the Commissioner. Perhaps between now and the spring a study could be made in detail and they could then have the proper paper before them. This was just an exploratory proposition. Possibly a paper could be prepared, circulated to the Members before the next session and in the meantime Mr. Bennett could price out the investments he would have to make etc. and they would have a much clearer picture in the spring.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said he was agreeable in principle to seeing the franchise let for the community of Keno City but not in extending the franchise beyond the community. He cited as an example the Whitehorse area where the Yukon Electric have a franchise that extends beyond the community and now New Imperial Mines are contemplating an operation which depends on the power they will need to operate the mill. In cases such as this he felt they should be able to buy power directly from the hydro plant without the middle man.

Mr. Southam said as far as Keno City goes the company does not supply the power to the householders. They have to depend on someone else and this is what they now have. They have a man who is willing to lay out money to try and bring them power at a reasonable rate. The people of the community are agreeable. He, himself, knowing the situation for the past seven years was in favour and he did not feel it should be only the Keno City area.

Mr. Shaw agreed with Mr. Southam. The power plant at Mayo was constructed for the purpose of producing low cost power to an industry. In asking for a franchise he realized someone must require more than just Keno City, it would require an area of about 5 miles. In the case of mines he would feel that in view of the reason the hydro was built that actual mining should be able to purchase power direct from N.C.P.C. The residents of the mine could well be serviced by the company that is getting the franchise.

Mr. Boyd said he noticed Mr. Bennett had said a flat rate of 12¢. In Mr. Shaw's area they have a flat rate too which is 60 years old and no one can buy it out, this is a franchise, and the Dawson people are really dissatisfied. He wanted enough flexibility in the franchise to cover the next 20 years. He said he would like to see something concrete for the spring session.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) suggested that if this was to come before the spring session that the provisions that are in the bills presented at this session be incorporated i.g. rate increases come before Commissioner-in-Council, and the terms of the franchise be initially restricted to 5 or 10 years so it would give them a chance to see how it works. It could be renewable. He also thought that during that time some consideration be given by the applicant to providing standby power.

Mr. Hughes asked if Council wanted a review of tariffs every 10 years and if they would indicate such so he could work something out in a draft.

Mr. Watt said he agreed in principle with Mr. Bennett's request and he thought it only fair the area outside the City be included, but reservations should be made in case a mine outside of Keno was developed and it should be able to operate as cheaply as possible by buying power direct.

Mr. Southam stated that Mr. Bennett knows the setup in Keno and the expense he is going to go to to get this system going and it will take time to get this back and he would say that Mr. Bennett should have a franchise, if one is granted, for at least 10 years.

Mr. Hughes said he thought section (k) of the Teslin franchise speaks of a review by the Commissioner. However he was wondering about a review by Commissioner-in-Council.

Mr. Boyd asked who owned Onek mine and who supplied the employees in Elsa and area with electricity.

Mr. Southam replied United Keno Hill owns that mine and they supply the power.

Mr. Boyd asked the difference between Elsa and Keno City and why didn't United Keno Hill supply both places.

Mr. Southam replied he would have to ask the directors as he couldn't say. Keno City is an outlying camp, there is not enough housing in the area for all the employees that are married. The company owns so many houses and no-one can build in the area except the company. In Keno City there are quite a few owned houses, squatters is what they are, and altogether there are approximately 40 to 50 residence. These people live there because they have no other place to live at the present time. Some people live in Mayo and travel back and forth.

Mr. Taylor asked if Committee would agree in principle to the granting of a franchise, noting such reservations as will appear in the Votes & Proceedings and as noted by the Legal Advisor, and allow the Administration to come up with the final draft for the spring session and the balance can be completed then.

Committee Agreed.

Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock P.M.

3:45 o'clock p.m.,  
Friday, November 27, 1964.

Committee commenced with discussions on Sessional Paper No. 20, proposed Amendments to the Liquor Ordinance at Section 9, Restaurant Licences, with Mr. Hughes in attendance.

Discussion  
S.P. #20

Mr. Hughes stated he had previously pointed out that in section 12 the Commissioner has the power to grant a licence for a tavern or a cocktail lounge, and it seemed logical that if they are going to have a licence granting section they should put in the restaurant licence power. He pointed out that section 23 would then be done away with.

Mr. MacKinnon asked if there were any particular changes in the restaurant licences.

Mr. Hughes said it had occurred to him there might be a change in the amount of the fee from \$10.00 to \$25.00.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said this was discussed when the original amendment was made, and they were trying to provide the service to the public and it was felt that if the licence fee was kept at \$10.00 more people would provide this service for the public.

Mr. Hughes referred to section 1(c) of the schedule, page 29 of the Consolidated Ordinance and said there was an extra \$10.00 for endorsing the tavern licence. This is where you have a restaurant next to a tavern and they wanted to sell beer in the restaurant. What the Administration is doing here is letting the restaurant have its own licence to sell beer and wine. That licence would cost \$25.00. If they felt this inappropriate they could discuss the amount of the fees when they come to the fee schedule.

Mr. Boyd said they agreed to this before and it changed nothing. All they were doing was making all restaurants the same whether they were beside a tavern or beside a jail.

Mr. MacKinnon wondered if this raise was necessary.

Mr. Hughes said if the Committee wanted to suggest other fees for the scale in the schedule that would come up later.

Mr. Hughes, referring to Item 10, Section 29, Clubs, said it was wrong in his view for technical reasons to say that it shall be admissible in any proceedings as evidence that the person was not then a member of such club, because you have got to define the effect of that evidence, whether it is just a prima facie evidence or whether it is irrefutable. On subsection 3 as noted in the paper presented to Council they now have a special occasion permit so it really should read "unless the club is the holder of a licence, special occasion permit or banquet permit". He termed this a small technical change.

Mr. Thompson wondered if there was anything in the Ordinance respecting the licencing of clubs as regards waiting period.

Mr. Hughes replied they had to be qualified as a social club before their application for a licence is entertained, but beyond that he could not remember any time requirement. Referring to Item 11, Section 45(2), Conservation of Liquor, he explained that starting at the last sentence, this simply means a stay of proceedings is directed by the Attorney General. He gave details of a case where a boy of about 19 or 20 was picked up for impaired driving. He was also charged with unlawful consumption because

he was a minor. His brother gave evidence that he was allowed alcohol at home and the prosecution argued that although it was not an offence for the mother to supply liquor it was an offence for a minor, the child, to consume it. The Magistrate accepted this view. However, he had reviewed this, taken opinion elsewhere and was, he thought, supported by fairly impressive authority. On this basis he didn't feel that he should recommend a legislative change spelling out that any minor who is given or allowed alcohol by his parents is not committing an offence if he drinks it. He also pointed out that no authority could be found in this section, nor would they find authority elsewhere, which really entitles a person to play the host even in his own house. Just in case they have some prosecution at some time, he suggested they might as well draw the line quite firmly where a man may offer a guest a drink in his own house. With regards to the home brew, the only thing a person can have is liquor purchased from a liquor store. However they were allowing people to make their own home brew but having made it they have no right to possess it, so that should be cleared up. As to Item 12, Section 50, Consumption in a Public Place, he said this really defeats a restaurant licence. As it is worded it would mean that they could take your order for a bottle of wine, put it on the table, but you would not be able to open it. He felt they should make a change there.

Mr. Shaw asked if wine was considered liquor.

Mr. Hughes said by definition in the first part of the Ordinance wine is considered liquor.

Mr. Shaw thought the intent of that section dealt with somebody having a bottle of scotch on the table.

Mr. Hughes said they were still making it legal to have an open bottle of wine or an open bottle of beer in a public place. A public place now, if they accept the new definition of residence, will not include a camp ground where people are camping, a boat or trailer. They would be allowing open bottles of wine in a restaurant because they were changing the last words of subsection (4).

Mr. Thompson, referring to Item 14, Section 86, Surcharge on Draft Beer, said he could not see this as he felt the government was already getting their profit on beer.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said at one time, prior to the implementation of the Five Year Fiscal Agreement the surcharge revenues used to go partially for education and partially for community development, but now all the surcharge revenues go into general revenues and unless they could stabilize the price of draft beer in the southern Yukon to one fixed price he was certainly not in agreement to the surcharge.

Mr. Shaw, adding light to the original setup, said in the first instance the total amount of revenue from the 15¢ a dozen on beer and 25¢ a bottle on liquor produced a revenue of very close to \$80,000.00 a year. The agreement at the time was that 50% of this revenue would be distributed in the form of a community development grant, and 50% would go for the purposes of education. The revenue was distributed on the basis of how much was sold in each district. Most of it was sold in Whitehorse, so it was distributed accordingly. They felt this was unfair and that is why it was changed. When the new financial agreement came up it was decided that an amount such as \$6,000.00 would be provided that could be distributed amongst the areas and that the whole of the surcharge levy would go into general revenue. They have actually gained approximately \$16,000.00 from that to be divided around. He felt the point that was to be determined was the profit on draft beer in comparison to bottled beer so they would get a sum total in relation to the other articles sold in the liquor store.

Mr. Watt agreed with Mr. Shaw and said he felt when the liquor board set the price of draft beer they must have taken the surcharge into consideration because he said, "our Administration could not have overlooked something as important as that". He hoped they were not laying up a double surcharge on draft. He was in favour of a fair surcharge but felt it had already been levied.

Mr. Hughes asked that Council reserve discussion on this item until the Commissioner and Mr. Vars could be present.

Mr. Thompson said he was not meaning to question the statements of Mr. Watt and Mr. Shaw on the division of the money, but he wondered if the Clerk could throw a little more light on the original arrangement.

Clerk-of-Council said when this came up he had done some research as to just exactly what the authority for this surcharge was, how much it was, what it was supposed to do, and where it was supposed to go. The basic principle of this fund was that the first \$40,000.00 was to go to the education fund, the balance was to be split amongst the five Councillors which amounted very close to \$7,000.00 each. The first couple of years no-one made any advances to the treasury to spend any of the money except the local Councillors, that is why it was all spent by the Whitehorse Councillors. When the Council increased to 7 Councillors, they set the amount of \$8,000.00 even because it was not a fixed amount each year. It was then put in the general estimates.

Committee proceeded to discuss Item 15 - Advertising.

Mr. Hughes summarizing Section 55 said the effect of this is that no-one can put up electric signs. A short time ago one of the local newspapers raised a point as to whether there was any authority to control liquor ads in a newspaper. He looked into it and came to the conclusion there wasn't and the only restrictions were in fact on the electric signs. This is something that does appear in legislation in all the provinces as far as he knew, so that advertisers wouldn't go hog wild. At their discussion as a matter of administration it was decided that if an advertiser's advertisement met the requirements of the B.C. Liquor Board or Ontario Liquor Board or any of the provinces, it would be acceptable here, so that such revenue as the local newspapers could get would not be imperiled. The matter was placed before Council for their consideration and the Administration does not argue in favour of it, but merely brings it to their attention. He said he had given it as his opinion to the Commissioner that there was no control of newspaper advertising in the Territory and it was up to the newspaper owners to police themselves at the moment.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said he didn't think they should impose restrictions on newspapers if they were following the legislation of the other provinces. He further stated that he thought provisions should be made in the Ordinance whereby the brewers could advertise in the form of score boards etc., such as the one in Watson Lake. He wondered if this could be provided for in the redraft of the Ordinance.

Mr. Hughes replied that he would see that this was taken care of.

Mr. Boyd said he didn't know that they were all in agreement with the request of Mr. Taylor's as he hadn't heard anyone vote or pass an opinion on it. He said he could visualize in a year's time when no-one would be able to get down the street for these signs, wherever there is a ball park, be it a children's playground or what have you. He was very emphatic in his disagreement with this type of advertising.

Mr. Hughes said he was indicating that he would look into it and check the regulations for approved advertisement and signs that would be possible for the Commissioner to give clearance. With regard to Mr. Taylor's other point in which he had suggested they let newspaper advertising stand the way it is now, he said the Administration have indicated it has no feelings about it but it was brought up for discussion before Council to see if they were satisfied as it operates now.

Mr. Shaw said he felt they should have something governing the advertising as it could at some time get completely out of hand. If they had something that was in line with the other provinces such as British Columbia, it would perhaps stop someone from going to extremes as Mr. Boyd suggested.

Mr. Thompson asked if there were no regulations, how had this advertising been kept out of the papers.

Mr. Hughes replied there had been regulations put together and for years everybody had assumed that they were well-founded, but there was nothing in the Ordinance which allows regulations governing newspaper advertising. There was authority to control hoarding advertising and electric signs but the word "newspaper" was missed out. Someone then attempted to cure the oversight by regulation, but you can't make a regulation unless there is some authority for it in the Ordinance. Since that time the newspapers have policed themselves and as long as they ran ads which had been approved in B.C. or Alberta, or one of the provinces, there was no interference.

Mr. Taylor asked what would be wrong with having a full-page liquor ad, morally or otherwise.

Mr. Shaw said it would appear to him that they have enough business in the Yukon Territory in that particular line and to promote more would not be for the general good of the public because of the impressions that might be made on younger people. He suggested they adopt the code of British Columbia, Alberta or one of the provinces.

Mr. Hughes, in reply to a question from Mr. Watt regarding TV, said that presents another problem, since you can't shut the signals off at the border, the same as you can't stop American magazines coming in with 2 page spreads and pop-ups.

The Chairman asked for Committee's concurrence, or otherwise, on newspaper advertising and the desire to give the Commissioner power to make regulations.

Mr. Hughes suggested he could have the proposed regulations ready in draft and when Council considers the Bill they could then see the regulations.

Mr. Thompson, referring to Item 16 - Schedule of Fees, said there seemed to be a duplication of licences, namely an entertainment licence and a cabaret licence. He thought it should be set out as either one or the other, not both.

Mr. Hughes said there was a great deal in what Mr. Thompson said on the duplication of licences. He suggested therefore, that discussion on this item be reserved until the Commissioner, Mr. Vars, and Mr. MacKenzie could be present. Mr. Hughes referring to Item 17, re paragraph (y) stated this was a printing error and the paragraph appearing as (f) should be (y). He pointed out this is not a definition but it should be, and the suggestion was to have the draftsman clean it up.

The Chairman stated this concluded discussion on matters in the Sessional Paper relating to liquor excepting items 14 and 16 to be discussed with the Commissioner and Mr. Vars.

Mr. Hughes was excused from Committee.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committee.

Motion Carried.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair the Chairman of Committee reported as follows: -

"Committee convened at 10:50 a.m. to discuss Bills, Sessional Papers and Motions. Committee first discussed Motion No. 25 respecting a power franchise in Keno City, Yukon, with Mr. B. Bennet in attendance. Committee agreed in principle with the granting of such franchise, with reservations as noted in ~~the~~ Votes and Proceedings and by ~~the~~ Legal Advisor. Committee recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 3:35 p.m. to discuss further proposed amendments to the Liquor Ordinance. Committee agreed in principle with items 9,10,11,12,13,15 and 17. Items 14 and 16 were deferred for further consideration on a day following.

Committee  
Report

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson that Council do not sit on Saturday morning to allow Councillors and members of the Administration to listen to the radio broadcast of the ball game.

Motion Defeated.

Council adjourned until 10:00 a.m. Saturday, November 28, 1964.



10:00 o'clock a.m.,  
Saturday, November 28, 1964.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

Mr. Shaw (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) gave Notice of Motion in relation to the Crown Land at Rock Creek. Motion #30

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon that the Administration request the mamologist, Dr. Pearson, presently resident in the Territory to report to Council on the possible effect on game by extending resident hunting privileges to: Production of Papers #2

- (i) service men and members of the R.C.M. Police on being posted to the Territory;
- (ii) other federal and territorial employees on taking up residence and working in the Territory for a period of not less than one year; and
- (iii) employees of private companies or individuals on proof of being with that company and resident in the Territory for a minimum of one year.

MOTION DEFEATED  
with Mr. Watt and Mr. MacKinnon  
for and Mr. Thompson, Mr. Boyd,  
Mr. Southam and Mr. Taylor against.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing Bills, Sessional Papers and Memoranda.

MOTION CARRIED.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:

Committee proceeded to discuss Bill No. 10, Amendment to the Condition Sale Ordinance, with Mr. Hughes present. Discussion Bill No. 10

Mr. Hughes explained the changes that this Bill would bring about.

Mr. Taylor asked if they vary in any drastic means from that model ordinance with these changes.

Mr. Hughes replied that once they have these changes there will not be any substantial change. He said Mr. H.J. Taylor is responsible for these registrations and although there has never been any difficulties there has never been an ordinance with point by point directions as to how he should do his registrations. This is now in the Ordinance. Also if someone makes a mistake, a judge is now given an opportunity to look at it and give his opinion. He then gave an explanation of section 3(1). He said the purpose of these changes is to make it easier for the ordinary person to understand.

Mr. Shaw noticed in the new section 3 whereby a person buys something on a conditional sales agreement, if it has not been registered and he sells it to a third party, the third party then claims title. He wondered how that would work in the case of the departmental stores where there is a continual transfer of sales agreements. He thought it would be a tremendous amount of work for their protection if they had to register every document for \$50.00 to \$150.00 items. He asked if this would have a tendency to give an unscrupulous person an opportunity of going around with the express purpose of buying something, making a down payment and then disposing of it insofar as a lot of things would be too big an item to register.

Mr. Hughes said the proper officer who registers these things is the Clerk-of-Council, and he could tell them the volume of registrations.

If say Hougen's sells an outboard motor and does not register the paper on it, then the person who buys can very easily confer a good title on it to someone who buys it from him, provided that person does not know it is on a conditional sale, he is not party to a defraud really, he is going to get a good title. It is a matter for Hougen's to decide whether they will register a \$20.00 conditional sale or not bother with anything under \$200.00. He thought there was a pretty big volume of registrations in a year.

Mr. Shaw asked the Clerk if there was any volume.

Clerk-of-Council replied there is quite a volume. He said there was one member of the staff who spends almost 50% of her time registering documents. He said they get them by the hundreds every week.

Mr. MacKinnon asked if there was a direct difference between title and just an ordinary Bill of Sale.

Mr. Hughes said yes there is. There is the cash transaction where you have possession and title. Then there is the Chattle Mortgage where the person buying has acquired title and you give an undertaking that you will pay say \$10.00 a month for the next year plus interest. You have the commodity and title and the other person has a piece of paper but you are at liberty to sell it and the person buys it subject to the Mortgage because he would have gone downstairs and registered the Chattle Mortgage. The buyer can then come into Mr. Taylor's office and search for a Chattle Mortgage or a Conditional Sale. On a conditional sale title remains with him, he still gives you possession and title will remain with him until the payments are finished. Because it is not fair to a third party who buys from you in all innocence, the law has always tried to give him some protection too. In order to put him on his guard he has an obligation to register his conditional sale. If he does not then he will be out of luck.

Mr. MacKinnon said it would be necessary to register a Bill of Sale and not a title.

Mr. Hughes said a Bill of Sale is a writing that is delivered at the time a transaction is carried through especially if possession is **intended** over a time. They need this to evidence the transaction but if possession is delivered you do not need a Bill of Sale. They are dealing with a Conditional Sale Agreement here - he has made the sale to you on condition - you make the payments. Chattle Mortgage is the opposite of a Conditional Sale - one you get the title and possession in the other you just get possession and he keeps the title.

Mr. Boyd said these companies take Bills of Sale and register them but they can use these as credit - some in a big way.

Mr. Hughes replied that this was true, they are built into the North American economy now. If the trading of script on conditional sales and chattle mortgages was no longer possible then say Hougen's could not take it and discount it through a finance house etc. Hougen's would not then have enough money to go out and buy new stock and keep on selling. The whole thing is a great big snowball. He said in the States they have worked out a scheme now where there is a central register and a buyer has to look in only about one place. At the moment Canada is working on it and a model act has been produced which he thought would be adopted in the provinces in Canada in the next couple of years and he will be coming back to them and suggest they scrap the Conditional Sales Ordinance, the Chattle Mortgage provision and they will have one register and one registration. He was giving them a foresight of what lies ahead in about a year or two.

Mr. Boyd was quite happy with what he thought was in the Bill but he asked a question and quoted the following example: "A man bought a car in Grande Prairie and financed it. Then he paid it off in 30 or 45 days so he has the finance paper in his pocket showing as paid. But the moment he did that he went to another finance company and borrowed a sum of money on the car. He winds up in the Yukon and he sells this car to an innocent third person - he showed the receipt where the finance papers were marked paid - the man paid him cash for the car so the man that bought the car was hooked. He lost the car because the company who financed it the second time seized it and the man was out his money." He wondered if there was any protection for him.

Mr. Hughes said he would have to know more about the timing and whether the second deal was a mortgage or he sold it to the company and whether the finance company, when he heard the car came to the Yukon, hurried and gave Mr. Taylor a copy of the original mortgage agreement and registered it here. If so then the buyer up here would have been out of luck if he had not searched. He could not see how they had recovered up here on the strength of an unregistered paper if the time for registration had gone by. Even the law, as it stands now, has been improved a little perhaps in the new form.

Mr. Boyd said this man did wind up in jail with about 15 years as he had pulled this several times. He thought it was a matter of 60 days before the finance company found the car and it was a matter of 6 months before they got possession but they got it and the man who paid cash lost his money.

Mr. Hughes said he would have to look at the Court Record to see what the argument was.

Mr. Boyd said he buys a car in Grande Prairie today and he comes here and sells it. The man buying it searches here and finds nothing against it, would he lose the car if somebody did not have it recorded here?

Mr. Hughes directed Mr. Boyd's attention to Page 2 to the paragraph headed "(4)". If he bought that car in Manitoba and signed a paper on it and brought it up here - that Conditional Sale would not protect the man who sold it to him in Manitoba until he registers it. It would be good against him and if he sells it to say Mr. Thompson, you would give him a good title unless the finance house that sold it to you registered it. Unless that Manitoba paper is registered in Mr. Taylor's office, by filing within 30 days after the Manitoba finance house has received notice as to the place you have brought the car, they are going to have a claim. The idea is do not hand over your cash for 30 days anyway and make the searches. It is very difficult to give both sides protection and this is the best the law have been able to come up with.

Mr. Boyd asked what if they do not find out that the car takes off.

Mr. Hughes said this is the difficulty, if the finance company has not found out where it is then they will have 30 days when they do find out. This is why people are advised to make their deals with a reputable known car dealer.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Southam that Bill No. 10 be passed out of Committee without amendment. Motion Re Bill #10

Motion Carried.

Committee proceeded to discuss Bill No. 13, An Ordinance to Amend the Companies Ordinance, with Mr. Hughes reading through the Bill and explaining the various amendments. Discussion Bill #13

Mr. Shaw, in relation to paragraph 3 of the Bill dealing with section 106, said he thought the fine of \$250.00 was quite high. He said he is part of a small company himself and it is his intention to operate this in a manner that is above reproach but if he should happen to forget to register a mortgage or charge, would he be liable to \$250.00 a day that he did not register it.

Mr. Boyd said if he was a shareholder he would expect Mr. Shaw to be liable for this because it is jeopardizing all the shareholders position in the company and that is why he is there, that is what his duties are. If he is forgetful he should get out or take the consequences.

Mr. Shaw said there was logic to that, but he would say that there are many small companies in the Territory that have very little idea of what a company is. They are doing their best to struggle through and in most cases they leave it to the lawyers they are dealing with and sometimes they may borrow money and not understand they must register a mortgage, which is what this is in a sense, it would be extremely hard on a lot of well meaning people. He said he realized some people deliberately did this. If this fine were imposed it could completely fold up the company if it went for very long.

Mr. Hughes said subsection 5 has already said it has been with you a long time. Councillor Boyd has made the point that when you are on the Board you assume certain responsibilities. This is your job. Is the question one of amount or principle. Should the company be charged with the duty of registration or is the matter one of fixing a lower maximum fine. They have a penalty clause which requires companies to file their annual returns and the directors that don't do it - the companies are fined \$25.00 or \$50.00 a day and each of the directors is liable to \$50.00 a day. In the whole history of Canada he thought there were only two cases where anyone has ever sought to enforce this. The usual remedy is to allow the shareholders to police their directors. The penalty is there and is left there for a good and proper purpose. It is not used administratively or by agreed shareholders. If you have failed to do this in all innocence the fine might not exceed \$1.00. The judge or magistrate would assess the penalty that seemed appropriate - the maximum is \$250.00. Once you accept that a company should register its mortgages to put people on notice when they are dealing with that company then some sort of teeth have been given.

Mr. MacKinnon asked in such a case who would have authority to lay such a charge against the shareholder in the first place.

Mr. Hughes said almost anybody but the obvious person would be an agreed shareholder. He could as Registrar, but unless there was some very special reason he would not. He said if they imposed all the penalties for late filings they could be sending money to Ottawa instead of them sending money here.

Mr. MacKinnon said the police just couldn't come along and say you made an error with the bank and lay a charge and fine you \$250.00 a day.

Mr. Hughes said the police would not be interested in this in the first instance.

Motion Re Bill #13 Mr. Boyd moved seconded by Mr. MacKinnon that Bill No. 13, be passed out of Committee without amendment.

Motion Carried.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, the Chairman of Committee reported as follows; -

Committee Report "Committee convened at 10:10 a.m. to discuss Bills, Sessional Papers and Motions. It was moved by Councillor Boyd, seconded by Councillor Southam that Bill No. 10 be reported out of Committee without amendment. Motion Carried. It was moved by Councillor Boyd, seconded by Councillor MacKinnon that Bill No. 13 be reported out of Committee without amendment. Motion Carried.

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committee and adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a.m. Monday, November 30, 1964.

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Monday, November 30, 1964,  
10:00 a.m.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

Mr. Shaw (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) gave notice of Motion in relation to Dawson Utilities.

Motior  
#31

Mr. Shaw, (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd that whereas the area commonly referred to as the Rock Creek Camp, approximately 14 miles from Dawson and situated on the Left Limit of the Klondike River is Crown Land and unavailable to purchase with no apparent valid reason, and, whereas this area has many summer cabins which are taxed regularly by the Territorial Government with no present possibility of the person interested acquiring title to the land. Be it resolved therefore that this Council respectfully requests that the Administration make provisions for the sale of this land to the person presently owning and paying taxes on the building so located in this area.

Motior  
#30

Mr. Shaw, speaking on the motion said this land is as stated in the motion about 12 to 14 miles from Dawson and there are summer cabins there. The cabins have been there for 40 to 50 years. There does not appear to be a valid reason why this could not be sold to the people unless it was because the land is gradually washing away. If so the land could be sold with the provision the government would be under no obligation to try and save this section. He asked that the government give this every consideration and try to make this land available in small sections and sell it to them. As the Clerk is the Territorial Tax Assessor, he asked if he had a comment on this.

Clerk-of-Council in his capacity as Territorial Tax Assessor asked Mr. Shaw when was the last time he was in contact with the people who owned these buildings.

Mr. Shaw replied last summer.

Clerk-of-Council said the history of this land is that it was two privately owned lots for a good number of years and it only came to their attention the last couple of years that these cabins were on land that was owned privately and it came up for tax sale. The people with cabins on the lots are making a bid to buy the lots. He had discussed it with Mr. Sealey less than a month ago and he thought the matter well in hand and would be looked after to the satisfaction of Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Shaw said if this was the case and this has transpired recently he was not informed as they had been getting after him. If, as Mr. H.J. Taylor says, negotiations are proceeding in a compatible form he would ask permission to withdraw the motion in view this has been taken care of.

Clerk-of-Council thought this motion might speed things up and it would not do any harm.

Mr. Boyd said these cabins were on private property and no-one knew it. He wondered why no taxes were collected and who was the owner.

Clerk-of-Council replied these were two of the old lots they dug up when they searched the titles and picked them up. It was not until they came up for tax sale that these people in Dawson found out where the land was and their cabins were on the land so they immediately started negotiations. There were hundreds like this, they were never able to contact the owners, they left the country and were probably deceased.

Mr. Boyd said someone approached him this summer concerning this and it ran in his mind this person was complaining about flooding. Would Mr. Shaw know about this?

Mr. Shaw said when you are situated on a river in the Yukon Territory when ice jams you are always subject to flooding. It cannot be avoided on a northern river unless you are high up on a bank.

Mr. Boyd said the owner was complaining that the government should be responsible for it and he wondered if it was wise to take the responsibility by selling the land to these people.

Mr. Shaw said if this land were sold to the people there is no reason why this possibility could not be put in the terms of the agreement. He has not heard anyone yet holding the government responsible if their cabin was washed away. If it were sold subject to that he could not see any difficulties. He did not think the government should step in and spend millions of dollars and put up dykes.

Mr. Watt said the Clerk-of-Council had said they are making a deal with the government. He was wondering if the government will get every third lot and are they dealing to get around this.

Clerk-of-Council said the government would not be interested in getting every third lot up there. The lots cover quite an area. The people are only interested in a small part of the lot. The end result will be that they will give them enough to cover their summer cabins and the rest will revert to the Crown.

Mr. MacKinnon asked how many buildings are located in this area.

Clerk-of-Council replied 15 or 16.

Motion Carried.

Third  
Reading  
Bill #10

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Bill #10 be given Third Reading.

Motion Carried.

Third  
Reading  
Bill #13

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam that Bill #13 be given Third Reading.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing Bills, Sessional Papers and Motions.

Motion Carried.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:

Committee  
of the Whole

Mr. Watt then gave his report on the Alaska, B.C., Yukon Conference based on the minutes of the Conference prepared by the Secretary, Mr. D.A.W. Judd. Copies of this report are available from the office of the Commissioner. He said after participating in this Conference he felt that there should be more actual representation from the Yukon elected members. He was going to propose a motion that this be increased to three for the next conference in June. He thought there should be 3 new members and one should be an old member so they know what is going on. Those who were representing them on the different committees, licencing, tourism, etc., a person working for the government hasn't the freedom of speech as an elected member, he didn't think. He also urged this new committee to take up the suggestion of a priority list for a route to the ocean from the Whitehorse area, and he thought this the proper place to have this priority established.

Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock p.m.

2:00 o'clock p.m.  
Monday, November 30, 1964.

Committee continued discussion on the Alaska-B.C.-Yukon Conference.

Discussion  
Alaska-B.C  
Yukon  
Conference

Mr. Shaw, commenting on the Conference, said the top men or expert politicians of the State of Alaska and the Province of British Columbia, namely Governor Egan of Alaska and Premier Bennett of British Columbia were in attendance. Under the present system the top man for the Yukon Territory is the Prime Minister of Canada. Being a conference of local concern, he could see that the Prime Minister was probably tied up with more important matters, but wondered if the Honourable Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, was in attendance at the Conference.

Mr. Watt informed Committee that the Honourable Minister Arthur Laing was not there but he had sent a telegram saying he regretted he could not attend. There were three Federal Government observers at the Conference, all members of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, namely: Mr. A.D. Hunt, Chief, Resources Division, Mr. C.A. Ing, Consultant for the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and Dr. J.L. Jenness, Economic Adviser. These were all observers but Dr. Jenness did speak at one time in the Conference, and he confined his talk roughly to the Federal jurisdiction concerning water matters.

Mr. Shaw said he appreciated that and said Premier Bennett and Governor Egan also had their top civil servants at the Conference to look at all aspects of the talks. He said he was just wondering if they had a political figure in attendance. According to Mr. Watt's answer it was obvious they did not.

Mr. Watt said the head of the Yukon delegation was the Commissioner and he was also the Chairman, so was not able to participate as fully as he probably would have otherwise.

Mr. Boyd said he attended the Conference himself and was not surprised at Mr. Shaw's question. What it turned out to be, from an observer's viewpoint was, in his opinion, a conference between British Columbia and Alaska, nothing more. The Yukon had representatives at the Conference who did not dare say anything that meant anything, because they first of all had to get authority from Ottawa. As for Dr. Jenness, he had heard him on two or three occasions and his remarks were disappointing. One could almost feel from the atmosphere that nobody in the Federal Government really cared. If they had cared there would have been a different effort, he was saying this with all due respect to members of the Yukon Administrative staff who did the best they could, but the situation certainly left a lot to be desired insofar as Ottawa's attitude was concerned.

Mr. Watt agreed with Mr. Boyd and said that this is why he had suggested three Territorial Councillors attend the Conference next year. In this way if the Federal Government did not wish to participate to any greater extent than they had, at least the Territorial Government would be able to participate. He noticed the Territorial Government's status had improved since the last Conference when all they had was one observer, namely Mr. Shaw, and this time they participated to the extent of having five voting delegates: Messrs. John Watt, Ken Baker, H.J. Taylor, W.J. Gibson and D.A.W. Judd, and about thirty observers who had been invited to sit in on the talks.

Mr. Shaw appreciated the fact that it was important to have the Territorial Council represented at the Conference, but he felt when it came to matters such as are discussed of Federal Government policy they would have no authority. This was the third Conference and at none of these Conferences had the Minister of

Northern Affairs been in attendance. He felt that the Minister should definitely attend future Conferences, and he hoped they would take a very active part in trying to develop the Yukon.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Shaw to what extent Mr. Sivertz participated in the 1963 B.C.-Alaska-Yukon Conference.

Mr. Shaw replied that Mr. Sivertz represented the Department of Northern Affairs and as he does not make policy all he could do was say the utmost in cooperation would be given but no specific details. Mr. Bennett however, came up with definite proposals, but he didn't think it was possible for any representative of the Yukon Territory to say to Mr. Bennett "I'll take you up on that deal", or "I'll reject that deal". They just had to sit back and listen. He felt the least they could do would be to provide a Minister of the Crown to represent the Federal Government as Chief Custodian of the Yukon Territory.

Mr. Watt agreed with Mr. Shaw and suggested they make a couple of motions to try to get the Federal Government to participate more fully. He said Mr. Bennett nor Mr. Egan did all the work for B.C.-Alaska, they had other elected members who were on their sub-committees of the Conference. He recommended the Territorial Councillors participate on the Transportation Committee, the Power Committee and the Tourist Committee of the Conference.

Mr. Boyd felt that Council should recommend now that Ottawa consider giving this Conference a lot more consideration and send men who are capable of voting, instead of having representatives there who have to refrain or abstain from active participation.

Mr. Shaw gave a vote of thanks to Councillor Watt for the work he had done as Territorial Council representative at the Conference.

Discussion  
Bill #9

Committee proceeded with discussion of Bill No. 9, an Ordinance to Amend the Labour Provisions Ordinance.

Mr. Boyd asked the Clerk-of-Council if he had anything to offer as to what the Administration wanted.

Clerk-of-Council said he had stated he was not satisfied with this amendment because in his estimation the amendment did not do what it was intended to do. Merely by changing the words "this Ordinance" to read "subsection (1)" doesn't accomplish what was intended. There are other subsections in section 3 which would then be not at all clear. He said he asked Mr. Hughes to make a further study of this before they went any further. He felt they should leave it for now and take another look at it at the Spring Session.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Committee.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair the Chairman of Committee reported as follows: -

"Committee convened at 10:25 a.m. to discuss Bills, Sessional Papers and Motions. Councillor Watt gave a report on the recent B.C.-Alaska-Yukon Conference. Committee recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 2:00 p.m. "

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Mr. Speaker leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole to study various Memoranda.

Motion Carried.

...../193

Committee  
Report

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:

Committee proceeded with discussion on Sessional Paper No. 20, Discussion  
Public Health Ordinance, with Commissioner Cameron in attendance. S.P. #20

Commissioner Cameron stated he was not too familiar with this. It was his understanding that because this section had been deleted two or three years ago there was actually nothing that requires a company now operating in the Territory to have a Doctor.

Mr. Shaw, in an endeavour to put a little light on the matter, said he thought this was included in the Bill that Council felt that before they forced people to have a first aid man, a first aid training programme was desirable, to make a sufficient number of these people available. He believed this was thrown out around 1957 or 1958. He said he personally would be very willing to study a Bill in relation to this matter at any time because what the Commissioner stated in the Sessional Paper was very true and it should be brought up, discussed and passed.

Commissioner Cameron suggested the Legal Advisor be consulted to see if it was just a matter of replacing what had been deleted or whether there were amendments to be included in it.

Mr. Hughes then attended Committee.

Commissioner Cameron asked Mr. Hughes why this was deleted and whether it was before his time.

Mr. Hughes said he had gone back through the files and the exact reason for deletion has never been too clear to him. It seems to have been discussed in 1958 with Mr. Collins who was Commissioner at that time. The difficulty that confronts them now is that they have no way of insisting that the big mining camps maintain a doctor if they run over 50 men. The Territory, for some time, has relied on mining companies to have a doctor, for instance the citizens of Dawson could not generate or afford enough ill-health among themselves to support a doctor so this is why part of the load is borne by Y.C.G.C. A similar situation used to prevail at Watson Lake. The Administration could not afford to supply doctors so the idea was to at least arm themselves with provisions which would enable them to require provision of doctors. However, some recognition should be given to the cost involved and this was why, in Part 2 of the Public Health Ordinance there was provision that an employer could deduct a sum of money from the salary of the men who were provided with medical facilities. They have it in the Northwest Territories and it works quite well there. Why exactly it was swept out of the Yukon Ordinance, he could find no reason.

Mr. Shaw said there was a section put in which took out the whole of Part 2 of the Public Health Ordinance. In other words this Part 2 was put out, but "section 2 of section 3 of the said Ordinance was further amended by adding thereto the following paragraph: (x) the provision of medical care for skilled or unskilled labourers in mining, prospecting, fishing, lumber, dredging or construction camps in an area remote from hospital and medical facilities". That, he believed, is where the Commissioner is given the power to make regulations.

Mr. Hughes confirmed what Mr. Shaw said as being right and said this in fact was designed to replace Part 2 of the Public Health Ordinance, but the view has been formed that it did not succeed. For instance, there used to be a provision - "the following provisions respecting medical, surgical and hospital care, apply in respective camps having 50 or more employees, namely, the employer shall contract with one or more licenced medical practitioners for the medical and surgical care of his employees, and may deduct from the pay of each employee for the payment of medical, surgical and hospital care, an amount not exceeding \$3.00 per month." Then

it says, "a medical practitioner must be within two hours of travelling" and so on. He pointed out that the inconsistency lies in the fact that in the Northwest Territories they retained this Part 2, and in the case of the Yukon they took it out. The feeling now is that this would not give the Commissioner power to delegate through the mining companies authority to make deductions from the payroll. He said he was not prepared to say to the Commissioner - "you would have authority to make a regulation telling the mining companies that whether the men liked it or not they could deduct up to \$3.00 a month out of their pay". He thought it was much better that a provision of that nature should be considered by the Council and written into the Ordinance.

Mr. Southam advised Committee that employees of the United Keno Hill Mine are paying \$3.60 now.

Mr. Hughes said they obviously negotiated that or perhaps held to the old pattern where the men and the mine have carried on with Part 2 although the legislation swept it out a few years ago.

Mr. Shaw asked if it was the intention of the Administration to have first aid classes in the outlying areas during this winter if possible for people who wish to qualify themselves as first aid men as requested in a resolution passed last spring.

Commissioner Cameron said that would have to be referred to Dr. Kinloch. He knew there had been extensive first aid programmes going on in the Whitehorse area with people coming in, he believed, off the highway to these courses regarding ambulance service.

The Chairman mentioned the motion referred to was Motion No. 42 of last session which stated: "It was moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Boyd, that in the opinion of Council it is respectfully requested that the Administration implement a system of providing first aid courses in the Yukon Territory, in particular efforts being made in the smaller communities of the Yukon Territory where sufficient local interest is shown to justify such a programme". The motion was carried unanimously.

Discussion  
Bill #2

Committee proceeded to Bill No. 2 - An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory to Enter Into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the Services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Commissioner Cameron and the Legal Advisor were in attendance.

Mr. Boyd asked of Mr. Hughes or Mr. Cameron what would be the effect of the Bill if it was passed and the effect if nothing further happens to it.

Mr. Hughes said in practise the provisions of this agreement are being given effect to in all respects. The R.C.M.P. do police the Territory, the R.C.M.P. are paid a sum of money which would not vary if this agreement was signed. He said one could go on indefinitely without this agreement, however, it does establish a clear record of the terms of the understanding between the Commissioner and the Minister of Justice. Going back to some of the history of the presentation of this Ordinance and the agreement, he said this matter was presented some three sessions ago and was designed to reflect the understanding which was reached when the 5-year projections were being worked out, the recommendations and calculations on which the 5-year agreement was based. At the same time the interdepartmental committee had recommended that a solicitor or a lawyer of the Department of Justice be appointed with the long-term view of being a sort of Deputy Attorney General, particularly as the Territory progressed towards provincial status, and recommended that among his functions would be the supervision of the police and with it, of course, it followed that keeping a watchful eye on implementation of his agreement - the costs - would

be part of this job. He reminded them that for some time no appointment was made and as he recollected the position taken by the Council at the last session and the session before was no appointment then no ordinance, no agreement. He said now an appointment has been made, and possibly in answering Councillor Boyd's question he should try and indicate what his functions are likely to become. He said the whole picture isn't fully filled in yet and is still a matter of discussion and review. However, he thought it could be said that he would be much more concerned with drafting of legislation and perhaps Members of Council who have been here for some sessions would notice already the difference in technique. On the Liquor Ordinance, for instance, he had been able to come before them with draft instructions rather than present them with a bill and ask them to argue about it. He said he was a little freer in asking for an expression of Council's views before trying to put it into Bill form. He said they would find these small, rather subtle changes taking place and he would trust they would meet with Council's approval. The method of discussing a Bill in Committee they may find is not the same as it was last year. He said he had views and trust they may be profitable. He stated he would have the job of watching the police. That is, if the members feel the police are doing something a little out of line they can communicate with the Commissioner and the Commissioner would undoubtedly speak to him, or speak directly to him and he would advise the Commissioner of the conversation. He pointed out he would be a member of the Justice Department and would then have the choice of going up to Ottawa directly to the Attorney General or make some local representation. He said he would be taking some prosecutions. Mr. Wylie is the holder of the Crown Prosecutor's appointment, but he could still be expected to take the odd one to keep his hand in. He was not expecting to enter into direct competition but would have an area of consultation on different cases, generally speaking, probably along the lines that they have in Britain where on murder, treason and the graver cases they refer matters for consultation to the Director of Public Prosecutions. He said that would be new work for him in terms of the Yukon. He said Council may look upon it as perhaps a role of interference or a steadying hand, whichever interpretation they want to place upon it, either he was going to be a nuisance and getting in somebody's way or he was going to be a useful restraint on the irresponsible and unconsidered action. He said his full function would not be apparent for some months, or probably a year or two, and by the spring they hope to have another appointment which will initially be a Northern Affairs appointment who will do almost what Mr. Hughes has been doing in terms of land registration, companies and so on who may be regarded as a deputy. This deputy will ultimately move into the Justice Department, and it is the intention to give Council their legal assistance from a source which is independent of Northern Affairs and has a direct line to the Attorney General. He suggested they may feel this is the beginning of establishment of the Legal Office along the provincial lines which Administration understood was Council's ambition and it does seem to be consistent with the ambition for the Territory, namely provincial status.

Commissioner Cameron, adding a little more in connection with Mr. Boyd's question, said the idea of the agreement is that it is basically a standard agreement that is carried out or entered into with the R.C.M.P. throughout Canada. All of the ten provinces and the Northwest Territories have such an agreement. Without signing this agreement it could be very embarrassing to the Mounted Police should the Commissioner be asked under what agreement do they bill the Yukon Territory for Justice. "You operate under agreements in every other part of Canada and yet you are billing Yukon Territory for the carrying out of justice and yet you do not have an agreement" and he would have to say this was true. The obvious answer would be, "you will cease and desist in the handling of policing of the Yukon Territory". He explained that the money

was set up with the department by the Committee on Finances and it was agreed to in the signing of the Five Year Agreement, but this is their overall financial picture for five years and these other individual agreements, of which they have quite a number, should be signed in order to keep with the rest of Canada. He said he mentions this because he had received correspondence expressing concern from the Deputy Commissioner of the R.C.M.P. last year that this was the only place in Canada they were operating without an agreement. He said they bill the Territory directly and the Territory pays them directly.

Mr. Shaw said his objection to this Bill was the fact that they were signing an agreement and there was no possible way to get any information from this particular group unless they had a man in the Territory representing the Territory with a certain amount of jurisdiction over the Mounted Police insofar as to give Council information from time to time on what was required. Personally, now that the Northern Affairs had provided the Territory with a Senior Legal Advisor, although the complete terms of reference had not been worked out, he felt his objection had been completely overcome.

Motion Re Bill #2 After some further discussion, Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Bill No. 2 be reported out of Committee without amendment.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Hughes and Commissioner Cameron were excused from Committee.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair the Chairman of Committees reported as follows: -

Committee Report

"Committee convened at 3:30 p.m. to discuss Bills, Sessional Papers and Motions. Commissioner Cameron attended Committee to discuss various items of consideration. Mr. Judd also attended. It was moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Southam, that Bill No. 2 be reported out of Committee without amendment. Motion Carried."

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Council adjourned until 10:00 a.m. Tuesday, December 1, 1964.

Tuesday, December 1, 1964,  
10:00 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

The following memorandums were tabled for Council's consideration:

- (1) Insurance Arrangements for School Children. (Set out as Sessional Paper #31) Sessional Paper No.31
- (2) Regarding Motion No. 28 - Safe Water at the Whitehorse Reserve. (Set out as Sessional Paper #32) #32
- (3) In reply to Question #4 - Liquor Control. (Set out as Sessional Paper #33) #33

In reply to Mr. Boyd's request for information concerning grazing leases a memorandum from the Commissioner stated that they have 33 grazing leases in effect and 15 grazing applications which should be finalized in the very near future.

Mr. Watt gave notice of Motion respecting Alaska-B.C.-Yukon Conference. Motion No. 32

Mr. Watt gave notice of Motion respecting Jury Fees. #33

Mr. Watt gave notice of Motion respecting Definition of the word "residence". #34

Mr. Thompson gave notice of Motion regarding Water & Sewer, Porter Creek. #35

Mr. Thompson gave notice of Motion respecting Tax Study to Encourage Property Improvement. #36

Mr. Shaw, (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) gave notice of Motion in relation to Labour Provisions. #37

Mr. Shaw, (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor, be it resolved that in view of the statements declared by the present operators of the power and water facilities within the City of Dawson that affirm their withdrawal from the supply of such services in the very near future for this area and the necessity of assuring a continuous service to this municipality it is vital that immediate action be taken. It is therefore the opinion of Council that the first step to be taken should be that the appropriate government agency should forthwith apply to the City of Dawson authorities, under the terms of the present Municipal Ordinance, to obtain a franchise to operate a water and power system in this municipality for the protection of, and the well being of the residents therein. Motion No. 31

Mr. Shaw, speaking on the Motion said they have a very acute situation in relation to water and power facilities in the municipality of Dawson. He has gone over it many times. The present company have indicated their objective of closing down the utility system in 1966, that is an arbitrary date. This means that once the water system is closed down it is problematic whether it could be opened again so action will need to be taken now to assure that services will continue to be provided. There was a meeting last summer in which the officials of the power company, the Commissioner and he himself were present, and this matter was discussed to some length. The company that own the utilities, when asked if they would set a price on their system, took the attitude that it was not up to them to set a price, it was up to someone to offer a price. The system they have is in an extremely decrepit condition, both the water and the power system, so it would require a lot of overhauling and possibly be more contained than what it is, if it can be run as an economic system and benefit all concerned. They would not at the time, and they still are not prepared to negotiate on what a normal person would say is a realistic value. The situation has not got very far at present. The peculiar thing about this company

that is operating the system right now is they were incorporated in 1898 and in the incorporation there was also incorporated a franchise. However this company does not have an exclusive franchise, anyone can start up in business providing the City of Dawson, the municipality, will give them a franchise. This resolution is asking that the appropriate government authorities, perhaps this might be the Northern Canada Power Commission, would enter into this and ask for this franchise. If no deal can be made with the people that have the franchise this government department can go in and supply these services.

Mr. Boyd thought they were dealing with a municipality who have the first and last say. He wondered where the Territorial Council fitted in

Mr. Shaw replied that the Territorial Council fits in because the municipality is a minor form of government in relation to the Territorial Council, as the Territorial Council is in relation to the Federal Government, so they just start at the bottom and keep going up. There are many times in which they ask the Government of Canada to do certain things for the Territory because they do not have the power or facilities, or means, etc., so this is appropriate, this should come through them and from here to the Federal Government.

Mr. Watt agreed with this motion. He did not know if the holder of the rest of the franchises in the Territory would be willing to provide power in the area, but he remembered reading an article in the paper, about two years ago, that they were not too interested in supplying power in that area. If private enterprise do not want to supply proper and adequate power then Council should take further steps some time in the future.

MOTION CARRIED.

Third Reading Bill #2

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that Bill No. 2 be given Third Reading.

MOTION CARRIED, with Mr. Taylor opposed.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing Bills, Memoranda and Sessional Papers and other matters that may arise.

MOTION CARRIED.

In Committee of the Whole:

Discussion Sessional Paper #20

Committee proceeded to discuss various sections of Sessional Paper No. 20 in relation to the Liquor Ordinance, with Commissioner Cameron, Mr. Vars, Superintendent of Liquor, Mr. Hughes, Senior Legal Counsel, and Mr. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer, in attendance.

Mr. Boyd, regarding paragraph 14 dealing with Section 86 - Surcharge on Draft Beer, said they were a little concerned that such an experienced bunch of money getters could possibly forget to put the surcharge on in the first place and he thought Committee wanted confirmation that this did happen.

Mr. Vars said the surcharge has always been applicable to draft beer but there is no provision for it in the present Ordinance.

Mr. Taylor asked if this was being charged at the present time.

Mr. Vars replied yes.

Mr. Boyd said there was nothing to do then but to make it legal.

Mr. Watt asked if they need a change in the Ordinance in order to do this.

Mr. Vars replied that under subsection 1 of section 86 it provides for the surcharge on liquor but there is no mention of draft beer, and it should be in there.

Mr. Shaw asked if it was the intention of the Administration to put it in.

Commissioner Cameron said he was not too familiar with the surcharge, but thought it was always applicable before.

Mr. Hughes said when the provisions for draft beer were introduced there was an oversight, there was no provision made for surcharge, however this forms an important part of the Territory's revenue and the charge of 10¢ a gallon is, he is told, the equivalent of 10¢ on a dozen bottles of beer. He did not know what the effect was on the price to the consumer. He included paragraph 14 in order to regularize the position. It is merely an operational problem and he is providing the words.

Mrs. Shaw said he would say go ahead and include this Section 86.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said they were not aware of the fact this surcharge was being charged or being contemplated. If it is being charged, they could not do anything. He said he believed the price of draft beer is controlled and set by the Liquor Department and two complaints had come to him from his constituency to the effect that they do not feel the operator in Whitehorse should receive the greater profit and they the lesser profit. They charge 30¢ a glass in Watson Lake and make a reasonable profit and it costs only 60¢ a keg additional to bring it to Whitehorse. They do not feel the Whitehorse operator should be making an additional 5¢ a glass on this. He wondered what Mr. Vars' thoughts were on that and also asked if he may feel it worthwhile to stabilize the price of beer to 30¢ a glass in the southern Yukon including Whitehorse.

Mr. Vars replied that he thought first it was necessary to ascertain whether the government is prepared to absorb the freight on shipments of draft beer throughout the Territory. If they wanted to standardize the price of draft beer per glass it would mean in fairness to the operator that the government absorb the freight. When the consideration was given to draft beer it was the government's policy that they did not want to become involved in too much handling, storing or tying up of money in the sale of draft beer. They would do the ordering and endeavor to have it in the Territory. If they checked the provinces, it is customary for them to have three prices on draft beer. The cheaper price closer to the supply, and as the distance increases the licencees are permitted to have an additional 5¢ or whatever the percentage is, on the glass to absorb the freight.

Mr. Taylor recalled when they introduced draft beer to the Yukon Territory part of their thinking was based on not just what the operator wanted but also what the public wanted. He did not know how many glasses of beer could be got out of one of these kegs but if you are going to sell each glass of beer in Whitehorse for 5¢ a glass more than what you sell it for down the highway, and consider that 60¢ per keg is your additional freight cost, then it does not seem right, and this is the complaint of the operators in the south. For what little difference per glass or keg resulted it could be sold on a par. He did not suggest they change their policy insofar as the government take over the cost of freight.

Mr. Vars thought if they standardized the price per glass for Watson Lake and Whitehorse, it would only be fair to standardize the price for all the Territory. He also thought there would be a higher freight rate applicable to moving beer north of Whitehorse.

Mr. Taylor said it seemed to him that if they went north of Whitehorse where freight rates may increase appreciably then he could say that 35¢

a glass could go into say the Dawson-Mayo area which would seem reasonable, somewhere off the beaten track where costs would increase.

Mr. Vars said the same thing could be argued in B.C. where you have 20, 25 and 30¢ a glass. The only place they are permitted to get 30¢ a glass is in Lower Post, and yet there is not too much difference to haul from Fort Nelson to Lower Post, and yet the man is permitted a 5¢ differential on the sale per glass.

Mr. Shaw asked if it would be bad in principle to establish a maximum in the Territory for which it can be sold for, say 35¢, and if these people in Watson Lake want to sell it at 30¢, 20¢ or 25¢, then it will be up to them. If you have to meet competition you can adjust the prices accordingly. It appeared to him the function of the government would be to protect the public by putting a maximum rate they can charge the public and if they want to sell it for less that is their problem. The principle is ~~there~~ allowing these people to establish their prices in relation to the various factors which govern the business they operate.

Mr. Thompson asked if the Liquor Board arbitrarily set this price in Watson Lake or was it done with representation from the operators in that area.

Mr. Vars replied it was from suggested prices from the operators. They did not want to go any higher than 30¢ per glass because they felt there would be no opportunity for them to sell it as Lower Post was selling it for 30¢ per glass and this is the top price B.C. has permitted. The operators here felt 35¢ was a fair price for this area. This is the first experience they have had with draft beer and he thought it essential the operators have some indication of what the product should sell for.

Mr. Thompson felt if this was set by Watson Lake then he could not see what the problem was. It was no concern to them what it is being sold for further north.

Mr. Hughes said he now understands that Mr. Vars has not, or anybody has not tried to set the price. There is no regulation or authority fixing the price so they have the freedom they desire. If they wanted to charge 35¢ he knew of no regulation which prohibits them.

Mr. Vars said he thought the price was arrived at on the cost of the product. They never had it before they knew the outside cost, they estimated the freight, there is a return freight on each keg and there should be another charge which at the present time is a straight book entry and that is the cost of the keg. They then met with the operators and explained to them what the product would cost and they indicated that 30¢ and 35¢ per glass was a fair price. They have asked that they serve not less than a 10 oz glass at 30¢ a glass in Watson, and not less than a 10 oz glass at 35¢ a glass in Whitehorse.

Mr. Hughes said it was one of the recommendations that instead of rushing in with a set of new regulations the feeling was they should sit back and wait to see how it works out, then make regulations on the experience gained. At the moment they are in a position of playing it by ear. If they want regulations they can see what is to be done. The size of the glass and price was to be left to the operator, obviously his price would be governed to some extent by the price Mr. Vars was able to deliver the stuff for, and the cost of investment in the cooling room, etc.

Mr. Watt said the only objection he had heard was that the government set the price, but apparently this is not the case. He said he agreed with Mr. Shaw that a maximum of 35¢ be set and let the local establishment do as they wish.

Commissioner Cameron said there would be no problem in Watson Lake if it wasn't for the close proximity of a competing force in another area.

Mr. Shaw said then no problem exists, someone has been under misapprehension. This price is not controlled and it seems to be working fine. He suggested they leave it the way it sits and everyone should be happy

and the person operating the business have the prerogative of raising or lowering the price.

Mr. Vars thought it was indicated at the Liquor Committee Meeting that draft beer would be approximately 20% less than bottled beer and this works out to 20% less per dozen of bottled beer.

Mr. Boyd said he had heard no complaints, and thought everyone happy with the situation as it exists now.

Mr. Southam agreed with Mr. Shaw that there should be a maximum price on draft beer, and he also thought there should be a set size to the glass - the operator should not have the choice.

Mr. Vars said they say they use a 12 oz glass with not less than 10 ounces of beer.

Mr. Taylor said his only comment was that the operators should be advised of this policy so they know where they stand.

Mr. Boyd wanted to know what the policy is. It is generally favored there should be a maximum price.

Commissioner Cameron said he understood that it was more or less felt by the Committee, and is now being adhered to by the Administration, that the price would be set on the basis of 20% less than bottled beer.

Mr. Boyd said no, that was just a recommendation of the Liquor Committee, but the point now is it seemed to him the operators are of the opinion that they must charge 35¢. To him it means they are of the opinion that the Administration have set this price, now they are trying to say they can charge anything they like, but he thought they should have a maximum price and go downward if they like, but nothing higher than a certain price.

Mr. Vars said he thought it was agreed by the Whitehorse area that the price be 35¢. If the operator wishes to sell this for less than 35¢ per glass he did not know if they could control it, and in Watson Lake due to competition, they requested it be 30¢. If it was sold for less than this they could not control it and it would be their own profits they would be utilizing.

Mr. Boyd moved, that a maximum of 35¢ be instigated in the Whitehorse South area.

Mr. Hughes asked if that price is to be fixed in the Ordinance or whether they wish the Commissioner to have the power to fix it by regulations.

Mr. Boyd thought a regulation would be ample.

Mr. MacKinnon asked about the size of glasses, is this controlled.

Mr. Hughes said that it was not. The size of the glass is a suggestion and if they want to sell draft beer in a 13 oz glass they can do that and the Committee had in mind a smaller glass which would be used for serving women. He said he could work out regulations for all these things, but they may feel this is getting into the roll of actual tavern operation.

Mr. Taylor said he thought these were already in regulations.

Mr. Watt asked if everyone was using a standard size throughout the Territory now.

Mr. Vars replied that to the best of their knowledge they were using a 12 ounce glass with not less than 10 ounces of beer. He said he did not think they were too interested in smaller glasses, but this was not for him to decide.

Mr. Watt suggested that Mr. Boyd include this in the motion.

Commissioner Cameron asked if they were not creating a problem that does not exist. At the present time he understood there were no complaints, and they have left the door open for private enterprise. Do they feel a motion at this time might create an unnecessary stumbling block to a new industry.

Mr. Shaw said he agreed to some extent with the Commissioner, but the reason this may be good is it is the only section of the Liquor Commission's Report which asks for certain curbs on draft beer. He said he would personally just as soon have no control whatever, but on the other hand when a Commission is appointed and they come up with the recommendation this should not be too high to the consumer, they could look at it as a specific recommendation.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said if they establish a ceiling price while they work on this system, they must accord the public some protection. He also felt more important, that the operator be informed he does not have to, say in Whitehorse, sell beer at 30¢ a glass. He did not think the operators were aware of this at the present time.

Mr. Shaw said if for example, this draft beer were sold in Dawson, Mayo or Haines Junction, would it be possible for the person selling it at 35¢ a glass to have a reasonable profit, or would this motion make it prohibitive for them to operate and sell it.

Mr. Vars said it would decrease their profit of operation by the amount of freight it took to transport it from here to the particular area.

Mr. Shaw asked if the Liquor Superintendent could tell him how much it would cost per glass, 12 ounce, additional from here to Dawson or Mayo.

Mr. Vars replied that he could not answer the question at the present time because they have not moved draft beer north of Whitehorse. It requires a little more care in handling than most other products, and would be an additional 10% in the winter for heating and he was not sure of the rate for cooling in the summer. He said he would have to get the rates before giving an answer.

Mr. Boyd moved, that the maximum charged for draft beer in the Whitehorse area and Southern portions of the Yukon be 35¢ for a 12 ounce glass with not less than 10 ounces of beer therein. If Dawson City or 1202 wants draft beer, then there will have to be another arrangement made to consider costs. He asked if this motion would create any problems if it were passed.

Mr. Hughes said from his point of view they would have to introduce a power in the Ordinance allowing the making of these regulations. They have power to fix prices in liquor stores, but no power to fix the beer price.

Mr. Watt seconded the motion.

Mr. Shaw said he might have some objection to the motion insofar as it specifies only a 12 ounce glass. For example an operator might want to sell an 8 ounce glass for 25¢, he is prohibited from this because he is restricted to a particular size glass. If the rate were established on a quantity then they would have some latitude on the operator. This way they have it stated at a certain glass.

Mr. Hughes said Mr. Shaw wants a glass that offers the same amount of beer per dime invested. He said this was the difficulty, they are moving into an area where they are interfering with the house-keeping of the actual operator. They may find they are creating more difficulties than they are overcoming.

Mr. Boyd said all over Canada they have two sizes, and in most places one size, and it is the size they have mentioned. He felt they must be kept uniform in order to get away from all types of glasses. You can drink out of a standard glass no matter where you are. He thought this very important for management.

Mr. Shaw said it does restrict a person to a certain size of glass. His proposal was quite sensible because if they want to have smaller glasses they have the opportunity of so doing, on the other hand he noted the Legal Advisor pointed out that the Ordinance will have to be constructed to give the Commissioner the power to make regulations in respect to that. In view of that the simple way would be to give the Commissioner power to make regulations. He said he knew the feelings of Council and of the Liquor Commission and could be guided by that, and they forget about the various sizes or quantities and make it as simple as possible. He suggested they try it out for a couple of years. If abuses creep in the appropriate action will be taken by the Administration, and/or Council, which is in office at the time.

Mr. Thompson said it seemed to him that if they are going to make a regulation to this effect it was odd they could not encompass the whole Yukon. He thought the bulk of the draft beer would be coming into the Whitehorse area, regardless if they drop some off at Watson Lake, there will be a smaller portion going up to the Dawson area etc., and he could not see why they could not adjust the rates to a central location so it would be applicable to all points in the Yukon. He said B.C. add so much every 3 or 400 miles, but he could not see where it should be so applicable to here, this is the main distributing center.

Mr. Vars said he thought he had been misinterpreted and continued to say that B.C. permits the operator to sell beer at 5¢ higher per glass, it is not necessarily the B.C. Government putting this price on. They allow this differential on price per glass for the operator to come up with the same percentage of profit as the operator within the city limits.

Mr. Boyd said B.C. allows it, in other words they do control the price.

Mr. Vars replied yes, if you look in the regulations you will find they do control the price of draft beer in various areas throughout the province of British Columbia, and probably this is controlled in most of the provinces.

Mr. MacKinnon asked what would happen if the breweries changed their prices.

Mr. Hughes suggested that is why he asked some time ago whether they wanted the price written into the Ordinance, which would make it inflexible or whether it is a matter the Commissioner could establish by regulation. If the price went up so the tavern operator had to sell for 40¢ or go out of business, then the regulation could be changed a lot faster than an ordinance.

Mr. Shaw thought this discussion very enlightening, and in view of the discussion he would prefer to leave this and not go along with the motion, there is a certain amount of inflexibility. In view of the recommendations of the Liquor Commission the Commissioner will be guided accordingly and see no abuses are created without a motion.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said he did not agree with Mr. Shaw. He said they are establishing a ceiling price on draft beer, and this will be controlled by regulation. He thought the motion to be just what is required and the Administration will undertake to write this into regulations. If the brewery increases its prices, the regulations can be changed.

Mr. Shaw mentioned a Court case in England regarding the serving of draft beer indicating complications can occur in the matters of draft beer and the more regulations and rules you have the more complications might come in.

Mr. Taylor thought standards should be established.

Mr. Thompson asked if there was not a line around the glass to show where the 10 ounces came to so he knew how much he was getting.

Mr. Taylor said no.

Commissioner Cameron said what Mr. Thompson was referring to is called a tide line. He said some Health Inspectors do not permit them because it allows bacteria buildup on any marking on a glass.

Mr. Boyd asked if he could be pinched for serving 9 ounces of beer.

Mr. Hughes replied that if he was serving draft beer and there was no prescribed amount he could serve 9 ounces, but it would be a good way of going out of business if the man next door is serving 10 ounces for the same money.

Mr. Boyd said that was not his point. It was that it could be done and not be fined. He felt this very important as the public feel they are buying 10 ounces and in reality they are not always getting it, and some don't care very much after a certain stage. The bar keeper in this instance is getting an ounce of beer paid for and not selling it and he is under no obligation to anyone, it is a means of being able to gyp the public and he isn't responsible to anyone. He asked if this was right.

Mr. Hughes replied it is not an offence.

MOTION CARRIED with Mr. Shaw  
opposed.

Referring to Item 15, Advertising, Mr. Hughes said there was a question of brewers advertising on boardings of ballparks and they asked Mr. Vars to work up regulations. The feeling of Committee the other day, as he understood it was that the regulations should follow the code established in B.C. or Alberta so that provision would be made for the Commissioner to regulate all forms of advertising not merely electric signs under Section 55. He wondered if it was still their wish that Mr. Vars begin these inquiries. There was a question on whether the Commissioner could approve advertising on boardings such as one member mentioned that there was a ballpark in his constituency and they have a scoreboard which has been donated by a brewer and his name appears on this. There was some feeling that it was not good for the peewee league to be batting in home runs and having the score run up on a scoreboard featuring the brewers name. The point could be made that those same children are exposed to newspapers and magazines in which the brewers name appears. They may save them from the frying pan and still leave them in the fire. Perhaps Committee would like to give its view to the Commissioner regarding permitting that type of advertising.

Mr. Watt said the Administration could make regulations and if they have some violent objection later on then they can pass a motion requesting the regulation be changed.

Committee agreed.

Referring to Item 16, Schedule of Fees, Mr. Hughes explained the desire to have of the fees located in the Schedule rather than in various sections throughout the Ordinance.

After some discussion, Committee agreed.

Committee recessed until 2:00 p.m.

2:00 o'clock P.M.

Tuesday, December 1st, 1964

Committee proceeded with discussion of Bill No. 11, Votes 12 and 20, Travel & Publicity, with Mr. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer, and Mr. Gibson, Travel & Publicity Department, in attendance. Discussion on Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Boyd, referring to Vote 12, noted there was a figure of \$3,600.00 in the estimates for the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce. He assumed the Administration had given the Chamber of Commerce a figure over and above that for the picnic ground in Whitehorse. He said some people were not very happy with the situation, and he was concerned with whether the Territorial Government was in the business of running camp grounds, and if so whether they were doing it at the expense of others who pay taxes and so on, which appeared to be the case. He said the people in question that are in business are quite concerned and don't know where they stand. He wondered if Mr. Gibson had anything to say about it.

Commissioner Cameron attended Committee.

Mr. Gibson thought that each member of Council would recall that last year the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce began construction of a campground on the riverside. They had limited funds at the time and were rather limited in what they could do to provide necessary facilities to attract the camping traveller into the City, and provide necessary accommodation he required with the hope of retaining him the City a little longer so that he could spend additional amounts of money. The history of the campground last season was reasonably successful within the limitations of the size and facilities there. Early this year the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce presented a proposal to increase the facilities of the campground and improve the facilities so they could accommodate more campers, and provide the necessary numbers of tables and stovettes to attract this type of camper into Whitehorse in a larger number than the previous year. Based on the history of the campground the previous year the Administration could see no particular objection to the preliminary proposals submitted to them and agreed in principle to assist them to put in additional tables and stovettes and to assist in some slashing that would provide additional space for tenters to encourage more people to the City of Whitehorse. He thought it might also be quite well known to many that the project from that point caught fire, mushroomed or skyrocketed and began to get completely out of hand. This he thought was the basis of the explanation for the additional sums of money that were required by the Chamber of Commerce to cover expenditures they had encountered in the expansion of the campground. In particular, because there was no water readily available, they considered it advisable to drill a well so that drinking water could be available for the tenters and other campers. They encountered a great deal of difficulty which resulted in a total bill for drilling the well of \$1,800.00 he believed the original estimate for this was around \$600.00. This seemed to be typical of what was happening with their program. He said they did become fired with enthusiasm and were getting a great deal of support from the local business people in town, and the only explanation he could make for what is the final and end result is that the project just got completely out of hand at one point.

Mr. Boyd asked how much money has been given to the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce that has been spent on the campground since last spring session.

Mr. Gibson said the total payments to the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce for their various activities, of which they have many that qualify for matching grants, has been approximately \$5,200.00. From that amount he said they could deduct \$525.00 which was used to assist them to put personnel in the information booth in the mornings and assistance with the tourist hospitality school which they conducted. He was not certain whether there were other expenditures over and above that. He said the bulk of the expenditures were for the construction of the campgrounds.

Mr. Taylor asked if that was in addition to the figure of \$3,600.00 in the budget.

Mr. Gibson said the \$5,189.00 shown there was an amount of money which has already been paid to the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce. As a result of their project of the campground they are still holding statements for expenditures made that have not been covered by matching grants.

Mr. Boyd wondered if it was the \$3,600.00 that has not yet been paid.

Mr. Gibson said the \$3,600.00 does not represent the entire amount of money to be paid to the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce, though because of the situation that developed there they did take all of the amounts of money in the main estimate for grants. He said they had other community organizations request assistance for some of their program and Administration was able to assist them looking forward to a supplementary amount to take up the slack. As an example, Haines Junction had one or two projects, Watson Lake had one or two, Dawson City had some other thinking in mind, so the \$3,600.00 was intended to cover the balance of outstanding payments held by the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce and approved by the Administration and to provide for payment of some of the other expenses incurred by other community groups. The \$3,600.00 in total is not an amount to be paid to the Chamber of Commerce as one organization.

Mr. Boyd wondered if Commissioner Cameron could tell them what is going to happen here. As he understands it there is no reason to have campers in that area yet because there is no sewage system, and therefore it is a hazard to health. He said undoubtedly they would be asked for more money, but the strange part of it all is that they started off to have a picnic ground and he remembered this very distinctly and it is the part that irks him, where people who were less fortunate than others could go and have a picnic; there was no mention of a campground at the time this was brought up in the first place for money or discussion, and it appears it was never intended to be such. In the second instance, those that did want to get into private business were refused the grounds and couldn't buy it. Now, he said, Administration is turning around and giving away this federal land, there are no taxes and somebody is even paying for the lights. The business people who had to get out of town and couldn't get this ground pay their taxes, their own sewage and garbage disposal and so on, and here they set up a fund in what seems to be an underhanded way to put them out of business at their expense. He wanted to know who told the Chamber of Commerce that the territory was going to go along with this great fat spending and who promised it.

Commissioner Cameron said this subject of campground is very irksome to himself and to the Administration and he has passed this feeling on to the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce. He said he would not attempt to blame anybody but himself for not being smart enough probably to put the chop on it in the first place, but he did feel they were sold a bill of goods in the first instance. One weak spot they did have or gap they failed to plug was a ceiling to any group or organization on the matching grant basis. In past years they have had to try to sell the idea to the communities to try and take advantage of it and when the Chamber of Commerce came forward with the suggestion of the park three years ago, when they cleared out some of the underbrush, Forestry had a couple of spare privies they let them have, the City agreed to pick up the garbage and it was a co-operative effort to provide a place where people could camp if they felt like it - it wasn't a trailer park. This year they went on this program to build it up and private enterprise in the City said they would put up 50%. When the picture was all finally into focus it ended up with about \$12,500.00 investment. He said the Administration feels they are probably behind the eight-ball now because they didn't put the blocks on it in the first place. He said he was very much against the Chamber of Commerce having this park and operating it as they did last year, and he said he has assured them that they are not going to be able to operate this park next year. He said they have a private operator out on the highway who is in the trailer camp business and of course when this park went up this summer he was out of business. He said it was not his intention or the intention of anyone in Administration to spend government money to put people out of business. However, he stated the Chamber of Commerce do not own the land, they have not had it given to them, they are merely using the land to benefit the business of the City of Whitehorse and the thing, as was pointed out by Mr. Gibson, got away to the point of where the investment was too great and in direct opposition to private enterprise - one business in particular. He said this is something that is done without prejudice, to use an

old very frail government expression, "we make one mistake once" and if anybody feels they are going to be able to get the same situation again they are sadly mistaken. He said he happened to know this is the feeling of quite a number of the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce who feel that they were taken also. This park now will have to be operated on some different basis - it will have to meet all of the requirements of health and sanitation and will also have to be charged for on a comparative basis as to what private enterprise has to offer. One point that was stressed when the money was being raised locally from the businesses was that this would be a Whitehorse park where people in Whitehorse could take their families and have a picnic, on which point he thought Mr. Boyd would back him up, but to his knowledge no Whitehorse family has ever used this camp ground. They must face the fact that this is a commercial enterprise. He said he had discussed this in Ottawa and they pointed out that they had similar situations throughout Canada - it will always arise where you have government involved in establishing any type of park or putting any money into any type of recreational area. When private enterprise later on or before establishes themselves in the same type of business then the rate structure must be set up on a comparative basis and people must be charged to use the facilities. He would say at the present time, if this park opens next year, there will be a proper charge established, how the charge would be collected he did not know, this has created a great number of problems to the Administration which they have not yet solved, and if they cannot arrive at any particular agreement with all parties concerned for a charge in the area, then it will be closed as a trailer camp. Then of course they would be faced with the situation that they have put a number of thousand dollars down the drain, but it is very irksome to all members of Administration that this thing has come to such a situation. He admitted this was an expensive mistake and that they would learn from the experience, but said that up until this date they didn't have the demand on the money and it wasn't being used. Now they can see that the money that is set up is going to have to be earmarked to a maximum for any particular organization. He was not sure that this particular program is of any fair advantage to the territory because other communities can't raise \$50.00 so what is the matching grant value there. All in all he said the program has certainly had its headaches and this is the biggest one that has been created so far. A number of members of the Chamber of Commerce are quite annoyed at the Administration because of their attitude in this respect but they are firm on this and have informed them that they are not giving something to the business people of the City of Whitehorse in such an out of proportion basis to the rest of the territory and they are just not able to enjoy that type of privilege.

Mr. Taylor said he had a letter from the people who operate the Chenechee Trailer Court and they have clearly stated that as long as the Robert Service Park allows overnight camping the Chenechee Trailer Court would have to remain closed. It seemed to him that they should not under any consideration spend any more money on this park, regardless of what happens, and that if the park is to operate the Chamber of Commerce should get together and operate it as a commercial enterprise to the benefit of themselves, rather than the Yukon as a whole, and they could start effecting repayment for what money the government has in it. He referred to the Commissioner's statement in the memorandum that the Chamber of Commerce have "no title to the land, pay no taxes, operate without a licence and do not abide by the trailer park regulations". If they are going to go into competition they are going to have to abide with the same laws as everybody else. If this is the case he thought they should try and get their money out of it.

Commissioner Cameron said this would be the ideal situation and it had been suggested though he didn't know to what extent it had been talked up amongst the Chamber of Commerce. However, he was not prepared at this time to say it was a desirable thing to take the money back and still allow them to move back in as a commercial enterprise because this is still unfair advantage; you might say this is sacred land under the Metropolitan Plan and under the reservation of land, and the simplest way - though it is said the simplest way is 99% of the time the hardest way in the long run - would be to say to the operators at Chenechee. - "Be our guest, you run both places - take this place over." This would satisfy the business people in the City of Whitehorse as they would have the park and could not say the people were denied the right to stay in a close proximity to the City, and it would not be tramping on Chenechee's toes because they would be operating two businesses of a similar type. However, then the public would come back and say "Why did you allow Chenechee to take it over, I'd like to set up a little business like that too. Why should they have an opportunity

to operate such a business on reserved land?" He said he was becoming a little annoyed with Chenechee because they had written everybody and are continuing to write, even after the Administration assured them that there would be some changes before next season. The Administration has had meetings with them and they have met with the Chamber of Commerce. One strong point for the Chamber of Commerce was that they had established the park before Chenechee came into existence and this point could not be denied. However, he said he knew the boys at Chenechee and they were doing fine and he didn't want to see them lose their investment, but they have reached the stage where they are beyond the squeaking wheel idea and they don't plan on just turning everything over to them as a protective offering, though they have assured them that whatever happens next year **that they** will be on as fair a competitive basis as is possible to get so they won't be fighting government participation to a point where they are paying everything and this other operator is paying nothing. This is a complicated situation and the Commissioner said he would like to see some way they could be out of it altogether. However, if the Administration just asked the Chamber of Commerce to pay them the \$6,000.00 they would still, under the present land situation, have to tell them to move their whole operation out of there if it is going to be run as a competitive enterprise.

Mr. Thompson wondered if he was correct in assuming that under the matching grant setup the Chamber can again raise whatever the maximum figure is and apply to the territory for a like amount and turn around and use it on the park next year.

Commissioner Cameron said this is not correct; they have been informed very definitely they don't need to bother coming after the territory under this present setup for any additional funds. They have said and it has been brought up here, that this would not meet all the requirements that Chenechee was forced to install and it doesn't have hot and cold running water, only cold running water and flush toilets, a fresh water drinking supply and a central sewer collector system for dish-water type of garbage. He said he was very much opposed to spending any more money on this park. There again, if they are to get anything back on their investment, somebody is possibly going to have to approve it, and this will depend possibly on Dr. Kinloch's wishes. He did feel there should not be any government money forthcoming for this establishment at all under the present conflict with private enterprise.

Mr. Thompson agreed wholeheartedly but thought he was still correct in saying that if he had something of this nature and wanted to raise \$2,000.00 and came to the Department of Travel and Publicity, that department would meet the \$2,000.00 and he would then have \$4,000.00 to go ahead and put towards a travel and publicity fund or project.

Mr. Gibson replied basically that was correct. He then distributed to Members of Council copies of the requirements for matching grants. He explained that before any community organization can embark on a program they are expected to present to the Commissioner's office through department of Travel & Publicity, a proposal outlining their intent and estimated cost of the project. Each proposal is reviewed on its own merits, particularly in relation to the benefits of the project to the tourist development of the territory, and they have on occasion rejected proposals because they felt that they did not comply with the requirements. If an approval is approved it is intended that the matching grant which would be available would be applied against the proposal, not diverted to some other activity; in this way, if any monies were being diverted, this could be prevented because the requirements state "the matching grant is not payable until certified statements of expenditure are presented to the Commissioner's office following completion of a project."

Mr. Thompson thanked Mr. Gibson for his answer which cleared up his misunderstanding in the way it was worded when he thought now all of a sudden they were discriminating against the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce because of this unforeseen budget.

Mr. Gibson said at the same time the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce did submit a proposal for an additional sum of money for a completely

different activity which did have merit, it was approved and they had received a grant in order to conduct this, but the campground project was one particular project in itself.

Commissioner Cameron said they should keep in mind that the basic loophole was that there was no particular limit or restriction put on the amount of money available to any one organization or any one project, the reason being that the amount of money allowed in the estimates over the past 3 or 4 years was more than enough and was never used up. The other problem is the fact they ran smack bang into private enterprise. If these men had not been in business this would not have been a serious problem. He was not saying the park is a total failure because it is a nice installation in a nice surrounding and is certainly an asset to the business people of the City of Whitehorse and there was a lot of effort by a few individuals went into it plus half the finances and more, so that there were many thousands of dollars of private capital put into it. There is nothing wrong with the project, except in the first instance they should have said there would be a maximum of \$4,000.00 and the second one they didn't realize existed when they were talking to these people - they had never heard of Chenechee before this thing started to roll, and when it was brought to their attention, there were the facts.

Mr. Thompson wondered what the maximum is now under the grant.

Mr. Gibson replied the total amount in the main estimates for the year was \$4,000.00 and as the Commissioner said, based on the activities of the past couple of years, \$4,000.00 looked like more than adequate to meet any of the activities that might be submitted to them for the year and no-one could foresee at that time that one of these activities would catch fire and run wild and create the situation that was created.

Commissioner Cameron thought Mr. Thompson was getting at the maximum he had mentioned which as yet they haven't put on - but this is a figure that he felt should be arrived at, that one organization would not be able to receive more than X number of dollars. He said it might not be that easy to put that price on because if they said that any one organization would not be able to receive more than say \$1500.00 for any particular project, if they had a number of the communities become nigger-rich in some way or other and ten communities applied and they had committed themselves in this way to \$1500.00 and the main estimates showed \$4,000.00 or \$5,000.00 they would not have accomplished much by putting the ceiling on. However, he felt there must be some sort of control, whereas there hasn't been to date.

Mr. Gibson drew attention to clause 1 of the requirements where the final sentence reads: "The Commissioner may, at his discretion, establish a maximum amount of assistance according to the estimated benefit of the project or projects." He said they did in fact control the situation that had developed by recommending to the Commissioner that he establish a ceiling figure and maximum amount and this is where they were able to stop the rest of the program from getting completely out of hand.

Mr. Thompson understood Commissioner Cameron was using a sum of \$4,000.00 just as a figure. He wondered if they would be able to juggle this at will or if they were thinking of setting up a specific amount.

Mr. MacKenzie said there were two limits involved - one is the individual project limit and the other is the total. In neither case has the ceiling been fixed.

Mr. Boyd asked if the requirements as shown on the paper had been in effect for some time or had it been doped out because of what has happened.

Mr. Gibson said before he arrived to set up the Dept. of Travel and Publicity the estimates for the new department had already been laid down and it did include the primary for matching grants and suggested requirements for administering the program of matching grants were prepared. These had been in existence since the opening of the department. As soon as he reviewed the requirements he had made one recommendation to the Commissioner and he referred them to clause 2 which reads "requests for assistance must be submitted by a community organization". There was a further rider that only one organization in any one community could apply for matching grants. He said he saw this as being rather hazardous and to use the City of Whitehorse as an example, if the Junior Chamber of Commerce should apply for a matching grant for some minor project that might cost say \$50.00, it was approved, and

they received a matching grant of \$25.00, then immediately it eliminated any one of the other community groups from undertaking some project that might be much more beneficial to the community and he could see confining it could perhaps be a liability rather than an asset. Therefore he recommended to the Commissioner that they delete this reference to only one community group, this recommendation was approved and has been the only change in the requirements as they are seen on the paper. Further he said every community organization in each community they were familiar with or aware of were sent a copy of the requirements so they would be familiar with what was available to them to assist them in tourist work through the program of matching grants.

Mr. Boyd went back to Mr. Cameron's remark that Chenechee were getting a little bit of a nuisance because of their agitation, and suggested if Mr. Cameron put himself in their place and had placed his money and been stung by a big wasp he would be worried too. Even though the Commissioner told them something will be done, they have nothing concrete and they are afraid they may be stung again. A terrific amount of time has dragged on and nobody knows yet what the answer is going to be so you can't blame them for being worried; when it comes time to open up probably they will still be worried unless things are straightened out to a reasonable amount of their satisfaction. He questioned the statement that the Chamber of Commerce park was there before Chenechee and he doubted it very much because Chenechee operated the year before last and the Chamber of Commerce, if they did operate the year before last, didn't operate the same way they did last year - all the work was done last spring and summer. In the first place they shouldn't have been allowed to operate if they were operating because they had no facilities whatever and didn't even have water or sanitary facilities; Chenechee were there and operating. On top of that it seemed Chenechee tried to get the ground first and were refused it, they would have been operating if had they been given the chance to buy the ground and it seems the Chamber of Commerce jumped in whether it was prearranged or preplanned, who knows. When Chenechee couldn't get this ground they went out and got ground outside and were in business pretty quick. He thought the Commissioner was splitting hairs when he said the Chamber of Commerce was in business first.

Commissioner Cameron said he had made that statement because this came from the Chamber of Commerce - he said it could be called splitting hairs, but it is the principle involved, there is only a matter of two or three months, and also agreed that with what Chenechee would see the first year that the Chamber of Commerce opened this so-called park as a picnic ground and would have no indication that this would be any competition to them, but what he was pointing out was that if Chenechee persists in making their feelings known and rubbing people the wrong way they are just creating a burr under the saddle of their own progress as far as the citizens or the business people of Whitehorse are concerned. He thought when they first brought up their complaint they had considerable support from the Chamber of Commerce, if they are going to really grind the heel in, the Chamber of Commerce will go out completely against them and they will directly or indirectly make things very uncomfortable for Chenechee as far as advertising and assisting them in any way. As far as this campground is concerned they have this problem and he is not trying to put this off on anybody but himself because he should have seen it and stopped it before it got this far. He said he would like to ask the Council's feelings as to how it should be handled from now on and would be very glad to have some direction from them to assist him in coming to a final answer.

Mr. Taylor (from the Chair) asked of the \$3,600.00 in the matching grant to the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce, is any part of this slated to go towards this park, has it been spent or what is the situation.

Commissioner Cameron said it has not been spent yet, but they have been told they will get it and the amount involved is \$1,600.00.

Mr. Watt said these two fellows are in his area and so is the trailer court that is in the hands of private enterprise. When the suggestion first came up about a trailer court out here and he argued for it he

was arguing that it be put in under the ordinary campground type of park. It was talked about and the motion passed at the Council table, and later it was found that this could not be put under the normal campground project. At that time Chenechee trailer court was in operation. They climbed his frame and asked him what he was trying to do and he told them to what extent he thought this thing would go. He thought it would be something like the ordinary campgrounds that could take a camper off the side streets in Whitehorse where people were throwing their garbage and have them confined in one spot where they could light their fires and put their garbage. At this time the Chenechee was in operation though it wasn't as big as it is now. What he would foresee could possibly happen is that the Chamber of Commerce is going to use the sanitation thing as something to further upgrade this campground and further compete with the one that is presently operated privately. In connection with Chenechee adding the burr as the Commissioner had stated he had also talked to the other side of the fence and would say the burr is just as bad there or worse and they really rubbed him the wrong way more than the Chenechee people have. He read from a letter he received from Chenechee Trailer Courts as follows: "During the month of August 1964, we met with representatives of the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce to discuss our opinions on the Robert Service Park. Dr. W. Buchan and Mr. Eric Wienecke were present. During the course of the discussion Mr. Wienecke advised us that the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce had big plans for the tourist development in this area and that we should take our loss now and go out of business as the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce tourist program were hurting us now and would hurt us more in the next year, and the following year would break us." If any representative of the Chamber of Commerce made a statement like that he was amazed that they can call themselves the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce is reverting itself to little more than a semi-political organization; if they don't want to improve themselves beyond that and if they want to carry on this way he was not willing to vote one cent for them unless they start making this a community effort - they say they believe in free enterprise and the principles of it and it would seem free enterprise is confined to their enterprise. Not only in this but in other things Mr. Watt felt the Chamber of Commerce seemed to be stifling free enterprise as long as it is not their enterprise. Some of the participation they have taken in the last territorial election leaves something to be desired. They sat down and wrote letters to every territorial councillor, he believed, asking them what they believed on such items as the Chenechee Trailer Court or some other thing so they could know who to vote for. He said they have a lot of organizations making representations to the territory and if they are going to let this thing go by it is doing nothing but encouraging the Whitehorse Board of Trade and other groups. He suggested if the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce are successful this time the next time they have a territorial election the councillors could expect to get 400 letters in the mail asking what each one thinks on certain items. He said this is what the Chamber of Commerce is doing and asked "Do they want to open the floodgates for this type of thing"? He said the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce have got several different types of grants from the territorial government through different projects, he was willing to let the others go by this time but this one he would like to see deleted from the budget until they could find out more about it and reconsider it at the spring session.

Motion  
Re Vote  
12

Mr. Watt moved that the item of \$3,600.00 in vote 12 be deleted from the budget.

Mr. Boyd asked to go on record along with Mr. Watt regarding the letter he got from the Chamber of Commerce and said when he went to tell them he agreed with them in principle they insisted they have an answer in writing. He considered the thinking behind the letter was very low.

Mr. MacKinnon said he had got the same kind of letter although he had never been elected to council before.

The Chairman wondered if Mr. Watt in his motion referred to the \$1,600.00 grant for the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Watt said he was establishing a principle here and therefore his motion was that the \$3,600.00 entered in the budget for the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce be deleted at this time. He did not know the exact bookwork involved in the \$3,600.00 but he was trying to clear up a point as a matter of principle. He pointed out he was not putting the blame on to the Department of Travel and Publicity.

Mr. Shaw stated he was sorry he hadn't been there for the beginning of the discussion as it seemed to be developing into quite a hassle with apparently no solution. He thought there were certain things worth considering in the broad picture. He thought having a trailer court in the confines of a City was a necessity in this particular day and age. Speaking from the knowledge of what occurred in Dawson, he explained that they found that the trailer park they provided didn't seem to satisfy the people as they all wanted to find a place to park within the municipality, so finally the City managed to find a lot where they could park and be within the law. Therefore the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce were quite right in wanting this particular setup. He said there may be other extraneous issues such as where did the money come from to develop it and how do they operate it and so on in competition with somebody else, which might change the picture to a certain extent. He thought there may be some way these people could make a charge for those using the park that would give the right kind of service and put it on a competitive basis rather than giving free parking in the area. He thought the people in business had a very legitimate complaint that public funds were running in competition with them, and it would appear to him that is where the crux of the whole problem lies, and it appears the government has committed themselves to some extent.

Mr. Boyd pointed out that Commissioner Cameron was asking for solutions and inasmuch as the territory or the Crown owns the land it is theirs and suggested they might take it over and lease the ground out, and then they would have private business back where it belongs. He stated he would not be in favour of allowing the Chamber of Commerce to operate this and charge a fee for it, because they would be using government money to keep a select group in business and would be keeping other business out at the same time. He could not see that any harm could be done by leaving the \$3,600.00 out of the budget until spring and maybe by that time something would be decided and council would know where they stand. He pointed out it was stated \$1,600.00 was for the Chamber of Commerce leaving \$2,000.00 for other things which he said could not possibly go on from now till spring in the way of community projects in the wintertime.

Mr. Boyd seconded Mr. Watt's motion.

Mr. MacKenzie commented that of the \$3,600.00 only \$1,600.00 he understood, applied to the Robert Service Park, so that is the sum of money to be deleted if anything is to be deleted. Of the remaining \$2,000.00, \$1,500.00 is something they have to pay to K.V.A. in Dawson over and above what they had paid them already this year which was \$6,000.00.

Mr. Taylor (from the Chair) said this item listed in the budget for the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce is in the amount of \$3,600.00

Mr. MacKenzie said that is not quite the true statement. The Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce is \$1,600.00, Klondike Visitor's Association is \$1,500.00 and \$500.00 is for something which possibly Mr. Gibson could tell them about.

Mr. Boyd said they should wait a minute before getting into this as it was another subject entirely. They have \$6,000.00 voted here for the Klondike Visitors Association and here is another \$1,500.00 coming in the back door. He suggested they get these things straightened out before they vote for this money.

The Chairman drew committee's attention to the motion on the floor.

Mr. Shaw felt they were discussing the motion and the extraneous matters that have come in will also have to be discussed. He did not go for the "back door business" as it was referred to and explained that the \$4,000.00 in Primary 74 covered the matching grant program for the whole territory.

Mr. Gibson said that was correct.

Mr. Watt asked if it was the usual procedure that when you make a grant, such as the grant for the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce \$3,600.00, that half of it is for something else.

Mr. Gibson replied that unfortunately the heading there is not completely descriptive and because of the demand by the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce on their original primary they needed an additional amount of money - roughly \$2,000.00 in this case - to replace what had been spent to the Chamber of Commerce in order for them to meet any proposals coming from other parts of the Territory. What this should read in fact would be Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce and possible future grants.

Mr. Boyd wondered if Mr. Gibson was saying that out of the \$4,000.00 originally granted at the spring session they allocated what should have gone to the Klondike to the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Gibson said not precisely and explained that the total amount of \$4,000.00 has been granted for a primary for matching grants. It was to be used in behalf of the territory in conjunction with communities throughout the territory, but as mentioned before the history of the matching grant program reveals that they had never been able before to spend much more than \$2,000.00 to assist the community organizations in any previous year; therefore they thought the \$4,000.00 they had requested would be, if anything, more than sufficient to meet the demands of the various communities during this present fiscal year. Without this one project that is under discussion at the moment, it would have been sufficient, but because this one project did get out of control it required the entire \$4,000.00 they had for matching grants which immediately then eliminated all other sums of money available to all other communities of the territory if they did require something. He was speaking now of at least two communities that will want to reprint their community pamphlets for distribution outside; they could conceivably request financial assistance from the Dept. of Travel & Publicity because it would be an approved project. At the present time if the \$3,600.00 was completely eliminated he pointed out they would not be able to assist these other communities in some of their tourist projects. He therefore suggested that the amount of \$1,600.00 which was earmarked for the Chamber of Commerce should be the amount under consideration, leaving the other \$2,000.00 to assist the other communities throughout the territory which might have reason to apply to the department before the end of the fiscal year for assistance under the matching grant program.

Mr. Taylor could still not understand why \$2,000.00 out of a \$3,600.00 expenditure is listed as Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce if this is in effect what it is not for.

Mr. Boyd asked what figure was quoted as being applicable to the Klondike Visitors Association.

Mr. MacKenzie said \$1,500.00 is likely to be paid to the K.V.A.

Mr. Gibson said there had been a request from K.V.A. to consider a grant of \$1,500.00 in view of their activities in Dawson City during the past season.

Mr. Watt pointed out that out of the whole book they had come upon one item that they wanted to delete to establish a principle. He said he abhorred government intervention competing with private enterprise and this was a basic principle he was trying to vote against and he was asking the rest of the committee to support him on this. Now they come up and have the answer that to vote for the principle they are trying to establish, each member voting here, would be voting against their own area. In view of this he could not see why they should even look at the figures given to them when the entries don't mean what they say. He didn't see how they could possibly vote against a thing like this to establish any particular point they want to make.

Mr. MacKenzie said they have established that the amount in dispute is \$1,600.00 and if they delete that from the estimates they make their point.

Mr. Taylor (in the Chair) said he thought Councillor Watt's point here was "Why doesn't it state it here in the budget?"

Mr. MacKenzie said it was a mistake.

Mr. Thompson agreed with the territorial treasurer there had been a mistake but he thought the time to draw this mistake to Council's attention was before it was discussed and not after they find out about it. By the same

token the Klondike Visitors Association says \$6,000.00 and he wanted to know how much of that \$6,000.00 is earmarked for the Klondike Visitors Association or how much of it is for some other purpose.

Mr. MacKenzie believed that \$6,000.00 had been paid to the association already earlier this year.

Mr. Thompson tried to get at his point around another way and said there was \$9,600.00 in the supplementary estimates and \$4,000.00 in the main estimates for a total of \$13,600.00 and he wondered if perhaps Mr. MacKenzie could tell him how the \$13,600.00 is to be spent, has been spent or will be spent.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that up until the end of September, which is the date he had figures for, they had spent a total of \$11,529.96 made up as follows: Klondike Visitors Association \$6,000.00; Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce \$5,188.36; Old Log Church Museum \$306.00; and Whitehorse Ministerial Association \$35.60, a total of \$11,529.96 out of a total voted of \$13,600.00.

Mr. Boyd said there was a \$6,000.00 grant for K.V.A. and now they find another \$1,500.00 is being asked for, which is what it boils down to.

Mr. MacKenzie said he believed so.

Mr. Shaw said it was becoming so confusing they are almost confusing him on this, and he felt that he had to straighten up the record. He again explained the purpose of primary #74. In the budget over the years they have had \$4,000.00 in primary 74. That was for a specific purpose for all areas of the territory that contributed to the tourist program insofar as spending money on literature, having someone at a booth to advertise the area and so forth. This was \$10,000.00 at one time in 1962 and it was paid out all over the territory. After the Department of Travel and Publicity started up as a function of the territorial government they immediately put up a booth at the top of the hill in Whitehorse which was to advertise all the territory. In Dawson they have the same sort of thing. The one in Whitehorse is paid for by territorial funds out of the wages they have in vote 12 which is actually a Yukon Travel Bureau but also serves the purpose for Whitehorse so that the service need not be duplicated. Therefore the grant for these functions was decreased because not so many would be required and it was put down to \$4,000.00 of which the Mayo Chamber of Commerce, Watson Lake or any of the places that carried on a tourist effort could request a matching grant if their project was approved by the Commissioner. That is the object of the \$4,000.00. In the meantime, he said he came to the Council and told them they had a large effort going on in Dawson and in fact the only real big tourist promotional effort, and it is necessary to put something on at the Palace Grand. He requested at that time, if the people raise \$3,000.00, would you gentlemen contribute \$6,000.00 for this specific matter of entertaining people. Council went along with that and the money was produced but that has nothing whatsoever to do with this other particular thing in which all the areas are able to enter into and receive the same amount. However, through some reason or other it appears that the money that was to be distributed around the territory was all distributed in Whitehorse and there was nothing left for anyone else, so they have a supplementary estimate to meet the commitments. Mr. Shaw proposed an amendment to the motion that the amount stated in Mr. Watt's motion be reduced from \$3,600.00 to \$1,600.00

Amendment  
to Mr.  
Watt's  
motion.

Commissioner Cameron commenting on Councillor Watt's reference to establishing a principle submitted this was not establishing a principle, but contradicting a principle that was established by Council in the main estimates. The principle was established by the Council that it was agreeable to set up \$4,000.00 in the main estimates to be spent on projects of cost sharing nature, i.e. the territory pays 50%. As said before, these are only estimates and for two years that he knew of the \$4,000.00 was sufficient, but they could just as easily have put in \$10,000.00 and if Council still agreed to the principle it would have been acceptable to all parties concerned and they would not now be faced with supplementary estimates; but this year, because of one project, which they had discussed at some length going sour, they require an additional \$1,600.00, not \$3,600.00 and if

the whole of the \$3,600.00 is included they are going against what they agreed to in principle in the first instance because they must assume the \$2,000.00 is still to be used on a legitimate 50% cost sharing basis. He believed therefore it was the facts that were involved and not the principle and believed that if anything were to be deleted it would be the \$1,600.00 that they would be objecting to.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) seconded Mr. Shaw's amendment to the motion and in speaking on the motion, he felt that they were all behind tourism 100%. Assuming they accepted these figures they would have left out of the \$13,600.00 only \$470.00 for the rest of the outlying districts and this further complicates the issue, and he wondered if this was going to be sufficient money.

Mr. MacKenzie confirmed that \$470.00 was what would be left.

Mr. Watt, answering Commissioner Cameron's remarks, said he was not against the principle of the dollar for dollar type of grant but was against this particular project and therefore he would go along with the amendment to the motion.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Shaw thought it was very necessary for a community to have a trailer camp and wondered if that particular piece of ground on which the Robert Service Park was located, or a section of it, could be made available by the Federal Government to be put up for public bids with a reserve on it so that the money could be repaid to the Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade. That way the Board of Trade would have accomplished what they set out to do in the first instance, Chenechee would have no complaint because in a free enterprise they could purchase these assets and go ahead and the whole question would be solved. He wondered what Commissioner Cameron would think of using such an angle to approach this problem.

Commissioner Cameron said that might be a solution, however that particular location had been applied for by numerous parties over the past two or three years and in all cases had been refused. Some years ago there was a request for a reserve area which includes this particular part of land and now it is included in the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan. The suggestion would be incomplete, a contravention to the plan, and of course being federal land it would come under the federal Land Titles Act and the final control would be with them. He said he would be somewhat reluctant to sell a particular piece of land in that area because if it was agreed it could be sold by public tender they would be setting a very dangerous precedent for other applicants in the area for even a similar type of operation, assuming you had spelled out specifically that this was once and once only or for a particular type of operation such as a tourist trailer camp. There was nothing to say that the second operator might not apply alongside of this location. He felt they would be on very dangerous ground to do this. However, he appreciated the suggestion Mr. Shaw had given and said they were looking for a solution, because they still have to face the fact that the park area is there and there is approximately \$12,000.00 involved in development to date. He hoped something could be decided that would hurt the least number of people and gain the maximum benefits.

Mr. Shaw said he made the suggestion not knowing the physical aspects of the case.

Mr. Boyd suggested that the Members should convey any ideas they might have to the Administration, bearing in mind that both parties have spent \$12,000.00.

Mr. Watt said further to Mr. Shaw's suggestion the area of the park is laid out in the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan as open space and the only confinement there is to it is that it is within the 10-mile radius, but it is not designated for any other purpose such as industrial or cemetery.

Mr. Thompson pointed out by commenting that the Travel & Publicity Dept. made the smallest request for money of any of the departments and he felt it was doing a fantastic job on relatively little. He said he hoped that Mr. Gibson would in future estimates include some money for expenditure within the territory because he felt that a lot of the money used by this department is for outside publicity. He realized it was of prime concern to get the people here in order that they could spend their money, but he also felt very strongly that after they get them here they shouldn't lose them. He spoke in all sincerity because having travelled up to mile 1202 and across the 60-mile

and back down to Dawson, with apologies to Mayo and Elsa, he knew there was very little signing of any description and he felt this was one aspect that should very definitely be looked into. Although he was in full support of his fellow councillors in deleting the one item from the Travel & Publicity budget, he expressed his thanks to Mr. Gibson for a job very well done.

Mr. Boyd informed Committee that tourist publicity signs was a project they expected to pursue in connection with the minimum security institution.

Mr. Gibson, answering Mr. Thompson's remarks about signing throughout the territory, said this has been given serious consideration by the department and they do have the Vocational Training School preparing certain advanced warning signs for them at the moment, but as mentioned the limited amounts of money available to the department have been used to the greatest advantage to attempt to attract larger numbers of people here.

Messrs. Gibson and MacKenzie were excused from Committee.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair and heard the report of the Chairman of Committees as follows:

Committee  
Report

"Committee convened at 10:30 a.m. to discuss Bills, Sessional Papers and Motions. Commissioner Cameron, Mr. MacKenzie, and Mr. Vars attended Committee to further discussions related to the Liquor brief. It was moved by Councillor Boyd, seconded by Councillor Watt, that a maximum sale price of 35¢ per glass of draft beer be considered in the Southern Yukon area, the glass size to be 12 ounces and to contain not less than 10 ounces of beer. Motion Carried. Committee agreed in principle to Items 14, 15 and 16. Committee recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 2:00 p.m. Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd that the item of \$3,600.00 be reduced to \$2,000.00 in Vote 12, Bill 11. Motion Carried."

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Council reverted to Orders of the Day.

Motion  
#38

Mr. Taylor gave notice of Motion respecting the Liquor Department.

Council adjourned until 10:00 a.m., Wednesday, December 2, 1964.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

The following correspondence was tabled for Council's consideration:

(1) A reply to Motion no. 14, Escarpment Stabilization (Set out as Sessional Paper no. 34) Sessional Paper No. 34

Mr. MacKinnon gave notice of Motion concerning Stallions at Large. Motion No. 39

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon, that it is the opinion of Council that the Minister of Northern Affairs be requested to personally attend to head the Yukon delegation at the B.C.-Alaska-Yukon Conference at Victoria in June 1965. It is further suggested that three Territorial Councillors attend and participate as two voting delegates and one observer so that the Territorial Council might fully participate on conference committees of the future. Motion No. 32

Mr. Watt, speaking on his motion, said it was a result of what he believed to be deficiencies in their representation at the conference. If they had someone to head the Yukon delegation, someone in a position comparable to the Governor of Alaska and the Premier of B.C., who he believed could possibly be the Minister of Northern Affairs, he would be in a position to answer questions without having to refer to Ottawa first. In regard to the second part of the motion, this isn't a long conference and he thought three councillors could go down, two as voting delegates and one as an observer and if there were further committees formed at the next conference then possibly the three Councillors should be voting delegates. He appreciated being on this and as they had three members as observers, Mr. Boyd, Mr. MacKinnon and Mr. Thompson, at the last conference who will be familiar with the procedure, so there would be no reason for himself to continue on this. He stated as he is on the Financial Advisory Committee, which is a travelling committee also, he didn't feel he should be on the other. In the spring session he would make a motion to request the delegates that do go to carry on with some of the things that they were shooting for at the last conference.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Southam that it is the opinion of Council that jury fees be increased to \$25.00 per day. Motion No. 33

Mr. Watt speaking on the motion, said he made a motion such as this two seasons ago and at that time they agreed to find out what jury fees were in some other areas of Canada. He found they have been increased in one or two provinces. In Quebec they were increased last spring to \$25.00 per day. He thought it only fair a jury man get what he would ordinarily make as a days wages. During a recent long trial a couple members of the jury were financially embarrassed after the case as they had obligations to meet and couldn't because what they were getting for jury allowance was just enough to allow them to keep their wives and families. The cost of living is higher here than in Quebec and they get \$25.00 so it is only fair they consider to have it increased here.

Mr. Taylor said they went through this at the spring session and this was defeated on very good grounds. Right now in the Yukon a juror gets \$4.00 just for appearing and if he sits he gets \$12.00 a day plus room and board. The Clerk-of-Council received the information for them that B.C. pays \$8.00 a day with additional's for reasonable travelling expenses; Ontario pays \$10.00 a day plus 10¢ a mile both ways; Manitoba pays \$6.00 a day plus 10¢ a mile; Saskatchewan and Alberta are set by the

Lieutenant Governor; and the Northwest Territories pay \$10.00 a day plus actual and reasonable living allowance if the person is more than two miles away from the trial and it is approved by the Sheriff. He felt that \$12.00 a day plus room and board was sufficient and they were paying as high a jury fee as anywhere in Canada when you consider room and board other than this new one in Quebec.

Mr. Thompson asked for a clarification on the room and board aspect. How does this affect a man resident in the City, would he be going home for lunch and would he be compensated for this or would it be out of his own pocket.

Clerk-of-Council replied that if it was the type of trial where the jury were confined they are forced to stay in a hotel room and take all their meals together. If it is the type where they aren't confined they are at liberty to go home in the evening and they may if they wish go home for meals or have their meals with the Sheriff as he did when he was on the jury. They had their meals supplied by the Government while the Jury sat and they went home in the evenings.

Mr. Boyd said it seemed to him that Mr. Watt didn't give a clear picture. It seemed strange that the people who claim to be the lowest paid would turn out to be the highest paid. Also Mr. Watt picked out two men as having troubles. He could take the other four and say they earned their wages throughout the trial and their meals so it isn't one sided. He felt \$25.00 was uncalled for.

Mr. Southam said he had the pleasure of serving on juries in different provinces and he came out on the short end of the stick. The \$25.00 may sound to be a big sum but if it did happen to be a man with a family it wasn't too much. If \$25.00 subsistence allowance is fair for the Council it is worth that on the jury and that is the reason he supported this motion.

Mr. Taylor didn't think there was a relationship because the \$25.00 a day for Council was to provide for member who have to leave their homes in the outlying districts. He could see no comparison at all.

Mr. Watt said he had served on the jury in the Yukon and at the time was an hourly wage earner making \$3.15 an hour, 8 hours a day plus weekends. He was tied up with this jury for two weeks and suffered considerably financially over it. He felt that when he is sitting in Council it is the same thing and if \$12.00 is substantial for a jury it should be substantial for anyone serving on Council. When sitting on a jury one of the things that determines how a man decides is how he is going to get out of there and get to work.

Mr. Shaw (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) said his opinion hadn't changed. He felt jury duty is very defined; it is a duty you owe to your country; it is also a privilege they have justice. Regarding the comparison between Council and jury duty there is none. For Council they have to travel great distances and leave their businesses for a month or six weeks so there is no comparison. As \$25.00 a day is \$600.00 a month he would like a steady job as a juror. They have cases, as Mr. Watt stated, where people who have families find it is not as much as they could earn so he would endorse a proposal that when a trial is over a certain length of time some provision be made that the breadwinner earn up to a certain amount to keep his family going. Generally speaking jury duty is for one or two days and he felt it should be considered a duty. It is a privilege that we have that system of law.

Mr. Watt said they wouldn't be getting anywhere near \$600.00 a month and the purpose of this motion was that the jury should get something to cover their normal expenses.

MOTION CARRIED with Mr. Thompson, Mr. Watt, Mr. MacKinnon and Mr. Southam for and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Boyd against. .... page 219.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon, that it is the opinion of Council that the definition of "residence" for the purchase of Motor Vehicle Licences and Game Licences be the same for people on proof establishing residence in the Territory for at least one year. Motion No. 34

Mr. Watt speaking on his motion said the word residence as defined in the Motor Vehicles Ordinance means you have to purchase a motor vehicle licence on establishing residence in the Territory. In the Game Ordinance a residence isn't established until after 6 months actual stay in the Territory. In his area and in other areas of the Yukon the people who come here in the summer, establish residence and plan to be here two or three years lose a years hunting because they haven't been here 6 months. They can buy a non-resident hunting licence which is \$50.00, but this is unreasonable. They are residents as long as they pay money out but when it comes to a privilege they aren't residents. There is a different definition for each of the Motor Vehicle, Game and Fishing Laws, three different definitions. As far as the R.C.M. Police and the Armed Forces, the other provinces give them resident hunting privileges on being posted there and in some they have to wait 5 or 6 days. He couldn't think of one, outside the Northwest Territories and he believed that was being changed, where they are as restricted as they are in the Yukon. They can participate in everything else in the community but they can't seek game.

Mr. Speaker stated he didn't understand the motion and asked if the intention was that one has to be here at least one year before one can get a motor vehicle licence.

Mr. Watt replied no. The definition of residence he made the same for both and he thought the simplest would be to redefine the word residence in the Game Ordinance to include anyone that has proven residence in the Territory for one year.

Mr. Taylor said he had gotten the same impression and he thought the motion out of order as it was too indefinite. If the intent of the member was to give resident hunting privileges to Civil Servants and Military Personnel upon arrival to the Territory he thought they had gone through this and he wasn't in favour of it and he hoped they didn't have to go through this discussion all over again.

Mr. Boyd said a person can come into the Territory and if he goes to work he is a resident and is earning a living and he must have Yukon licence plates. What Mr. Watt wants is the same for these people coming in who haven't a penny invested and could be gone again by the next week, and he thought it was time this subject was left alone. It is well enough the way it is. He had received no complaint in his district.

Mr. Watt said if you interpret the motion that upon someone being gainfully employed in the Territory they can get a hunting licence and this would be right or you could redefine the word residence in the Game Ordinance. He stated he was concerned with everybody in the Territory be it with mining or anything else.

Mr. Thompson agreed that the motion as it read was ambiguous and as such he couldn't support it.

MOTION DEFEATED with Mr. Watt and Mr. MacKinnon for.  
Mr. Taylor, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Thompson against.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing matters of a general nature with the Administration.

Motion Carried.

..... page 220.

In Committee of the Whole:

Commissioner Cameron, Mr. Bolger, Ass't. Director, Northern Administration Branch, N.A. & N.R., and Mr. Judd, Executive Assistant, attended Committee.

Commissioner Cameron said Mr. Bolger was taking a quick trip through the Territory and would be glad to meet with Council and answer any questions they would care to ask. As Mr. Judd had explained, Mr. Bolger was one of two assistants to the Director of Northern Affairs. He is the assistant director on human relations and Mr. Hyslop of inhuman relations. Mr. Bolger's part is mainly welfare, education and so forth. He suggested that Mr. Bolger enlighten committee as to what his position does cover in respect to the different departments of Northern Affairs.

Mr. Bolger gave them the good wishes of Mr. Cote, the Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and Mr. Philips the Director of Northern Administration Branch both of whom asked to be remembered to them and to convey their good wishes to them for success in their meetings. He is one of two Assistant Directors of the Northern Administration Branch. The Branch consists of seven divisions and he was responsible to the Director for the operation of 3 of the 7 divisions. The divisions are Resources, Industrial and Engineering which are the three his is not responsible for. Mr. Hyslop is the other Assistant Director and he looks after them and that is the inhuman side of the branch. The three for which he was responsible for are the Territorial Division under Wilf Brown, Education Division and Welfare Division both of which are concerned with the direct operation of the education and welfare program of the Northwest Territories there being no Territorial Civil Service in the N.W.T. at the present time. The Director himself looks after the Administration Division which is the 7th division as being the organization that pays the bill and hires the staff, etc. He said he had just come to this job in the last 6 months having been concerned with Eastern Arctic Affairs for the last 6 years prior to his appointment as Assistant Director. He cautioned them he would try to answer any questions about the departmental work and program but he hasn't as yet in the 6 months become completely familiar with all phases of the departments work affecting the Yukon so there may be some blanks. In this case he would take notes and send word back. He was here in Whitehorse for about a year with Wilf Brown when he was Commissioner in 1954 and 1955. He was quite happy to be back and see the remarkable changes that have taken place and he could hardly believe Whitehorse was the same place as it was 10 years ago. If there were any particular subjects Council wished to discuss or any questions he could answer he would be glad to.

Mr. Thompson said he believed their welfare picture is steadily growing - there is more welfare being given to the Territory. He was wondering if he could in a broad sense compare it with the Northwest Territories. He believed over the past few years these costs have been steadily climbing and he was wondering if there was anything in site that would show a levelling off or particularly a decrease.

Mr. Bolger said he is not familiar with the details of the organization or the program of the Yukon Territorial Welfare Service. He would be seeing Mr. Murphy and have some talks with him on the subject but he thought if he talked more of their experience in the Northwest Territories that welfare costs have risen very noticeably in the last ten years and he thought this was true of every province, city and agency in Canada. In the Northwest Territories and to some extent it must be true of the Yukon, the cost is attributable to a number of factors probably the chief of which is simply better case finding than there was before. The Government becomes more aware of the welfare needs as communications become better.

In the N.W.T. 10 years ago there were very considerable numbers of people, Eskimo people particularly, with whom the government wasn't in touch at all, they had no contact with them they had no way in knowing what their needs were. They have since put schools into all the small communities, administrative agents in some of them and they are simply uncovering more need on the part of the people. He thought this was the single biggest factor. Better communications bring a demand, they bring more welfare cases to light. Other factors are of course the gradually rising cost of living. There are pressures from all sorts of sources for government too, the people generally feel you can't let some segments of the population go on living in the way they have always lived. You have to do more for them than has been done before. This is certainly true now of the indian population. People across Canada are becoming very much concerned about the indian population. He was at a Federal-Provincial Conference about two weeks ago with all the provincial ministers of welfare which they are finally going to try and bring about a program of economic and community development for indians. He thought the nation's conscience demanded more all the time for people who haven't had too good a lot so far. These are all factors that are acting on increasing welfare costs. The levelling off Mr. Thompson was asking about - in their thinking it would have to be closely related to programs of economic development and programs of vocational education and he thought in the long run these were the answers to the rising cost of welfare. You retain people you get projects going wherever you can to develop whatever resources there are, things that can be made or sold or otherwise developed, that you put most people, there are some lazy ones no doubt, but most people would rather work than not work. He thought with programs of economic development and the new emphasis being placed on Vocational Training by such things as the new trade school here, this is going to turn the tide. You make people self supporting and you make them contribute something instead of taking away from the economy. This is where your dropping welfare costs will come from. He thought that would take 10 to 20 years to make a substantial change.

Mr. Shaw said he realized that the Dept. of Northern Affairs and the Dept. of Indian Affairs were closely woven but he thought the N.W.T. had the same type of a problem as here and also with National Affairs. In referring to welfare it is a big problem but it appeared to him there were certain parts of this welfare assistance that encourage and perhaps create more welfare by virtue of the way it is administered. That isn't necessarily the faults of any group but perhaps the Federal Government. The matter of what they call unemployment assistance where the Federal Government will pay 50% of the Territorial Governments cost in this matter. He felt this is the most negative approach that it is possible to take because these people, anyone has hard times, are willing to work to earn enough money to get by however the way it is set up by law the assistance given must have no provisions to allow a person to earn this assistance he is receiving in an honourable manner. To live he has to go to the welfare office to receive the assistance. It is bad for a man's pride to have to do that. If the law were changed to permit a person to work, to do a job for the good of the public insofar as he is receiving assistance from the public, he thought that particular phase would be to the benefit of all Canada. They would be getting some production from this money in which the taxpayers are digging in their pocket to help people less fortunate than they. He felt the Dept. of N.A. could take their part with the provinces some are complaining about this and if the Dept. of N.A. lent their weight to this it would help the matter considerably. Another project he thought would be of extreme benefit to a particular area in the Yukon and that is native villages. There is quite a village in Teslin, Ross River, Old Crow and others he is not aware of. He was speaking now of the one in his area which is Old Crow. Those people, he thought they would agree, are a very industrious tribe or village of natives. To him if the Dept., this may conflict with N.A. and Indian Affairs, would go and

investigate the possibility of starting a co-operative movement to produce things made from hides. These people have to sustain themselves practically on cariboo so their source of supply of raw material is very large. If a government department went in and made plans and financed them, he was talking about loaning them money to start them, to give them the technical assistance to organize a business right in the Yukon Territory. Everything is there, the people are skilled and industrious in their work but it needs some type of organization and sales outlet such as the Montreal Exposition. Canada is putting millions and millions of dollars into that and a few thousand put into native handicraft to have at this exposition and sell would give benefits to the people and the country. It would be of much more material benefit than a nine million dollar landscaping job. He asked if there was any possibility that the Dept. of N.A. could get behind something like this, to investigate it, see the possibilities and to find out if the people are enthusiastic. You must have the people behind you. He thought with the right approach their enthusiasm could be built up. If that were done and a co-operative started and an organization to sell these things they would have an industry right there - it just needs someone to give it a push. He asked Mr. Bolger's ideas on something like that.

Mr. Bolger commented that on the matter of organizing a co-operative at Old Crow, there would be a problem in that N.A. just isn't responsible for indian affairs in the Yukon. Under the present situation this would come under the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration, and if he wasn't mistaken Indian Affairs do have an Economic Development Officer planned for the Yukon and apparently he has arrived. Indian Affairs have began the program he mentioned earlier in all the provinces through which he was sure it was the aim to integrate the indian population into the general population of Canada and the way they see of doing this is to raise the economic and social conditions of the indian people to something of a par with the rest of the population and then you begin to get integration after that. They are putting in a number of Economic Development Officers in the various parts of the country, he knew there was one going in at Fort Smith for the McKenzie District and they now have one here and this would be mainly his job. He should be able to call upon experts in the co-op field because you do need an expert when you get into that area. They would need legislation, he didn't know if they had legislation for co-operatives in the Territorial statutes now, they would need some. There is legislation in the N.W.T. but if this Economic Development Officer could call in one of his specialists they found with organizing co-operatives among eskimos in the Eastern Arctic that you have to lay the ground work for a year or two and there is just no way around it. There is no use dashing in, calling a meeting and electing officers and saying now you are a co-operative. You have to start at the beginning with educating people in what a co-operative is so they will support it and share in the work the co-op is going to have to do. They will have to share in it without seeing the results for a year or two and this is some of the hardest parts. He agreed there was a tremendous field for indian crafts, he wasn't an expert in that field but indian crafts have suffered very badly from Japanese imitations. There has been a lot of work done to reestablish a market for good indian crafts and from what he has seen, he was to Old Crow once, and what he has seen and heard of the people there could make a good product with some guidance as to what can be sold. This is where you need the advise of an expert. He felt that something could be done in that area and that is the kind of thing they were trying to do in the McKenzie and easter part of N.W.T. One problem however is the intermingling of races. The halfbreed population is so intermingled with the indian population and when you get to Aklavik you have the eskimo population as well. You can't say we are going to have a project but 2/3 of you cant take part. In places like Ft. Resolution and Aklavik, they are jointly sponsored and either one department or the other runs the project and in this way everybody gets in regardless of race. Since the population at Old Crow is just about 98% indian he thought it would have to be an indian affairs activity.

Mr. Bolger said as far as work for relief is concerned this is a hot subject - the professional welfare opinion is very much against it. There is a growing body of opinion, he thought, in some of the provinces, of asking able bodied people to do jobs which are meaningful. The professional welfare people say let them have work instead of relief - not work for relief and it is a kind of a fine distinction in the minds of the social workers and you see the approach to that scheme through things like the Winter Works Program which the Federal Government has tried to stimulate. That is the only answer anybody has come up with yet. In the N.W.T. they are trying a project with more local participation in handing out relief. The government agreed a year ago to provide a small fund for about \$100,000.00 for the whole of the Territories and as there's about 30 communities it comes to about \$3,000.00 per community depending on the size of the community, and it is called a community development fund and it is put into the hands of the local administrator. The only string that is tied to it is that he must spend 80% of it on wages and it has got to be done with the advice and council of a local advisory council. They had a bewildering variety of things the communities thought they needed such as Aklavik fixed up their curling rink and drained a couple of ponds in the middle of the settlement, one place has no place to put dead bodies so they built a small mortuary, small docks were built in a number of places, landing beaches cleared and small roads built. It is an approach to taking money that would be spent putting people on relief and getting some return for it.

Mr. Judd stated he had been informed that morning that the unemployment in the Yukon is 20% lower than this time last year. One reason for it is the Territorial Government with the Commissioner's agreement has been trying to provide work. They have several projects under way such as swamping out more streets in Riverdale, and there was, he believed, plans for a demolition program in Dawson on some unhistoric buildings. He knew the local merchants were trying to provide work and he believed in the future they would be trying to find more money just for this. With reference to co-operatives there was the effort put forth here in the Yukon which might be quite significant in the future and he felt the government should try to encourage it.

Mr. Shaw said the co-operative part which would be one of the most important things to him, would be where the Indian Affairs Dept. would go to the village and say they require something of a certain standard and if they produce them they would purchase them and resell them. There has been a distribution center as Mr. Judd stated and he was happy to hear the remarks made along that line.

Mr. Bolger thought the main government contribution is quality control and finding the markets outside for the production. A lot of things easy to make may not sell.

Mr. Boyd, referring to Mr. Bolger's remarks regarding the departments working side by side, said he appreciated the fact they didn't step on each others toes but he understood that the welfare nurse cant touch a person of indian status, she must call the indian agent representative. He felt they had a duplication and a loss of time, a duplication of automobile service and many other things and he wondered what Mr. Bolger thought along these lines.

Mr. Bolger said there was a great deal in what Mr. Boyd said but with Commissioner Cameron's approval he told them a little of what happened at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Indian Affairs. The trend of the thinking in the Indian Affairs Branch of the Federal Government was to work towards integration of the indian population and the first step is to bring up the standard of services equal to that in the provinces and the second step is to ask the provinces to take over the administration on behalf of the Indian Affairs Branch. So that what Mr. Boyd was wondering about would be avoided, they would have an unified provincial service being provided for all the people regardless of race. He thought this was going to take some years to work out with many questions to be answered but in his opinion it was coming and they would have integrated services for all peoples.

Committee recessed until 2.00 o'clock P.M.



2:00 o'clock p.m.,  
Wednesday, December 2, 1964.

Question period continued in Committee. Mr. C.M. Bolger, Assistant Director, Northern Administration Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Commissioner Cameron and Mr. D.A.W. Judd, Executive Assistant, were in attendance.

Mr. Watt stated the two biggest areas of expenditure in the Territory were Welfare and Education. The Department of Citizenship and Immigration pay a share of this on behalf of those of native status. There is a class of people in the Yukon of white status who are actually native. Fifteen years ago Indians who wanted to purchase liquor in the Territory had to assume white status. Now such a person, his wife, and perhaps eight or ten offspring are actually native people, but they are of white status and the Territorial Government is paying for this part of it. He wondered if there could be reclassification of these people or a classification of the part white and part native people in a separate category to help relieve the Territory financially, because he felt the Territory was paying too great a share of Welfare and Education. He did not think this could be done now but said another 5-year agreement would be coming up soon and if this was taken into consideration at that time this group of people could possibly be considered separately and the payments for them borne 50/50 by the Territorial and Federal Governments. He referred to Mr. Bolger's statement this morning that the object is to assimilate and integrate the native people, and he thought as a result of this there would be a larger group of people,

of mixed origin. He assumed this would be between the Department of Northern Affairs and Citizenship and Immigration, but asked for the feelings of Mr. Bolger on a classification such as this.

Mr. Bolger could see the problems but did not know how much he could say in reply to Mr. Watt's point. As he understood it, Mr. Watt was talking about the group of people who went through the enfranchisement procedure before liquor privileges were available to Indians, they were to all intents and purposes Indians but they were not recognized as a responsibility of the Federal Government. In his personal opinion it would be very difficult to reverse the trend and now have the Federal Government take those people back and pay for education costs on their behalf. This would be counter to the direction in which the Federal Government now seemed to want to go with Indians. In theory their argument is that people who are not Treaty Indians are fully taxable by the Territory, the Territory applies all Territorial taxes to them as does the Federal Government, and they should be contributing as much to the local economy as they can, they are paying taxes like everyone else and therefore should receive the Territorial services. As to the group under discussion he thought it unlikely that they are contributing as much to Territorial tax as most non-Indians and from that point of view they are not supporting the Territorial Government as much as non-Indians. He did not know whether any special consideration could be given to this group in the Territorial-Federal Financial Agreement or not. Basically in that Agreement, with the operating subsidy feature, you arrive at a point where the Federal Government pays all expenditures over and above that point, so in effect, if the Territory is not able to raise by taxation a fair share of the education costs from that group it could be argued that it is coming in then through the operating subsidy. From what he has heard from Indian Affairs, which he emphasized was another branch on which he could not speak with authority, they certainly

would be reluctant to start taking people back on the Indian Treaty rolls again because the whole trend is in the other direction. He hoped that answered Mr. Watt's question.

Mr. Watt was concerned with the transition period when there would be a large group of people in this category and the effect would be to drain on funds presently represented in the 5-year agreement. He pointed out that at present when they build a school the Department of Citizenship and Immigration pays a percentage of its construction and operation and maintenance costs.

Mr. Bolger said this was something that would certainly have to be taken into account in the Financial Agreement. He emphasized that the theory is that as people become independent of Indian Affairs and leave reserve status they should contribute more and more to economy so that the point will be reached where the Indian, having left treaty status, got a job and bought his house was going to contribute just as much to the Territory as anyone else. There should not then be any direct Federal contribution on his behalf. He could see Mr. Watt was worried about the in-between problem and would think the Commissioner would want to raise this when the Financial Agreement is reviewed for 1967.

Mr. Judd suggested Administration be given a note of that.

Mr. Watt touched on the \$500.00 home owner grant and said it is practically ineffectual in the Yukon Territory due to climatic conditions.

Mr. Bolger replied that on the basis of his experience in the Northwest Territories he would have to say he was not in a position to help. He felt possibly if both Territories were to make their voice heard a little earlier in the year they might bring about a change in view of the special climatic conditions in the north.

Mr. Watt wondered if a motion made at the Spring Session might possibly help.

Mr. Bolger thought a resolution of Council would be very helpful in trying to induce a change, especially with the support of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Thompson asked Mr. Bolger what the Territorial Division which comes under his jurisdiction encompassed.

Mr. Bolger replied the Territorial Division is that part of the Northern Administration Branch which is particularly concerned with Territorial legislation. It provides in the Northwest Territories the services that the Territorial Secretary and his section of the Territorial Government does in the Yukon. This includes Business Licencing, Motor Vehicle Licencing, the Liquor system operation, the Workmen's Compensation operation, and Territorial Health Insurance Services.

Mr. Judd commented this is an example how the Northwest Territories does not have its own Civil Servants - the Territorial division in Ottawa is the Territorial Secretary in Whitehorse.

Mr. Thompson asked if he was right in saying it has nothing to do with the Yukon.

Mr. Bolger confirmed this and said they are associated insofar as facilitating certain operations in connection with Yukon legislation. For an example, there is a requirement in the Yukon Act that legislation passed by the Yukon Territorial Council is tabled in the House of Commons through their

Minister. The mechanical work is done by the Territorial Division in Ottawa. Much of the Yukon legislation is prepared by the Department of Justice in Ottawa and the correspondence in connection with that would flow through the Territorial Division as the agency which, on behalf of the Minister in Ottawa, is handling the correspondence with the Department of Justice. In other words it is a go-between between the Commissioner's office in the Yukon and the Department of Justice in Ottawa.

Mr. Thompson commented that Mr. Bolger's department could not then be considered a stumbling block in the Yukon Territory's legislative processes.

Mr. Bolger said he hoped they were not. He pointed out that if the views of the Council and the Yukon Administration are loud and clear on what they want in the legislation, then it is a matter of post-officing it through the Territorial Division office in Ottawa to the Department of Justice to get the technical work of the drafting done.

Mr. Thompson gathered that in correspondence regarding any matters in abeyance or that seem to be taking an exceedingly great length of time to bring to some fruitful conclusion they could then call on Mr. Bolger to intercede on their behalf, to get things expedited.

Mr. Bolger confirmed that.

#### Bilingualism

Mr. Boyd brought up the subject of the Federal Government policy rightly in this, they will require bilingual government documents if and when there is any possibility this document will be used by a person whose language is French. He could not see any possibility that the Government of Canada would attempt to require that the Territorial Government use both English and French which would be a matter entirely for the Territorial Council to decide.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Bolger if in his opinion he would say yes, because there are a number of people certainly in the Northwest Territories whose first language is French, and he would assume there are a number of people in the Yukon whose first language is French. It is a matter of making it as convenient as possible for the user of the form. He thought that would have to be the criterion.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) could not agree this was so in the Yukon and could not think of anybody in the Yukon who does not speak English, except possibly Indians. He suggested they should possibly put their forms in Indian languages. He mentioned this subject came up at a meeting of the Yukon Chamber of Mines which body has launched a letter of protest against printing the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and the "A" forms in French. It was felt this would cause problems in interpretation and would also be an unnecessary expense in printing. It was noted that Premiers Bennett and Manning have refused to do this in the provinces and some feel it might be a way the Federal Government is trying to impose this minority situation down the necks of the provinces. He said he intends to go along with them and did not feel they should have this in the Yukon.

Mr. Boyd was amazed at this reasoning because he said there were people in the Yukon who could not get by on English, and certainly they have more Ukrainians and other nationalities than they have French. He felt if they were going to satisfy the majority of the people they would not be choosing French because the percentage of French people in the Territory is very small.

Mr. Shaw said in all the time he has been in the Territory he has never met anyone who did not speak English but spoke French, though he had known Ukranians and people of other nationalities who had trouble with English. Therefore he felt the use of French would be ridiculous in the Yukon.

Mr. Bolger thought something could be said for Mr. Taylor's suggestion that some forms be written in Indian languages and added they do translate some forms and a certain amount of legislation into the Eskimo language because 90% of the people in the Eastern Arctic are Eskimo and do not speak English.

Mr. Taylor commented further he did not think many of the Indians in the Yukon read their own language now because they all understand English.

Mr. Boyd did not think Ottawa was going to dictate to the provinces in the same way as they are able to dictate to the territories in this regard.

Mr. Bolger thought he would be safe in saying the Federal Government would not try to dictate to the provinces which language they should use in provincial documents or provincial statutes and was sure they would not attempt to dictate to either the Council of the Yukon or the Council of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Bolger if he would be expressing the opinions and views of the Yukon Council in Ottawa to the Quebec people.

Mr. Bolger said he would if that is the wish of the Council.

#### Education

Mr. Watt gathered from a newspaper article that students from the Northwest Territories who accept a loan from the Territorial Government to cover university education outside can have that loan cleared without payment provided they return to the Northwest Territories after receiving their degree. If this interpretation was right, he wondered who paid for it and would it be possible in the Yukon Territory.

Mr. Bolger replied that territorial revenue pays for it, and it would be possible in the Yukon Territory if the Territorial Government paid for it. He explained that the plan in the Northwest Territories predates the federal loan scheme and it was a system of providing for every child, be he white, Eskimo or Indian, that the Government of the Northwest Territories would pay for his transportation, tuition and textbooks at university if he could achieve entrance to a university and maintain passing grades in university. The Government of the Northwest Territories would simultaneously loan him as he required it, enough money to pay board and lodging and pocket money. Interest on the loan does not start on it until he graduates from university. If he returns to the territories he believed for every two years of work in the Territories he is forgiven a third of the loan, in other words he has to come back and work in the Territories two years for every year of university he gets; if he works for six years the loan is completely forgiven. He mentioned that the first Eskimo is out at university this year, there are about three Indians and 25 whites. He stated the Federal scheme of loans is new and simply means the student from the territories has two choices, either borrow money from the Territorial Government under the system he just described where his loan can be forgiven, or he can borrow money from the Federal Government which he would have to pay back. Obviously if a student had any intention of returning to the Territories it would be to his advantage to borrow under the old territorial scheme.

Mr. Boyd observed the student would have to return to the Territory to have his loan forgiven, and wondered if the government at the same time sees that there will be a job for him in his profession so that he can work and live in the Territory.

Mr. Bolger said this had not been stated in the policy, but thought that any person from the Northwest Territories at the present time who can conclude the university education would have no problem going back into a job suited to his university training because they are importing into the Northwest Territories at the moment, around 300 teachers, and there is also a need for doctors, dentists, mining engineers or just about any profession that can be named.

Mr. Bolger and Commissioner Cameron were excused.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Motion Carried.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair he heard the report of the Chairman of Committees as follows:

"Committee convened at 11:20 a.m. this morning to discuss matters of a general nature with the Administration. Commissioner Cameron, Mr. Bolger and Mr. Judd joined Committee for these discussions. Committee recessed at 12:00 noon and reconvened at 2:00 p.m."

Committee Report

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Council reverted to Orders of the Day.

Mr. Thompson moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor that in the opinion of Council further study should be made regarding the water and sewer facilities for Porter Creek.

Motion #35

Mr. Thompson, speaking on the motion, said this was not new to the Councillors who have been in session before. It was in the original proposal whereby Mayo, Watson Lake and Porter Creek were discussed before. He said he was reintroducing it because it has been deleted from the findings and he wanted to draw Member's attention to two or three items in regard to it. The last report he had, dated August 30, 1963, included a feasibility study covering a joint water supply for Camp Takhini - Porter Creek. At that time everything was referred to as the Department of National Defence. Since that time it has been turned over to the Department of Public Works and by the time 1967 comes around there is a good possibility this will be Yukon Territorial ground and the possibility that the area referred to will be annexed into Whitehorse. It was recommended in the August 30, 1963, report that a joint City of Whitehorse, DND and Porter Creek project be given first consideration. He stated the report contained facts and figures and asked if those facts and figures could be coordinated and updated, so that when the Mayo and Watson Lake installations are completed within the next couple of years, they could go ahead with the survey and plebiscite for Porter Creek. The thing that intrigued him most in the report was that from the existing facilities there is only a matter of 7,500 feet from the pumping station at MacIntyre Creek to the boundary of Porter Creek that would need to be serviced, as well as Porter Creek itself, which cuts down the overall costs tremendously. In the \$292,000. figure that they show, which he thought was misleading, he would estimate practically

\$100,000. is for a spring, pump and storage facilities that won't be necessary if they have water direct from Whitehorse. It was with these facts in mind he had put forward the motion.

Mr. Boyd thought if Mr. Thompson looked into it he would find water from MacIntyre Creek is not suitable for domestic use.

Mr. Thompson explained that they are now pumping the water out of MacIntyre Creek down to Camp Takhini, but if they went for water at Porter Creek, the pump station at MacIntyre Creek would pump the water from the city through the Camp Takhini area and push it on past, and there is no thought of using water from MacIntyre Creek. He said even now they are trying to upgrade their water from that source.

Mr. Taylor felt having dealt with this with the Mayo and Watson Lake proposals over the years it is a valid request and if it is implemented the member will have an opportunity of getting more information.

Mr. Watt expressed his agreement with the motion and commented the picture had changed a lot since the reports came in. In regard to the water out of MacIntyre Creek he said he had been using it for 20 years and it hasn't hurt anybody yet, and they have no more trouble with the system than they do with the one in Whitehorse. The water from the creek is slightly muddy for about a week in the spring, largely because of the hydro plant that diverts some of the flow and creates a bit of mud. He thought it would be more sensible for the city to take the water from 400 or 500 feet above them and distribute it in town rather than pump water from down here 400 or 500 feet up because the pumping costs must be tremendous to carry it 500 feet up and distribute it through the systems. He said he hoped the people who are to be taken into the city are given a vote on it because he was going to take a long look at it.

Motion Carried.

Motion  
#37

Mr. Shaw (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that in the opinion of Council it is requested that the Administration consider placing before Council an amendment to the Labour Provisions Ordinance for consideration at the 1965 Spring Session, more particularly described as follows:

That subsection 2(b) of Section 3 of the Labour Provisions Ordinance be repealed, said subsection, now reads "a person employed for the purpose of searching for minerals."

Mr. Shaw, speaking on the motion, said under the normal ordinance requirements, a person works 48 hours a week and from there on overtime of time and a half must be paid. However there are certain exemptions contained in subsections relating to section 3 and he was concerned with subsection 2(b) relating to a person employed for the purpose of searching for minerals. He said a person could be working just as hard in the search for minerals as a person engaged in the production of minerals. He stated this section has been exploited in different cases. At the time it was introduced there might have been a valid reason for it, but he felt in this day and age it is archaic and unnecessary and asked Council to consider the amendment as outlined in his motion.

Mr. Watt thought that originally the section probably referred to people prospecting in the bush, not people looking for oil and working on heavy seismograph rigging. People out in the bush prospecting are not bound by the same timetables that men on the industrial rigs are and they could come back and say they had been working 60 or 70 hours a week and it might hurt the prospecting business.

Mr. Shaw didn't think it would hurt the prospecting business. He pointed out that it has been a means by which exploitation has occurred. People doing practically the same type of job are given protection under the Ordinance and he thought people searching for minerals should be given the same protection. As far as prospectors were concerned he understood that they do not usually work by the hour but work on a different basis entirely, so this would not break the mining industry by any means. Possibly this is about the only area in Canada that has such a provision in the Labour Ordinance. He pointed out that the Ordinance was made years ago and labour conditions have changed considerably in the last 20 years. Under this section of the Ordinance a carpenter or any other tradesman or employee employed in exploration could be refused payment of overtime.

Mr. Watt said Mr. Shaw had cleared up his point to his satisfaction,

Motion Carried.

Mr. Thompson moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd that in the opinion of Council the Administration be requested to study and report on the feasibility of devising an assessment technique or establishing a scheme of Tax Reliefs (or Incentives) which encourage property improvement.

Mr. Thompson, speaking on the motion, said it turned out to be a rather large order he had taken on since it has been in print, but something he felt was very definitely required. How they go about it is something else again, but he thought the Administration were in a far better position to find out the information and to bring it to Council's attention. In the last few days he has been able to gather assistance on this in the form of books, booklets, municipal taxes, assessments, and real estate appraisals. He did not know whether any good would come of it or whether they would see the benefits in a short time but he thought as the need was here they should pursue it, and see if there is a possibility of making some different type of assessment whereby a person can improve his property, i.e. land and buildings, so that they could come up with an equitable amount of revenue but not assessing for one's desire to improve. To illustrate his point he read the following passage: "Increased expenditures at all levels of government perpetuates the problem of taxation. Local taxpayers who combine impersonal characteristics with a reputation for high taxpaying capacity are therefore marked out for persistent attention."

Mr. Watt agreed it should be looked into, and asked the Clerk-of-Council if by the Motion the request was clear.

Clerk-of-Council said with all due respect it is nothing new. It is something they have been trying ever since back in the ancient Roman days when the tax collector was the worst enemy the population had. Things haven't changed since then and they are not apt to change in the near future. He said he could not offer any suggestion at all except he thought it was a wonderful idea if somebody could work it out.

Mr. Watt mentioned other forms of taxation are used in Canada such as taxing on the square footage basis and percentage of rental value and thought these could be looked into.

Clerk-of-Council said the square foot system is nothing new either. It was in use in the Yukon Territory for many years when the tax assessment in the Yukon was based on the Ontario manual. Subsequently they transferred from the Ontario manual to the Alberta manual because Alberta assessors were doing the work. At that time they compared the figures based on the square foot

system with the figures based on the cubic foot system and the results were almost identical, the only difference is you use a smaller figure when you use the cube foot than when using the square foot. The same goes for the rental value and any other system you use to arrive at the value of these improvements - you still should come to very close to the same value for the improvements no matter what standard you use. It is an entirely different approach to collecting taxes they are looking for, not a method of assessing the improvements.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that Council discuss in Committee of the Whole, matters related to the inclusion of operation and maintenance of the Liquor Department in the main estimates.

Mr. Taylor, speaking on the motion, said he was not sure this was necessary as they have a Sessional Paper on it in reply to a question. He felt it requires some clarification on matters of extreme importance as it involves a great deal of the public monies, and this motion would ask that they have an opportunity to discuss this in Committee of the Whole with the people involved prior to prorogation.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker leave the Chair and Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to discuss Bills, Memoranda, Sessional Papers and any other business necessary to conclude the business on hand.

Motion Carried.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:

Discussion Committee proceeded with discussion on Question 4 - Liquor Vote.  
Question #4 Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said the question is why the operation and maintenance of the Liquor Department as a function of the Territorial Government does not appear in the estimates. He thought it was pointed out that this has been asked for many times. In reply to Session Paper #33 they were informed the reason for this is that the necessary authority to spend money on liquor control is provided by the Liquor Ordinance and there is no need for a supply bill to be passed. He thought this could well be provided for by changing the Ordinance and setting up this department. This involves the expenditure of taxpayers dollars and is one of the biggest businesses in the administration of the Territorial Government, and he felt the Council should have a breakdown of how much money is spent, the number of employees, etc., such as are reviewed in all other Territorial Departments from the Director right down. He wondered if either Mr. MacKenzie or the Legal Advisor could tell him how the change could be effected.

Mr. MacKenzie did not think it would be correct to make any change in the present arrangements, and Council discharged its function when it passed the Liquor Ordinance and set up these self-operating arrangements. To go any further into the liquor means going into administration, and that is not a function of Council as he understood it. Another point is that to make a change would be contrary to practice in the provinces. In the provincial estimates they show simply the anticipated liquor profits.

Commissioner Cameron said it was not true to say this was spending taxpayers dollars. This is the only business that the territory is in, the goods are bought from the supplier and sold to the

individual on the street. He pointed out the information Council requests is in the Territorial Financial Estimates booklet that comes out once a year, copies of which are distributed to Council Members. He did not know what else could be submitted to Council that would further the cause. He did not want anybody to have the idea they were running a closed operation, but stated there is nothing to vote on as far as a money bill is concerned and nothing that could be changed in the operation under section 24 of the Yukon Act because it involves a tax or impost or money.

Mr. Taylor said it does impose a a tax because all liquor imposes a surcharge over and above the federal excise tax, and he believed it was the taxpayers money that pays the wages of the Superintendent, employees of the department, and wages of the outside liquor vendors, and also the capital costs of construction of the buildings.

Commissioner Cameron said this is paid for out of the liquor revenues. The tax Councillor Taylor refers to is only a tax if the individual decides to buy liquor. The taxes he was referring to was a compulsory tax placed on each individual such as property tax, amusement tax or income tax. He stated the salaries of all personnel, improvements or changes to buildings and outlets, and the operating and maintenance costs of these structures is taken from the liquor profits.

Mr. Shaw said there were different ways of looking at this. He said he had once asked how much a contract had been let for and had been told this was classified information, and he felt an answer like that would indicate it was a closed shop type of operation. Recently they were given to understand that due to the changes in the hours of liquor stores the labour costs had gone up one-third. Having observed the operation in Dawson City he would not visualize how a statement like that could be justified. Therefore he would like to know if he could be given the liquor costs in the Dawson liquor store for the fiscal year to now as compared to what they were last year. That would show whether there had been an increase in costs in fact in that particular area. We could say it was spread all over but that is somewhat ambiguous, and if it is spread all over there must have been tremendous costs some place and very little increase of manpower in others.

Mr. MacKenzie said the figures are not available because they do not account for costs by district or points but they are accounted for in total only. They could be obtained but it would entail a great deal of work.

Mr. Shaw thought information like that should be readily available in any kind of business.

Mr. MacKenzie said commercially this would be possible but in Government they are not concerned with detail.

Commissioner Cameron stated the information would be available but not until the end of the fiscal year which is April.

Mr. Shaw said this did not come into effect until the spring and they have already been told that the cost is a third higher, and that is the part that is hard to understand.

Mr. Hughes said the one-third cost was a figure he gave Council the other day and it was a figure which had been mentioned to him at a time when they were considering how liquor store hours should be controlled. The Superintendent had been told that costs had gone up very sharply and in fact there was a built-in overtime and instead of a 38-hour week the hours called for at Haines Junction, on the basis of the new hours set in the

Ordinance at the last session, ran to something like 50 to 52 hours, which created a built-in overtime factor or an increase of approximately one-third in the cost. Whether Mr. MacKenzie was aware of it or not that is the history of the remark, and the figure still looks like one-third.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. MacKenzie who made the arrangements for the hauling of draft beer into the Yukon.

Mr. MacKenzie understood it would be the suppliers of the beer but suggested they ask Mr. Vars.

Commissioner Cameron suggested this point be discussed with Mr. Vars.

Mr. Boyd said he was told it was a Territorial arrangement and that no contract had been called for the hauling, and that is what prompted his question.

Commissioner Cameron said there was no contract called but it is coming up for discussion when they go into the next year's operation of draft beer supply.

Mr. Boyd asked the Commissioner if Administration contemplated setting up a liquor commission as recommended by the liquor committee.

Commissioner Cameron said no steps in this direction have been taken to date.

Mr. Boyd asked how much authority was vested in the Liquor Inspector and whether he was qualified in the field.

Commissioner Cameron assured Mr. Boyd the Liquor Inspector was in no way hamstrung, and as far as his powers, he had the right to inspect the various premises at any time up till the time when the establishment closes.

Mr. Boyd said he wanted to be sure people were getting what they paid for.

Mr. Watt wondered if at the Spring Session a copy of a monthly report from the Liquor Inspector could be supplied to Council to give them an idea of what is being done.

Mr. Shaw asked three questions of the Commissioner.

- 1) Who is the Liquor Inspector in the Yukon?
- 2) Does he ever go to other parts of the Yukon?
- 3) Has he ever brought a charge for any infraction?

Commissioner Cameron answered as follows:

- 1) The Liquor Inspector is Mr. Jock Kerr.
- 2) He travels over the whole Territory, except Old Crow.
- 3) Yes, he has brought charges. One was closed for 21 days, the other is at present in a state of appeal.

Mr. Shaw wondered if the charge was a result of something the Liquor Inspector found out or something the police brought to his attention.

Commissioner Cameron said it was a combination of both.

Mr. Boyd said this is why he keeps harping on a liquor committee who would do nothing but run the liquor business. He pointed out that neither the Commissioner nor Mr. MacKenzie had time to keep their finger on this thing. He suggested that Administration give this some thought and express their opinions at the Spring Session. He said he did not want to be rude but thought there was room for improvement.

Quality Control (gas and oil)

Mr. Shaw wondered if there were any rules or statutes governing quality standards of gasoline or fuel oil.

Commissioner Cameron did not have that information.

Mr. Shaw said when he buys fuel oil he can not find out from the vendor what kind of grade it is. Other commodities sold in a store are marked according to grade or quality. He thought there must be control on gasoline and oil in the provinces.

Commissioner Cameron said they have controls in the provinces because they have their own standards. However they are talking about a condition relating to a few million people as compared to 15,000 and thought this to be the only difficulty at the present time as far as establishing some type of control. He stated if Mr. Shaw had a specific complaint and wanted to find out what kind of fuel oil he was using he could no doubt contact the British Yukon Navigation Company who would give him information on it, or have it tested.

Mr. Shaw said in the Yukon people don't know what standard gas and oil they are getting because the products aren't marked. He said they might be the highest standard but there is no way of finding out, and asked if the Administration could look into providing some kind of control measure so that in the Yukon people would know what a certain standard was, number 1, or number 2, such as the designations used in Alberta.

Skidoos - licencing.

Mr. Boyd said he has had a complaint that people are running into trouble with skidoos - an autoboggan with two tracks on it. He is told that trappers cannot use them unless they have a licence, and if they have a licence they will have to have insurance and things that go with the automotive laws. He wondered if Clerk-of-Council could advise them on this.

Clerk-of-Council said the only time these machines come under the jurisdiction of the Motor Vehicles Ordinance is when they are used on the highway or public roads. If the trappers use them as they would a dog team they certainly don't need a motor vehicle licence but if they are running around the streets in town or anyplace on a public road they have to be licenced and carry insurance because they are a motor vehicle.

Mr. Hughes pointed out they would have to be carried to the point of departure in the bush, otherwise the position is that if they hit somebody on the road they are not covered by insurance, and while at first glance it might look rather harsh to make them insure they are still capable of killing somebody.

Mr. Boyd said he was told four of these skidoos were owned by trappers and the trappers had been threatened that if they start the skidoos up to go out on their trap line they will be prosecuted. In the meantime the trappers are supposedly sitting at home on welfare when they could be out getting furs. He thought this should be looked into.

Mr. Hughes said if he was presented with a careful documentation of the case he would investigate it and see what could be done. He would require careful sworn affidavits in support of it and not just a statement. He would need the names of the people and where they live so he would have some place to start from.

Mr. Thompson asked how much was involved in licencing one of these machines.

Clerk-of-Council said he believed it was \$3.00, the same as a motorcycle licence.

Canada Elections Act.

Mr. Watt, speaking about the Canada Elections Act as it applies to the Territorial elections, said there are certain restrictions as to what work and what type of contracts Territorial Councillors can bid on and apply for. He said they had difficulty in the Council before on this and to avoid any misunderstandings in the future he wanted to get a rough idea of where the line is drawn. One point is established that Councillors can't bid on Territorial contracts but he wanted to establish other points the same way. For instance, DPW and DND. He wanted to know what the Commissioner meant when this was added to the Canada Elections Act. He said if he could know where the line was drawn he would be happy to toe the line, otherwise a person would have to be out of his business altogether because these things overlap a bit. He directed this question to the Commissioner and said he would be happy to get the information in writing at a later date, but he wanted to be sure the question could be cleared.

Commissioner Cameron said the situation arises because of the Territorial Election Ordinance which says to the effect that a member of Council may not receive or derive remuneration or reward directly or indirectly from government contracts. He thought Councillor Watt was trying to get a definition of that. In other words, you might say that a contract can be any money received for work done. He believed he knew what Mr. Watt was requesting but he did not know that they could answer it in writing.

Mr. Watt asked specifically if he could bid directly as a Territorial Councillor on a DPW contract. He thought this part of the Canada Elections Act had been added by the Commissioner to apply to Territorial Councillors.

Commissioner Cameron referred the question to Mr. Hughes for reply.

Mr. Hughes said he would raise the point with others who have considered it before. He did not want to give too ready an answer now although he could indicate his views that a Councillor can bid on Federal contracts. He said if he was to find that the majority of opinion goes against him he shall recommend that something be done to alter the position because in the Yukon the economy of the Territory does depend very largely on the Federal Government contracts. If a man was debarred from tendering he would be cut off from a very very large potential market which would be most inequitable. He added that he could only say that the final answer on any question like this comes in Court. He could only recommend that the Councillor be at pains to restrict himself to bidding on Federal contracts and certainly endorsed the working principle that anything that comes through Territorial Council and is discussed in the financial sub-committee should be steered well away from. This is broad advice and they were never going to get better than broad advice because when all the shots are being called they are being called by the judge, not by a legal advisor.

Mr. Watt felt he could pretty well take it that if it did not go through the Territorial books in any way, shape or form it was open to a Councillor to tender.

Commissioner Cameron said he would be prepared to concur with Mr. Hughes' thinking that, to use layman language, if Mr. Watt steered clear of any Territorial funds or operation where funding was done by this Administration or this Council he would have a fairly clean bill of sale with no problems.

Mr. Watt said that is what he wanted to know and he has got an answer that would give him a pretty good line to go by.

Mr. MacKinnon wondered if selling gas at a retail price to Territorial vehicles would be considered an offence for a Councillor.

Mr. Hughes believed the view adopted by a former member was that he would not supply gas. He thought it would be in the Councillor's interest to stay away from this, because he would be accepting a direct contract in effect. In a case of emergency sale there has got to be some practical recognition given. If a truck was out of gas he presumed the practical recognition of the difficulties would be given the member. Where the former member was involved the unfortunate driver had to walk three miles to get gas and he thought this was perhaps carrying it a little far.

Mr. Shaw said other Councillors could do as he would - loan them gas and a shovel.

Mr. MacKinnon said a regulation was passed by Council some time ago on children going to school away from home. He wondered if he would be in the wrong to accept the \$1.00 a day that was provided.

Commissioner Cameron told Mr. Hughes this is an amount of money paid to Mr. MacKinnon or any family who transports their children over a certain distance to school and his question is, is he jeopardizing his position on Council by accepting this money which is paid out of the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Funds on the Educational vote.

Mr. Hughes said there might be a technicality there and he would have to look at it.

Commissioner Cameron felt Mr. MacKinnon should be in the clear but at the same time he has brought up a point that could have technical involvement. This is paid where there are no school buses and the parents have to pool their resources to transport their children to school and the Department of Education pays them \$1.00 a day to help offset the costs of transportation.

Mr. Shaw referred to 1951 or 1952 when he was an Alderman of the City of Dawson and had the garbage business there at the time and had a contract with the city for \$2.00 a month. The Ordinance was interpreted at that time that he was ineligible by virtue of this particular fact, and they created an Ordinance that permitted him to do this particular job. He thought there should be a very clear cut line on these things and he said he would be happy to agree to a bill that would permit Councillor MacKinnon to accept this allowance as the right of a citizen.

Mr. Hughes said there is a technical position there and while hauling children to school is not quite the same as hauling garbage in Dawson City, he thought he could arrange to prepare an Ordinance and would like to consider it further.

#### Legalized Gambling.

Mr. Thompson asked for Mr. Hughes legal view on gambling. He said they could not do this because of the Criminal Code. He was thinking in terms of horse racing, it is gambling and it is legalized by means of a parimutuel setup. In terms of the Sourdough Rendezvous and the dog races, would they have to introduce an Ordinance or is there any way they can legalize dog racing.

Commissioner Cameron said a number of years ago he was involved as a director on the dog race business and they had winter carnivals at Dawson. They made the same plea as Councillor Thompson is making. The then Commissioner Gibbon in Dawson City explained the rules which are basically simple - it requires an act of parliament and costs \$11,000.00 in order to implement parimutuel operations for a dog race. This was about 12 years ago. The Department of Agriculture runs the parimutuel and it would take an act of parliament to permit it to be done in the Yukon. He said maybe the Legal Advisor could expand on that.

Mr. Hughes said he could not improve on that figure, but if the Councillor really wants to take the spice out of betting on the dogs by making it legal he would see what could be done.

Mr. MacKenzie, Commissioner Cameron and Mr. Hughes were excused.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Motion Carried.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair he heard the report of the Chairman of Committees as follows:

Committee report

"Committee convened at 3:05 p.m. this afternoon to discuss Bills, Sessional Papers and Motions. Commissioner Cameron, Mr. MacKenzie Mr. Hughes attended Committee to discuss matters related to the Liquor Department, weights and measures and the Yukon Elections Ordinance.

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Council adjourned until 10:00 a.m., Thursday, December 3, 1964.

Thursday, December 3rd, 1964  
10:00 o'clock A.M.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

A Memorandum concerning a letter from the Skagway Chamber of Commerce was tabled for Council's consideration. (Set out as Sessional Paper no. 35) Sessional Paper #35

Mr. MacKinnon moved, seconded by Mr. Watt that it is the opinion of Council that owners of stallions running at large and interfering with other peoples' horses, the owner be notified by registered mail to put his horse in secure enclosure. May it be further understood that if the owner fails to comply the Commissioner may order this animal destroyed or confined. Motion No. 39

Mr. MacKinnon, speaking on his motion, said that due to scrub horses running amongst the outfitters' stock and colts born late in the fall quite a hardship is caused. The outfitters have to either destroy the colt or winter feed the mare and colt which is costly when hay is around \$110.00 a ton. He discussed this with the outfitters and they would like this to be part of their laws so this would be discontinued in the Territory.

Mr. Watt, as secondeder, said he recalled a situation in Saskatchewan where he came across a cow with a calf that had been born out of season and they were both laying in the snow frozen. He thought it was only humanitarian to see that something is done.

Mr. Taylor said it appeared to him that if several outfitters range their horses together possibly they could have an agreement between themselves. He didn't think a man having a stallion running loose with his own herds should be prohibited. He wasn't sure legislation was necessary.

Mr. MacKinnon didn't think Mr. Taylor was too well acquainted with the situation. Where the trouble comes in is having other horse owners that are not outfitters and they have stallions running at large. This is where the trouble comes, the outfitters get along fine. If you look down the grazing leases of the Territory you find a lot that are not outfitters. They are people that own a business in Whitehorse and have horses running the range.

Mr. Boyd said they are being most inconsistent. First they are talking about stallions only, why are there not other animals that can get into trouble- such as a bull or two running around. The people using these grazing lands pay for them and they are entitled to use it for their horses. He thought there was only one way to put this and he said you must be able to impound animals and livestock and if this is done there will be no such thing as destroying a horse unless the owner doesn't want it. He would say if this motion was changed to read impounded and say livestock rather than just stallions he would be happy to see it go through.

Mr. Taylor said he couldn't agree. He thought if they had a farming or ranching area where there are hundreds of livestock and there was a big problem it might be worthwhile suggstion to consider. He thought this arose where several people range their horses together and he felt if any confinement was required the owner should do it.

Mr. Watt said as seconder of the motion he would go along with Mr. Boyd introducing the word livestock and also add the word impounded at the end.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, an amendment to the motion that in palce of the word "stallions" "livestock" be inserted in the first line; in the second line insert "livestock" in place of "horses"; in the third line insert "animal" in place of "horse"; in the fifth line delete "or" and at the end add "or impounded".

Mr. Taylor on a point of order thought the amendment out of order and he referred to subsection (1) of section 200 of Beauchesne. He submitted that the subject of impoundment of livestock had been considered by the House.

Mr. Speaker thought they had been discussing whether livestock have the right on highways and this was a different matter. Further he would not consider this the same as it is not a communal pasture, it is just taking care of an animal bothering other peoples animals. He said Council had the right and privilege, if they don't consider it fair and just, they can appeal and then go on from there.

Mr. Taylor said he would respect his ruling although he didn't agree with it.

Mr. Speaker asked who would notify the owner.

Mr. Boyd thought they should leave that to the Legal Department to come up with something to cover that. If the motion says impounded - the function is already set up and defined. It should be left to the Administration.

Motion Carried as amended with Mr. Taylor against.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing bills, sessional papers and motions.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

Committee

Diss.

Motion

No. 17

Commissioner Cameron attended Committee to discuss Motion no. 17, respecting the proposed industrial area.

Commissioner Cameron advised that he had just been talking to Ottawa and would have within the hour the adjustment to the assessment and mill rate so they would be having an amendment to the Municipal Ordinance to consider. He then asked, in relation to Motion #17, what lands were referred to in motion 17, if they were including all the industrial land in the Metropolitan Plan at the north end of Whitehorse which at present is the property of B.Y.N.

Mr. Watt said this was the land he was referring to but this could be done in stages. He thought some of it should be opened now for new industries such as was done last year or the year before where Proctor is so if someone comes in with a bunch of machinery, rather than park it downtown or go to MacRae. There should be some land available.

Mr. Boyd said when the Metropolitan Committee were discussing this they wanted this land made available but Mr. Hoyt of White Pass got the wording changed so it would be some land made available "for sale or lease." If it is for sale or lease and the White Pass have the say they are going to lease the ground not sell it and so far this is what they are doing. There is no point in having it that way.

Commissioner Cameron said the White Pass are prepared to sell sections or portions of this land but not in small parcels. They are quite happy to have industry come in and set up some establishment and buy a large tract of land from this area but they are not prepared to sell small 50 x 100 foot or 100 x 100 foot lots. It is private land so they have to deal with private enterprise who owns the property. The reason he wanted clarification is there are two things to deal with - Crown land and privately owned land which requires negotiations, etc. In conjunction with this was a motion on Lot 19. He wondered how the Council suggested he should go about this. It is a dead issue, right in Whitehorse and they are faced again with privately owned land.

Mr. Watt said that in the Whitehorse Metro Plan it says they are involved in this and he thought the Federal and Territorial Governments should take the initiative. If they in any way can help to release Lot 19 and industrial land then that is what the motion is designed for. There are methods and recommendations in the Whitehorse Metro Plan how this may be accomplished or assisted. All the motions are designed at assisting the lower Whitehorse area at the moment and were confined to the immediate land problems and secondly the access and egress to Lower Whitehorse.

Mr. Boyd said that White Pass are prepared to give a ten year lease and are subject to cancellation within 6 months which means no company can put down solid roots. Couldn't they set an area aside, there are all kinds of businesses that don't need more than 100 square feet. According to White Pass thinking each business must have a large tract of land and they aren't going to get anywhere this way.

Commissioner Cameron said he was merely mouthing words passed on to him by the company and he pointed out this is private land and has been so for many many years and they have to deal with the company as the owner of the property. He also pointed out that many many hours have been spent over Lot 19 during the past few years trying to negotiate some agreement but so far they have nothing. He felt it would be ideal for White Pass to turn the land out for sale regardless of size but that is merely his opinion. The pressures could be put on places that are within the city by the city itself such as by bylaws whereby no wild land will be permitted in the city, it must be divided into lots etc. but this is pretty strict and hard legislation.

Mr. Watt said in the Whitehorse Metro Plan it says if worse got to worse you could expropriate the land but in the free enterprise system they have he didn't think they should do it unless it is the very end. They would notice he didn't introduce motion #1 which ties up the whole 10 mile area. He did this because by tying up this land they are going to increase land values in Whitehorse. If action isn't taken by people owning large chunks of private land to make it available then after a sufficient amount of time he was going to make a motion that will nullify the effect if possible, recommendation #1 of that plan so if they can't build and use land where it is best suited then have an alternative site close by and then they wouldn't have to use expropriation methods. They can then make land available so if an individual wants to start up in business it should be available.

Mr. Shaw said he didn't understand some things in relation to some of the matters that come before Council pertaining to the Municipality of Whitehorse. They have given the people through the formation of a municipality the power to run their own affairs and to make submissions on matters that affect their area in the adjacent neighborhoods. They have many complaints but there are no representations made to Council from the Municipality of the City of Whitehorse. If he were a member of that municipality and something was bothering him in matters like this he would endeavour to make strong recommendation to the Council or the Administration. He appreciated the Member's particular interest in this and he wasn't saying he wasn't right in these submissions but he wondered why they have nothing here at any time from the municipality. He couldn't see why they don't initiate and produce plans for these changes.

Mr. Watt said he believed the jurisdiction of the Municipality Council is confined to the boundaries of the municipality. He would say that 50% to 75% of the land involved in the specific question the Commissioner asked in the industrial area was within Territorial jurisdiction and this was why he thought the Territory was involved and why he brought this up at Council.

Mr. Shaw said what is adjacent to the municipality is of grave concern to the municipality. They made arrangements to acquire Lot 19 and sell it to the city, then they asked the people if they wanted it. If they had gone to the people first the situation could have been different. He thought the events proved they spent a lot of time drawing up a plan that was rejected. He felt the municipality were the logical agency to start making submissions for developing the area around them for the common good of the whole municipality and the area adjacent.

Mr. Watt thought Mr. Shaw had taken one instance, Lot 19, he was looking at the over all development of the Whitehorse area. If he didn't agree he should say so.

Mr. Shaw said he agreed to all these motions, he just wondered if the City of Whitehorse agreed with them.

Mr. Watt said they already have.

Mr. Shaw said he had nothing to say they have. He thought it should emanate from the bottom first.

Mr. Taylor, (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) thought Councillor Shaw raised a good point. They may be imposing the wishes of a minority upon the City of Whitehorse in debating matters relative to this plan without them being present to express their views.

Commissioner Cameron said he received a memorandum requesting a meeting with himself and Messrs. Judd, Baker and Merrill and he wanted to know their opinion. Last year Council received letters asking about recreational roads in the area. They found they had additional funds and asked if they had any new roads they wanted to submit, they would be prepared to take a look at the feasibility of putting these roads in. This past summer they have constructed three or four new recreational roads, Pickhandle Lake and Pon Lake in the Haines Junction district, one into Ethel Lake in the Mayo district, etc. They didn't realize that it appears they are creating a problem because people are using these roads and at the end of the road there is no camp and as a result they are going in and breaking beer bottles and generally making a mess. The forestry campground program can't include these new roads - they are going a little ahead of their campground program. It was his feeling that in the next Five Year Agreement they should set up a Territorial Campground Program, possibly in conjunction with forestry, or instead of. The Forestry Campground Program is set up to prevent forest fires and it is doing a very good job as it congregates people into areas that have been set up with proper facilities and the underbrush removed, parking areas, stoves, etc. so there is a minimum of fire hazard. However when they go off into the hinterland with these recreational roads this doesn't come under the present campground program. Forestry feel they should hold off on new roads until they can establish a larger program. He was wondering what Council's thinking was on this. They would like to build additional recreational roads but are they creating a hazard by doing so.

Mr. Shaw said he heard people were happy with the Ethel Lake road in the Mayo area but he understood the road was rough in spots and he felt with what money they have at the present time that they should try and improve the roads they have constructed and clear some area so people can camp. If they complete each project as they go along before constructing new ones that would be good business management.

Mr. Boyd thought these camps should be the responsibility of the Territorial Government insofar as servicing is concerned. Why don't they employ the men and run their own show instead of having Ottawa. If there are more roads to be built before the Five Year Agreement becomes dead, they should get them built, make use of the money, it isn't too costly to have someone nearby attend to these campgrounds.

Commissioner Cameron said the campground program at the present time is a 50-50 basis and involves the total sum of \$30,000. Forestry makes the locations in conjunction with the engineering people, mainly keeping in mind forest fire hazard areas. They do the construction and reconstruction and painting during the winter. In the next Five Year Agreement it will have to be expanded and should become a Territorial Park and he thought they may have a Territorial Forestry Department instead of a Federal one in the next Five Year Agreement. They would be eliminating as many Federal Civil Servants as possible and be building up Territorial employees.

Mr. Southam thought these recreational roads a good thing, also the campsite at the end of them. They have one road to Ethel Lake where there is no campsite. He thought they should have a few more recreational roads in his district. It is nice to go to a lake for the weekend and he had in mind McQuesten Lake. His idea of these roads is if you build a road so far this year and you push a little further next year, as the funds are available, it also gives a prospector access to an area that he couldn't afford to get into any other way. If they are going to study the economy of the country too, they should give some of these things consideration. He didn't mean go on a big spending spree, just keep pushing a little, they will open the country, more people will get to see it.

Commissioner Cameron said it is their intention at the present time to build a recreation road into McQuesten Lake. Part of the road is there and they feel this can be constructed for approximately \$2500. At the same time they are hoping to eliminate the Duncan Creek Road which gives the back door entrance to people in Kenosha, Elsa and Calumet to go down to Mayo Lake. It would just mean they will have to use the main highway to get in. If they don't do this the Duncan Creek Road is going to cost them at least \$16,000. in culverts, bridges and reconstruction in order to bring it up to any standard passable to standard vehicles. He has discussed this with Mr. Southam and with a number of people in the area. McQuesten is a good big lake, good fishing country and only involves construction of a 6 mile road. These roads cost \$300 - \$400 a mile to construct and each year they add a little surface. The Ethel Lake road is just the bare bones at the present time - next year it will be improved.

Mr. Thompson agreed with the Commissioner's far reaching thoughts on the future of this development. He liked the idea of the Territory taking over the administration of forestry, particularly in view of their pending Five Year Agreement.

Mr. MacKinnon said Mr. Thompson covered what he had in mind. He was in agreement with the Territorial Government taking over these campgrounds. The way things are at the present with forestry handling them, giving a man in the Forestry Department authority to come into an area such as his and choose the man he may employ for cleaning up garbage, etc. He pointed out that last year they had a man employed who was over 70 years of age with pensions over \$200. a month. They had other people in the area that required this work and had nothing. This way it creates more welfare problems.

Mr. Watt asked Commissioner Cameron when he made the suggestion about putting in campgrounds at the end of the roads, was he suggesting instead of the existing program or together with it and how would it affect their cost.

Commissioner Cameron said no, he was merely pointing out that what they did was work with the right hand without the left hand knowing what was going on. Forestry has suddenly realized they are building these recreational roads and people have now approached forestry for campground facilities and they haven't additional money for them.

Mr. MacKinnon said according to the people he had talked to in his area they feel the continuation of this campground facility every few miles has come to the point where it is interfering with private enterprise. If they keep setting up campgrounds along each trail they are funneling the tourists through the country and you are only getting gas and oil. He felt this is the tax payers money working in opposition to private enterprise. As far as the construction of the roads, if they continue, he would like to see them put out on a contract basis - not handled as they have in the past but be put out on public tender.

Commissioner Cameron wasn't sure he understood Mr. MacKinnon's explanation. He didn't think private enterprise would be interested in building trails into these lakes. The collection at campgrounds is done by putting it out to public tender and only in one or two cases, as far as he knew, where there was no bidding or they couldn't get private enterprise to take over the operation of campgrounds, they had to have forestry keep them clean.

Mr. MacKinnon said he was speaking about the construction of the campgrounds not the cleaning.

Commissioner Cameron said there was very little to construct in a campground, he was wondering how private enterprise would become interested.

Mr. Southam couldn't agree with Councillor MacKinnon on his views of building roads and the upkeep. He thought, from doing a lot of travelling and speaking to people with families, there is nothing better than getting out in the bush and camping along a lake or stream. Regardless of whether you funnel the people through the country they are bound to spend money somewhere along the line. You have to have gas, food and whether you get it in this or that town. He has never yet gone on a holiday when he didn't come back with a couple hundred dollars worth of junk, and this happens to everyone. Sooner or later he is going to reap the rewards somewhere along the line. He thought these roads, regardless of how they are built are one of the finest things they can do, they help tourism, prospectors and work for the individuals in the country.

Mr. MacKinnon thought he may have made a blunder, he was well in favor of the roads but he also thought they should curb the campgrounds.

Mr. Taylor didn't agree. These campgrounds are highly beneficial. If you didn't have these campgrounds these people would be streaking through for Alaska or B.C. They give people a chance to stop and rest and maybe buy some food, souvenirs, etc. they are still staying in the country. He thought the more they have the better off it is and he didn't think the individual operator was suffering that bad.

Mr. Watt asked Commissioner Cameron about the transition period - how long did he think it would take before the Territory took over Forestry.

Commissioner Cameron said this has been discussed to a certain degree with the Resources people in Ottawa and they feel possibly in the next Five Year Agreement when it is set up - that would be the time to get involved with their own Forest Service and hospital setup and health plan. They might find, however, when they get down to details that it might not be realistic and require a Federal Forest Service but personally he didn't think they did.

Mr. MacKinnon said the establishment of these roads is not of much cost but the maintenance of the campground is getting far out of hand and he thought it was ridiculous to have the taxpayers money go on and on in this type of development.

Mr. Hughes, Senior Advisory Council, joined Committee.

Commissioner Cameron said the telex he referred to has been received and the Legal Advisor has been working on the necessary amendment to submit to them.

Mr. Hughes said he had a draft for an amendment to the Municipal Ordinance which he has settled to give effect to the solution which they have been trying to reach on the school levy. If they will give them time he would have the Clerk stencil it and bring it up and put it through. By the time spring comes around he could probably think of ways to improve the draft but he thought it would work as it stands now. He mentioned the possibility of discussing the powers that rest under the Motor Vehicles rules. He would like the Councillors to be aware of these, it is a suggestion that has been put forward and it is going to affect a lot of people.

Committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock P.M.



Thursday, December 3, 1964  
2:00 o'clock PM

Mr. Chairman called Committee to order.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker do now resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

MOTION CARRIED

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chairman of Committees reported as follows:

"Committee convened at 10:40 this morning to discuss bills, sessional papers and motions. Commissioner Cameron Committee attended Committee to discuss matters of a general nature. Report Committee recessed at 12 noon and reconvened at 2 PM."

Council agreed to revert to daily routine and waive the rules of Council to give first and second reading to Bill No. 15.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, for leave to introduce Bill No. 15, An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance. Introduction Bill #15

MOTION CARRIED

First and second reading were given to Bill No. 15. 1st & 2nd Reading Bill #15

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole to discuss bills, memoranda, sessional papers and any other matters that might come before Committee at this time.

MOTION CARRIED

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE:

Mr. Hughes, Senior Advisory Council, attended Committee. In Committee

The Chairman proceeded with the reading of Bill No. 15, An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance.

Mr. Hughes pointed out there had been many changes in the Municipal Ordinance. In some respects the present change is putting back the clock almost to the form in which Sections 194 and 195 were written in 1959. Following the publication of the School Committee Report a broad plan of improvement in educational facilities was undertaken in the Yukon and as part of the fiscal arrangements it was agreed that there would be a stepped up mill rate. The municipalities would be expected to impose a mill rate ranging from 12 mills in December 1962 to 20 mills in December 1966 or a yearly increase of 2 mills. The idea was that an increasing load was going to be thrown on to the Territory to pay for the increased school facilities and there had to be a definite projection of revenue. The recent reassessment in the Territory and in the municipalities has produced an increased assessment and the effect of this would be to impose for the next year an 18 mill on what he understood was virtually double the assessment which existed when the 1962 amendment was introduced. In order to untie the hands of the Council and keep the load from becoming too oppressive on the municipal taxpayers they are now suggesting the clock be turned back. He said he took the first part of Section 194 of the 1959 ordinance, i.e. "The council of each municipality shall in each year levy a school rate," Discussion Bill #15

making it clear whose duty it is to levy the school rate and stating they must do it each year. The new Section 195 is very like the old Section 195 except for a small grammatical change from "The rate of the school levy" to "The school rate to be levied ....." and at the end "in which such rate shall be imposed ...." was changed to read "...in which such levy shall be imposed ...". He preferred the word "levy" because "rate" purports ratio rather than a tax or a levy. Therefore the ordinance is almost back to what it was in 1959, and the object is to prevent the doubling of the taxpayers load. His contribution will be calculated and remain approximately what it would have been if the assessments had not been made.

Mr. Taylor wondered if the new assessment will be applicable next year in the Municipality of Whitehorse.

Mr. Hughes said when the assessment roll is completed, next year they will be trying to strike a tax rate. They are compelled to impose a rate of 18 mills on the assessment next year whatever the assessment is. For instance if the town today has an assessment value of 5 million dollars and next year because of the revised assessment the assessment is 10 million dollars, the man who has got to pay 18 mills on the assessment next year should in fact be paying 9 mills on the assessment. They can't at the moment strike a 9 mill rate because it was provided in 1962 that they had to strike an 18 mill rate, so this is untying their hands which is the problem facing the municipality.

Mr. Taylor wondered if there was any indication what reduction in mills actually will take place from 18 mills.

Mr. Hughes said if that were known now and the roll was closed, it would be possible to rescheme these figures. If, for instance, it was actually double they could simply say in the year ending December 31, 1965, 9 mills.

Mr. Boyd wondered if this was going to be a means of changing the attitude on the part of the City Council because undoubtedly some assessments were too high.

Mr. Hughes said it is the duty of the assessor to try and strike the values which are set for him, in the case of the realty fair value and in the case of the improvements two-thirds offair value, and he tries to establish a constant standard. The city's obligation is to come up with a budget, make an estimate of their needs and what the throw-off in the form of taxes will be on the basis of the overall assessment. He didn't know that this would affect the city's attitude because there are always going to be individual grievances.

Mr. Shaw wondered if there would be a change in the mill rate at Dawson City or would it remain the same until reassessments are made.

Mr. Hughes said if there has been no reassessment in the City of Dawson the mill rate for education would be 18 mills because this was the mill rate prescribed and would apparently continue to be a workable figure. He believed the position only arose as a problem in Whitehorse.

Mr. Shaw observed that the taxation would be equitable throughout the Territory but it was going to be difficult to explain to an irate taxpayer.

Commissioner Cameron attended Committee.

Mr. Hughes said that in Dawson there would have been no problem because their assessment has not changed and there would have been no need for this legislation in Dawson because they are scaled to the 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 mill increases. When setting the mill rate for Whitehorse the Commissioner will presumably have in mind what 18 mills would have produced on the present assessment and that would be the amount he would want to get in taxes next year on the basis of the new assessment.

Mr. Shaw said since the last assessment there had been quite a lot of new construction and that should be considered in setting the mill rate.

Mr. Thompson understood from the Territorial Treasurer when he attended Committee before that Dawson was not being discriminated against because this was a total assessment for the whole Territory and if the mill rate was going to go down it would go down all over.

Mr. Hughes said he hadn't heard that statement and was unaware that Dawson, as such, had any change in its values.

Commissioner Cameron was not sure of the position of Dawson City because they were dealing with a municipality, but he said the mill rate was to go down Territorially and in the Municipality of Whitehorse. He said if it did not go down in the Municipality of Dawson it would be because the reassessment under the new assessment tables made no difference. It must be kept in mind that both municipalities act as agencies for the Territorial Government when it comes to school tax. This is what caused the problem. Under the reassessment it would mean that the City of Whitehorse was committed to pay say 18 mills school tax to the Territorial Government and this would not be considered in computing a budget and the mill rate is set to meet the budget requirements of the city. So instead of giving the Territory approximately \$130,000 school tax under the old assessment still having the 2-mill per year increase, under the new assessment with the 2-mill per year increase they would give the Territory an additional \$71,000 instead of an additional approximately \$9,000. This shows the people of Whitehorse would be paying a fantastic amount of school tax which would be turned over to the Territory and those same citizens of Whitehorse would not receive the benefit of the maximum mill rate reductions which could be given by the city. Taking the general mill rate at 20 mills and the school rate at 18 mills, if they could keep the school tax money obviously they could drop their mill rate because the additional money would help their budget, so they can't say they have had an increase of \$71,000 picked up in their mill rate increase or their reassessment towards the operation of their city. If they can't say this, because they are giving it to the Territory, then they have to retain their own basic mill rate very high in order to pick up the additional money they require. Secondly, because of the new assessment, Territorial and Federal grants are made to the City of Whitehorse and Dawson on an assessment basis so their assessment would be increased and the Territory and the Federal Government would have to pay them more money. He said for this reason they have gone to Treasury Board to receive their approval in principle to strike the mill rate which will allow the city to recommend to the Administration for approval a mill rate that will give them enough money to operate their budget. They will then give the Territory the amount of money that would normally be raised had they not had a reassessment.

Mr. Watt asked if the grants to the city from the Federal and Territorial Governments were based on the total assessments of the city or the increased assessment of the Federal and Territorial buildings within the city.

Commissioner Cameron said the assessment was on everything and as the assessment went up so would their statutory grant go up because it would be based on the assessed value of the city, and it would go up in lieu of taxes because of the Federal and Territorial buildings in the area.

Mr. H.J. Taylor, Tax Assessor, thought Mr. Watt's question was that the grant was based on the total of assessments not based on only the assessment of government buildings. In Mr. Thompson's question was the whole point, it is that now even the City of Dawson's school rate doesn't have to be 18 mills if they have had to consider the new construction. The point is the mill rate is flexible now over the whole Territory.

Commissioner Cameron realized this was a complicated subject and did not pretend to understand it down to the last item. Basically if things were left as they were the amount of money collected was going to create a burden on everybody in the Territory. The Territory could quite easily adjust their general mill rate down because with the new assessment they would have a lot more money than they expected or would feel they required to operate because the basic tax and school tax are in one pot. The two municipalities could not do that because they act as the Territory's agents and would have to turn over all of their school tax money to the Territory.

Mr. Taylor said it seemed in order to do this they are in direct contravention of their Five Year Fiscal Agreement. He said this provides only for the municipalities and thought the rest of the Territory would be saddled to the specific mill rate set out in the Agreement and in view of that they should make such latitude available for the rest of the Territory in view of the new assessment.

Commissioner Cameron said what has happened was exactly as Mr. Taylor had stated and this correction will answer the problem. Expanding on this, he said when the Five Year Agreement was discussed obviously the members that sat on the Committee in Ottawa did not realize the Territory had an Ordinance and the city had a by-law which stated there would be a maximum number of years between assessments. Had they realized that he was quite sure they would have changed the wording of the agreement, and put a ceiling on dollars or the 2 mills per year which was computed on the assessment at the time the Agreement was decided upon, and they just assumed the assessment they were dealing with at the start of the Five Year Agreement would be the same assessment with the additions of new buildings which are picked up each year, in effect for the full five years. It appeared at first that the simplest way would be to say to the City of Dawson and the City of Whitehorse to use two assessments, for the purpose of school assessment go back to the old one and then they would be staying with what they agreed to of a 2-mill increase per year. Ottawa and the City of Whitehorse came back and said this would be a very difficult and unworkable situation. In the first place it was in conflict with the municipal ordinance which says it must be dealt with on the approved and acceptable assessments of the time, and there is no such thing as two assessments. They are now changing the mill rate so that it is flexible throughout the Territory and the municipalities so that a mill rate can be struck that will bring in the same amount of money called for in the first place.

Mr. Taylor asked what authority exists to depart from the Five Year Fiscal Agreement in the outlying districts.

Commissioner Cameron pointed out it did not affect the Territory because the school tax goes into the consolidated revenue fund along with the other taxes, whereas the municipalities have to turn their school taxes over to the Territory. The Territory is allowed to strike their general mill rate every year. The city is too on their general taxes but not on the school taxes.

Mr. H.J. Taylor (Tax Assessor) explained for Mr. Shaw's benefit that the same situation exists in all the rest of the Territory as exists in the City of Whitehorse, with the exception of Dawson City. Dawson City was the only part of the Territory that didn't have a new assessment based on the new manual this year so that the mill rate for the rest of the Territory will be adjusted comparatively to what it is in the City of Whitehorse but not Dawson City necessarily.

Commissioner Cameron, further to what Mr. Taylor said, pointed out that Dawson was not going to be stuck because the actual dollars involved were going to be the equalizing market. He said the amount of money paid would be in complete proportion to what was expected in the Five Year Agreement and what it had been over the previous years.

Mr. Watt wondered if they had been using the same school mill rate in the Territory as they have in the municipalities.

Mr. H.J. Taylor said they had but it might be a little confusing in that the assessment in the Municipality of Whitehorse was made for the coming year whereas the assessment for the Territory was made a year in arrears because their taxes are collected in arrears.

Mr. Watt asked Commissioner Cameron what Ottawa's reactions were to opening up the Five Year Agreement.

Commissioner Cameron stated it was not necessary to open the Five Year Agreement as the mill rate was not spelled out in that document, but Treasury Board, who are the authority in doling out the funds, agreed to amend the committee's recommendations on which the agreement is based to the extent of making the mill rate flexible.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Bill No. 15 be reported out of Committee without amendment.

MOTION CARRIED.

Commissioner Cameron requested the thinking and specific ideas behind Motion No. 36 and Mr. Thompson, the mover, agreed to Re make that available to the Commissioner in the form of a Motion #36 letter.

Commissioner Cameron informed Committee the second part of Re Motion No. 32 regarding the B.C.-Alaska-Yukon Conference Motion #32 would be dealt with in the usual way. He then went on to deal with the first part of the motion and said the Minister of Northern Affairs was not left out of the conference deliberately and had in fact been invited to attend. However, on checking with Alaska and B.C. his final recommendation to the Minister was that he should not attend because B.C. had no Federal authority and Alaska had no United States Federal Administration authority on their delegations. Although they realized the fluid position of the Yukon as an entity of any sort they felt the problems or idea of the conference was to study problems of mutual interest and concern it was felt the Minister of Northern Affairs would not add anything to it. In the first instance the departments the Territory handle themselves such as game, education, tourism and welfare would not have been subjects he could talk about if they entered into the discussion, and any of the other subjects he would not be able to answer because he would be attempting to answer on behalf of the Government of Canada or the Cabinet or the Prime Minister, which he would be reluctant to do. He added they had requests from one province and one northwestern state to attend the conference but the feeling was that at this point

no further participation should be allowed because it would become cumbersome and there was, it was agreed, that because of the geographical layout where they were actually joined by state, territorial and provincial borders there would be problems common to the three areas. Originally it was thought maybe the Minister of Northern Affairs should attend for the opening but when it was looked at in the proper light it could be seen that when they reached discussion of subjects of any importance he would be leaving.

Mr. Watt commented that if the Minister of Northern Affairs had been there he would probably have fielded the opening remark of Premier Bennett and accepted it in the way it should have been accepted and saved the Territory a lot of embarrassment. Another reason the Council thought the Minister of Northern Affairs should have been there was because of the jurisdiction the Federal Government have over water, power and transportation. For instance, he could have given a better opinion on how the Territory could participate in the Taiya project.

Commissioner Cameron said the Minister of the Crown would only make a statement by the information received from his Deputy Minister who would get the information for him and would not be in any position to say specifically any part the Federal Government would play in water resources or anything like that because that comes under a particular department and the information would be fed to him as the Government Minister. When it was discussed in Ottawa it was felt he would definitely be hamstrung. The Governor of a state or Premier of a province have definite executive powers that a Minister of the Crown does not have.

Mr. Watt suggested they should have asked the Prime Minister because he would have the executive powers. He commented that Premier Bennett attended the opening of the conference only and possibly if the Minister of Northern Affairs had come for the opening he could have commented on any points in the committee reports. He felt the Territorial delegates were left in a spot.

Commissioner Cameron said that was unfortunately their way of life. He thought the Prime Minister's attendance would have been more to the point but that would have been involving the Federal Government. He stated normally the Premier of B.C. would have attended the full conference but at the last minute he was offered \$373 million which he took off to receive.

Mr. Boyd said he got the feeling it was more of a B.C.-Alaska Conference. He understood from Mr. Watt's report they had an apology from Mr. Laing for not being able to attend, and now Mr. Cameron tells them he was never intended to be there. He felt they should have known this before so they could govern their comments accordingly.

Mr. Shaw said he felt the same way as Councillor Boyd but the explanation given by the Commissioner puts a different light on it. They appeared to be hamstrung by democracy.

Commissioner Cameron said he was the one who was promoting the Minister to come but it appeared to be the wrong thing to do and he did not wish to create any problems with the two guests as the host organization. The Governor and the Premier both agreed that they didn't feel this was a Conference for the Minister.

Mr. Watt pointed out that his report stated Mr. Laing had sent greetings to them.

Commissioner Cameron, regarding Motion No. 12, Cemesto Housing, Discussion  
 Camp Takhini, proceeded to explain the situation to date. It was agreed that once each month Administration would meet with Motion  
 Mr. Koropatnick, Executive Head of Department of Public Works, #12  
 and they will look at a number of phases of their operation, the idea being that they hope they can give them some suggestions on how they plan to operate the highway. If they agree they would work towards this end so that when 1967 comes, which is the target date, they will be able to take over the operation. They have had considerable discussion over the houses and they were a problem now and would be a problem for some time. He thought the best answer was to utilize these houses on site and if possible give a ground lease to the purchaser of the house with the first option to buy when the legal survey was made. He said the houses are located in a hodge-podge and it would be difficult to make straight line surveys and in some instances the houses would have to be moved at least a few feet. He said this is what they would like to see. The present status of those houses, with the exception of 8, is that they have been turned over to Central Mortgage & Housing and are to be sold to the public, probably in the spring. They still have to get the approval of the Department of Public Works to allow them to be sold and remain on site. Then there would be the problem of whether the purchasers would deal with the Department of Public Works or Mr. McCall in the Land Division. The land is actually under the control of the Department of Public Works and it has not been transferred to his knowledge, though it might still be in the name of the Crown under a reserve of some type. These land situations can become very involved and complicated because they are controlled 4,000 miles away. He said there would be a great hue and cry if these houses go on the market and are not sold and would have to be demolished and this is quite possible. There will be between 40 and 45 of them and he was sure there would be no upset price and certainly \$1,000 would purchase any one of them and some might be sold for \$100.

Mr. Watt thought they might be purchased under the low-cost housing scheme because there was \$7,000 in the fund. A low down payment would probably leave enough money to purchase plus put improvements on each place. This would give an influx of capital and help use up the low cost housing money. He thought in the spring they could amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance to make this possible.

Commissioner Cameron pointed out that the cemestos were not good houses though they were better than a shack and they do not lend themselves to be built on to and just meet the minimum standards of the National Building Code. They do not meet the building code standards regarding wiring. The 8 cemestos the Territory took over from the Department of Public Works have been rewired. The rest would have to be rewired in order to be sold. He said it was his hope and it had been expressed to the DPW that some of the buildings could be used on site and they agreed it would be the farthest thing from their mind that they would be destroyed or demolished.

Mr. Shaw said the biggest asset in the Camp Takhini area is not the cemesto houses but the location and services that are already provided. He was happy to see that the Commissioner's thoughts are the same as Council's in that they must make every effort to utilize those facilities.

Committee discussed Bill No. 12, An Ordinance to Repeal the Hospital Ordinance.

Discussion Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) related to Commissioner  
Bill Cameron his objections to the repeal of this Ordinance.

#12

Commissioner Cameron said he had checked out the reason for the repeal of this Ordinance. This went back to 1963 and the request came from Ottawa that in view of the Yukon Hospital Insurance Service the Ordinance should be repealed because one would conflict with the other and there couldn't be two separate sets of rules. The Northwest Territories have already repealed their Ordinance. Administration has correspondence on this subject and it was agreed it would not be repealed in toto but certain sections were to be left in. The financial one that had been queried by Mr. Taylor was removed because under the new system a person would not be able to go out and build themselves a hospital and operate it, it must be operated under YHIS standards. He wouldn't say it was impossible to do this but it would be impractical under the new system but should it be possible it was felt essential they receive a grant and this would be done by putting a supply bill into the estimates and voting on it, so it does not eliminate the problem of anyone getting assistance.

Mr. Taylor expressed his satisfaction with Commissioner Cameron's reply.

Commissioner Cameron was excused from Committee.

Discussion Committee proceeded to discuss Bill No. 4, An Ordinance to Amend  
Bill an Ordinance to authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise  
#4 to the Yukon Electrical Company Limited for the Distribution  
of Electrical Power in the Area of Carmacks in the Yukon  
Territory.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said this was a compromise which was acceptable in principle, but noticed Commissioner-in-Council was not included in the amendment and wondered if what was not expressed was not implied. Referring to the phrase "additions or deletions in the franchise agreement not having the effect of increasing charges to a consumer may be made" and wondered if it was necessary to spell out that anything affecting the charges to a consumer must be considered by Commissioner-in-Council.

Mr. Hughes said the question there was "not having the effect of changing" and understood what Council wanted was an increase in the tariff charge and that is why he put in "not having the effect of". He referred to the actual Ordinance of 1961 (First Session) where it states "The Commissioner is hereby authorized to grant a franchise .....upon such terms and conditions as are approved by the Commissioner-in-Council". The Commissioner can not make any change which will have the effect of increasing the charges at present - those terms and conditions are fixed in Section 1, they were approved by the Commissioner-in-Council and will not be changed except in the manner provided in the Ordinance where there are additions or deletions not having the effect of increasing the charge. Where such changes are made, the Commissioner shall cause copies of the terms and conditions added or deleted laid before Council, he will have no authority unless the Council gives it to make another Ordinance to agree to an increase in the charges.

Mr. Taylor could see this and was aware of the fact that the franchise agreement now reads Commissioner-in-Council in Carmacks which is one of the two remaining bills which read this way. He said they had made it permissive for the Commissioner to make any changes except increasing the charges but could not see in the amendment where it stated changes in charges must be made by Commissioner-in-Council.

Mr. Hughes said they couldn't do this because subsection 1 is unchanged. The terms and conditions of the franchise agreement are approved by the Commissioner-in-Council and it is unchanged insofar as it affects the increase of rates.

Mr. Hughes said in his opinion the Commissioner can vary the terms and conditions of the original franchise except where that would have the effect of increasing the charge to the consumer. In drafting the amendment he tried to preserve Section 1 and leave it undisturbed because of the term Commissioner-in-Council to comply with the wishes of some members of Council.

Mr. Taylor said he was willing to accept the Bill as it stood and see how it would work out.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Bill No. 4 be passed out of Committee as amended.

MOTION CARRIED

Committee proceeded to Bill No. 5, An Ordinance to Amend an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Yukon Electrical Company Limited for the Distribution of Electrical Power in the Area of Carcross, in the Yukon Territory. Discussion Bill #5

Mr. Thompson moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Bill No. 5 be passed out of Committee as amended.

MOTION CARRIED

Committee then discussed Bill No. 11 with Mr. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer, present. Discussion Bill #11

Vote 14 - Yukon Regional Library

Mr. Shaw asked Mr. MacKenzie if he could explain the increase or the reasons for it.

Mr. MacKenzie said the \$6,000 under library books was responsible for the biggest increase. Mrs. Colyer, the Librarian, was very pressing about this and said it was very necessary and he had been unable to persuade her to decrease the amount.

Mr. Watt understood from discussions in the Financial Advisory Committee meeting that a new library was needed and suggested it should be included in the centennial complex of buildings.

Mr. MacKenzie said he thought that a good suggestion because the present library was becoming inadequate and was not suitable for expansion.

Mr. Shaw wondered if they were still getting the Canada Council grant.

Mr. MacKenzie replied they would receive the last Canada Council grant this year in the amount of \$5,000; in previous years it had been between twelve and twenty thousand dollars.

Vote 20 - Capital Account, Yukon Regional Library (Proposed) \$3,000

Mr. Shaw noted the \$3,000 was for drawing up plans for a new library. He recalled when the present building was put up they paid out a substantial amount for it and it was going to be the regional library and he understood no more expenditures would be required for some time. Now they have an amount of \$3,000 for sketches only. He wondered if it was going to be necessary to separate the regional library from the Whitehorse Library and if so to which would this money apply.

Mr. MacKenzie thought it was very necessary because there wasn't any satisfactory library in Whitehorse or any part of the Territory before Mrs. Colyer came here. He said there is no doubt she has done first class work in building up the library.

Mr. Shaw wondered how it operated in the outlying districts.

Mr. MacKenzie explained they have a mobile library which operates out of a truck.

Mr. Taylor said in Watson Lake they have a library working in conjunction with the school and it is presently using the basement of the school. He said Mrs. Colyer had managed to keep the books rotated so there was fresh material and there are always good reference books for the children. He said the system is working out very well in Watson Lake.

Mr. Shaw said if they were expanding the facilities in Whitehorse efforts should be made to expand facilities in the outlying districts as well.

Mr. Southam said in his area they have their libraries in such places as schools, a coffee shop and the reading room of a recreational hall and that all the books were provided through the regional library.

Commissioner Cameron attended Committee.

Mr. Shaw said it seemed the library facility has been operating very smoothly and everybody was satisfied with the way it was run.

Mr. Thompson asked Commissioner Cameron about proposals for a new library as had been mentioned at the Financial Advisory Committee meeting, and wondered if it could be integrated with the centennial complex.

Commissioner Cameron said it could not be integrated with the centennial programme because they have already had approval on the original submissions. However, he said they do need a new library and they had brought this to the attention of the people in Ottawa that in the Five Year Agreement no funds had been made available for libraries. He said they agreed this was essential and obviously from the records the people are interested in reading and in the library service which would be to their advantage in discussion the next Five Year Agreement.

Mr. Shaw suggested the present library could be utilized for a Whitehorse library and the new library could be a Regional Library depot which would be less expensive to build and operate than an integrated library and regional service.

Commissioner Cameron thought that idea might be worth considering and it had in fact been mentioned by a member of the Administration.

Mr. Thompson wondered why they were going ahead with the plans for a new library if they hadn't definitely settled on it.

Commissioner Cameron said because of the time involved in drawing up plans and the fact the library is needed in two years they were going ahead with the plans. He understood it was necessary for book control to have the regional and city libraries together. He said if they did not set the plans up within the next few months they would lose a year in the construction of it. Although they are considering the possibility of incorporating it in a place up on the hill, there again those buildings would possibly not be ready for one or two years.

Mr. Shaw said it would appear that in view of an expenditure of \$60,000 it would be a direct duplication of heat and everything involved in running a library plus the \$3,000 for drawing up the plans and he thought that should get serious and extreme consideration. He would not like to take this out of the budget because it was apparent they need library quarters.

Mr. Boyd wondered if the new library was going to be a part of the complex over here.

Commissioner Cameron said he didn't know how the design for the present library came about but it did not lend itself to a library and was actually more of a house. He said it would not go wanting and could be utilized as a duplex for living accommodation or it could be utilized for office space of another type. If they build a new library it would be in the area as outlined in the Metropolitan Plan, namely on Second Avenue where the old hospital was located.

Vote 20 - Capital Account - Welfare

Mr. Thompson could not reconcile the expenditure for the new car taking into consideration insurance that should have been applied against it.

Mr. MacKenzie explained \$2600 is what they are going to have to pay for a new car, and the proceeds of the old car would appear as a revenue item - they don't set one up against the other.

Chairman reported Committee clear on Capital Expenditure of \$385,337.39 minus \$1600 which had been deleted from the budget and clear on Schedule B - Recoveries - \$100,928.15.

Mr. MacKenzie was excused from Committee.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon that Mr. Speaker do now resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

MOTION CARRIED.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair the Chairman of Committee reported as follows:

"Committee convened at 2:10 P.M. to discuss bills, sessional papers, motions and any general business. It was moved by Councillor Shaw, seconded by Councillor Southam that Bill #15 be reported out of Committee without amendment. Motion Carried. It was moved by Councillor Boyd, Seconded by Councillor Southam that Bill #4 be reported out of Committee as amended. Motion Carried. It was moved by Councillor Thompson, seconded by Councillor Boyd that Bill #5 be reported out of Committee as amended. Motion Carried."

Council accepted the report of the Committee Chairman and adjourned until 10:00 AM, Friday, December 4, 1964.

Friday, December 4, 1964  
10:00 o'clock A.M.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Bill No. 4, An Ordinance to Amend an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Yukon Electrical Company Limited for the Distribution of Electrical Power in the Area of Carmacks in the Yukon Territory was given 3rd reading as amended. Third Reading Bill #4

MOTION CARRIED

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon that Bill No. 5, An Ordinance to Amend an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Yukon Electrical Company Limited for the Distribution of Electrical Power in the Area of Carcross in the Yukon Territory, be given 3rd reading as amended. Third Reading Bill #5

MOTION CARRIED

Mr. Southam moved, seconded by Mr. Watt that Bill No. 15, An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance, be given 3rd reading. Third Reading Bill #15

MOTION CARRIED

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing bills, memoranda, sessional papers and other matters.

MOTION CARRIED

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE: In Committee  
Committee proceeded to discuss Bill No. 11. Discussion Bill #11  
Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam, that Bill #11 be reported out of Committee as amended. Motion re Bill #12

MOTION CARRIED

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Southam that Bill No. 12 be reported out of Committee without amendment.

MOTION CARRIED

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. MacKinnon that Mr. Speaker do now resume the Chair to hear the report of the Chairman of Committee.

MOTION CARRIED

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, Mr. Taylor, Chairman of Committee reported as follows:

"Committee convened at 10:10 AM to discuss public bills, sessional papers, motions and general business. It was moved by Councillor Boyd, seconded by Councillor Southam that Bill #11 be reported out of Committee as amended. Motion Carried. It was moved by Councillor Boyd, seconded by Councillor Southam that Bill No. 12 be reported out of Committee without amendment. Motion Carried." Committee Report

Council accepted the report of the Chairman of Committee.

Discus-  
sion of  
M.V. Ord-  
ance -  
Power of  
Arrest

Mr. Hughes attended Council to discuss a matter in relation to the Motor Vehicles Ordinance.

Mr. Hughes said the Councillors will be aware he has tried to introduce one or two changes to give them advance notice of legislation and he wanted to mention that for some time the Police have wanted a power of arrest for certain motor vehicle offences. They do have a power of arrest now under the summary convictions procedure but it is very difficult for a Constable up the highway on patrol by himself to remember all the fine print and the names of all the cases. They wanted a positive authority in the Motor Vehicles Ordinance to arrest for certain offences. For instance in the Liquor Ordinance there is a power to arrest for offences so it is not entirely breaking new ground. They say they had discouraged the introduction of this type of provision in ordinances because otherwise they would have to write them in all the ordinances but they may think on motor vehicles this is a special case. He has been doing a bit of background work on this. They asked the police to suggest the types of offences they wanted this power written in. They have been considering the legislation in B.C. and he quoted the relevant section from the B.C. Motor Vehicle Act as follows: "Section 63 - Every officer or constable of the R.C.M.P. or of the police force of any municipality may arrest without warrant (a) any person driving a motor vehicle upon which no number plate issued by the Superintendent under this Act is displayed whom the officer or constable finds committing any act in violation of any of the provisions of this Act or of the regulations." The main trouble arises with the transients, people coming from Alaska and they are committing some offence and the police officer says you had better show up at Whitehorse in the morning and the magistrate will deal with you and they say "yes, I'll be there". Of course this is the signal to open the throttle and barrel out of the Territory. In B.C. apparently they do use this regulation to hold the transients. This is the problem that confronts the police. They may, when considering legislation and obviously will, want much more detailed information than he has given them now but he thought they should have a preview of something which will be coming to them. Some people will say "no, not any price, they shouldn't have this" and others will say "yes, not a bad idea". In fact they could exercise the arrest privilege now but they would rather have it written in. In brief they suggest a number of offences which should lead to a power of arrest: an unregistered trailer, no insurance, no chauffeur or operator's licence, use of a fictitious name or someone else's licence, driving without due care and attention, speeding, refusing to stop when requested to do so by a traffic officer in uniform or refusing to answer all reasonable inquiries, restarting a vehicle after it has been stopped and operating a motor vehicle while under suspension. Those are some of the things they would like consideration for power of arrest. He didn't think it a matter for prolonged discussion or debate. He would be writing to the Councillors between now and next session, so there is no hurry, outlining in greater detail but before they prorogued he just wanted them to have a preview of this so there is no suggestion the police are trying to get extra powers.

Mr. Boyd noticed insurance is one of the items mentioned and he did know that Alaska has different insurance laws to what we have and it would seem to him that if an Alaskan happened to be coming this way on Canadian soil he would not be properly covered insurance wise and therefore would be held at the mercy of the Canadian laws. He wasn't saying he shouldn't be covered but this might create some problems to think about.

Mr. Speaker said this is just a preliminary discussion and later on when the bill is presented in more detail there will be more opportunity to debate at that time. They are getting notification on some of the bills and it gives them an opportunity to study and discuss the phases of these with their constituents to give their opinion to assist them in giving a decision at a later date.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr Southam, that Bill No. 11 be given Motion  
3rd reading as amended. Re  
Bill #11

MOTION CARRIED

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson that Bill No. 12 be Motion  
given 3rd reading. Re  
Bill #12

MOTION CARRIED

Mr. Speaker then asked if any of the members would like to reply to the Commissioner's Opening Address.

Mr. Boyd gave his reply. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 36) Sessional  
Paper

Mr. Thompson gave his reply. (Set out as Sessional Paper #36  
No. 37) #37

Mr. MacKinnon gave his reply. (Set out as Sessional Paper #38  
No. 38) #38

Mr. Watt gave his reply. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 39) #39

Mr. Southam gave his reply. (Set out as Sessional Paper #40  
No. 40) #40

Mr. Taylor gave his reply. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 41) #41

Mr. Speaker gave a short address. (Set out as Sessional Paper #42  
No. 42) #42

Mr. Speaker then requested the Clerk of Council to escort the Commissioner to the Council Chambers for his closing address.

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

Clerk-of-Council: "The bills requiring your assent are -

Bill No. 1 - AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE TRAINING OF APPRENTICES

Bill No. 2 - AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY TO ENTER INTO AND EXECUTE AN AGREEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA RESPECTING THE SERVICES OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Bill No. 3 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE VITAL STATISTICS ORDINANCE

Bill No. 4 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONER TO GRANT A FRANCHISE TO THE YUKON ELECTRICAL COMPANY LIMITED FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICAL POWER IN THE AREA OF CARMACKS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Bill No. 5 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONER TO GRANT A FRANCHISE TO THE YUKON ELECTRICAL COMPANY LIMITED FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICAL POWER IN THE AREA OF CARCROSS, IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

- Bill No. 6 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE FUEL OIL TAX ORDNINANCE
- Bill No. 7 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION  
ORDINANCE
- Bill No. 8 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE JUDICATURE ORDINANCE
- Bill No. 10 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE CONDITIONAL SALES ORDINANCE
- Bill No. 11 - AN ORDINANCE FOR GRANTING TO THE COMMISSIONER CERTAIN  
SUMS OF MONEY TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC  
SERVICE OF THE TERRITORY (First Supplementary  
Appropriation Ordinance 1964/65)
- Bill No. 12 - AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL THE HOSPITAL ORDINANCE
- Bill No. 13 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE
- Bill No. 14 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE DENTAL PROFESSION  
ORDINANCE
- Bill No. 15 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE

Sessional Commissioner Cameron gave his closing address. (Set out as  
Paper #43 Sessional Paper No. 43)

Mr. Shaw: "Thank you Mr. Commissioner. On behalf of this Council  
I would also thank you for your kind remarks as well as the great  
assistance that you have given us during this session. I would  
personally like to wish you and your staff the most cordial  
greetings for this coming Christmas."

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

--- Council Prorogued FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1964 ---



25 May, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 39

That in the opinion of this Council liquor prices in the Territory be increased only on those brands whose prices have been increased to the Territorial Government by the distiller and only to the actual extent of the increase.

The Administration has given consideration to the proposal set forth in this Motion. Having regard to the amendment made in the Spring Session, 1964, to the Liquor Ordinance whereby liquor store hours are to be extended; the licence fee of liquor outlet operators is to be reduced; and having regard also to the expected loss of revenue due to the introduction of draft beer; all of which will increase the cost of liquor control and tend to reduce our revenue from this source, it has been decided that no change is to be made to liquor prices in the Territory along the lines proposed in the Motion. On the basis alone of the amendment dealing with the extended hours of liquor stores, it is estimated that the operational costs of these stores will be about double that of past years.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

May 25, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 4

Would the Administration advise Council as to what progress is being made in providing regular twice-monthly mail service to Ross River?

Word has now been received from the Deputy Postmaster General indicating the following:

"Mrs. Norma Y. Andrews has been selected for appointment as Postmaster at this office and instructions have been issued for its opening under her charge as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

In so far as the frequency of service is concerned, arrangements have been made with Pacific Western Airlines Limited, to carry mail on all charter flights performed between Whitehorse and Ross River. According to the Airline Company, they perform approximately forty charter flights per annum over this route with a minimum of one flight per month during the winter season."



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,  
May 25, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 12

Moved by Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. McKinnon "That the Administration contact the Canada Power Commission requesting that consideration be given to the reduction of the sale price of electricity".

The Northern Canada Power Commission has been consulted respecting the rates charged for electrical energy in the Yukon Territory.

As members of Council are aware, the Northern Canada Power Commission is a non-profit organization and, consequently, the direct supply of power at Mayo from the N.C.P.C. generator is already at cost to the consumer and when production costs permit a reduction the sale price is reduced automatically. At Whitehorse, where the N.C.P.C. also produces electrical energy at cost, the distribution and sale of this power is handled by the Yukon Electrical Company and any queries about rates to consumers should be directed to this Company for action.

I am to assure members of Council that the Northern Canada Power Commission has taken cognizance of the above-mentioned Motion but, unless there is some particular aspect of the Motion which is not apparent, to the Commission, the present policy of producing electrical energy at cost would appear to meet any reasonable expectation.

In this connection it might be appropriate to draw attention to Sessional Paper 28-1964 (First Session) dated 7th April, 1964, in answer to the Motion for the Production of Papers No. 6.



J. F. Delaute,  
Administrator.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,  
2 June, 1964.

MR. SPEAKER

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Motion No. 40 - Haines Road

That in the opinion of Council, plans should be implemented with a view to keeping the Haines road open all year round.

In a letter dated May 25, 1964, from the Chief Engineer, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, to the Director, Northern Administration Branch, Dept. of Northern Affairs, it was reported that the Executive Head, Department of Public Works, Whitehorse, was preparing a report and recommendations resulting from the operation on the Haines Road during the past winter. I am further advised that this report is approaching completion and should be forwarded to Ottawa during the next few days for decisions on future policy.

When further information is available I shall relay it to you.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

June 4, 1964.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Motion 17 - Dust Control

"That the Administration be respectfully requested to consult with the Department of Public Works with a view toward establishing a program of dust control in settlements along the Alaska Highway as early as possible this year."

A reply to my inquiry has now been received from the Department of Public Works through the Director, Northern Administration Branch, Dept. Northern Affairs. The Department of Public Works indicate that their Executive Head in Whitehorse has been instructed to review urgently the matter and to report estimates and recommendations. Further information on this subject will be sent to you as soon as it is received from the Department of Public Works.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

10 June, 1964.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Motion No. 38

That administration do now arrange to have all lands in the Marsh Lake, Tagish Lake and Lake Lebarge areas released from the present holding status in order that property owners may acquire title to the ground they occupy.

I have made enquiries on the above subject. As members of Council are aware, this question has been related to the possible early development of one or more of the remaining major undeveloped sources of hydro electric power in Canada. The situation in this respect is quite fluid at this time. The Government of Canada, with the active co-operation of provincial governments, is studying the problems facing Canada in the field of transmitting electric energy over long distances and this in the possible formation of a national power grid. The studies of this complex subject will take some considerable time to complete, and a decision on formation of a national power grid must await their completion and consideration. The value of major sources of hydro-electric power potential such as the Yukon River system can be realized only if the power can be transmitted to areas where it will be used in quantity; and the Yukon River system could have tremendous value if development thereon could be connected to a partial or complete national power grid. It is possible also that progress in electric generation from nuclear energy sources will affect the national picture of power generation and supply. Progress in the fields of both long distance transmission and use of nuclear energy has been quite rapid and it is probable that the whole power supply picture in Canada will be much clearer within the next five or ten years. Under these circumstances it is believed desirable to continue to withhold from disposal the lands involved under Orders-in-Council PC 855, PC 4246 and 1954-1056 pending clearer indication of the likelihood of development of storage on the Upper Yukon River system; but to review the situation again in five years.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Motion No. 19.

In Motion No. 19 you requested that the Administration proceed as soon as possible with a program designed to promote development of agriculture in the Yukon. We have received an interim reply from the Director of Northern Administration Branch, Department of Northern Affairs, which is based on the information available at present; the high points I will mention herewith:

The Director had hoped at this time to be able to announce to you the formal approval of the disposal of land in the Yukon for agricultural projects based on the rates per acre discussed at the time of the Yukon Financial Advisory Committee conference in Ottawa in February. This approval has not yet been received. The Director's letter states as follows:-

"Even when the approved cost per acre of arable land is established much more research must be done to decide what size of holding and what special type of farming would ensure success for any farmer taking a homestead. Such research would determine as well what special assistance would be necessary to promote successful farming. This topic is being pursued with Agriculture.

We regard as most important that farming is not developed on a marginal basis which would invite discouragement and failure and add to instead of decrease welfare expenses. For this reason any transfer of land to prospective farm operators should also include conditions which would make it available only to farmers of proven experience and ability. By charging even a nominal amount per acre for farming land, an automatic control can be introduced which would assist in weeding out applicants for land without experience or serious interest in farming. Experience elsewhere indicates that free land attracts a large percentage of individuals without those resources which produce personal success. It is vital that a potential homesteader be financially independent during the initial two or three years that no farming return can be expected."

This is an interim reply to your Motion No. 19 and when more details or additional information is available we will forward it to you for your guidance.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

June 25, 1964.

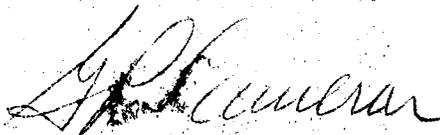
Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Motion #8 - Reduction of the  
Department of Transport Reserve - Teslin

Since my interim reply of April 3, 1964, Motion No. 8 has been studied by the Community Planning Group, and I have corresponded with the Acting Regional Director, Department of Transport, at Edmonton.

The reduction of the airport reserve at Teslin, as suggested by the Councillor from Watson Lake, has received agreement in principle from the Department of Transport, subject to certain building restrictions (concerned mainly with height of buildings) in the area that falls under the instrument approach and transition surface zoning control for runway 25. The Territorial Engineer has done a feasibility study, and the matter will be further studied by the Community Planning Group.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion for Production of Papers No. 2  
Federal Revenues.

The text of Mr. D. Taylor's Motion on this subject read as follows:

"The Administration is respectfully requested to provide Council with figures indicating the amount of income tax and corporation tax accruing to the Federal Government from the Yukon Territory for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1963".

This Motion was discussed with the Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue by the Director of Northern Administration who was informed that the use now made of the data centre in Ottawa as for the processing of "T1" personal income tax returns for all Canada meant that income tax statistics by province were no longer possible.

To meet the request for any available information on this topic a copy of "1963 Taxation Statistics" has been obtained and is being passed to Mr. Taylor for any use it can be made of by him. It is a volume issued by the Minister of National Revenue and distributed by the Queen's Printer in Ottawa. Reference is made on page 16 of this book to non-availability of income tax figures by Territorial breakdown as follows:-

"Table 1-Collections 1962-63 Fiscal Year - The Income Tax Act levies several different taxes on income ; and these, together with collections under the Estate Tax Act, are shown by District Taxation offices for the 1962-63 fiscal year. Amounts collected on behalf of the Provincial governments are included in the figures shown. Refunds of taxes are deducted from collections. Figures for the Data Centre cover the period of its operations. During the fiscal year 1962-63, the Data Centre received and processed T1 returns, and accompanying remittances or refunds, during the period April 1-June 30, 1962 and January 14-March 31, 1963. The Data Centre handled 1961 T1 Short returns from Ontario and the Western Provinces, and 1961 T1 Generals from Ontario; and both 1962 T1 Generals and Shorts from all parts of Canada except T1 Shorts from areas administered by the Quebec District offices. As the bulk of year-end payments and refunds are made through the Data Centre, regardless of the Province of residence of the taxpayer, it is no longer possible to derive from this table, even approximately, the amount paid by residents of each province.

The Department of Finance was also consulted about this development and confirmed that the details requested by Mr. Taylor are no longer produced and indeed, for our Northern Territories, are not really required for use in the work of the Federal Provincial Relations Division. However, the Departmental Treasury office compiles an annual record by fiscal year and by Government Department of Revenue and Expenditures for the Yukon Territory. It is expected that this statement will show all details, apart from tax revenue and expenditures, by Federal Departmental source and when available, later on in the year, a copy will be sent to this Administration.

*G. R. Cameron*  
14/1/77  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y. T.  
October 21, 1964.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Daylight Saving Time - Yukon

From time to time over the last two years the Commissioner has received suggestions from private citizens and from public organizations in the Territory that daylight saving time should be adopted during the summer.

On the 6th of April, 1964, an answer to Question No. 6 asked during the last session of the previous Council, was referred to Mr. Speaker by the Commissioner. The answer stated that at the time of the next Territorial Election in the Fall of 1964, a separate ballot would be prepared asking whether people were in favour of daylight saving time or not.

The Assistant Chief Electoral Officer for Canada informed the Commissioner on the 7th of July, 1964, that it would not be possible under the Canada Elections Act to allow this referendum to be included as part of the Territorial Elections for Council. The Assistant Chief Electoral Officer also wrote:

"I would also point out that no election officer can have anything to do with the said referendum and as a result it would not be proper to have the sheets mentioned in your letter placed in any of the Polling Stations".

In view of this the Commissioner had no choice but to defer the proposed referendum.

It would be legally possible to hold a plebiscite on this question throughout the Territory. It has been calculated, with some accuracy, that such a plebiscite, to be held in the seven electoral districts, would cost in the neighbourhood of \$20,000. The calculations which led to this estimated total are attached.

In view of the general interest throughout the Territory in this question of daylight saving and because of the relatively high cost of holding a plebiscite, the Commissioner suggests that some other means be found of determining the majority opinion in the Territory on the subject.

The Commissioner would appreciate having Council's views on ways in which the consensus of the residents in the Territory could be determined. Would each Councillor, for instance, be agreeable to canvassing his constituents to find out how the majority of residents feel on this question? If such a poll were taken by the Councillor, the Commissioner, acting upon the advice of Council, could then either recommend an amendment to the appropriate ordinance or make a statement to the effect that there does not appear to be a majority of Yukon residents in favour of daylight saving time.

G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Estimated Cost of Plebiscite:

In the Territory we have seven electoral districts with a returning officer in each. The following is the estimated average requirement of staff and expenditure involved during a Territorial election, based on information received from election clerks and returning officers -

11 Enumerators:

Min. pay urban \$32.00 )  
Min. pay rural \$50.00 ) average pay per district \$ 496.00

1 Revising Officer )  
2 Revising Agents ) average per district 150.00

9 Poling Stations:

Poll Clerks \$15.00 each 135.00  
Deputy Returning Officer \$22.00 each 198.00  
1 Election Clerk 300.00  
1 Returning Officer 1,400.00

Total average cost \$ 2,679.00

7 electoral districts @ \$2,679.00 = 18,753.00

Rental of halls, printing of lists, ballots  
etc., estimated 1,247.00

Total estimated cost for plebiscite \$20,000.00

Whitehorse, Yukon  
October 30th, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,  
Members of Council:

Canada Student Loans  
Act, Designation of  
Appropriate Authority.

As you doubtless have learned from various news media, the House of Commons of Canada on July 24th, 1964, passed Bill C-110, better known as the Canada Student Loans Act. This Act provides a plan to make Bank loans available to students who need financial help to enable them to engage in full-time studies directed towards a degree of diploma at universities or other educational institutions above the high school level.

Section 2(b) of the Act provides for the establishment of an "appropriate authority" by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of a province. In the case of our Territory, section 2(n)(a)(ii) clearly indicates the expression "Lieutenant-Governor in Council" means the Commissioner, acting after consultation with Council.

Since no Council existed at the time the Act was passed, and since the election was not being held until September 8th with the writs returnable on October 16th, provision was included in the Act, Section 2(2)(a)(i) for the Commissioner to designate the appropriate authority for the academic year commencing before the first day of January, 1965. However in the application of the Act to any academic year commencing after December 31st, 1964, the Commissioner may designate the appropriate authority only after consultation with Council.

The purpose of this paper is to inform you of my actions in designating the appropriate authority for the academic year commencing before January 1st, 1965, and to recommend to you that the body so designated should remain the appropriate authority for any academic year commencing after December 31st, 1964.

Since the Canada Student Loans Act came into existence in the middle of the summer, time was of the essence in designating the appropriate authority. The Territory was fortunate that the Students Financial Assistance Awards Committee had been in existence for some years under the provisions of the Regulations Respecting Financial Assistance For Students made pursuant to Commissioner's Order 1959-51, dated July 21st, 1959. I, therefore, designated the Students Financial Assistance Awards Committee as the appropriate authority. The present members of this Committee are: Harry Thompson, the Superintendent of Schools, as Chairman; D.S. Collins; C.D. Taylor; R.E. Fairey; and Mrs. Herb Wahl.

This Committee has been most diligent in carrying out its responsibilities. So far this year it has awarded ten loans totalling \$7,200.00 under the Canada Student Loans Act. The Committee has also awarded ten scholarships and bursaries totalling \$3,350.00 under other plans.

Section 8 of our Regulations respecting Financial Assistance For Students states the following with regard to the constitution of the Committee:

"8. (1) The Students Financial Assistance Awards Committee shall be constituted and shall consist of the Superintendent of Schools, a woman graduate of a university who resides in the Territory, a nominee from industry in the Territory, and a nominee, who is a graduate of a university, from

- (a) the engineering profession in the Territory, and
- (b) the other professions in the Territory.

(2) The Superintendent of Schools shall act as Chairman of the Committee, or in his absence, the members present at any meeting of the committee will appoint a Chairman to act in his stead.

(3) The Chairman, on recommendation from the appropriate civic, industrial and professional organization in the Territory, is charged with the responsibility of naming the persons who shall be members of the Committee.

(4) At any meeting of the Committee a quorum shall consist of any three members present."

I should very much appreciate receiving your views with regard to designating the Students Financial Assistance Awards Committee as the appropriate authority for the Territory.



G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

November 4th, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,  
Members of Council:

A Proposal to Add Industrial Education  
and Home Economics Facilities to Secondary  
Schools.

I attach, herewith, for your consideration and study, a paper on the subject of how Industrial Education and Home Economics courses could be made available to students in the high school centres outside of Whitehorse and how the present shop facilities in the F.H. Collins Secondary School could be improved. The paper also explains the position of Industrial Education and Home Economics courses in the secondary school programme.

I should very much appreciate receiving the views of Members of Council on the subject of this proposal.



G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

A Proposal to Add Industrial  
Education and Home Economics  
Facilities to Secondary Schools.

Motion No. 46 passed by Council on April 28th, 1964, read as follows:

"Re: University entrance requirements.

It is respectively requested that the Administration approach the officials of the University of British Columbia with the object of discussing the matter of entrance requirements as they apply to Industrial Arts Courses with the possibility of certain changes being made which will enable students to qualify in other subjects, which are at present, or could be made available to all the High Schools in the Yukon Territory."

The request in this motion would indicate that there is a misunderstanding with regard to the position of Industrial Arts courses in the over-all secondary school program. The purpose of this paper is to clarify the position of the Industrial Arts courses and to show how these and Home Economic courses could be made available to students in the high school centres outside of Whitehorse.

Firstly, let us discuss the position of the Industrial Education courses (as they are now termed) in the over-all school program. At the grade eight level Industrial Education is a compulsory course. So, indeed, is Home Economics. In grades nine and above, Industrial Education and Home Economics courses are elective.

Although Industrial Education and Home Economics are considered compulsory subjects in grade eight, there are, of course, numerous small schools in both the Yukon and British Columbia which have no facilities for teaching these subjects. In such instances, students are not prevented from obtaining grade eight standing and continuing on through secondary school and graduating on the University Entrance program.

As stated, at the grades nine to twelve level, Industrial Education and Home Economics are elective courses. Here some explanation is necessary as the whole secondary school program is now in a period of transition. Those students who are now in grades eleven or twelve will graduate under the old program. Students on the old program desiring to graduate with a major in Industrial Education or in Home Economics are required to have a minimum of three courses in the field of their choice.

Students who are now in grade ten or below will graduate on the new program. Under the new program, students will graduate with specialization in one of four areas. These are: Academic and Technical (for entrance into a university, school of nursing, or an institute of technology) Commerce, Industrial, and Community Services. Students will be required to complete a minimum of seven or eight courses in the field in which they will be specializing.

It should be emphasized that students specializing in the Academic and Technical program will not be required to take any courses in another field. They may, however, do so on an elective basis, and it is considered very desirable that students in grades nine and ten should take the qualifying options for at least two specialties.

Let us now study how these programs are being implemented, or could be implemented, in the centres where we have high schools.

In the Whitehorse area, courses in Industrial Education, Home Economics, and Commerce are available to all students. The Whitehorse Elementary School is equipped with both a Home Economics laboratory and a woodworking shop. These cater to the needs of four grade eight

classes and two Occupational Program classes. Christ the King High School is equipped with a Home Economics laboratory and a typing room. The boys who require Industrial Education courses take them in the F.H. Collins Secondary School shops. The grade eight students from the Selkirk St. Elementary School take their Industrial Education and Home Economics courses at the F.H. Collins Secondary School. The latter school is equipped with Commerce, Home Economics, and Industrial Education facilities. The latter, however, are small. To carry out the full intent of the British Columbia program changes, it will be necessary to increase the size of both the woodworking and metalwork shops and to add a drafting room. A sum of \$90,000.00 was included in Vote 20-3-455 of the Main 1964-65 Estimates. If Council approves of the enlargement, action could be taken immediately so that the enlarged shops and new drafting room would be ready for September, 1965.

In Dawson, the Elementary-High School does offer Typing courses. There are, however, no facilities for teaching Industrial Education or Home Economics. To add an Industrial Education shop and a Home Economics laboratory to the school, each 50 feet in length would cost approximately \$91,000.00 plus equipment. This cost could be reduced by making the shop and lab areas smaller.

In Mayo, the Elementary-High School does offer Typing courses. There are no facilities for teaching Industrial Education or Home Economics. There is, however, a spare classroom on the ground floor which could easily be converted into a woodworking shop by the installation of approximately \$2,700.00 worth of equipment. The laying out of the shop and the wiring would cost an additional \$700.00. The kitchen of the school is large enough to be used as a small Home Economics laboratory. All that would be required would be the purchase of approximately \$800.00 worth of equipment.

The situation in Watson Lake is somewhat similar to that in Dawson. The Elementary-High School does offer Typing but has no facilities in which to teach Industrial Education or Home Economics courses. To add an Industrial Education shop and a Home Economics laboratory to the school, each 50 ft. in length, would cost approximately \$53,625.00 plus equipment. The cost could be reduced by making the shop and lab areas smaller.

To recapitulate, the estimated capital cost of improving or adding Industrial Education and Home Economics instruction to our high school centres is:

F.H. Collins Secondary School:

Enlarge shops	\$75,000.00	
Equpt. for motor mechanics and electrical shop	<u>15,000.00</u>	
		\$90,000.00

Dawson Elementary-High School:

Construction of Industrial Ed. and Home Ec. shop and lab	\$91,000.00	
Equipment	<u>5,000.00</u>	\$96,000.00

Mayo Elementary-High School:

Equipment for Industrial Ed. & Home Ec. shop and lab	<u>\$4,000.00</u>	4,000.00
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Watson Lake Elementary-High School:

Construction of Industrial Ed. & Home Ec. shop and lab	53,625.00	
Equipment	<u>5,000.00</u>	\$58,625.00

Total Cost:		<u>\$248,625.00</u>
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November 9, 1964.

OPENING ADDRESS  
BY  
GORDON R. CAMERON, COMMISSIONER

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

In addressing these remarks to you I am conscious that this is the opening Session of a new elected Council. I wish at this time to thank officially all members of the previous Council for their sincere efforts on behalf of the people of the Yukon Territory. I congratulate you individually and collectively in taking on the sometimes frustrating duties of a Territorial Councillor. We in the Administration will rely heavily on your assistance and good judgment in helping to develop the Territory to the mutual benefit of all concerned. I congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on being chosen by your colleagues for this position of recognition. I promise that you can expect every co-operation from the Administration in the work which you have before you and in your duties as the elected representative of the people. This last summer has shown us that despite setbacks and changes of pace, we can confidently expect at the least, a steady and expanding growth in the Yukon. Despite the fact that the Canadian Army began to withdraw from the Northwest Highway System early in the Spring, we can now see that this did not mark the disastrous change in our economy that we at first anticipated. During the last summer season we saw other things as well.

The tourist industry in the Yukon recorded a 7% increase over 1963 despite the Alaska earthquake.

Mining activity is coming back into its own. Not only is the amount of prospecting and exploration growing but there are obviously companies thinking seriously of opening up mines on properties which they now hold. The Federal Prospector's Assistance Program had by far its best year and the Tote Trail Assistance Program has been able to make good use of all of its funds. You will be asked to consider increasing for this year the amount available for building tote trails. The decision to keep the Haines Road open for another winter as an experiment is also a mark of the development of the Territory. The Canada Tungsten Road is also to be kept open this winter because the Canada Tungsten Mine will be in production once again.

We are not just growing, we are also becoming better known. The number of visits by high Government officials and senior businessmen was without precedent. The Alaska-B.C.-Yukon Conference accomplished many things, not the least of which was to draw attention to our place in the Canadian scene and to our future. We cannot expect miracles but must be prepared to work for what is best for us and not hope for things to be handed out on a silver platter. It is clear that if we plan wisely and are prepared to work we will see the day when this Territory, through its resources and stamina, will be able to increase the stature and strength of Canada.

We are now in the third year in the life of the Federal-Territorial Financial Relations Agreement. Our capital expenditures under this Agreement are in good shape and our requirements to date have been amply provided for. In the second year of this Agreement we spent less money than we received from the Federal Government. This surplus will be put to good use between now and 1967. Although we are financially solvent at the present time, we must continue to move cautiously in order to prevent an over-expenditure during the last part of the present Agreement which could leave us financially embarrassed during a critical time of our development. Revenues and expenditures in the Territory have continued to rise. In this we are in no way unique. Our recent increase in expenditures have been particularly for vocational training, library services, health, welfare and tourism.

Although the beginning of this year showed indications of a crop failure in the tourist industry due to the Alaska earthquake, it became obvious by late summer that we had in fact a substantial increase in the number of tours going through the Territory and thus our over-all figure showed a modest but nevertheless significant rise. From the information we have, the tourist industry produced approximately two and one-half million dollars for the Territory during the summer months. We expect that over four million dollars will come in during the whole twelve months of the year. Our tourist industry is one of the places where private enterprise and Government can work together to each other's benefit. Tourist facilities, accommodation, food, entertainment and transportation should be the responsibility of the private businessman. The Government can assist with publicity, surveys, and above all, by providing roads and airports. You may be interested to know that inquiries addressed to our Department of Tourism have already passed the 1963 total. We expect by the end of December to have received and replied to 25,000 letters from all over the world.

Education in general has always been a major item on our books. In 1963-64 we spent \$1,357,803.04 on education. Two years before in 1961-62 we spent slightly less than \$1,000,000.00. Our schools and school teachers in the Territory should be a matter of pride to us. School enrolment has reached a plateau and this is the first year for some time when there have been no new schools built. Three new schools were opened in September in Watson Lake, Teslin and Haines Junction and a mobile school was installed at Elsa. Since I last spoke to you our students in Grades 11, 12 and 13 have written British Columbia Departmental examinations for University entrance. In June 339 papers were written by students in Grades 11 and 12; 252 of these papers merited passing marks. We have had the largest number of graduates in any one year in the Territory.

We have had several comments during the past few months regarding the liquor legislation. I might say at this time that this subject has been under active consideration by the drafting department of the Department of Justice and it is hoped that during this Council Session a draft paper for discussion only may be forthcoming.

We have been successful in obtaining a Senior Legal Officer from the Department of Justice. However, as this is a new position the terms of reference are not yet drawn up and it will be some time before the full effect of this addition to our forces will be felt. At the present time the incumbent of the new position will be acting also as our Territorial Legal Adviser. It is expected that this position may be filled by March, 1965.

Court facilities for Justices of the Peace in outlying districts have been improved in some locations and money has been allowed for the upgrading of these facilities in all localities.

The new prison to be built in the Whitehorse Area is now in the final architectural stages and it is expected will be ready for tender call some time after the New Year.

The Yukon Centennial Committee has had one meeting in Whitehorse and representatives from the outlying districts were in attendance. The plans as outlined to you during the last Council Session were discussed and the local area committees are now active with submissions pertaining to their particular area. I have signed the agreement under the Centennial Per Capita Sharing Grants Program on your behalf. Although the second Agreement, called the Centennial Memorial Grants Program, has not been signed, the projects in the City of Whitehorse are actively underway. I shall be happy to discuss the centennial progress to date in detail with you at your pleasure.

The Metropolitan Planning Committee has been active over the past few months and has dealt with the proposals of the metropolitan plan in general. They now meet only at the call of the chair and it is expected will do so from time to time in order to deal with specifics which will arise throughout the implementation of the entire plan.

I propose to submit to you an amendment to the Dental Profession Ordinance to allow qualified dental hygienists to carry out simple dentistry under the instructions of a qualified dentist.

Our school dental program discovered an unacceptably high level of dental disease in the Territory. We have an insufficient number of dentists to keep pace with our needs or with our increasing population. I strongly recommend that this proposal to allow dental hygienists to practice routine dentistry will be an essential contribution to solving this serious dilemma.

This proposed amendment will allow the Territory to follow in the pattern of a program which was first designed in New Zealand thirty years ago. Great Britain has now adopted the New Zealand technique, and we propose to follow. Interestingly enough, the recent Royal Commission on Health Service in Canada recommended the use of dental hygienists in school dental programs. In recommending this amendment to you, therefore, I say that it has already proven successful in other parts of the world and that we in the Yukon can set a Canadian precedent which has now been supported by a Canadian Royal Commission. I can also add that the amendment has the unanimous support of the Yukon Dental Association.

You will be asked to consider, among other things, the following legislation:

- Bill No. 1 - An Ordinance Respecting the Training of Apprentices;
- Bill No. 2 - An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory to Enter into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the Services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
- Bill No. 3 - An Ordinance to Amend the Vital Statistics Ordinance;
- Bill No. 4 - An Ordinance to Amend An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Yukon Electrical Company Limited for the Distribution of Electrical Power in the Area of Carmacks in the Yukon Territory;
- Bill No. 5 - An Ordinance to Amend an Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Yukon Electrical Company Limited for the Distribution of Electrical Power in the Area of Carcross, in the Yukon Territory;
- Bill No. 6 - An Ordinance to Amend the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance;
- Bill No. 7 - An Ordinance to Amend the Financial Administration Ordinance;
- Bill No. 8 - An Ordinance to Amend the Judicature Ordinance;
- Bill No. 9 - An Ordinance to Amend the Labour Provisions Ordinance;
- Bill No.10 - An Ordinance to Amend the Conditional Sales Ordinance;
- Bill No.11 - An Ordinance for Granting to the Commissioner Certain Sums of Money to Defray the Expenses of the Public Service of the Territory (First Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance 1964/65); and
- Bill No.12 - An Ordinance to Repeal the Hospital Ordinance.

\* \* \* \* \*



5 November, 1964.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

As you are well aware, certain areas of the Yukon Territory are subject to large fluctuations in seasonal employment. On a national scale the federal Department of Labour introduced the "Municipal Winter Works Incentive Programme" which provides for federal grants of 50% of direct labour costs designed to encourage municipalities and communities to create additional winter work through carrying out needed public works projects which would not be undertaken in the winter time in the absence of the programme.

Participation in the programme has been virtually nil. Last year the Porter Creek Citizen's Association submitted a late application and we were fortunate enough to obtain about \$1,200.00 federal assistance for that Association. This was the only application received from the entire Yukon. This is unfortunate as I feel that the programme has much to offer.

It is my desire to publicize the programme by distributing literature such as the pamphlet attached, to municipalities and community organizations throughout the Territory. The problem is that municipalities and community organizations may not have funds available, and the Territorial Government has not provided for Territorial assistance either in estimates or in the present Territorial-Federal Fiscal Agreement (1962-67). A recourse is to suggest that if the municipality or community lacks the necessary funds, money might be made available from the Community Development Grants upon representation to and recommendation of the respective Territorial Councillor.

Before offering this suggestion to the various communities I seek your advice and approval.



G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Att.

6 November, 1964.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Reference for Advice  
Local Improvement District Ordinance.

In order that the Local Improvement District Ordinance may be drafted for presentation to Council, I would appreciate your views and suggestions on the following requirements of the Yukon Territory in this regard:

The Local Improvement District Ordinance should provide for:

1. An Advisory Committee, either elected or appointed.
2. The Advisory Committee should have the power to operate local improvements, e.g., a sewer and/or water system, including the power to collect and expend necessary funds, enforce collection and engage and discharge required staff.
3. The Commissioner should have the power to operate local improvements in the initial stage, that is before being handed over as going concerns to the Advisory Committee for continued operation, and the power to take back the operation of improvements from the Committee if he considers such action necessary.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

November 9, 1964.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Resurvey of Building Lots  
Territorial Subdivision.

At the first session of Council in 1964 it was moved that consideration be given to the resurveying of building lots in areas where present lots are greater than 50' x 100', with a view to bringing all lots in the Yukon to a standard size of 50' x 100'.

The reasons given for this motion were that because of the large lots of varying sizes which we have in our subdivisions the installation of waterworks and sewerage systems was being delayed. It was also stated that any person requiring larger land holdings, than a lot 50' x 100', could purchase more than one lot.

This motion was discussed by the Community Planning Committee (Yukon) and it was the recommendation of this Committee that building lots be no larger than 7,500 square feet with a maximum frontage of 75'. Please note Sessional Paper #56 - 1964 First Session.

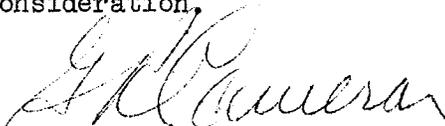
The reasons given for this recommendation were:

1. 7,500 square feet of land is required for a dwelling with either a water well or septic tank.
2. 15,000 square feet of land is required for a dwelling with both a water well and septic tank.
3. 50' frontage on a building lot does not lend itself to modern house designs.

As a result of the above the residential subdivision surveyed at Beaver Creek this year has lots based on 75' frontage and 7,500 square feet of area.

The only subdivision where it is required that we resurvey existing unsold lots is Porter Creek. We requested the Porter Creek Citizens Association to comment on the proposal and received a negative reply. The members of this Association are of the opinion that the building lots in Porter Creek should remain at the original surveyed size of 100' x 200'.

It would appear that without going contrary to the wishes of the residents of Porter Creek Subdivision we are unable to comply with the wishes of the Territorial Council. The matter is, therefore, referred to the Territorial Council for further consideration.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Committee met in the Federal Building, Whitehorse, at 2.00 p.m., Monday 19<sup>th</sup> of October, 1964.

The Committee consisted of three representatives from the administration - Commissioner Cameron, Mr. David Judd, (executive assistant) and Mr. Bill Selby (assistant treasurer), and three Territorial Councillors - John Watt (chairman), Ken Thompson and Don Taylor.

The meeting was opened by Commissioner Cameron, who briefly outlined the function of the financial advisory committee.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. Selby gave a summary of the budget position as it applies to the supplementary estimates. It was noted that under Operation and Maintenance during the first two years of the life of the current Federal Territorial Financial Relations Agreement a cash surplus of \$1,316,675.83 had accumulated.

PROJECT CAPITAL

The sum of \$218,308.82 was the balance to be carried forward into 1964-65 to be applied against the Territory's Project Capital requirements for this year.

A more detailed account of our present financial position can be found on page 1 of Mr. Selby's record of the minutes of the Financial Advisory Committee meeting attached to this report.

VOTE 3 EDUCATION

A total of \$115,041.00 was required for the Education Department. Mr. Watt noted that 20% of this figure was allotted to Old Crow School. He was informed that it costs \$1,800 per child per year to operate the Old Crow School but that a large percentage of the costs are recoverable from the Federal Government.

Transportation of school children was discussed, figures were given to show the breakdown of costs in the Whitehorse area. Mr. D. Taylor commented on the bus situation in Watson Lake.

VOTE 6 MUNICIPAL AND AREA DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

A total of \$52,826. was required for Municipal and Area Development Operation and Maintenance. Mr. Watt inquired about water and sewage services in and adjacent to the City of Whitehorse. Mr. Watt made particular comments on the contaminated condition of the water supplies at the transient and reserve areas.

The subjects of Dawson Emergency Power supply and Territorial insect control were also discussed.

VOTE 9 ROADS, BRIDGES AND PUBLIC WORKS

A total of \$123,300 is required for Operation and Maintenance of roads, bridges and public works.

VOTE 12 TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY

Was reviewed without comment.

Meeting adjourned at 5.00 p.m.

October 20 - the Committee came to order at 9.00 a.m. Mr. Watt was elected chairman and took the chair.

VOTE 2 TERRITORIAL TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES

A total of \$14,923.00 was requested by this Department.

The request for additional staff was explained and described as an inventory clerk. Mr. Taylor requested a paper be prepared for the fall session concerning efficiency in this Department. (This request is described on page 2 of the attached record of the minutes.)

VOTE 4  
TERRITORIAL  
SECRETARY AND  
TAX ASSESSOR

A total of \$12,875.00 was requested by this Department.

Mr. Taylor asked for a report to Council on the method and basis of assessment used in the last tax assessment. The Committee noted general dissatisfaction throughout the Territory but it was felt time would be saved by waiting until the regular fall Session to go into this matter.

Mr. Ken Thompson queried the differences in costs of typewriters which led to a fairly detailed discussion of the speeding up of the official record of the Votes and Proceedings of the Territorial Council. It is hoped that the new equipment will assist in this matter.

Mr. Ken Thompson asked the administration to consider a stenographer pool. It was requested that a paper be sent to Council at the fall Session concerning this matter.

VOTE 8

A total of \$19,814.00 was requested for this Department. Mr. Don Taylor requested a paper he prepared for the fall Session with regard to E.M.O.

The Yukon Research and Development Institute vote was questioned and more details will be given to Council at the fall Session.

The Capital expenditure under this vote was explained as replacement.

VOTE 10  
VOCATIONAL  
TRAINING

A total of \$22,199.00 was requested for this Department. There was some discussion on the proposed one million dollar expansion but the Vocational School Advisory Council was against it.

Program 3 was explained as training those who are not unemployed (upgrading their qualifications) which is 50% recoverable.

Program 5 - training the unemployed, 75% recoverable from the Department of Labor.

Mr. Taylor requested information be supplied for the fall Session as to why N.C.P.C. do not service the Vocational School direct from the source of power similar to the Hospital.

VOTE 14  
YUKON REGIONAL  
LIBRARY

A total of \$8,300.00 was requested by this Department. A general discussion on library facilities took place and the administration was asked by Mr. Ken Thompson to look into the feasibility of including the proposed new library in the Centennial complex plans.

VOTE 13  
JUSTICE

A total of \$100,000 was requested and the reason is because it is a re-vote as described in the minutes of our meeting attached to this report. Commissioner Cameron in reply to Mr. Taylor said that Mr. Hughes will supply Council with information as to why police courts have not been taken out of the police station at Watson Lake.

VOTE 16  
PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATOR

This total of \$505.00 was passed without comment.

VOTE 5  
HEALTH

A total of \$53,500.00 was requested by this Department. Mr. Ken Thompson requested further information concerning the make up of primary 76 for \$43,500.00, this information to be supplied to Council at the fall Session.

Mr. Don Taylor had some questions concerning this Department, in the Watson Lake area, but felt he would withhold discussions until the fall Council Session.

VOTE 20 Was taken into consideration on each vote after first discussing the operation and maintenance part of the Vote.

VOTE 31 The revolving fund was explained as in the attached minutes  
GARAGE OPERA- under Vote 31.  
TION GENERAL

It was generally felt by the Financial Advisory Committee and particularly the three Territorial Councillors that, because we were discussing supplementary estimates prior to their presentation to Council, matters of policy and questions that would take prolonged debate were referred to the administration to prepare papers on for the Council at the fall Session. It was felt this would give the administration time to prepare answers to the more complicated questions. The time of the Financial Advisory Committee and the Territorial Council as well as the time of the administration would be saved by doing this. Repetition of debates would be avoided and properly prepared answers to our questions could be supplied to Council at the beginning of the fall Session thus speeding up our deliberations.

We adjourned at 12.00 noon.

John Watt, Chairman,  
Financial Advisory Committee.



SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 18 - 1964 ( 2nd Session)

10 November, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Expansion of Facilities of the Elsa,  
Christ the King High and Carcross  
Public Schools

I attach, for your consideration and study, a paper on the subject of the inadequate school facilities at Elsa, Christ the King High and Carcross Public Schools. The paper examines each of these problems and suggests one or more possible solutions.

I suggest that Council might wish to discuss these tentative proposals particularly with Mr. Harry Thompson and the Territorial Treasurer. This paper should be read in conjunction with Sessional Paper No. 12 dealing with Industrial Education and with training in Home Economics.

Att.

*103*  
*G.R.C.*  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Expansion of Facilities of the Elsa,  
Christ the King High and Carcross  
Public Schools

There are three situations in the Territory where, because of growing enrolment or inadequate facilities consideration should be given to either the construction of new schools or the expansion of the existing buildings. The situations referred to are at the Elsa, Christ the King High and the Carcross Public Schools. In this paper each of these three situations will be discussed in turn.

1. ELSA

I attach herewith a copy of a letter dated October 5, 1964, received from the Elsa School Advisory Committee. It points out the inadequacy of the present educational facilities in view of the growing enrolment.

In general, I agree with the contents of the Elsa School Advisory Committee's letter. I think we should accept the fact that the facilities do not measure up to the same standard found elsewhere in the Territory. I would recommend that we should commence planning now; starting construction in the summer of 1965; and have a new school and additional teacherage accommodation ready by September, 1966. Briefly, this would involve converting the present school building into suites for the teachers, and building a new school with adequate auxiliary facilities.

Before new construction can be planned several major questions should be answered. These arise out of the Advisory Committee's letter and I feel are four in number:

1. What grades should be taught at Elsa - (a) grades 1-9; or (b) grades 1-12?

The Report of the Committee on Education, 1960, p. 33, recommended that grades 10-12 should not be taught in a school if there are less than a total of 56 pupils in these grades. It further stated (p.34): "It is realized that in Dawson City, Mayo and Watson Lake there are existing elementary-senior high schools which could not meet the criteria as to enrolment set out above. It is not recommended that changes be made in these communities without the consent of the residents. The lack of success that students from these small schools are meeting at the Grade XI and XII levels in external examinations shows that the small schools find it very difficult to give their students the same opportunities as those of bigger schools even in the purely academic field."

What the Committee on Education wrote in 1960 carries even greater validity today because of the variety of programs which a good secondary school should carry. Therefore, I feel that it would be unsound educational practice to allow the Elsa School to teach beyond Grade IX.

2. If Grades X-XII are not taught at Elsa, what are suitable alternatives?

- a) Bus the pupils in these grades to Mayo? or
- b) Provide suitable hostel accommodation in Whitehorse?

I would suggest that both of these alternatives are worthy of further exploration and discussion.

Alternative (a) would permit the pupils to live at home. It would also add to the small student population in the senior secondary grades at Mayo, thus improving the teaching-learning situation.

Alternative (b) would allow the students a much wider choice of programs and generally better educational facilities. The problem in alternative (b) is to obtain suitable room and board for the students. In this regard, I would suggest converting the Hanson Street Teacherage into a small hostel. This building could accommodate some 12 to 15 secondary school students. Perhaps alternative accommodation for our teachers could be found by obtaining several D.P.W. houses in Camp Takhini.

3. If it is decided that the Elsa School should teach grades 1-9 inclusive, and if it is agreed a new school is required, what size should it be?

I would recommend a six-classroom school with activity room, library,

staff room and medical room.

4. If it is decided that the Elsa School should teach grades 1-12, inclusive, and if it is agreed a new school is required, what size should it be?

I would recommend an eight-classroom school with one of the classrooms equipped as a laboratory. The school should also have a gymnasium, library, staff room, medical room, typing room, woodworking and home economics facilities.

The above thoughts and the presentation of the Elsa School Advisory Committee have been given to provide you with the setting of the problem and with some of the possible solutions. May I suggest that a course of action should be established now so that a start can be made next summer in providing acceptable school and teacherage facilities for the Elsa-Keno-Calumet area.

II. CHRIST THE KING HIGH SCHOOL

I submit herewith a submission from Christ the King Schools' Advisory Committee dated October 29, 1964.

Christ the King High School commenced instruction in Grade XII for the first time this September. The enrolment of this school at the end of September was:

Grade	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	TOTAL
No. of Pupils	50	30	33	25	8	7	155

In the light of it having become a fully-fledged secondary school and further in the light of the changing curriculum at the secondary level, there are certain inadequacies in the school plant which should be corrected this coming year. As the Christ the King Schools' Advisory Committee has indicated, these relate to:

- a) The Administrative area;
- b) The Science laboratory;
- c) The library.

The administrative area at present is completely inadequate, consisting only of a small office for the principal. The half-time school secretary has her desk located in the corridor. There are no offices for counsellors and the amount of counselling done is very little.

The combined science lab--grade 12 classroom is very inadequate for the new science courses.

Of the two possible courses of action suggested by the Advisory Committee, alternative II appears to be the better. This, however, requires further study. The important point, at this time, is to determine whether or not an addition should be made to the school. The cost of providing either alternative I or II would be approximately the same.

III. CARCROSS

The enrolment of the Carcross Public School has fluctuated considerably over the past eleven years. The following table indicates the changes for the period from September, 1954, to September, 1964, inclusive. The figures given are as at September 30th of each year.

TABLE I

Year:	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Enrol:	27	30	33	15	16	20	20	21	13	20	29

The teacher's monthly report for October, 1964, shows that the enrolment has decreased to 23 pupils. Two of the pupils who withdrew were very immature beginners who will recommence school next September.

The following table gives a break-down of the enrolment by grades as of October 30, 1964:

TABLE II

Grade:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
Enrol:	5	4	2	5	5	1	1	0	23

A pre-school survey taken in October shows the number of beginners to be expected over the next five years:

TABLE III

Year:	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
No. of beginners	6	7	5	5	4

Mr. Ernest Bordynuk, who is in his third year of teaching at the Carcross School gives two main reasons for the increase in enrolment:

- 1) Two new families have become residents of Carcross.
- 2) Most of the younger children are just now becoming of school age.

This trend may continue for the next seven to eight years.

Combining Tables II and III provides a picture of the enrolments we may expect in the Carcross Public School over the next five years. This is provided in Table IV below:

Year:	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Estimated Enrolment:	29	35	35	35	37

Recommendation 77 of the Report of the Committee on Education, 1960, p. 90, states that when a school has 26 or more pupils it should be entitled to two teachers. The Carcross Public School will, therefore, be entitled to two teachers in the academic year 1965-66 and in ensuing years.

I would recommend, therefore, that consideration be given to constructing a new two-room school. The present classroom should be converted into a suite for the second teacher.

'Harry Thompson'  
Superintendent of Schools.

Elsa, Y.T.,  
October 5, 1964.

Mr. Harry Thompson,  
Superintendent of Schools,  
Department of Education,  
P.O. Box 2703,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

The Elsa School Advisory Committee held a meeting on September 28, 1964, with Miss Joan Bunker to discuss the future accommodation requirements of the school, and would like to bring the following points to your attention:

1. The number of pupils has doubled in the past four years with the average growth rate being almost 20% per year.
2. At December, 1963, there were in the area 42 children aged five and six, 40 aged three and four, 52 aged one and two.
3. Three new houses were built at Elsa this year and it is anticipated that more will be built in the future.
4. Because of the distribution of pupils by grades, and the above, it is anticipated that one new classroom and one extra teacher will be required each year for as many years as there are grades taught.
5. Teacher living accommodation is now so strained as to be unacceptable.
6. The present playroom is too small and poorly heated.

As mentioned in previous correspondence, the Committee is most concerned about the teaching of classes beyond Grade VIII. Three out of eight children who would have been in these classes this year were sent outside by their parents, and these were the brightest students. Surely something can be done to keep our children in the Yukon.

These are problems which time will not solve but intelligent planning now will. You are, we know, well aware of the few courses of action open to you. Mr. Fred Southam, Councillor for Mayo, is being kept informed of the problems and will support you in bettering the educational facilities provided.

The Committee feels that whatever course of action is followed to meet the needs of the Elsa school, the following points should be included:

1. All children, regardless of grade attended, should be accommodated locally and have good facilities and teaching.
2. Adequate living quarters be supplied for teachers.
3. Allowance for expansion of all facilities be made.
4. A well heated playroom or gymnasium be supplied.
5. A large playground be located around the school.

Miss Bunker is planning to have a skating rink for the school again this year and one of the local fathers has kindly offered his services for flooding. However, there is a problem of snow removal. Most of this was done by shovel-power last year with some use being made of a snow blower. It is understood that the blower will be used elsewhere by its owners this year and the Committee would like to request the purchase of a blower with a 30'-35' throw.

We are enclosing a table of past, present and projected enrolment for your information.

Yours very truly,

'ELSA SCHOOL ADVISORY COMMITTEE'  
Robert J. Shank, Secretary.

ELSA SCHOOL ENROLMENT

September 28, 1964.

Grade	60-61	61-62	62-63	63-64	64-65	65-66	66-67	67-68
12						1	0	4
11					1	0	4	5
10				2	0	4	5	3
9	1	2	2	0	4	5	3	7
8	5	3	1	6	5	3	7	8
7	1	3	5	3	3	7	8	14
6	3	6	5	3	7	8	14	13
5	6	4	5	8	8	14	13	12
4	5	6	6	8	14	13	12	18
3	4	9	8	14	13	12	18	20
2	7	10	14	16	12	18	20	20
1	11	15	14	11	18	20	20	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>144</b>
	35%	3%	18%	20%	24%	19%	16%	

Christmas 1963

5 & 6 year-olds - 42  
 3 & 4 " " - 40  
 1 & 2 " " - 52

Robert J. Shank,  
Calumet-Elsa, Y.T.  
October 27, 1964.

Mr. Harry Thompson,  
Superintendent of Schools,  
Department of Education,  
P.O. Box 2703,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

In reply to your letters of October 15 and 20, we have noted your request for any further information or suggestions we might have for inclusion in the sessional paper you will be presenting to the Yukon Council. We are quite pleased that this problem will be raised in Council and trust that a satisfactory solution will result.

Firstly, we wish to point out that the expected life of the communities of Elsa, Calumet and Keno cannot be determined by dividing United Keno Hill ore reserves by the annual production and saying that the mines will be closed down in three years. The Company has had approximately three years reserves officially reported since current operations commenced in 1947. It is spending over one million dollars each year in the search for new deposits and has so far been fairly successful. The Press has lately been forecasting further price increases for silver and if this happens the most optimistic forecasts for the future of the area could be short of the ultimate mark. The Company is planning for a long-term future, and Government services should be planned accordingly.

Because of this, the Committee recommends the building for next year of a six-classroom expandable school complete with a full gymnasium. One teacher will be required for grade 1, one for grade 2, one for grades 3 & 4, one for grades 5 & 6 and two teachers for grades 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12. We fully realize that this does not agree with the standards set out in the report on education submitted a few years ago, but the precedence of teaching high school grades at Elsa was set before the report was written and has been carried on since. There is no valid reason why this cannot be continued and expanded as required. The only way that the desertion of pupils from the ranks of high school-aged children can be stopped at the Elsa school is by providing top quality facilities and teachers here at the earliest possible date. You have certainly provided good teachers, now the facilities are needed.

The present school lot does not lend it self to much leeway in planning but other possible sites are located at some distance from electrical and water services. We feel that a new school could be built to the north-east of the present portable unit. This would allow room to expand the new unit and leave an area for the smaller children to play. There is room to enlarge the ballfield and the gravel obtained from cutting the bank back could be used as fill around the new unit.

It should be possible to convert the two upper classrooms in the present school to double apartments, thus providing apartment space for seven teachers. The one downstairs classroom could be kept as a spare room to defer any additions to the new unit until the attendance proves it necessary.

We have discussed the whole question of education here quite thoroughly amongst ourselves and with many of the parents. We have found that those parents who are truly interested in obtaining the best education for their children will either send the children "outside" when they reach grade 9, or move out themselves. These people know that the quality of schooling they want is available in Whitehorse but living accommodation there is the drawback. They all express the wish that their children should be able to live at home during their early and middle teens and not be penalized by receiving an inferior education to that obtainable at Whitehorse. This is the problem, and we feel that the solution lies in accepting the recommendations outlined in the preceding part of this letter.

We hope that this will be of some use to you in presenting the case

to Council. I am sure Mr. Fred Southam would appreciate discussing the contents of the sessional paper with you before you address Council.

Please accept our sincere thanks for your efforts in this matter. Any assistance we can give will be quickly forthcoming.

Yours very truly,

ELSA SCHOOL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

'Robert J. Shank'  
Secretary.

Christ the King Schools' Advisory Committee

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Re: Facilities at Christ the King High School

The Committee members have examined the present facilities at Christ the King High School in the light of:

1. the normal increase of students to be expected in the next few years.
2. The implementation of the new secondary course of studies presently in progress, with its diversified programs.

A conservative estimate of the enrolment for 1965-66 would be approximately 197 students (including Grade 7). However, because of the tapering numbers in the senior years, the Committee members recognize that it would not be realistic or reasonable to expect that all six programs proposed by the B.C. curriculum could be offered in our schools. The assessment of required facilities was made with the idea of offering:

- a) the Academic and Technical program (3 streams). In this connection a note was made of the rudimentary facilities for science experiments which are inadequate for the new science courses at the senior level (physics, chemistry and biology).
- b) The commerce program (3 streams).
- c) part of the Community Services program (1 stream).

Some Industrial Education courses have been taken by our students at F.H. Collins', and grateful appreciation is hereby expressed by the Committee members for this opportunity.

Beyond an adequate offering of suitably varied courses, we feel it is imperative, because of the new curriculum organization at the senior level, that the advice of counsellors be available to our students.

Finally, we strongly emphasize the necessity to provide better library service during school hours - an aspect of intellectual development which is of paramount importance for the students' progress, and has a bearing on the proper presentation and study of all subjects. In this respect, we commend the generosity and professional initiative of one of the teachers at the school, who has handled the organization of the library over and above her full teaching load, in many regular hours of voluntary work, and with great competence. However, we feel the library needs to be open during school hours, and to this effect, the presence, supervision and guidance of a librarian is necessary.

From the administrative angle, we observed that the office space and storage space were inadequate under the present conditions.

From the above arise the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. An increase in the teaching staff will be necessary in the fall of 1965. We recommend that this be provided for, according to the principal's estimates. (We understand two more teachers would be required). The staff would then include part-time counsellors for boys and girls. The present arrangement for the principal: part-time teaching duties, and part-time administrative duties would be maintained.
2. A full-time librarian could be hired and shared between Christ the King Elementary and Christ the King High Schools. We feel that the combined enrolment justifies such a post.
3. We recommend an addition to the building to provide secretarial office space, storage room, counsellors' offices, science laboratory. Plans for this expansion could be devised in several ways. We present two for your consideration:
  - I. (1) The present office, staffroom, and book-storage closet would be converted into principal's office, secretary work area and general office and mimeograph room or area.

- (2) Grade 12 room kept in its present location but only as such (not combined with science room as at present).
- (3) Library kept in its present location.
- (4) Addition to the building to provide: staff room, counsellors' offices, science laboratory, storage room.

- II. (1) The present office, staffroom and book storage closet would be converted into principal's office, secretary's work area and general office, mimeograph room or area.
- (2) The present Grade 12 room and science room would be converted into staffroom and counsellors' offices (partitioning would be necessary).
  - (3) The present library might replace it so provide a classroom.
  - (4) New additions would be: Science laboratory, library and film projection room (combined), Textbooks and school supplies storage room.

Internal teaching and administrative convenience should be the deciding factor between the various possibilities.

From an architectural point of view, the expansion is to take place by adding to the Home Economics wing, as structural provisions were made originally for this eventuality.

Submitted by Christ the King Schools'  
Advisory Committee.  
October 29, 1964.

Mrs. M. E. Alford, Chairman.

12 November, 1964.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council:

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and  
Accident Prevention Regulations

Under Section 12 of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, chapter 111, R.O.Y.T., 1958, I am empowered to make regulations for the prevention of accidents and industrial diseases among workmen. In subsection (2) it provides that any regulations made by me under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 12 shall not come into force or effect unless the Territorial Council has by resolution first given its approval.

The Council has approved of regulations governing accident prevention which have been published under my Order 1963-1 and it is now desired to expand those regulations to cover aerial tramways. The submitted regulations attached to this message have been prepared for your approval.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

YUKON TERRITORY

CANADA

Whitehorse, Yukon

COMMISSIONER'S ORDER 1964 -

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance

Pursuant to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is pleased to and doth hereby order as follows:

The attached Accident Prevention (Aerial Tramway )

Regulations are hereby made and established.

DATED at Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, this 5th day of November, A.D. 1964.

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Commissioner.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING ACCIDENT PREVENTION  
IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

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Issued pursuant to the Commissioner's Order 1964-  
Dated the 5th day of November, 1964

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Short Title

- A. These Regulations may be cited as the Accident Prevention ( Aerial Tramway ) Regulations.
- B. These regulations shall form part of and be numbered consecutively with the regulations published and made under the authority of the Commissioner's Order 1963-1.

AERIAL TRAMWAY REGULATIONS

882. The owner of the tramway shall appoint an agent or manager who resides within the Territory and who will be responsible for the operation of the tramway under these regulations.
883. (1) Regulations numbers 884 to 905 apply only to the bi-cable type of aerial tramway installation.
- (2) (a) "track rope" shall mean the stationary rope on which the tramway car travels.
- (b) "traction rope" shall mean the hauling rope for pulling the tramway car.
884. At every aerial tramway there shall be kept a log book in which the following shall be recorded daily before the tramway is started:
- (1) a report of the working condition of
- (a) the diesel and generating room,
- (b) the driving machinery room,
- (c) the tension tower and bridge,
- (d) the car, cabin and loading platform,
- (e) the signal system; and
- (2) a report of the results of each test run.

ROPES

885. All traction, track, tension and rescue ropes shall comply with the specifications laid down by the tramway manufacturer.
886. (1) All ropes shall be under constant tension by means of freely moving counterweights.
- (2) The tension maintained on all ropes shall comply with the manufacturer's specifications.
- (3) Additional weights on the counterweights or obstructions to prevent free movement of the counterweights shall not be used.
887. (1) No rope shall be put into service that is not accompanied by a certificate from the manufacturer of the rope giving the following information: name and address of manufacturer, diameter of rope in inches, weight per foot in pounds, number of strands, class of core, diameter of wires in

decimals of an inch, breaking stress in pounds per square inch of steel of which the wire is made, standard torsion test of wires, and actual breaking load of rope in tons or pounds.

- (2) No rope shall be used which has not been tested by a laboratory approved by the Commissioner and for which a certificate of such test is not in the possession of the user.

- 888.
- (1) All ropes shall be lubricated with a lubricant which is specified by the rope manufacturer.
  - (2) The lubricant shall be suited to the conditions under which the tramway will be operated.
  - (3) If a tramway is operated continuously, the traction rope shall be lubricated every second month and the track rope every third month.
  - (4) Where a tramway is operated at intervals, lubrication of all ropes shall not be less than twice a year but, notwithstanding the foregoing, ropes shall be lubricated at times and intervals specified by the manufacturer of the tramway.
  - (5) All ropes shall be thoroughly cleaned before lubricant is applied.
  - (6) The lubricant shall be applied in the manner prescribed by the manufacturer of the tramway.
  - (7) Whenever a rope is lubricated, a report of such lubrication shall be recorded in a book provided for the purpose.

- 889.
- (1) For the purpose of this rule,
    - (a) "factor of safety" of a rope shall mean the number of times breaking strength of the rope is greater than the resultant maximum rope tension.
    - (b) "breaking strength" of a rope shall mean the breaking strength of such rope as shown in the test certificate issued by a testing laboratory approved by the Commissioner before the rope is installed, as required by subsection (2) of section 887.
  - (2) The factor of safety for the track rope shall be not less than 6.
  - (3) The factor of safety for the traction rope shall be not less than 5.

890. All sheave wheels which change the direction of the rope by 90 degrees or more shall have a minimum diameter of eighty times the rope diameter.

LOADING AND SPEED

- 891.
- (1) Maximum allowable load on the car's load platform shall not exceed that specified by the manufacturer.
  - (2) When carrying persons, the passenger load shall not exceed fifty percent of the maximum allowable load indicated in Subsection (1).
892. (1) Speed shall conform with manufacturer's recommendations for specific loads.

(2) Maximum allowable speeds under wind conditions shall be as specified by the manufacturer and under no circumstances shall the following maximums be exceeded.

(a) At wind velocities under 35 miles per hour - maximum allowable speed.

(b) At wind velocities from 35 to 56 miles per hour - 50 percent of maximum allowable speed.

(c) At wind velocities greater than 56 miles per hour, the tramway shall not be operated.

893 No alterations designed to increase the load capacity or speed of tramway shall be made.

894 No passengers shall be carried unless a trial run of the tramway car has been made within a reasonable time before the passengers are carried.

#### RESCUE EQUIPMENT

895 (1) The cabin shall be equipped with an approved rescue device which will safely lower a passenger to the ground in the event of an emergency.

(2) This equipment shall remain in the cabin at all times and shall not be used for any other purpose.

896 (1) A rescue winch shall be provided which will allow the cabin to be brought back to the lower terminal in the event of a traction rope failure.

(2) Motive power for the winch shall be independent of the main tramway machinery drive system or motive power.

(3) The rescue operation shall be capable of being carried out by two men.

(4) The rescue winch shall be capable of holding a fully loaded cabin stationary, as well as being capable of bringing the loaded cabin back to the lower terminal under control.

(5) Provision shall be made in the design to prevent the winch rope from touching the ground or any obstruction throughout the length of the tramway.

#### SAFETY DEVICES

897 (1) There shall be a switch located in the terminal which is actuated by the car entering the terminal to provide a normal stop of the car in the proper position within the terminal.

(2) A spring buffer shall be provided in the terminal to absorb the momentum force of the cabin in the event that the cabin over-rides the normal stop limit switch.

898 (1) In addition to the switch mentioned in Section 897, there shall be a second switch which will be operated by the cabin in the event that the normal stop switch fails to operate.

(2) This switch shall operate the tramway emergency brake and shut off the tramway motive power source.

(3) Electrical interlocks shall be provided for the cabin doors to prevent operation of the tramway while the door is open.

899. (1) The tramway shall be equipped with two independent brake systems which are individually capable of stopping and holding the fully loaded tramway in any position.
- (2) These two braking systems shall operate on the driving train of the tramway.
- (3) In addition to these brakes there shall be a hydraulically-operated foot brake operated by a cylinder in the operators room with sufficient holding power to stop the tramway and simultaneously cut off the power to the drive machinery.
900. (1) The cabin carriage shall maintain a double spring loaded brake with the jaws acting directly on the track rope which will be triggered if the tension on the traction rope is lost.
- (2) The operation of this spring loaded brake shall simultaneously actuate the emergency brake and shut off power to the drive machinery.
- (3) The brake shall be capable of being actuated from inside the cabin by the passenger in the event of an emergency.
901. (1) There shall be on the guide rails for the counterweights an adjustable switch actuated by the counterweights when the load on the track or traction rope could make the operation of the tramway dangerous.
- (2) The switch shall give a visual and audible warning signal in the operator's room.
- (3) The warning signal shall be maintained so long as the tramway power source is in operation.
902. There shall be in the operator's room a position indicator which will show the position of the car at all times during its travel between terminals.
903. (1) A voice communications system shall be provided between the cabin and the operator's room and upper terminal by means of a telephone circuit or radio.
- (2) The communications system shall be operable at all times.
904. When passengers are transported, the passengers shall give the "TAKE OFF" signal on the calling signal button in the cabin. The operator will return the signal before starting the car.

#### MAINTENANCE

905. (1) Maintenance, including inspection of ropes, sheaves, rescue equipment and greasing and oiling of all moving parts and replacement of work parts shall be done in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction set out in its operating maintenance manual.
- (2) There shall be kept a record book in which shall be entered a record of all maintenance work performed and inspections made on the tramway.

17 November, 1964.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Liquor Ordinance

The Legal Adviser has been discussing the Liquor Ordinance and has drafted instructions to the draftsman. Council may consider it worthwhile studying the proposed instructions now so that changes may be made in the light of Council's comments. In this way the Bill, when brought in, should be generally acceptable to Council and may not, therefore, require additional changes which would involve further drafting in Ottawa. This suggestion that you examine a draft at this stage does represent a new approach to ensuring we are reflecting your views in legislation. The success of this approach could lead to improvement and expenditure in our drafting.

  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

YUKON LIQUOR ORDINANCE

The Legal Adviser has prepared draft instructions for amendments to the Ordinance. The views of Council are requested at this stage.

1. Residence -

It is desired to enlarge the ordinary meaning of residence in order to permit drinking out of doors and in vessels and campsites. You will note the reference to residence in section 45. The Ontario definition of "residence" is attached. This definition would be, in our opinion, a good solution if it were adopted. I would have you consider possible consequential amendments, if the definition is adopted, to sections 49, 51 and 52.

2. Hours of Sale-

(a) The hours permitted for the sale of liquor set out in various sections, but mainly in section 31, lack clarity. The present approach is to state when sale is permitted. The Manitoba approach ( e.g., section 98, S.M. 1956 c.40) defines hours by stating when liquor may not be sold or consumed in licenced premises. A possible draft using this approach is as follows:

Subsections (1) and (2) of section 31 of the Liquor Ordinance is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

31 (1) Subject to subsection (2), no liquor shall be sold, served or consumed in any licenced premises during the hours or on the days prescribed as follows:

(a) in a licenced restaurant, from 11:30 o'clock in the afternoon until 10:00 o'clock of the forenoon the following day;

(b) in a cocktail lounge, cabaret lounge or licenced club,

(i) from 12:00 o'clock midnight at the end of a Saturday until 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of the Monday next following, and

(ii) on other days of the week from 2:00 o'clock in the forenoon to 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of each such day;

(c) in a tavern,

(i) from 12:00 o'clock midnight at the end of a Saturday until 9:00 o'clock in the forenoon of the Monday next following; and

(ii) on other days of the week from midnight until 9:00 o'clock in the forenoon of the day next following; and

(d) in a mess or canteen during hours other than those endorsed on its licence issued pursuant to section 30.

(2) No liquor shall be sold, served or consumed in any licenced premises

- (a) on Good Friday, Christmas Day or during any hours when polling takes place for any election or plebiscite held in the electoral district in which the licenced premises are situated; or
- (b) during such other period and on such other days as the Commissioner may order.

(b) The first line of subsection (3) of section 31 requires changing. It might read as follows:

"(3) Except during the hours when liquor may be sold, served or consumed and for a period...."

(c) In addition it is thought that subsection (3) of section 30 is redundant and should be repealed.

(d) The sentiment on the control of operating hours has now moved in favour of allowing a licensee to operate within the limits imposed by section 31. There is to be no compulsion upon him to remain open even when there is no business to be done. Therefore paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 20 is no longer required. In keeping with this, subsection (2) of section 12 should have deleted therefrom all the words after "form" in the second line.

3. Liquor Store Hours-

Section 9 sets out in detail the hours of sale in a liquor store. This has created undesirable inflexibility in administration. To remedy this it is desired to repeal section 9 except subsection (5). It is suggested that paragraph (f) of section (5) and section 88 provides the Commissioner with sufficient powers to regulate hours.

4. Theatre Licences-

It is desired to do away with Theatre Licences. It is suggested to repeal section 12 C dealing with these licences.

5. Fees-

It is considered undesirable to have fees set partly in various sections of the Ordinance and partly in the Schedule. I would be glad if the fees mentioned in subsection (5) of section 12A, subsection (2) of section 12B and subsection (3) of section 12D be deleted and the fees inserted in the Schedule. The question of how the Schedule should be amended is to be dealt with later.

6. Suspension or cancellation of Entertainment Licences-

In view of the suspension powers of the Commissioner under section 15, it is suggested that subsection (9) of section 12A is redundant and should be repealed.

7. Penalties in Sections 12A and 12B - The penalties in subsection (8) of section 12A and subsection (9) of 12B are not necessary in view of section 77 and should be repealed.
8. Section 12B - Restaurants - It is considered that section 12B ought to be revised. Subsection (1) suffers from the defect of trying to do three things - (1) impose conditions, (2) grant a licence, and (3) establish hours. The hours are to be dealt with under section 31. It is suggested that the licensing part be covered by an amendment to subsection (1) of section 12 (see below). Thus this subsection should deal with the sole purpose of giving the Commissioner power to impose conditions and operating standards. Subsection (2) is unnecessary because of subsection (1) of section 14 and paragraph 6 above. It should be repealed. Subsection (3) is not considered necessary. The vital portion is already covered by subsection (1). Subsection (4) is unnecessary owing to section 34. Subsection (5) could be revised to be more direct. No person under 21 is to serve beer or wine in a restaurant. Subsection (6) should be repealed and replaced with a section giving an inspector general power to enter and inspect all licensed premises for the purpose of ensuring the Ordinance and the regulations are being complied with. In this connection please refer to section 15. Subsection (7) ought to be revised to do away with the reference to the inspector and licence suspension. What remains ought to be offences although I would be glad if you could discover a better means of expressing what paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) appear to mean. Subsection (8) requires redrafting only and subsection (9) has been dealt with above.
9. Restaurant Licence- Section 12B permits the Commissioner to grant a licence to serve beer or wine in restaurants. It is suggested that subsection (1) of section 12 be amended to accomplish this. Section 23 is now considered redundant. It should be repealed.
10. Section 29 - Clubs - The wording of subsection (2) seems unsatisfactory since the failure to produce evidence is said therein to be admissible as evidence. Would the draftsman consider the use of the words "prima facie proof" in place of "evidence" in the penultimate line. Since subsection (3) was drafted a new permit called a "special occasion permit" was introduced (section 12D). It seems necessary to refer to this permit in subsection (3).
11. Section 45(2) Conservation of Liquor - There is nothing in the Ordinance that permits a guest to consume liquor purchased in a liquor store and given in a private house by a person entitled to purchase liquor in a liquor store. Section 45(2) is the place where it is suggested to put this right. It is also to be noted that 45(2), paragraph (b) would prevent the consumption of legitimately home-brewed beer. It is suggested that liquor may be consumed by any person entitled to purchase liquor at a liquor store in a private residence when it is given to him by a person who is entitled to purchase liquor at a liquor store. Your attention is drawn to the case R.V. Graham which you have on file (consumption by a minor). It is not proposed to seek a legislative change since it was felt that the Magistrate was wrong in convicting. Similar cases in future would probably be met by a nolle prosequi.
12. Section 50 - Consumption in a Public Place- Subsection (4) of section 50 as drafted has always been too narrow and particularly now that wine and beer can be served in a restaurant. I therefore suggest that the words "public place" be substituted for "restaurant" in subsection (4).
13. Section 77 - Error - There is a typing error in subsection (6) of section 77. It should refer to subsection (5).

14. Section 86- Surcharge on Draft Beer - Since the Ordinance was drafted the Council has introduced draft beer. There is a need to impose a surcharge on draft beer at the rate of ten cents per gallon. Since the kegs of beer are delivered to the licensee direct from the brewer, perhaps it is not desirable to impose the surcharge by adding a paragraph (e) to subsection (1) of section 86, but some other device used since the beer is not sold from the liquor store in the usual way.
15. Advertising - The only control over liquor advertising is found in section 55 which does not cover certain forms of advertising particularly newspaper advertising. It is desired to give the Commissioner power to make regulations (possibly in section 88) controlling all forms of advertising relating to liquor and licensed premises. It is not desired however to repeal section 55.
16. The Schedule of Fees now has to include the following items:
  - (a) Paragraph (c) of Item 1 being no longer applicable because of the proposed deletion of section 23 and therefore (c) should be repealed. It is however intended only to repeal section 23 because of the introduction of the Restaurant Licence (see paragraph 9). In its place a Restaurant Licence established pursuant to Section 12 (1)(c) is to be \$25.00 (see paragraph 7).
  - (b) In view of the decision to delete sporadic fee setting clauses, e.g. 12D (3) (Special Occasion Permit) and 12A(5)(Entertainment Licence) these fees should now be placed in the Schedule. The fee for Entertainment Licence - under 40 persons permitted occupancy \$25.00 for 40 and over, \$50.00. The Special Occasion Permit should be set at \$5.00.
17. It is felt that paragraph (f) of section 2 is inept since it is an example of legislating in a definition. The draftsman is requested to give consideration to an improvement.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

November 17, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Sewer and Water Facilities in Smaller Communities -  
Mayo and Watson Lake

Submitted herewith for discussion and consideration by members of Council are proposals of Associated Engineering Services Limited for sewer and water facilities in Mayo and Watson Lake. These proposals will, I believe, be found self-explanatory but I think that costs might be summarized hereunder:-

Mayo

System proposed	Piped sewer & piped water	
Total combined cost	\$192,080.00	
Cost sharing	Private consumers	\$ 24,037.00
	Federal Gov't.	81,779.00
	Territorial Gov't.	<u>\$ 86,264.00</u>
		<u>\$192,080.00</u>

Frontage tax payable by private consumers 89¢ per foot

Operating cost \$1.85 per unit month

Example, dwelling on 30 ft. frontage lot-	Annual frontage tax	\$ 26.70
	Annual operating cost	<u>155.40</u>
	Total combined cost	<u>\$ 182.10</u>

Watson Lake

System proposed	Piped sewer with water facilities unchanged	
Total combined cost	\$111,226.00	
Cost sharing	Private consumers	\$ 23,730.00
	Federal Gov't.	1,216.00
	Territorial Gov't.	<u>86,280.00</u>
		<u>\$111,226.00</u>

Frontage tax payable by private consumers - 52¢ per foot

Operating cost 42¢ per unit month

Example, dwelling on 100 ft. frontage lot-	Annual frontage tax	\$ 52.00
	Annual operating cost	<u>35.28</u>
	Total combined cost	<u>\$ 87.28</u>

In the case of Mayo, the question of installing sewer and water facilities will depend upon whether or not the town is to be moved. In the case of Watson Lake cost estimates have been prepared on the assumption that the Department of Public Works will contribute nothing to the capital expenditure involved other than the handing over for incorporation into the system of their newly installed facilities. It had also been assumed that they would participate in the operating costs. However, advice has been received from the Department of Public Works indicating that they do not wish to contribute to operating costs and this point has to be taken up with them. Operating costs for Watson Lake are, therefore, subject to possible change.

If members of Council are in agreement with the proposals put before them I think that the next step should be to inform the Federal Government and secure their agreement. If and when the Federal Government indicate their agreement it will be possible to take the proposals up with the residents of Mayo and Watson Lake. This will be done, first, to secure general agreement and, secondly, to obtain a written undertaking from each householder to pay his or her share of the costs.

For members to discuss the technical aspect of these sewer and water proposals it will be necessary to arrange for a representative of Associated Engineering Services, Limited, Edmonton, to attend Council. The Territorial Treasurer should be present in order to discuss costs. If I could be informed of your wishes I should be glad to make necessary arrangements.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Reply to Production of Papers No 1-  
Re: Bill No. 13, First Session, 1964.

The Administration is respectfully requested to provide Council with all correspondence between Ottawa and the Territorial Administration related to acceptance or refusal of Bill No. 13, First Session, 1964.

As most of this subject was discussed verbally between myself and senior members of the Northern Administration Branch, there is very little actual correspondence on the subject.

The following quotations will give Council the pertinent facts which passed between Whitehorse and Ottawa:

1: Administrator's letter to the Director dated April 30, 1964:

"On the subject of Bill No. 13, in my capacity of Administrator, I reserved assent to the Bill in accordance with the advice tendered me. I enclose the text of my closing remarks which indicates this. A copy of Bill No. 13 is also attached.

From your own records you are familiar with the early history which lead up to this private member's Bill No. 13. However, I shall attempt to summarize what lead up to it. During the first Session of Council in 1963, Chapter 1 entitled "An Ordinance empowering the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory to grant a franchise to the Yukon Electrical Company Limited to sell and distribute electrical energy in the Teslin area, Yukon Territory" was assented to on the 7th May, 1963. The Commissioner was aware, then, that the Ordinance contained the words "Commissioner in Council" and realized fully the implications of these words in an Ordinance of this nature. These words were the result of an amendment made at this time on Motion of the member for Watson Lake (see pages 374 and 375, Votes and Proceedings, First Session 1963). The Yukon Electrical Company formally advised the Commissioner, subsequent to assent being given to this Ordinance, that "we do not feel it would be in the best interests of the residents of Teslin or the Company to enter into such an agreement because of its inherent inflexibility. We would like to assure you and the Administration that we are prepared to operate under the terms of the proposed franchise even though there is not one in existence".

2: Letter from the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources to the Commissioner dated November 6, 1964:

"I refer to Mr. Delaute's memorandum to the Director of the Northern Administration Branch dated the 30th of April, 1964, regarding Mr. Delaute's action in reserving his assent as Administrator of the Yukon to Bill No. 13 of the First Session 1964 of the Yukon Council. This Bill was intended to amend the Ordinance passed in 1963 authorizing you to grant a franchise to the Yukon Electrical Company Limited to sell and distribute electricity in the Teslin Area. The Bill would have permitted the Council rather than the Commissioner to come to an agreement with the Company from time to time to amend the franchise agreement.

As a result of discussions had with you in Edmonton recently and on reviewing the file and the reasons contained in Mr. Delaute's memorandum of the 30th of April I am asking that you consider this letter as your instruction: not to give assent to Bill 13 referred to above."



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

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

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

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

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data security and privacy. It provides guidance on implementing robust security measures to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access and breaches.

5. The fifth part of the document explores the importance of data quality and integrity. It discusses strategies for identifying and correcting errors in data, ensuring that the information used for analysis is accurate and reliable.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the role of data in strategic planning and decision-making. It highlights how data-driven insights can help organizations identify opportunities, assess risks, and make informed choices about their future direction.

7. The seventh part of the document focuses on the importance of data governance. It outlines the principles and practices that ensure data is managed responsibly, ethically, and in compliance with relevant regulations and standards.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the role of data in customer relationship management. It highlights how data can be used to better understand customer needs, preferences, and behaviors, leading to more personalized and effective marketing and service strategies.

9. The ninth part of the document addresses the importance of data literacy and training. It emphasizes the need for employees to have the skills and knowledge to effectively use data in their work, ensuring that the organization can fully leverage its data assets.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the future of data management and analysis. It explores emerging trends and technologies, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, and their potential to revolutionize the way we collect, analyze, and use data.

11. The eleventh part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed throughout the document. It reinforces the importance of data in driving organizational success and the need for a comprehensive and integrated data management strategy.

12. The twelfth part of the document offers concluding thoughts and recommendations for organizations looking to optimize their data management practices. It encourages a culture of data-driven decision-making and continuous improvement in data management processes.

13. The thirteenth part of the document provides a list of resources and references for further reading and research. It includes books, articles, and online resources that offer additional insights and information on data management and analysis.

14. The final part of the document is a call to action, encouraging organizations to take the steps necessary to implement a successful data management strategy. It emphasizes the importance of leadership, collaboration, and a commitment to data-driven excellence.

Mr. Speaker,

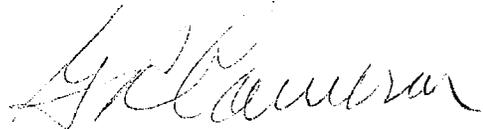
Members of Council.

Public Health Ordinance

Council will recall that at its last session a proposed amendment to the Public Health Ordinance was not accepted.

I suggest that Council may wish to discuss this matter once again, particularly as I am told that lack of legislation may make it difficult or impossible for us to insist that large companies in the Territory employ medical doctors.

If Council decides to discuss this once again it may wish to ask Doctor Kinloch and the Legal Adviser to attend as witnesses.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

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Mr. Speaker,

November 24th, 1964.

Members of Council.

Question No. 1

It is respectfully requested that the Administration furnish Council with present plans for the escarpment stablization program."

Under direction of the Yukon Forest Service, approximately 3,000 local poplar and birch cuttings were planted on the escarpment in the spring of 1964. As a result of sloughing, however, a large portion of these cuttings were lost. A number did become successfully established and this has given indication that hardwood cuttings can be established in the area. In addition, a small number of poplar and willow hybrids received from Saskatchewan were also planted but again only a limited success was obtained. The success of these plantings is still difficult to access but it has become quite obvious that one of the greatest problems will be to keep surface soil stable enough for the cuttings to take root.

A series of sample plots were also established on the airport surface and were treated with various grasses and fertilizer mixtures. These tests indicated that improved grass cover is possible and that the application for fertilizer is of direct benefit. The results of these grass plantings have been brought to the attention of the Department of Transport and it is our understanding that they are to make further inquiries into the possibility of carrying out a full scale seeding operation in 1965.

The Forest Service will be planting a considerably larger number of cuttings on the escarpment next spring and may also continue with grass planting on the areas immediately adjacent to the escarpment edge. Approximately 2,500 cuttings were collected this fall and have been placed in storage. This supply will be supplemented with further collections next spring.

Although it is our intention to continue with this stabilization program, it must be fully understood that there are many risks involved and that complete success cannot be guaranteed.

  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

24 November, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

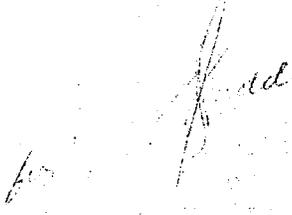
Members of Council.

Motion No. 8 - Fuel Tax Ordinance

"That in the opinion of Council, the exemptions under the Fuel Tax Ordinance be extended to include all fuel used in stationary engines which power sawmill equipment."

In the above Motion, Council express the opinion that the exemption sections of the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance should be extended to include all fuel used in stationary engines which power sawmill equipment. I have to advise that such extension would be contrary to the Federal-Territorial Financial Relations Agreement. Under that Agreement, fuel oil tax exemptions were to be reduced, not extended.

I regret, therefore, that the opinion expressed in Motion No. 8 cannot be adopted.

  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

November 26, 1964.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

The question was raised in committee last week as to the cost per graduate student of the Whitehorse Vocational Training School. I am now able to say that the cost per student works out to be \$4,202.06. This is based upon seventy nine graduate students up to the 30th of June, 1964, total operation and maintenance costs to that date of \$287,727.69 plus amortization of Capital Expenditure totalling \$884,698.48 amounting to \$44,234.92 per annum. If further details are required, please let me know.

I should perhaps mention that, whilst the cost per graduate student works out at \$4,202.06, the Territory is responsible only to the extent of \$1,452.43, or 34.6%. The difference of \$2,749.63, or 65.4% is the responsibility of the Federal Government under the Technical and Vocational Training Agreement.

*for*   
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

November 26, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion No. 13 -- Snow Removal

It is the opinion of Council that the Administration make arrangements to provide for snow ploughing at road houses, mail stops, and public garbage dumps along territorial roads and the Alaska highway wherever private enterprise cannot reasonably provide this service.

The Territorial Government assumes the responsibility for snow removal on the streets and roads within settlements, on Territorial Highways and access roads to Territorial garbage dumps. It is also the general policy of the Territorial Government to make one pass with a grader, after a snow fall, over the driveways leading to commercial establishments which front on Territorial highways.

The Department of Public Works clears the snow from the Alaska Highway and, at the request of Postal officials, from driveways leading to Post Offices where the Post Offices are located on property adjacent to the Alaska Highway. The general policy of the Department of Public Works is that the Department will not grade driveways on private property.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

November 26, 1964.

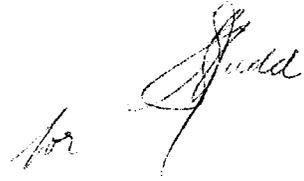
Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 10-Snow Removal, Canyon Crescent

It is the opinion of Council that an item of \$1.00 for snow removal for Canyon Crescent be entered in the supplementary estimates.

The opinion of Council that the sum of one dollar be included in the Supplementary Estimates for snow removal at Canyon Crescent is noted and appropriate action will be taken. The work of snow removal will be carried out and the expenditures involved covered by Allotment Transfer. There is no need to make specific provision in the Supplementary Estimates.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

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November 26, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 16 - South Access Road

It is recommended that the south access road into the townsite be continued south of the railway line to meet second avenue and the approach to the Robert Campbell bridge. This Motion will give effect to recommendation No. 17 of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan.

Recommendation No. 17 of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan was discussed by the Metropolitan Planning Committee, accepted as written, and referred to the Council of the City of Whitehorse for action.

The proposed extension of the south access road lies within the boundaries of the City of Whitehorse. The construction of this road will, therefore, be a City responsibility. Under the terms of the Five Year Financial Agreement the Territorial Government will assume 50% of the cost of construction of this road.

*for* 

G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

November 26, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 11-Payment of Fines at R.C.M. Police  
Stations throughout the Territory.

It is respectfully requested that the Administration prepare legislation for presentation at this Session respecting payment of fines for specific offences under the Motor Vehicles Ordinance. This legislation would allow those wishing to plead guilty to a minor offence, speeding, failure to stop at a stop sign, etc., to pay their fine at a police station within the territory without first having to appear before a magistrate.

We have already been in touch with Ontario and British Columbia to find out exactly how the direct payment of fines is handled. Replies to our inquiries have not yet been received and it will probably not be possible to complete any drafting that has to be done in time for presentation at this Session.

When we have completed our inquiries and study we will advise Council of the best way to proceed in this matter.

*for*   
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

In Committee a few days ago when arrangements for bus transportation of school children were being discussed, Councillor D. Taylor enquired as to our insurance arrangements. The information required is as follows:-

Comprehensive General Liability Policy.

As was stated, this policy covers all operations of the Territorial Government. Confirmation has been received from our Insurance Agent here in Whitehorse that the policy would cover us against claims arising out of an accident involving a bus for which we have contracted. For the Territorial Government to be protected by this policy the driver of the bus involved would have to be proven negligent. The limit of cover provided by this policy is \$200,000 any one accident.

Standard Automobile Policy

The transportation of school children is not all done by buses owned by third parties and contracted for by the Territorial Government. In one case; namely, Watson Lake, transportation is effected by buses owned and operated by the Territorial Government. The operation of these buses is covered by this Standard Automobile Policy. Here again, for the third party liability clauses to apply, the driver would have to be proven negligent. In this case, the limit of cover for third party liability is \$300,000 any one accident.

for 

G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

1st December, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

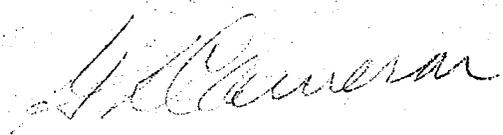
Members of Council.

Motion No. 28 - Safe Water at the  
Whitehorse Reserve

That the Administration take steps to insure that a safe clean water supply is made available at the Whitehorse Indian Reserve and the territorial transient area.

The Territorial Government's water delivery truck services the transient area sub-division, delivering water to any residents who request this service.

A study will be made of the need for the Territorial Government to commence water deliveries to the residents of the Whitehorse Indian Reserve.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

1st December, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 4 - Liquor Control

May Council be assured that the Liquor Department maintenance and operation, will appear as a separate vote in the spring budget.

In this question Council asks to be assured that Liquor Department, maintenance and operation expenditure will appear as a separate vote in the Spring Budget. This should not be the case. No money is voted for Liquor Control and expenditure figures do not, and should not appear in the Estimates.

The reason for this is that the necessary authority to spend money on Liquor Control is provided by the Liquor Ordinance and there is no need for a Supply Bill to be passed. In the circumstances, it would not be correct to change present arrangements.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



1st December, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

The following is a letter received from the Skagway Chamber of Commerce which I am sure will be of interest to you:-

"Yukon Commissioner Gordon Cameron and  
Members, Yukon Territorial Council,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Dear Sirs:

The members of the Skagway Chamber of Commerce are very concerned for power developments in Alaska and northern Canada. We feel strongly that both the Yukon and south-eastern Alaska stand to gain the most benefits if the Taiya project were to be the next large one to be constructed. Other possible projects recently in the news are so far to the south of us that it would likely be a considerable time before any benefits were felt up our way.

May we respectfully urge you to increase your efforts towards the promotion of the Taiya project at this time, and specifically to draft and send to the appropriate departments of the Dominion Government a resolution favoring and requesting Canadian action towards the promotion of this great power project.

We are doing our utmost to press for this project with our own government, and will be most happy to do anything we can to help and co-operate with you for the joint development of our common economies.

Yours very truly,

"Barbara D. Kalen, Secretary,  
Skagway Chamber of Commerce"

In respect to the above I might say that considerable interest was shown on this subject at the recent Alaska-B.C.-Yukon Conference. As a result of this interest a three man committee has been established consisting of a representative of the Water Resources Division of Northern Affairs, Resources Division of the Province of British Columbia and a representative from the State of Alaska to study the possibility of developing the Yukon River water shed or the Taiya project in the immediate future. To the best of my knowledge this committee has not as yet had a meeting but when they do and additional information is available, I shall be happy to pass it on to the members of Council during the ensuing months.

It is our hope that some time in the future Mr. Ramsden, who is the Canadian Government representative, will be able to sit with this administration and explain his ideas on what he feels will be the optimum development for Yukon water. We have to be certain that the Yukon's interests are looked after as I am sure that B.C. and Alaska are capable of looking after themselves in this matter.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

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1st December, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

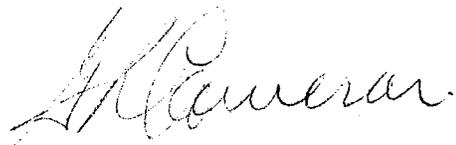
Members of Council.

Motion No. 14 - Escarpment Stabilization

That immediate action be taken by Municipal, Territorial and Federal Governments to stabilize the escarpment at the western edge of lower Whitehorse townsite. This Motion is to give effect to recommendation no. 20 of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan.

The Yukon Forest Service has undertaken experimental planting on the escarpment to assess various species and planting techniques and what measure of erosion control might be expected. To date only limited success has been attained but increased planting will be carried out in 1965 and continued in subsequent years. The present status of this project is outlined in Sessional Paper No. 24 in reply to Question No. 1 on November 17.

The importance of this stabilization project is fully realized and it is being undertaken, but it must be realized that experimentation is necessary and that there are many risks so that immediate or full success cannot be guaranteed.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



## MR. BOYD'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council.

Territorial Council is beset with a mixture of Federal and Territorial management. For instance, a native who can claim to be a full-blooded Indian is taken care of by the Federal Department of Indian Affairs, those who do not claim full-blooded status are under Territorial control. Two Departments doing virtually the same job seems to be a duplication of management.

Land is controlled and handled by the Federal Government but taxed by Territorial Government. Ottawa makes all final decisions. Can Civil Servants four thousand miles distant make better decisions than those who are resident in the Yukon? Would conditions under which they work sway their reasoning and curtail their action?

The above subjects could and I believe should be under the jurisdiction of the Territorial Government, and there are other subjects that might be considered in the same light.

All bills and other data placed before Council have been dealt with; progress was good, and a friendly atmosphere prevailed.

The absence of a news reporter during Council Session is rather sad. People should receive Council news. It is the only way they can know what is taking place. Therefore it is hoped that the Spring Session will receive just attention.

In closing, I wish to extend best wishes to all.

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## MR. THOMPSON'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

I believe the First Session of our newly elected Territorial Council has been most rewarding. I can't compare our achievements with past Sessions, but I would like to comment on the fifteen bills which were passed, thirty-nine Motions were introduced and numerous Sessional Papers, Orders and Questions. Personally, I believe we have accomplished a great deal.

I think the Bill respecting the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the Territory has probably received the most publicity in the past and it was gratifying to have this Bill passed.

Also the introduction of an amendment to the Dental Profession Ordinance; I feel this amendment will do much to further dental hygiene in the Territory in respect to our school children; but not only this, we have set a precedent for Canada for which we can be justly proud.

I would like to comment on the excellent co-operation shown me by the Administration during this Session. Being very new to this, I appreciated their assistance no end. Also to the members of Council, particularly Mr. Speaker, whose guidance and tolerance has been most helpful. May I say, in closing I hope our future discussions on matters of Territorial concern are as enlightening and significant as our present deliberations. Thank you Mr. Speaker.

## MR. MACKINNON'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

I would like to thank my fellow members and the Administration for their sincere co-operation in all of our problems. It is my sincere hope that the next session will continue in the same efficient manner.

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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 39

## Mr. WATT'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

During the past session we have had before us fifteen Bills, thirty-five formal Motions of Council, several written questions to the Administration and some thirty additional communications from the Administration which we had to discuss and pass opinions on.

The Commissioner, in his opening address, gave us a picture of how the Territory stands financially with regard to the Five-Year Agreement. He said "In the second year of this agreement we spent less than we received from the Federal Government. This surplus will be put to good use between now and 1967." We do have substantial surpluses both for the maintenance and operation of the Territory and for capital expenditures.

The Territorial Council felt that because of these surpluses it would not be advisable for the Administration to increase the total tax assessed to those who pay Territorial taxes this year. If our Motion respecting this is complied with it should reduce the mill rate substantially to Territorial taxpayers. I also believe our capital surplus should be used this coming year to help inject some life into our sagging economy. In a slow year such as this the people of the Yukon should be given every break possible in order to encourage them to continue to live in the Yukon Territory.

We also passed a bill to allow the municipalities to reduce the mill rate, to be contributed to the Territorial Government for education. This will help relieve the difficulties caused by the new high tax assessments in Whitehorse.

Another Motion that passed at this Session allowed for the establishment of a Public Utilities Commission to investigate the power rates in the Territory.

During this Session the Territorial Council passed several Motions that would help give effect to part of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan. At this time the Motions that were introduced were those concerned with easing the present tight land policy and also those other recommendations for improving roads to and from lower Whitehorse.

A Motion was also passed to ask for legislation to be drafted to allow for payment of fines for minor offences such as minor traffic violations, at the local police stations throughout the Territory. This should relieve magistrates of a lot of work and also relieve the offender from being further penalized by possibly losing a day or part of a day's wages waiting for the magistrate to find time to hear his plea of guilty. This is particularly important when we find that some of our traffic signs are not too realistic.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that this Session has been the most productive and co-operative I have ever spent as a Member of the Yukon Territorial Council.

In conclusion, we have had very heated debates, among ourselves and with the Administration. I can honestly say that at every issue discussed, we were able to put aside personality clashes and discuss objectively the issue at hand. The co-operation and help the Administration has given us during this Session could not have been better. I am sure this atmosphere of productive co-operation will continue for the duration of our term here.

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**MR. SOUTHAM'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE**

It was with a good deal of doubt that I accepted the nomination for the Mayo District, wondering if I could possibly hold my own among the honoured members of the other districts. I need have had no fear; I found everyone only too willing to help us greenhorns in any way possible. For this I am very grateful.

The Session has been most harmonious; not saying we did not have our differences of opinions; we certainly did, but once the question was threshed out, these differences were forgotten which is at it should be.

It is my hope that I have been able to contribute in some small way to the success of this Session.

I have enjoyed working with all members of the Council, and personnel of the Administration staff, with whom I came in contact. They were most courteous. Still have lots to learn, but will always do my best according to my knowledge and convictions.

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**MR. TAYLOR'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE**

On this occasion of reply to the Commissioner's opening address, we conclude the first meeting of this wholly elected Council. I sincerely hope that our deliberations and proposals of these past weeks will bear fruit and materially add to the general well-being of all citizens of the Territory.

During this Session, one very interesting observation was noted having regard to an increased need for more foresight in our deliberations, that is to say, we must look somewhat further into the future than we do today. It is only common logic that if we desire to achieve a greater degree of independence from the federal authorities we are going to have to start thinking in those terms. Only by this method can we, on behalf of our people of the Yukon, achieve those goals which we all earnestly seek. And this is brought closer to home when we look at such proposals as have been expressed by our neighboring province of British Columbia. And when you look at the large industrial expansion of B.C. resources, presently in progress, one could wonder why the Yukon could not enjoy similar development. It would appear that we must ease restrictions controlling resource development and offer incentives both fiscal and legislative, if we are ever to follow suit and enjoy such industry here in the Yukon Territory. It would appear to me then, that this can best be achieved by a departure from a colonistic, remote control form of government such as exists today, favouring a phased transition towards self-autonomy. Let us take gradual control of our own resources and create these incentives to industry, even though it may take twenty years of cautious transition to attain independent status; and gentlemen, I say to you that we will develop our Yukon even though we may require deficit financing at the outset. I do not suggest that this change take place tomorrow, however, I do strongly suggest that a start should be made.../

now toward this goal. And further gentlemen, this is what I mean about thinking ahead.

I might say that another example of lack of foresight could be found in our failure to debate my proposal related to the future of power utilities in the Yukon Territory. Power today is very big business and tomorrow is going to be even bigger business. I feel that such utilities as electric power as an essential utility should be under the direct control of the public, such as fire departments, and telephone services, now are in many of the provinces to the south. My proposal did suggest that the Federal Government be asked to negotiate with present power suppliers in the Yukon Territory with a view to purchasing this facility throughout the Yukon, and operating it as a Crown Corporation. It could be operated by the Northern Canada Power Commission who are presently resident in the Territory, and in fact are producing the bulk of power in the Territory, and turned over to the Yukon upon the gaining of its independence. This would, of course, also require some time to negotiate, but the rewards and benefits which would accrue to the people of the Yukon, especially in relation to power costs, would be substantial indeed, and I hope that at a future session this may receive consideration.

I must say that I am very pleased that the long awaited Local Improvement District Legislation may be ready for the Spring Session. This, I am sure, will offer to the larger outlying communities, an opportunity to take a more active part in the development of their own areas, and lay the groundwork for the day when any of these communities should be ready for village status. This, I feel, is progress.

In closing these brief remarks, I would like to thank all members of the house as well as the administration; my appreciation and thanks for the consideration you have accorded me in the carrying out of my duties as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees, and on behalf of all those whom I have the honour to represent at this table, may I extend to all, a very joyful festive greeting and best wishes for a bountiful and successful New Year.

## MR. SHAW'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Members of Council. I would, at this time, take the opportunity as your Speaker, to pass a few remarks on this particular Session. I would indicate my appreciation to you gentlemen for the manner in which you have assisted me during my first experience in this Office. You have entered into debate which, at times, I would call quite spirited, but always with the utmost courtesy to the Chair. The differences which you have had with each other as well as with the Administration, are bound to occur from time to time and are a healthy and vigorous part of our political system. This has, however, been kept to the minimum of personal prejudice, which has made my task easier.

We have spent just over eighteen whole working days at this Session and during this time we have studied and passed fifteen Bills as well as thirty-four Resolutions which members have introduced on behalf of their constituents and on behalf of the people of the Yukon Territory. I hope that the Administration will give most favourable consideration to these requests.

I wish to thank you for your earnest efforts and co-operation in making this Session operate so smoothly. I would also thank the Administration for the assistance they have provided at all times.

As this is close to the holiday season, I would wish you, the Administration and all the people of the Yukon, a very Merry Christmas and ask that the New Year will have many good things in store for us all.

## PROROGUING ADDRESS BY - G.R. CAMERON, COMMISSIONER

You have now reached the end of your deliberations in this First Session of the Twentieth Wholly Elective Council of the Yukon Territory. The Bills and Sessional Papers that have been presented to you carried in them many points of controversy, requiring diligent attention and common-sense decisions. You have dealt with these situations in a most satisfactory manner and I am sure your decisions will show up to the benefit of all people in the Yukon Territory. You have dealt with these situations in a most satisfactory manner and I am sure your decisions will show up to the benefit of all people in the Yukon Territory. You have displayed individual, inquiring minds into all aspects of Territorial administration. This in itself is essential if you are to represent the people of the Yukon as elected members of this Council. Every Motion, Question and Recommendation submitted by this Council will be dealt with in one manner or another and it is the hope of this Administration that wherever feasible your recommendations will be put into effect at the earliest possible time. Your spirit of co-operation and respect is very much appreciated by all members of Government and can only add to the effectiveness of your deliberations.

I would ask once again that as members of this Council you feel free to contact any member of the Administration by letter, telegram or in case of emergency by telephone, in order to expedite the progress of the Yukon Territory in general or your constituency in particular.

I hereby assent to the Bills as enumerated by the Clerk of Council.

May I take this opportunity, on behalf of the Minister of Northern Affairs and this Administration, of wishing you and your families a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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