

I N D E X

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS - 1963 FIRST SESSION

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ORDINANCES

<u>Bill No.</u>	<u>Chapter No.</u>	<u>Short Title</u>	<u>Discussion</u>	<u>Third Reading</u>	<u>Assented To Date</u>
1	nil ✓	Recording of Evidence by Sound Apparatus	290	nil	
2	5 ✓	Amend Municipal	298	308	May 7, 1963
3	6 ✓	Amend Taxation	299	308	May 7, 1963
4	nil ✓	R.C.M. Police Agreement	300,311	nil	
5	7 ✓	Amend Engineering Profession	318,332 348	367	May 7, 1963
6	16 ✓	Second Appropriation 1963-64		445	May 7, 1963
7	14 ✓	Interim Supply Appropriation	35,53	72	April 1, 1963
8	8 ✓	Amend Low Cost Housing	351,355, 362,367	367	May 7, 1963
9	9 ✓	Amend Liquor.	327,357 360,368	388	May 7, 1963
10	nil ✓	Amend Workmen's Compensation	368,402	nil	
11	2 ✓	Synod of the Diocese of Yukon	371,402	422	May 7, 1963
12	1 ✓	Yukon Electric Franchise at Teslin	374,403	422	May 7, 1963
13	10 ✓	Amend Financial Administration	375	388	May 7, 1963
14	nil ✓	Amend Low Rental Housing		nil	
15	13 ✓	Repeal Low Rental Housing	379	388	May 7, 1963
16	3 ✓	Corporation Securities Registration	403	422	May 7, 1963
17	15 ✓	First Appropriation 1963-64	351	354	April 30, 1963
18	4 ✓	Territorial Employees Superannuation	378	389	May 7, 1963
19	11 ✓	Amend Forest Protection	435	440	May 7, 1963
20	12 ✓	Amend Liquor	438	440	May 7, 1963

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
COUNCIL OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

Monday, March 25, 1963
10:00 o'clock A.M.

The first session of the Council for the year 1963, being the Seventh Session of the Nineteenth Wholly Elective Council of the Yukon Territory, was convened in the Council Chambers at 10:00 o'clock A.M. on Monday, March 25, 1963.

The members present were:

Mr. John Livesey, Carmacks-Kluane
Mr. Hubert E. Boyd, Whitehorse East
Mr. George O. Shaw, Dawson
Mr. Donald Taylor, Watson Lake
Mr. John Watt, Whitehorse West

Absentees were:

Mr. Raphael L. McKamey, Mayo
Mr. Kenneth McKinnon, Whitehorse North

The Speaker, Mr. John Livesey, was ushered into the Council Chambers by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Administrator of the Yukon Territory, Mr. J. F. Delaute, was ushered into the Council Chambers by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and said: "The Commissioner is unwell and has returned to bed. He asked me to give in his stead the address he had prepared for this Nineteenth Wholly Elective Council of the Yukon Territory." Mr. Delaute then delivered the Commissioner's address. (Set out as Sessional Paper No.1). Sessional Paper No.1

The Speaker replied to the address read by the Administrator, as follows:

"I wish to thank the Administrator for his address and the House will deal with all questions brought to their attention. I feel that the House will agree with me that we wish the Commissioner a speedy recovery from his illness."

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that the address given by the Administrator on behalf of the Commissioner be taken into consideration on the following day.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, for leave to introduce Bill No.1, An Ordinance Respecting the Taking and Recording of Evidence by Sound Recording Apparatus. Introducing Bill No.1

Motion Carried.

On Motion, Council adjourned until 10:00 o'clock A.M. March 26th.

Mr. Speaker read the daily prayers and Council was called to order. As the meeting had been adjourned the previous day due to members not deciding upon a Chairman of Committees and a Deputy Speaker, he suggested that this be attended to before calling for reports in committee under daily routine.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Mr. Taylor be appointed Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, for leave to introduce Bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance.

Introducing
Bill
No. 2

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, for leave to introduce Bill No. 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Taxation Ordinance.

Introducing
Bill
No. 3.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, for leave to introduce Bill No. 4, 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.

Introducing
Bill
No. 4

Motion Carried.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor, for leave to introduce Bill No. 5, An Ordinance to Amend the Engineering Profession Ordinance.

Introducing
Bill
No. 5

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, for leave to introduce Bill No. 6, An Ordinance for Granting to the Commissioner Certain Sums of Money to Defray the Expenses of the Public Service of the Territory - Appropriation Ordinance 1963-64.

Introducing
Bill
No. 6

Motion Carried.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, for leave to introduce Bill No. 7, An Ordinance for Granting to the Commissioner Certain Sums of Money to Defray the Expenses of the Public Service of the Territory - Interim Supply Appropriation Ordinance 1963.

Introducing
Bill
No. 7

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, for leave to introduce Bill No. 8, An Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance.

Introducing
Bill
No. 8

Motion Carried.

Mr. Livesey (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) gave Notice of the following motions for the Production of Papers:

Production
of Papers

- (1) Concerning C.M.H.C. plan for Haines Junction no. 1
- (2) Regarding unemployed persons in the Yukon Territory no. 2
- (3) Concerning the Haines Cut-off Road no. 3
- (4) Concerning local advisory committees in Territorial Schools no. 4
- (5) Regarding commercial fishing 1962 in the Yukon no. 5

FIRST and SECOND reading was given to Bill No. 1, An Ordinance Respecting the Taking and Recording of Evidence by Sound Recording Apparatus.

First &
Second
Reading
Bill #1.

Mr. Speaker advised Council that Mr. Gordon Robertson, Deputy Minister for Northern Affairs, was in Whitehorse in connection with the Northern Resources Conference and he felt sure that the members would like to have him at the meeting before he left for Ottawa.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that Mr. Robertson be advised that the members wished to meet with him,
Motion Carried.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Mr. Speaker leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole to meet with the Deputy Minister, to discuss Bill No. 1 and other memoranda.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor, Chairman of Committee, called committee to order and stated they were pleased to have the Deputy Minister with them and that the Committee had some questions to ask of him.

In
Committee
of the
Whole.

Mr. Robertson replied he would be very happy to deal with any questions that committee wished to raise and that he was glad to have the opportunity to meet the Council members.

Mr. Livesey said that in relation to a letter he wrote sometime ago (he thought it was on February 19th) in regard to the cost of hydro power, and in view of the fact that Mr. Robertson was Chairman of the Commission, he thought it an appropriate time to bring up the matter. He understood that the present Yukon Electric Co. were considering lowering the cost of light and power to their customers in Whitehorse, but a little later on, according to newspaper reports, it appeared that the Hydro Power Commission or the authority in charge of these hydro power dams, had tentatively claimed that maybe there would be an increase in their costs and he believed that this rise in cost had actually taken place.

Mr. Robertson said he could throw some light on this. He did not have the figures with him but he could tell in general what happened. To start with right from the beginning the Canada Northern Power Commission operates the plants, by law, on the basis that every plant has a self-contained entity and covers its own costs, including cost of the amortisation of the capital that goes into the dam, and the operating costs. It also includes a reserve which normally is set at 6% of the capital value of the power plant and the costs also include an appropriate share of the Head Office and general operating costs, - these are allocated to every power facility. In Whitehorse the C.N.P.C. sells most of its power to the Yukon Electric, but Yukon Electric do not get all its power from C.N.P.C. - it also produces. The contract arrangement with Yukon Electric does not provide for fixed amounts of power to be sold to them - it is really the amount they need in excess of what they can produce. A year ago C.N.P.C. reviewed, they review every year, 6 months in fact, the rates for all their plants and they decided that the load in Whitehorse had grown to the point where they could cut the price of power. They are not interested in making a profit on it, there is no point in making a profit on it, they are interested in producing power at cost, so they cut the rates and announced this about a year ago. Last year, Yukon Electric was able to produce substantially more power from their plants than the average production and the result was that the amount of power they had to buy from C.N.P.C. was far less. This meant that C.N.P.C. costs, which are fixed, had to be allocated to the amount of power put out. Less power was being required, the same amount of revenue had to be derived and therefore more charge for them. They thought they might be able to avoid a rate increase and then one generator broke down and when that happened it meant they had to curtail the sales of power for heating to the hospital here and had to curtail some other power sales which were revenue producing, so they lost the revenue from the sales to the Yukon Electric and they lost the revenue when the generator broke down. By C.N.P.C. has to cover its costs and the result was that they had to advise Yukon Electric that they had to increase their rates. He did not know whether Yukon Electric will find they can absorb this increase and keep their rates as they were. The cost at which they buy from C.N.P.C. is only a

small part of their costs. They have their own operating and capital costs, their distribution costs, and a number of other costs. Mr. Robertson said C.N.P.C. will reduce the rate again and reduce them further just as soon as they can do it. They have no intention of pushing private enterprise out, the reason for their existence was to go in and produce power at as low a cost as possible.

Mr. Watt enquired what percentage of the capacity of the Whitehorse plant is being used.

Mr. Robertson replied that at the present, with one generator out, it would be 50% but there may be ups and downs.

Mr. Watt said more power might be consumed if the rate was reduced because he believed that the distributing company in Whitehorse is increasing its capacity with capital expenditure every year.

Mr. Robertson replied that they did not have power sitting here at the moment - what he meant was that with one generator knocked out, they were at half capacity, but they were selling all the power they could produce on one generator. When the generator is back they will restore the sale to the hospital for heating, which is low cost power and does not give them a large revenue. At the present time it is not possible for them to sell more power. If there is the market for it, there could be a third generator - there is capacity for three 7,500 kilowatts generators.

Mr. Livesey remarked that it seemed to him that as far as power is concerned, when that equipment was put into operation, the thinking in regard to the power installation was that two-thirds of the power would cover the operation. This was one of the reasons why they put in the electric boilers in the hospital because they were going to use the power that they had in excess of what they needed to cover the cost. If that's the case with power being used in the hospital which actually doesn't cost anything, why is the cost going to increase if there is already a surplus which is used in one of the Government department plants.

Mr. Robertson replied that at the present time C.N.P.C. do not have a surplus. With the two generators in they have 15,000 kilowatt capacity, but now they have 7,500 - with that they cannot sell heating power to the hospital because they require all of the 7,500 to meet the load in Whitehorse - he was told that the load had been up to as close as 250 kilowatts short of the absolute total capacity.

Mr. Livesey said that to clarify the issue then, the present situation which is facing Whitehorse in regard to the cost of power is a temporary condition - this was not well understood and that was why he brought it up.

Mr. Robertson assured members of Council that it was a purely temporary condition and he felt sure it wouldn't outlast this year. He said they would have a deficit this year, but that deficit could quickly be overcome - it would not be large.

Mr. Livesey thanked Mr. Robertson for his explanation of the whole matter. He was rather worried because power was essential to the development of the Yukon, the expansion of its economy, and could help the people here to become manufacturers and exporters instead of constantly importing into the Yukon. He wondered if the Commission had considered further power sources to utilize the available free water which belongs to the people of the Territory at the moment.

Mr. Robertson stated that they would certainly be prepared and anxious to construct plants at any time and at any place where there appears a need for the power. To give members an indication of their policy, he said that in the Northwest Territories, there is a railway being built to Pine Point. It is to reach it in 1966 when a new town would be established there based on the lead-zinc deposits. The question quickly arose as to the best means for providing power for their operation. They investigated pretty well every source, using coal from Alberta, using oil, using gas, using liquefied gas - all these are possible because of its location close to Alberta's petroleum sources. At the same time C.N.P.C. investigated the possibility of developing hydro power and they found a site which was about 90 miles away and, in conjunction with the company, they undertook an investigation and it looks as though C.N.P.C. could produce hydro power cheaper than the company or anybody else could produce thermal power from any source. If this is borne out they would be prepared to build the hydro dam and provide the power. The same would apply in the Yukon, but they would have to see the return of the money they sink in, without making a profit.

Mr. Shaw said that in relation to the raising of rates in this particular area, the generator breaking down will create a larger cost because it has to be carried along, but it seems that the reason for the increase of cost is that the company selling the power produce its own power and have produced more power than they have in the past. Now, if the company does find that they can put up another hydro development around, that will mean the government plant will not be able to sell as much and they'll have to raise their rates a little further. Is that possibility likely to arise where they will increase their own capacity?

Mr. Robertson said the possibility was not likely to arise. When it became clear some time ago that the Yukon Electric plant could not meet the load as it was growing in Whitehorse there was a very intensive survey made of the best means of providing the increased capacity and C.N.P.C. got the Montreal Engineering Company to undertake a survey of all possible sources of power down here. That included the possibility of putting more capacity on to any creeks that are being used for Yukon electric production - it also included the possibility of producing power using Carmacks coal oil and the possibility of something on the Yukon River. The result of that survey was that it became clear that there is not the capacity on any of the small streams around here to look after Whitehorse and it also became clear that power could be produced from the Yukon cheaper than from coal or oil. This was put in only after all the other possibilities had been considered. There is no chance of anything that is cheaper and still adequate to meet the loads.

Mr. McKinnon stated that a newspaper clipping from the Whitehorse Star on January 4th, 1963, was interesting because of the comparison made (so it seemed to him) between the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. It stated in part that the N.W.T. ended the current year with an estimated \$637,000. in their Consolidated Revenue Fund and next year's surplus will bring cash reserves to about \$994,000. Mr. McKinnon added that the Yukon seemed to have a dire time for finances at present with increases in Welfare, in Hospital Insurance and Education, that the five-year plan will be inadequate but the N.W.T. seem able to come up with a budget in two years out of their five-year plan, with a surplus of almost a million dollars. They are looking for sewer water for smaller municipalities and offer free university education for all students capable of going to university. He wondered whether N.W.T. had found the secret back door to the Treasury Department, or whether their Council has come up with some ideas that the Yukon should know of.

Mr. Robertson thought that was a fair question but that it would be answered for Mr. McKinnon in two years when he will see the N.W.T.'s surplus having melted away like snow is going to do in the next few weeks around here. The main thing is that the Yukon has encountered its heavy educational costs in the last couple of years up to a point where they are probably not going to increase markedly over the rest of the five-year period. In the N.W.T. phasing is different and they will be faced with their worst costs in the next two years. They will have to build an addition to the school in Yellowknife, a new secondary school at Inuvik, a school and hospital at Frobisher Bay, a school and hostel at some point on the west side of Hudson Bay and, in effect, they have a momentary surplus because the time phasing is going to hit them two years later. They will have difficulty making ends meet once they get into these costs. The Financial Agreements for the the two territories were worked out on exactly the same basis as far as the Federal end is concerned and they tried to make the same forecast for expenditure and revenue. They called for a greater increase in taxes for the N.W.T. because the Yukon taxes had, in fact, been built up to a higher point than the N.W.T. The tax increases are being jacked up more sharply than in the Yukon largely because the Yukon had gone further in developing its tax system than the N.W.T. had, but there is no difference in the way the two financial agreements were arrived at.

Mr. Livesey said he understood that the N.W.T. were not paying education tax.

Mr. Robertson affirmed they are. In the N.W.T. there are school districts in some places and those school districts, which include a large part of the total population do have their own mill rates. It is somewhat different, but there is a mill rate and a property rate on most of the taxable property areas.

Mr. Livesey asked when would the N.W.T. have a wholly elective council. As things are this was just a shadow of democracy.

Mr. Robertson replied that was a loaded question. The N.W.T. council have recommended that the N.W.T. be divided into two parts - one will be the Territory Mackenzie, and the eastern part will be a separate territory with an Eskimo name, Nunasiatq. Legislation is all set to go when there is a parliament. As to the form of the Council it is his understanding the democratic system is that the people should determine the way in which they are governed and the people of the N.W.T. through their elected representatives have decided that they want to continue with their appointed members for a while. The elected members were unanimous at the sessions where the new legislation was considered that, for the next few years, they want to have what they regard as the useful experience of appointed members from the outside to be available. At the present time in the N.W.T. Council there are 4 elected members and 5 appointed members and what the Council has recommended is just a shift in the balance so that there will be 5 elected and 4 appointed. This will not change things vastly in fact he had been involved with the government for 9 years and there has never been one single case when the elected and appointed members have lined up on opposite sides. The appointed members operate completely as individuals bringing their own best judgment to bear on the questions that apply and the fact that they are appointed does not mean they feel any less keenly about territorial affairs than the elected members. There are two who are civil servants - one, who is the Deputy Commissioner, and the other is the Director of Indian Affairs. There is a larger proportion of Indians in the N.W.T. than in the Yukon. The other 3 appointed members have nothing to do with government at all - one is the Editor of the Ottawa Journal, one is a president of a banknote company, and the other is an Edmonton lawyer. If the essence of a democratic system is that people do what they want to do, then the N.W.T. do have a democratic system.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Shaw in the Chair, said that under the Administration of Justice in the Territory he noted in the draft of the five-year fiscal agreement that the committee had reviewed the development of self-government for the Territory and the desirability of extending responsibility to the territorial government in those fields of jurisdiction normally assumed by provinces and he went on to say that the committee recommended a senior legal officer of the Crown be appointed to supervise the administration of justice in the territory in close association with the Territorial government. This officer would be responsible to the Attorney-General and would exercise as far as possible the duties of an Attorney-General in the administration of justice, including police services and the administration of gaols. He understood that this gentleman would also draft legislation locally and this was something they were all interested in and he wondered if Mr. Robertson knew what steps had been taken to date in implementing this recommendation and when they may expect such an appointment.

Mr. Robertson replied that he could not give advice on this because the Administration of Justice does not come under the Department of Northern Affairs, it comes under the Attorney-General of Canada, who is the Minister of Justice, and he was not entirely sure where the matter at present stands. He knew there were discussions about recommending that implementation and it depended on action by the Department of Justice and the drafting at the present time is handled in the Department of Justice - their Legal Staff in Ottawa simply act as an intermediary in it.

Mr. Taylor enquired about a mace for the Yukon Territory. To his mind a mace is a symbol of democracy, independence, and has always commanded respect in all the provinces. He wished for advice on the best method of proceeding with this undertaking and who would be best capable of fabricating this mace.

Mr. Robertson remarked that was a good point as a mace is something that is part of legislation and of parliaments under the British system traditionally. He said there is an expert in heraldry in Canada, a man named Beddoe, He was the one who designed the Yukon Coat-of-Arms and the N.W.T. Coat-of-Arms and he thought it proper if the Yukon Council so desired, to consult about a design for a mace for the Yukon. A lot would depend on the design and as to where it would be produced - normally a mace is made of metal and in the Yukon it would be appropriately so because metallic resources are the great thing in the Yukon. He found that the companies who produce are usually prepared to donate.

Mr. Livesey said it appeared a good thing for the Yukon to have a mace, but it might lead to confusion. It seemed that those not outwardly democratic have the mace and those who are democratic to the extent that they are wholly elected, do not have one. This seemed to be the usual order of things. However, he did think it would be the ideal thing, but one problem does present itself and that is who were they going to hire to raise and lower this great symbol of justice. No doubt this would have to be taken up in the five-year financial agreement, but he saw no reason why it shouldn't add dignity to the House, and he hoped to see someday a different House to this altogether, this being merely the Magistrate's Court. He wondered if it would be quite right for someone in Ontario not only to design the Coat-of-Arms, but also to design the Yukon mace. It seemed a lot of things here are designed in Ottawa. Perhaps they could have some local thought and local talent in regard to the type of mace they were going to have. He thought it should be something symbolic of the Yukon Territory and he believed the material for it should come from here, and the design should come from here with perhaps some help from those qualified in the art. He felt they should have something that was wholly theirs.

Referring back to the N.W.T. he wondered how the new Territory of Mackenzie is going to proceed as far as their wholly-elective council is concerned. Was this just going to be a continuation of the N.W.T. with regard to the balance of the N.W.T. outside the Mackenzie District and will the Mackenzie District follow what the Yukon is doing, or will they continue with the system of partly-elected and partly-appointed members.

Mr. Robertson replied that the Territory of Mackenzie is the one that will have the 5 elected and the 4 appointed members. That is how they are going to start off. They will be similar to the Yukon in many respects, the Commissioner will live in the Territory, the capital is going to be Fort Smith and the Commissioner will live in Fort Smith. There will be five constituencies and as soon as legislation is passed 5 members will be elected for the new Council and 4 members will be appointed from outside. In the Nunasiag Territory the Council is going to be smaller. It will be a council of 7, and they have great problems there because the population is overwhelmingly Eskimo (the White population is very small), transportation and communication is very poor, there are no roads at all, there are relatively few landing strips, the size is absolutely enormous and the scattering of the population is enormous. At the outset, therefore, there are going to be only two elected members one from the southern part west of Hudson Bay where it is possible for a candidate to reach the population and be known by the population, the other will be from the southern part of Baffin Island where the same conditions prevail. For the rest of it, it will be absolutely impossible for a candidate to get to be known by the voters and for the voters to get to know their elected member and, on top of it, there is the problem that many of the Eskimos at the present time would have serious difficulty in presenting themselves as candidates for election. They haven't reached that point in a lot of cases, so there will be one member appointed from inside the Territory to represent the part of the territory that is not in the constituencies. There will be 3 members in the Territory, two elected and one appointed, and there will be 4 appointed from outside. The Commissioner will reside in Ottawa for the time being and this is because of the inadequacy of transportation. There is no place in the eastern part of the N.W.T. from which one can get to the other parts without great difficulty.

Mr. Watt said that a motion had been in Council at the last session concerning a meeting between the Council of the N.W.T. and the Yukon Territorial Council. Could anything good be achieved out of this - could the Yukon carry on with its business and the N.W.T. carry on with theirs?

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

Territory, it will have its own problems which are similar to Yukon problems in some ways and it would be more self-contained than it now is.

Mr. Boyd said that coming to matters closer to home, it used to be that when you wanted to buy a farm or mortgage a home, people were prepared to loan you money to do this with at about 2/3rds or so of the regular interest rate. Today, as he sees it, every youth who gets married is going to grow up faced with the problem of buying a home and mortgaging his salary for 30 years - by the time he has paid for his home, he could have paid for another one. In the meantime what is he going to do? What asset is he going to be to the country? Has the Government given any thought to just how much the population of today has got itself mortgaged and given some consideration for alleviating this pressure? It was not this way before, a man could earn money and build his own home, it didn't take him a lifetime to pay for it. He didn't see how the public could go on this way without something bursting somewhere.

Mr. Robertson said he was not an expert on that subject and he was not too familiar with the situation as it was 30 or so years ago, but his impression was that under the existing legislation it is possible for people right now to finance a house who could not have financed a house 20 or 30 years ago. The interest rate under N.H.A. is a very low rate, it is lower than the conventional market rate - if you step outside the N.H.A. you pay 1/2 or 1% more. He did not know what could be done as he was not a professional in this field but his impression was that, in a lot of cases, it is so easy to acquire a house to make a down payment, that perhaps people do get saddled with a mortgage beyond what they ought to have.

Mr. Watt remarked that a few sessions ago there was a crisis within the Council and at that time they were crying for liaison between Ottawa and themselves - if another crisis should arrive, how could they get more effective liaison between here and Ottawa? How does Ottawa keep itself informed on what is going on in Council?

Mr. Robertson answered that they do try to keep informed because they are interested in Yukon affairs and the main way in which they do it is by getting from the Commissioner copies of the proceedings of the Council. He tries to read them each time and others in the Department do the same, plus reading the newspapers on what is going on. The Commissioner goes down to Ottawa usually twice a year once in connection with the estimates and now there is the Finance Committee, which last fall came to Ottawa. He thought this was an excellent thing. It gives everyone a better understanding of all the problems. When a particular thing arises they try to give advice and assistance, but not to step in when they are not wanted. He felt it was not so much a matter of formal machinery as of confidence and interest.

Mr. Shaw stated that with regard to national housing in the north, in Whitehorse it is relatively easy to construct a home under the National Mortgage Authorities - however, most of the Territory does not have the facilities or amenities that they have in this particular area so that, a house built in another part would not come up to the standards that are set up. One couldn't build a house here for less than \$12,000.00 or \$15,000.00. Now there is an arrangement whereby they could borrow the money and build a house for \$6,000.00 or \$7,000.00 but it is very difficult to build much more than a shack for \$6,000.00. The area of the Yukon and of the N.W.T. will lend itself to lots of houses that do not come up to the standard over the rest of Canada. Has the Northern Administration ever approached the N.H.A. to evolve a program whereby houses not as pretentious perhaps, and maybe with no running water, could be built for a maximum of \$9,000.00 or \$10,000.00. They could sit on concrete piles and have septic tanks and other things that must be had in isolated areas.

Mr. Robertson said that the answer is "yes". The low-cost housing program was discussed pretty intensively with this Council, he thought it was in April 1960, and a program was worked out in conjunction with C.M.H.C. who administer the National Housing Act, to provide a means of financing the houses that went right up to the minimum of N.H.A. limits. The N.H.A. houses can be well below \$15,000.00 - they can go down to quite a modest size and, between these two programs, one could finance almost any size of house from the minimum standard under the low-cost housing scheme up to the \$15,000.00 N.H.A. limits. The C.M.H.C. has designs for all kinds of houses and the Northern Administration has got together about half a dozen different designs of relatively low-cost houses. He did not know if any of these plans had been sent to the Yukon but he would check when he returned to Ottawa. Mr. Robertson added that he would like to take this opportunity of raising one question and that related to the problem of a national park up here because a lot of time is going by and it did seem to him that it would be desirable if at all possible to do something in this regard. As things stand, legally, the administration of resources and lands in both territories is a Federal matter and in a strict legal sense the Federal Government could go ahead and establish a national park on its own, but very properly it doesn't want to - it feels that this is a matter of direct interest to the Yukon Territory. Because of that some time ago the question was raised with Council. The National Parks Branch sent a team up to the Yukon they did a very extensive survey and they came back with a report of six possible locations and after assessing them all they recommended very strongly that the southwest corner, south of Kluane Lake, was by far the most desirable area for a national park. The suggestion was passed up for Council's consideration here and they had the views of mining interests who objected to the possibility of moving an area like that from the possibility of resource development of that kind. One has to recognize however, that the National Parks Act had been set up, and deliberately set up, on the basis that there cannot be resource development in a national park and from experience with national park, over ten years now, he could tell them that that was an absolutely essential provision because the pressure for exploitation of resources of some kind within the park areas is constant and there are resources in every national park which some commercial interest would like to develop. The attendance at the national parks last year was over 7,000,000 and the attendance at Banff Park was over 1,000,000. The expenditure on national parks last year was over \$28,000,000.00 but the revenue to Alberta and to other areas from tourist travel cannot be counted because there is no way of doing it, but there is no doubt that they are in the tens or hundreds of millions of dollars. With the way attendance is mounting there is going to be a need for more parks, there are more tourists, they are traveling further afield, they have more leisure time, they have more money to spend. If one does not establish a park at an early point the land is taken up. The cost of establishing the park would be astronomical because one has to buy back the interest established in the park. If you allow a park to be developed industrially you can destroy the natural features of it - in his view the time to think of a national park in the Yukon is right now - the tourist industry is now terribly important in the Yukon and it is going to be far more important, there are going to be more people traveling on the Highway, more people coming from the coast, especially with the ferry system and they went by-pass the Yukon. A national park in the Yukon would be a tremendous attraction, it is not even a total loss of the area directly. There has to be a considerable amount of development, roads to open it up so that it is accessible scenic drives, and normally there has to be a park staff to carry on this work, and probably a bungalow or motel established, so it becomes an employment industry itself. He did not think the Federal Government should push the Yukon into something it does not want, but Council ought to think very seriously if this isn't the time to take action.

Mr. Taylor remarked that discussion on this subject is going to take much time, maybe involving days and days.

Mr. Watt asked if Canada had ever tried to establish a national park with the provision that mining could be included in it and if they have never tried this, they would find co-operation from the Yukon Council in trying it here.

Mr. Robertson said that the Government of Canada had not, but the Province of Ontario had. In its park system it did for a period try to have resource development, but it reversed the policy and is now going even further than the Federal Government in eliminating it within its parks because it came to the conclusion that it was impossible to keep it within limits - this is the problem, if you say mining, why not forestry? After all, there are extremely valuable forests in Yoho National Park, Banff National Park, Jasper National Park and he could assure them that if a crack was once made in the principle it would be impossible to keep the door shut - it's like Pandora's box, if you let the crack up, it is going to go. The timber in Yoho National Park is worth millions of dollars commercially - literally millions, not speculatively. One of the largest deposits of gypsum in western Canada is in Jasper National Park. Every park has things of this kind and the Federal Government would be exceedingly concerned about the way in which a precedent set in one place for one resource would just blow the top off.

Mr. Livesey stated that in his electoral district something like 10,866 sq. miles of territory was set aside which cannot be sold to the general public and no one that had staked any ground after 1931 could purchase this particular ground in this particular area. They have set aside that many square miles of ground where no one can purchase any property - it seems a tremendous chunk to be sitting there for 20 years without anybody being able to do anything with it and, irrespective of all the ideas they have towards establishing a national park, it seemed to him that this ground was just sitting there. Most of it sits in the game reserve which, obviously, is not good either because the sheep are full of worms, they have a place full of wolves, and so on and so forth, but no one can buy this ground. There was another amendment last year which actually made it possible for some one to purchase a piece of property along the Alaska Highway and get himself in business - that cuts down the amount of ground that is reserved now to something like 8,886 sq. miles, still sitting there, solidly reserved, waiting for someone at some future date to carve out a national park out of this area or do something else with it but, in the meantime, they were doing nothing with it as though it was a national park. This is a ridiculous situation and he wondered if Council could have any solution to this problem because he intended to propose a motion that this area be reduced.

Mr. Robertson stated that it was reserved because the area in 1941 was thought suitable for a national park and this was precisely the problem he was referring to. If an area is taken up and subsequently it was decided that it should be a national park, the cost becomes extremely high because one has to buy out every owner and every interest that has been established in the park and the principle of the Federal Government, established in the provinces, is that the province has to assume that cost and that responsibility. It has to turn the area over to the Federal Government free of all private rights, free of all encumbrances, including all mineral rights, every right that goes with the land, so the provinces when they want this to be done find they have some very heavy costs if people have acquired the land. He wasn't involved with the reservation of this area at the time but he could see quite clearly that this action was taken to avoid getting any private rights that would subsequently become very expensive to buy out if a national park was to be set up. If Council decide that they do not want a national park down

there, and if they say definitely that a national park is not wanted, he thought it would be fair to recommend to the Federal Government that they should lift this reservation and let it go - forget it.

Mr. Taylor brought the attention of committee to the recent Prospectors and Developers Association meeting in Toronto. In an editorial appearing in the Northern Miner of March 14th, this year, it said that Mr. Knowlan, the Deputy Minister of Mines of Nova Scotia, presented incisive arguments for the repeal of legislation in a number of provinces where exploration and new mine development in parks are prohibited. The editorial went on to say that the question had been thoroughly examined by Mine Ministers all across Canada and they had already passed two resolutions urging the lifting of the prohibitive legislation. On two occasions the Mine Ministers of Canada have done this in the provinces - the source of information on which they based the resolutions would seem to be a great deal more reliable than those sources from which conservationists and certain politicians syphoned off their information to prop up discredited arguments. This was the comment of industry and Mr. Taylor thought he would bring it to the attention of committee.

Mr. Taylor added that he had hoped this matter would not have been brought up at this time in view of the fact that the member from Mayo, who is very much concerned with this question, was not with them due to an illness.

Mr. Robertson said he was not suggesting that the Council should do anything or not, he raised the question because it is a problem. The Dept. of Northern Affairs is responsible for national parks and for lands in the territories and they should not leave the situation undecided too long. With regard to Mine Ministers, they are interested in mines, and their views are not necessarily governing views with the provincial governments. Mr. Knowlan, who is the Deputy Minister of Mines in the province of Nova Scotia, has a Prime Minister who within the last few weeks requested them to establish a second national park in Nova Scotia knowing that mining will not be possible within the area.

Mr. Boyd said he understood from Mr. Robertson's wording that the National Parks Board insist on having the parks if possible where ever they like to choose it regardless of what it might contain.

Mr. Robertson interjected that it wasn't so.

Mr. Boyd continued that at the time the older parks were established mining did not interest the Parks Board.

Mr. Robertson replied that coal was being mined right outside the area set for Banff Park.

Mr. Boyd said that it seemed to him, with this new park site they are requesting, no one would request a park be set up if they knew it was wealthy with minerals.

Mr. Robertson replied that this was likely but one has to recognize that a national park cannot be set up just anywhere. As far as the position of the Parks Branch is concerned it isn't a matter of position really, but of law. The National Parks Act provides that there cannot be any development whatever within a park.

Committee adjourned at 12:00 o'clock Noon.

Committee resumed with discussion on Bill No. 1, An Ordinance Respecting the Taking and Recording of Evidence By Sound Recording Apparatus.

Discussion
of Bill #1.

Mr. Watt asked if this would in anyway concern recordings not made in Court, say a wire-tap, to be used in evidence in Court.

Mr. Hughes, Legal Advisor, replied that wire-tapping is an invasion of a personal right and it comes under the Criminal Code whereas here they were concerned with enabling legislation. This was simply a matter to enable something to be done in Court and not enable people to obtain evidence which is not normally available to them. It is not evidence collected for Court but a recording of evidence.

Mr. Watt asked if there was legislation in the Yukon right now that would allow wire-tapping and would this be allowed to be used as evidence.

Mr. Hughes replied that he would hesitate on the question of wire-tapping and its admissibility. He wanted to emphasize that this recording of evidence is for use in Court and is not the accumulation of evidence that is going to be brought into Court. It is not to be taken out and used in a secret way for recording evidence which is then played back - whatever is admissible in Court may be taken down, but the admissibility of evidence by wire-tapping would be a matter for the Court to rule at the particular time. This in itself does not make wire-tapping admissible, that is a matter for the judge to rule.

Mr. Boyd enquired that if a tape recording was made by the police was it possible for such to get into Court.

Mr. Hughes said that what he would say with regard to wire-tapping evidence as a whole is that it is inadmissible but there are cases where a judge may take a different view, notorious judges take views that are different from those of Council and they might well declare that a particular piece of wire-tapping evidence was taken in such circumstances that it was admissible. The great difficulty in introducing wire-tapping evidence is that the Courts shy away from that type of evidence.

Mr. Taylor asked who originated this particular piece of legislation - he assumed it must have come from someone in the Justice Department, rather than from their own Administration, He would like a little more background on it. He would also like to know if this bill was meant to justify the recent purchase by Justice Department of two microphones and some recording equipment.

Mr. Hughes replied that as far back as 1960 the matter was under discussion - apparently the Council at the Fall Session of 1959 had expected to have it placed before them for consideration. Just before the last session the equipment, which is in the Territorial Court Room at the present time, arrived here and was set up. He then communicated with Ottawa and pointed out that we didn't have any enabling legislation and whether they wanted this used simply on a local trial basis or whether they wanted to really make use of it. As a result of that request for instructions, they drafted this Ordinance. At one time it was thought that the matter could have been attended to either by an amendment to the Evidence Ordinance or to the Judicature Ordinance - however they have considered it and made it a separate ordinance.

Mr. Taylor remarked that it is probably one of the most important bills they have had before them for some time of a monetary nature.

This mode of recording proceedings involves civil courts and to his knowledge civil courts had tested some weighty problems involving decisions affecting in many cases millions of dollars. It occurred to him too that the common usage of tape recorders these days is the editing of tapes. One could remove any portion one wishes from a tape and put it back together again in this day and age and hardly note it, and where millions of dollars are at stake this could be done. He had made some enquiries on his own from the Court reporter and in her opinion it didn't really matter to her, she could take it in shorthand the same as in any other manner. He could see this being done in the outside Courts such as Watson Lake, where court is held in R.C.M.P. barracks, in many cases courts are of a kangaroo nature, that recording of those proceedings may materially help those places, but here in Whitehorse he couldn't quite see it.

Mr. Shaw said in reference to section 8 that if the recorded evidence is destroyed after two years there would be no precedence for the Council to have, the appropriate volumes to refer to from time to time and he wondered if tapes were destroyed would they have something in writing as a record.

Mr. Hughes replied that the records would be typed up on the request of the parties. It is the principle which is extracted from the cases on the basis of summarized evidence and once the matter has gone beyond the appeal dates, and beyond allegations for perjury then the judge may think it is all right to order destruction of the tape. With regard to the meddling of the tape, the United States Courts, which have greater fertility in such matters, would have turned up one or two such cases, but far as he was aware, it has not happened yet, although it could happen. With regard to the destruction of these records this would undoubtedly be done on the fiat of the judge, it wouldn't be a routine matter of destruction. He felt sure he would want a summary of the cases.

Mr. Shaw remarked that it would appear to him that a summary should be kept of all recordings destroyed. It might happen that a judge had reached the age of senility, these things happen, and might order a lot of things destroyed. He felt a summary should be kept in the files of the Territorial Courts.

Mr. Livesey added that if it was intended that the impression be left with Council that this was a well accepted principle, he couldn't do anything but disagree, because in a number of polished quarters the recording of any evidence by mechanical device is a controversial subject, very much so. Some of the points in connection with the recording of evidence have been brought out in discussions this afternoon, but a number of points have been brought out, and that is the lack of personal connection between the mechanical reproduction of an individual's voice and that individual. The question of actually saying, proving, that the voice you hear belonged to so and so, this is very controversial and he hasn't heard of anyone coming up with a device yet that it is guarantee that the voice one hears belongs to so and so. He felt they had to be very careful about introducing mechanical devices in creating records of evidence in Court because this could be the thin edge of the wedge to go further than that and once we have made this stand and accepted it we could give each policeman a transistorized tape recorder and he can stand next to a man driving an automobile and record what he has to say in answer to questions about speeding and all the way down the line. They haven't been settled altogether in the U.S. and they haven't been settled in Canada. He can see the problem in the Yukon as far as the Court is concerned because these highly qualified people are not available we also hear that argument about assistance for the Council's chambers as well and there is substantial evidence that this is true but we should approach something of this nature with a great deal of caution because it could introduce later on a great many things that do not now appear in this bill. The written

report once taken down can be stored for hundreds of years if necessary. He didn't think this would apply to tapes at the moment, the plastic would become too brittle. He could also see the possibility of a quite lucrative trade in tape if we are going to take the evidence of every person that comes in.

Mr. Boyd said that he sees in the bill "It has become almost common place in North American Courts to utilize the latest technique for the recording of evidence". If this is so, it is worth considering. He didn't see the need for keeping records and filling up the vaults in cases where a person has been exonerated.

Mr. Livesey said that in the case of a murder where the culprit is not found and yet the records of the principal witnesses are made, I would say they wouldn't hold up any court proceedings because they haven't caught the culprit and the evidence that is supplied to a court by witnesses in any problem which must be solved, it is worthy of keeping on record.

Mr. Taylor said that the utilizing the latest technique for the recording of evidence would not necessarily mean just tape recording. There is another little device called a stenotypist. Tapes are vulnerable to editing and shorthand notes are vulnerable to fire - he did not think we were on an even keep there because tapes could also be burnt up but one cannot splice a series of shorthand notes, you can either add or detract from those notes which you cannot do with a tape recorder. If someone is giving evidence with an electrical device at the most important part of his evidence the power might go off, it could break down through any other means. This piece of evidence would be lost forever. Until they had a more fool-proof device for taking such evidence they should not embark on a piece of legislation which would provide the possibility of these failures.

Mr. Shaw asked what provinces have this kind of deal.

Mr. Hughes answered that he limited his research to Alberta and Saskatchewan - off-hand he would say that Ontario had it but he was not sure of B.C. as they are often not indexed under the same title and as far as he was aware none of the points that the members had raised have in fact been of importance in practice. It was his understanding that Council was expecting this legislation. Apparently they indicated some need for it in the Fall Session of 1959 and now that this equipment has really arrived here it needs the blessing of those who favoured the idea in the first place.

Mr. Taylor asked what was the reasoning behind this request in the Fall of 1959.

Mr. McKinnon stated that he believed fully in personal freedoms and he would be strongly against wire-tapping, but looking through the ordinance he could only say that he saw it in the same eyes as the Legal Advisor. It is a bit of practical progress and just enabling legislation to allow the Courts to benefit from the inventions of modern technology before them and he couldn't agree with the honourable member from Carmacks-Kluane that in this he sees the thin edge of the wedge of the door open and that all kinds of abuses would follow from this. It is just a little break from tradition and the condoning of a little bit of practical science and he would be prepared to go along with it. He asked the Legal Advisor if the Yukon Law Society had been contacted on the use of recording machines in courts for evidence and what their views were on this.

Mr. Hughes said that Council will remember that the bill was given its first reading and they couldn't very well take it up with them before that so he hadn't been able to raise the matter with them and

sound them out but he believed he was correct in saying that it was the express desire of the Territorial Court and hazarding a guess he would assume that they spoke to some members of the Council and that was how it became a request. He would be quite happy to discuss the matter with the members of the local bar but until the first reading nothing could have been mentioned.

Mr. McKinnon said that if there were some people more learned in the law that could see abuses coming from the passing of this ordinance, they would have a chance to make this known. The reasons given by members of Council this afternoon would not be sufficient for him to vote against it.

Mr. Watt asked the Legal Advisor that if a person has a case and he wants to appeal it, how would he get a record of the first case? Is it going to increase the cost to him?

Mr. Hughes replied that a typewritten record would be made from the tape. He couldn't tell what the relative costs would be because they haven't been worked out.

Mr. Shaw said that the Yukon had two bar associations, he felt that this particular ordinance has a lot of merit in it, so he would suggest leaving this matter and getting a report through the good offices of the Legal Advisor on what the legal profession in Whitehorse think of it. With a summary of their thoughts it might be a guidance to Council.

Mr. Watt agreed with Mr. Shaw but he thought it was important to find out the cost for transcripts and things of that nature that could affect the cost of an appeal. As things are now it is fairly easy to get a copy of a transcript but with a recording an entirely new copy has to be made and may have to be borne by the person who is appealing.

Mr. Shaw said he was under the impression that when this recording is made, the typist instead of taking notes from shorthand take it from the recording.

Mr. Hughes stated that you do one of two things - at a trial you can request the attendance of a court stenographer, she may sit there taking down notes in shorthand and in fact never type it up. The parties may decide that they do not want a transcript and they have to pay for that service. Now that service will be performed by a machine and if there is no need for a typed transcript then the tape will be left alone and after two years the Court will be asked to order destruction. He assumed the judge would want to be assured that there was no possibility of that tape being needed at some future date.

Mr. Livesey wondered if at present the legal profession in Whitehorse could give a clear answer on anything because there seemed to be a tremendous number of opposing views. He did feel however that they should have a rough idea - some of these mechanical advances were not really advances, but deterrents. In an answer as to how many provinces in Canada have agreed that this type of equipment should be allowed in their courts to take down evidence, this was what is required before they could say "yeah" or "nay" to this - also as Yukon appeals are taken to Vancouver in some instances, perhaps the situation in B.C. may have a great effect on what we should or shouldn't do here.

Mr. Boyd said he would like to ask Mr. Hughes if he knows of any provinces that adopted this and then abandoned it.

Mr. Hughes replied that he had no direct experience with wire tape recording of evidence and he had no knowledge of any province or state rejecting it after they had introduced it.

Mr. Boyd wondered how the judge would proceed after two years with regard to the destruction of tapes, would it be from memory or from the record of the files he has before him.

Mr. Hughes replied that listening to the tapes again wouldn't help much unless he happened to be the original judge on the case. He suggested that on each box of tape would be a summary of the particular matter. From the very nature of some cases it is manifest that it might be destroyed after two years, but with some other cases the judge might say that as the man is still serving his sentence for manslaughter, he did not think it should be destroyed. He wouldn't attempt to write out regulations to meet the different types of tapes that the judge would be asked to destroy.

Mr. Livesey moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that information be supplied to the Administration in regard to Bill No. 1, which would clearly indicate which provinces in Canada have a similar legislation and supply findings in relation to the opinions of local legal professions.

motion
re
Bill
1.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the bill be left in abeyance until Council had further information.

Motion Carried.

Mr. McKinnon moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, 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 10:30 a.m. with Deputy Minister Gordon Robertson and Mr. Frank Delaute in attendance. Committee adjourned at noon and resumed with consideration given to Bill No. 1. It was moved by Mr. Livesey, seconded by Mr. Watt, that information be supplied by the Administration concerning Bill No. 1 clearly indicating which provinces in Canada have similar legislation and supply findings in relation to the opinions of local legal professionals. The motion was carried. It was moved by Mr. Shaw and seconded by Mr. Livesey that Bill No. 1 be held in abeyance until further information could be acquired. The motion was carried.

Committee
Report.

Council accepted the report of the Committee and adjourned until 10:00 o'clock A.M. Wednesday, March 27th, 1963.

Wednesday, March 27th, 1963
10:00 o'clock A.M.

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

Mr. Speaker tabled the following memoranda from Commissioner Cameron (set out as Sessional Papers as follows:)

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| (1) Respecting motion #2, 1962-5th Session, regarding new airport at Mayo. (Set out as Sessional Paper #2) | Sessional Papers
No. 2 |
| (2) Respecting motion #7, 1962-5th Session, regarding lengthening Dawson Airport. (Set out as Sessional Paper #3) | No. 3 |
| (3) Regarding Labour Provisions Ordinance (Set out as Sessional Paper #4) | No. 4 |
| (4) Regarding Highway Signs (Set out as Sessional Paper #5) | No. 5 |
| (5) Further to Sessional Paper #2 regarding Mayo Airport (Set out as Sessional Paper #6) | No. 6 |

Mr. Taylor gave notice of Motion regarding Watson Lake Signposts (Motion No. 1) Motion
No. 1

Mr. Taylor gave notice of motion for the Production of Papers as follows:

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| (1) Re Area Development (Production of Papers No. 6) | Production of Papers
No. 6 |
| (2) Regarding Upper Canol Road (Production of Papers No. 7) | No. 7 |
| (3) Regarding Northwest Territories Council (Production of Papers No. 8) | No. 8 |

Mr. Livesey (with the Deputy Speaker in the Chair) made the following motions. Seconded by Mr. Taylor.

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| (1) THAT, Members of Council be supplied with any C.M.H.C. plan for the community of Haines Junction presently available. | Production of Papers
No. 1 |
| Motion Carried | |
| (2) THAT, the Administration be respectfully requested to supply information covering the following questions, viz: | No. 2 |
| 1. What is the total of registered unemployed persons for the Yukon Territory during the winter of 1962/63? | |
| 2. How many of the number indicated in question (1) were skilled, how many unskilled? | |
| 3. What programs, (if any) were instituted in the Yukon Territory which would in any way alleviate the unemployment situation during the winter of 1962/63? | |
| Motion Carried. | |
| (3) THAT, the Administrator of the Government of the Yukon Territory be respectfully requested to supply to Council all pertinent information which would clearly indicate what progress has been made to date toward the establishment of the Haines Cut-off Road as an all waather highway. | No. 3 |
| Motion Carried. | |
| (4) THAT, information be supplied to Council indicating the amount of progress which has been made throughout the Yukon by the Superintendent of Schools toward the establishment of local advisory committees in areas where territorial schools are presently established. | No.4 |
| Motion Carried. | |
| (5) THAT, it is respectfully requested for the benefit of members of Council in Session assembled, information be supplied by the Department of Fisheries covering the activities of individuals or commercial companies in any way connected with operations relative to commercial fishing during the year 1962 in the Yukon Territory: The report should include the total weight caught and marketed, | No. 5 |

total value together with prospects for further activity during the year 1963. Motion Carried.

First & Second Reading

FIRST and SECOND reading was given to the following Bills:

- Bill No. 2, An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance. Bill #2
- Bill No. 3, An Ordinance to Amend the Taxation Ordinance. Bill #3
- Bill No. 4, 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 #4
- Bill No. 5 An Ordinance to Amend the Engineering Profession Ordinance. Bill #5
- Bill No. 6 An Ordinance for Granting to the Commissioner Certain Sums of Money to Defray the Expenses of the Public Service of the Territory(Appropriation Ordinance 1963-64) Bill #6
- Bill No. 7 An Ordinance for Granting to the Commissioner Certain Sums of Money to Defray the Expenses of the Public Service of the Territory. (Interim Supply Appropriation Ordinance 1963) Bill #7
- Bill No. 8 An Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance. Bill #8

Mr. Speaker tabled a memorandum from Commissioner Cameron regarding Daylight Saving Time. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 7)

Sessional Paper No. 7

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

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole

In Committee of the Whole:

Mr. Livesey stated he wished to open the discussion on Daylight Saving as he thought it was quite important to some people living within the municipal boundaries. He wondered why the Municipal Council of Whitehorse were not either prepared or within the bounds of legal jurisdiction to proceed with a plebiscite in the City of Whitehorse.

Discussion of Sessional Paper No. 7

Mr. Hughes expressed regret that he could not assist the committee as he had not been in communication with Council.

Mr. Livesey stated that it appeared to him that some understanding had been reached over it and he also understood that the municipality had been notified that they could proceed with this plebiscite and he wondered if anyone could give some information in this respect.

Mr. McKinnon said he believed this worked in much the same way as Sunday sports and movie plebiscites. The City Council could vote a plebiscite on this issue and they could on Daylight Saving, but it would have no effect in law at all until the Territorial Government gave them enabling legislation to put the plebiscite into action.

Mr. Shaw said it was mentioned that a plebiscite was held in the City of Whitehorse which indicated that about 450 people wanted daylight saving out of a population of 13,000, 14,000 or 15,000. When he returned to Dawson he mentioned this daylight saving, and invited comments but was asked if he was crazy as they had 24 hours of daylight in summer. He asked different people and got exactly the same answer from all of them. He asked them what their opinion was of instead of calling this Yukon Standard Time calling it Pacific Standard Time, there would be no changes, and to them that did not seem so bad.

Mr. McKinnon wished to have Council's viewpoint on holding a territory-wide plebiscite at the next territorial election. He had no strong opinions of this subject but would like to have the people's views on it.

Mr. Watt remarked that Councillor Shaw said that 450 people here in Whitehorse are controlling for a few thousand, but children do not vote. There were only so many voters, and not a few thousand, so the suggestion is not true.

Mr. Shaw stated he was sorry if Mr. Watt got the wrong impression. What he said was that the people who voted for was only a slim majority in this area, he was casting no aspersions on Whitehorse. As the Administration had mentioned this could make a political issue in an election, committing themselves one way or another, not particularly in his area, and, in his opinion it should never had been initiated - it was not big enough. The Territory has operated for a number of years with the time they had and it has not created any great hardship; however, he did understand this asking for parts.

Mr. Boyd said that daylight saving had a lot of pros and cons and he would like to make a motion that a plebiscite be held at the next Territorial election and let the people decide for themselves. He saw no difficulties here, it would get a lot of publicity when the time came, and he could not see where this was goint to put any burden on any candidate running.

Motion re
Daylight
Saving Time.

Mr. Watt seconded it.

Mr. Livesey said that speaking on the motion he could not agree with the Administration's summation that "a plebiscite held at the same time as the next Territorial election would reduce costs but it would also tend to obscure other issues and in all likelihood would make it necessary for the members standing for election to commit themselves on the issue one way or the other". This he felt was not the case. The obvious answer to this is "you should not expect me to commit myself on that" because the plebiscite is given so that you can commit yourself on it. He disagreed with the summation but not with the motion. He would like to ask the Administration if they could give him some idea as to what the possibility of additional cost might be as he could not envisage any big additional cost at all.

Mr. Boyd said he did not think they had much to concern themselves with insofar as cost is concerned.

Mr. Watt stated that if they were to have a plebiscite it would not solve the issue at all, they would only get an opinion of the public in the Territory. If we have a plebiscite and some people up in Dawson City or anywhere else vote against it, it means that the majority of people could possibly vote for it and still fail in Council.

Mr. Shaw commented that according to the memorandum "The Commissioner has, in his opinion, the power to say in a regulation that starting on a specific day for a period ending on a specific day (or without such limitation) Yukon Standard Time will be reckoned as so many hours behind Greenwich time." It would appear therefore that if a plebiscite is taken the people will decide by majority vote whether they want it or not and if they say they do want it, then he would assume that it would only be necessary for the Commissioner to make regulation governing that.

Mr. Livesey said that the indication was quite clear - all that Council wants is an indication from the population of the Territory as to whether they want daylight saving time or not and once they have the indication then the machinery of making law will go through its normal process. If they go the other way about and make the law first, and an indication second, this would be a reversal of the proper method. This would be questioning the authority of their own existence, they should not do it and could not do it, and anyway, it should not be done.

Mr. Watt said that if they have it as the motion stands they could have a situation where a majority of the people in the Yukon vote for, say, daylight saving time and if it is left up to the Councillors themselves to vote on that afterwards, they would vote in the way their constituents want them to vote or they would not be Councillors. It could mean that you have a majority of people in the Territory voting for daylight saving time and still not pass it in Council.

Mr. Hughes explained that he did not think there was a complete answer to the question otherwise members would have found it, but it, but it would be possible theoretically to pass legislation establishing that upon receipt of an affirmative vote by the majority of the enfranchised population of the Yukon, daylight saving time could be introduced, but they would have to consider the exact form of the question that will be put to the people; they would also have to consider that if it was lost on a vote today, there is the difficulty of bringing the matter up again, say, in ten years' time, when the character of the population might have undergone a complete change. It might be a democratic process to go to a referendum, it is sometimes viewed as an application for responsibility. You must also establish the dates within which summer time, or daylight time, or Pacific time, or if you prefer a euphemistic term, should apply - this will have to be established quite clearly, because you are taking the matter away from the hands of the Commissioner and he has in his sessional paper turned to you for guidance which some of you feel you are not in a position to give because you have not had an opportunity of consulting your constituencies during the past year.

Mr. Watt stated that to him it seemed fair that it should be allowed to go to a plebiscite at the time of the Territorial election, but have it put in such a way that the people themselves actually decide the issue.

Mr. Boyd said that here we have a difference of one hour, and sometimes two hours. This would mean a lot business-wise. It would pay big dividends here to have the clock advanced one hour.

Mr. Livesey said that in whatever way one puts it, it has only fringe benefits. The fringe benefits are in the late spring and in the early fall - but if one is talking about saving daylight time, one has to be further south before this saving takes any effect at all - here in the Yukon we work on extremes of light and dark and the further north one goes, the more extreme it gets, therefore we move away from this area of benefit. It seemed to him that it was the actual day light they were talking about not running on the same time as Vancouver. In the summer we are not saving day light. Where the fringe benefits appear, families have to be considered and they are not too happy about the children having to go to school an hour earlier. The people in his area have made no move about obtaining daylight saving whatsoever and he could not see the great benefit of it being moved one hour up or one hour down.

Mr. Watt wished Mr. Livesey to comment on the plebiscite, a principle of law and democracy.

Mr. Livesey said he would be pleased to do so. He said if you make the law first and then take it to the people to decide, it is unconstitutional, for the simple reason that you are asking them for a vote of non-confidence. The only reason they are going to the people at all is because it is a controversial issue and although they are provided with the means in law to proceed, arbitrarily if you will, but this is something which is not that type of thing. It is not a vital issue and therefore going to the people is a sensible plan.

Mr. McKinnon asked for a clarification from the Legal Adviser as this motion was not enough for the Administration to work on. They need specific details.

Mr. Hughes said that the mechanics of the thing, the exact wording, the period, would all have to be spelt out for the voter to have a clear picture without any uncertainty or area of conjecture.

Mr. Shaw said that if they were to make definite proposals for definite times, they would then be creating a bill that members might be asked to pass - he did not think it was within their competence to ask people to vote on legislation which is to be created by a completely different set of legislatures. What they should get is a general idea of the people and then it would be up to the Commissioner in Council to act on that.

Mr. Taylor remarked that in this regard it had always been his understanding that this matter was based on an annual basis, that if the time was changed, there it would stay. One thing that the Administration may wish to know is what specific question should be asked in the plebiscite, but he was at a loss to know how specific they could be.

Mr. Livesey stated that he did not think the plebiscite should be attended by reams of histrionics, the simpler the better, but it could be attended by publicity in the newspapers and the distribution of the various thought and ideas behind it.

Mr. Hughes said that he may have been under a misapprehension - he was directing his thoughts to what was called daylight saving time, but what you are thinking of is year-round change, and that would simplify the question considerably. He wondered if Council would consider re-wording this motion to establish this quite firmly, whether they are talking of year-round change or summer time.

Mr. Watt asked the Legal Adviser as to when he would like them to decide the wording of this.

Mr. Boyd stated that the first thing to decide on is what daylight saving time is - is this a change in the summer time or is it a change of their time schedule. He had always understood daylight saving time to mean getting more daylight in the summer and when he made his motion he was referring to daylight saving for the summer and not for year-round.

Mr. Taylor stated that it was moved by Councillor Boyd and seconded by Councillor Watt that a Territorial plebiscite be held at the next Territorial election to gain the views of the general public respecting daylight saving time.

Mr. Shaw commented that to have daylight saving the year-round would create hardships in the hinterland, particularly in the fall when they are mining, as lots of operations cannot start before fairly late in the day because everything has to be thawed out. To make it an hour earlier would create a certain amount of disruption. He would be agreeable to it in the summer.

Committee adjourned at 12:00 o'clock Noon.

2:00 o'clock P.M.

Mr. Taylor called Council to order.

Mr. Taylor read the motion again and asked Council if they were agreed to it. It was agreed.

Motion carried.

Mr. Taylor asked members if there were any further comments on this particular memorandum.

Mr. Boyd said he would like to have it clarified that daylight saving time meant for only a certain portion of the year and not year-round.

Mr. Watt said he knew the motion had already been voted on but Mr. Hughes was going to present to Council the way it was presented to the people of Whitehorse just to give them an idea of the different ways in which it could be presented.

Mr. Taylor said that Mr. Boyd had raised the question as to what would be the meaning of daylight saving time. He asked Mr. Boyd if he would like to make a motion on this at this time, or wait until after the plebiscite has been held.

Mr. Boyd wondered if it would be permissible to embody the meaning of his interpretation in his motion.

Mr. Taylor said that the motion had been dealt with and passed and it would be proper to introduce a new motion in respect of this, but they could not amend the motion already dealt with.

Mr. Watt said that the way it was put to the people of Whitehorse "are you in favour of daylight saving time in Whitehorse?". If it were passed in Territorial Council they would have to decide then what daylight saving time was, or they could define it now.

Mr. Livesey stated that he had a motion that would cover it - the meaning of the word daylight saving in the motion made during discussion shall mean a variation in time to save daylight during a part of any year. Motion re Daylight Saving Time.

Mr. Shaw seconded it.

Mr. Watt said that he could not vote for that for the reason that it sounded ridiculous.

Mr. Boyd asked if it would not be in order to leave the motion as is until they have the feeling of the public and then spell out the hours.

Mr. Hughes replied that they could put a simple question of definite hours by dissemination of information that Council would decide the hours once they knew the public's views, or it could be put in the other order, that you decide in principle and detail and put the question to the vote of the public and then you will have completed the thing - it would not come back to this Council. But if you are going to do it the latter way you will have to spell out your

question with considerable detail. There was a certain laxity about the Whitehorse plebiscite because everybody knew it was an informal Gallup poll.

Mr. Watt said that either way was fine with him but he would not vote for the definition of daylight saving time.

Mr. McKinnon stated they were getting a simple matter very complicated and very confused. It was his intention to go through the original motion, to put the matter before the people, and capture their mood. This has been done in the western provinces and there has never been any mistake - it means to the public that in the summer you try to get more daylight in your day, and this was the thought of every member here with the exception of Mr. Taylor. That intent has now been cleared up, his meaning is the same as ours, and this is the meaning that is going to be put forth to the public and this is the meaning that everybody knows of daylight saving time. No further motions or discussions are really necessary on this matter.

Motion carried with Mr. Watt opposed.

Mr. Taylor wondered if Mr. Shaw had an opinion to express on the Mayo and Dawson airports.

Discussion
of Sessional
Papers' No.
2, 3 & 6.

Mr. Shaw stated that in his opinion the viewpoint of the Department of Transport was negative in relation to airports, and particularly in the Yukon, in both the northern and southern end. They have to be jogged up periodically and airports must come before development. The request that Mr. McKamey had in relation to the airport at Mayo is very sound, they started on that some years ago, but now with the new discoveries in the north they are going ahead with that deal. Unless facilities are provided for large aircraft to land they never will land. He backed Mr. McKamey in trying to better the facilities in airfields in the Territory.

Mr. Watt said he felt strongly in favour of airports or anything that could advance this Territory, but he felt they were putting not only the Administration but the people in Ottawa on the spot in bringing this type of thing up at this time because it is difficult to refuse a request from Council at this time. Many of these things are political in nature and if he were called upon to discuss these things before a Federal election, he would feel that he was being used. They had a definite duty to appropriate money to carry on the finances of the Territory and there are lots of things that could be of political interest and there was no point in hiding their heads in the sand. If Council wished to discuss these things at this particular time, he would like to be excused because he would feel that he was being used.

Mr. Shaw said he could not understand Mr. Watt's thinking. He had brought up the matter of the airports before he knew there was going to be an election and he felt it was his duty to press for anything that was good for the Territory. As far as political implications were concerned he had not the vaguest idea of how they could be in this, none whatsoever.

Mr. Taylor said that the Yukon Council had always prided itself on its independence of partisan politics and that was something they had to preserve. He did not think that the affairs of the country should be held up because of a forthcoming election. With regard to the items involving Mayo, it was felt that these documents should be tabled, thus making them an official piece of business on their register, then if any discussion was to be instituted on the Mayo Airport, the opinions of the member from Mayo could be sought by mail so that he may voice his opinion in this matter.

Mr. Boyd drew Council's attention to the last three lines on Sessional Paper No. 6 on the Mayo Airport where it was stated that "when we have sufficient economic data gathered together, and it appears feasible, we will make another approach to the Department of Transport." Obviously nothing can be done or will be done regardless of what they said. It is within Mr. McKamey's powers to check with the Commissioner from time to time and find out how things are going. He suggested that it be left as is as they could go no further with it until the data had been fathered.

Mr. Watt said he might have been misunderstood. He had no doubt that the Territorial Council was completely independent, but he felt that it might be unfair of them at this time to take advantage of the situation by squeezing promises. He felt they would be taking advantage of people at the upper levels.

Mr. Boyd moved seconded by Mr. Livesey that this be left as is without further discussion.

Motion carried.

Mr. Taylor asked Mr. Shaw if he would like to deal with the Dawson Airport.

Mr. Shaw stated that on January 18th they received a memorandum from the Commissioner in which he gave Mr. Baldwin's opinion of the Airport, the request contained in Motion No. 2, to have the Airport increased by 500 feet and his answer was that everybody was happy with it including two American carriers and that the Department of Transport felt that it was not necessary to have the requested extension and that it was not their intention at this time to consider the matter any further. That was the letter he received and he decided to get a few facts on it. He wrote to all airlines that he knew that used that airport, to Cordova Airlines, Aleutian Airlines, the Dawson Airlines, Alaska Airlines, and the Canadian Pacific Airlines and asked them if they thought the facilities were adequate. He has so far received three answers - the Canadian Pacific Airlines stated they were quite satisfied with the length of the airport, but they would support him on public facilities as there were none whatsoever - but from the three American carriers, he has received a letter from two. The Aleutian Airlines stated definitely that the airport was not adequate for the type of aircraft they would like to bring in, the Cordova Airlines said about the same. The airport is 4,000 feet and they say it should be a minimum of 5,000 feet. He did not think that any action could be taken at the present time but he was informing Council what he had done and what the Department of Transport had said.

Committee proceeded to discuss Sessional Paper No. 4 regarding.

Discussion
of Sessional
Paper No. 4.

Mr. Boyd said that a Labour Provisions Bill was set up at the last session whereby the Territorial Secretary's Department would take care of labour complaints and he was wondering how this was working out. Are people who have labour problems with their employers still required to go to the legal unions in Whitehorse for further advice or are they getting their full service from this department.

Clerk-in-Council replied that subsequent to the last session he had discussion with the Commissioner and the Executive Assistant as to how he should handle this appointment and it was decided that as their legislation on labour was so inadequate and the entire field needed to be revamped, that he would operate on

complaint only and this he has done to the present time and he has had far more complaints than he ever dreamt from every end of the Territory. They had given them what advice they could with the help of the Legal Adviser and if there was merit in their case they wrote to their employers - he also visited several employers on the various cases and he could say that he had satisfactorily settled every complaint that had been received, except one, to the satisfaction of the employee. They are making a thorough study of all the labour legislation from the other provinces and he had asked the Commissioner for permission to spend a day or two on his way back from Ottawa next month, in Edmonton, to see how their legislation is set up. They expected within the next year to have some very good legislation put before Council but until that time they will operate on complaint only.

Mr. Livesey stated he had brought this to the attention of the House that the Yukon Labour Code is sadly lacking - there is nothing in it for either the employer or the employee and there must be proper legislation to act properly in accordance with the law. The Labour Provisions Officer would have to work within this frame work otherwise the Government would be out on a limb in every discussion with an employer or an employee that they took on and this would make his position impossible even before he started. They would have to come up with some all-encompassing legislation which would be nothing like what we have now - we have a very thin document, what is not written is not applied. Piecemeal additions and piecemeal variations are not at all satisfactory and would probably create a whole lot more problems.

Mr. Shaw asked if full-steam was going ahead to make a Labour Provisions Ordinance, or what have you - if it is for a complete deal or a small section of it.

Mr. Hughes replied that the whole thing is under review.

Mr. Boyd said he was wondering whether the Ordinance was one year away, or five years away, or until such time the unions are here and take over. There must be something done as unfair advantages are being taken - also some contractors are at an unfair disadvantage by reason of overtime paid as against others not being paid, also by reason of contractors bringing in their own employees on a different wage scale.

Mr. Hughes said there was no intention on the part of the Administration to leave a vacuum there. An honest attempt is being made, they were gaining valuable experience from Mr. Taylor's investigations, and he has been able to press some reluctant employers with the force that can be applied. As to setting a date this would be difficult but he hoped to have something positive for Council's study about twelve months from today - the processing of legislation is very slow.

Mr. Taylor remarked that unions thrive in areas where legislation does not protect the working class - this has always been his opinion. They would have no need for unions if protection was given to the working class, and when can they give the working class in the Yukon this protective legislation. Once again they are up against a wall and he did not know whose fault it was - does it take a year to gather all this information, or a year just to draft this, or could it speed up by putting two or three people drafting, or what can be done. He understood that at the present time there is to be considered between this spring and apparently next fall some 20 or more bills of legislation proposed, some in various stages of presentation. He had vast hopes that

the Labour Provisions Legislation would be foremost among these pieces of legislation.

Mr. Shaw said they were going ahead with this legislation, he would like to see it relatively soon, but he could also see that it was very complicated. They have so many ordinances relative to the same matter and he could appreciate the difficulty in bringing them all together and then add more. He was satisfied that they were endeavouring to make one concise regulation or ordinance that could be understood and that would take some study. This is all put on the shoulders of one man, besides innumerable other duties he has from day to day, and if they could enlist the aid of someone from Ottawa they could speed things up. This is the bottleneck.

Mr. Livesey remarked we talk about unemployment in the Yukon but everytime we want some skilled labour the employer goes out to Vancouver or some other place to bring in this skilled labour and he brings it in to the detriment of those who live here and pay taxes. This is one of the stop-gaps that is going to be filled by the vocational school and while they were in this position where this is no immediate relief from the situation they have a tremendous number of unskilled labour. When you try to think about this situation along with any standard for minimum wage you are also going to consider that those who may now be working, if you set the standard too high, will not be working next week. We must consistently think of upgrading the people here and therefore when minimum legislation is brought in, when they do have a greater number of trained people in the Territory, they would certainly be doing them a great deal of good. Minimum wage scales have good effects in any event because they remove some abuses which do occur and are existent. The unemployed here are Grade 8 or lower, that is substantially true, and it is true all across Canada, and that is why Council is so insistent on upgrading the education of the average person in the Territory and especially of the younger end. Once they have good legislation, all-round legislation, something that would cover all their needs, he felt they would be getting somewhere, and he hoped this would come about just as soon as possible.

Mr. Taylor enquired if a motion would be necessary to ask for a progress report in the fall, or would it be advisable to make that in the fall.

Mr. Boyd thought there was no point in making a motion, it is in abeyance, they are working on it.

Mr. Taylor said that as there was no further need for discussion on labour provisions ordinance they would move, as per their agenda, to Highway signs.

Discussion
of Sessional
Paper No. 5.

Mr. McKinnon wondered who had been in charge of the removal of signs in the restricted areas - he noticed that in these areas some of the signs have gone and some of them are still there, and he was wondering who was making the decision as to which signs should stay and which should go.

Clerk-in-Council said that it was in the hands of the Engineering Department.

Mr. Boyd stated that, on the proposed signs which business people will be putting up in restricted areas, he liked the idea of the road branching off where all the signs shall be, and has any thought been given to the standardizing of signs, keeping them all the same and probably using Whitehorse premises for the making of these signs. You could have a sign

2,000 feet away stating Kathleen Lake, so when they get to Kathleen Lake and see the sign, they are already by the lake and gone, and this kind of thinking goes on in many places.

Mr. Livesey said he had been interested in highway signs for a long time and this is the first time he has heard of restricted areas - it was new to him and must have emanated from some secret society because they, living here and paying taxes, knew nothing about it. The sign situation was decided by those who had nothing of the sign situation, are not affected by the sign situation, do not pay for the signs, nor live in areas where these signs are erected. The problem of signs at one time was so bad that it was almost impossible to have one and no one knew what the score was - it finally blew up in 1960, and especially after there was a case in Haines Junction, where they had regulations that said no one could have a sign facing in any other direction but oncoming traffic. There was a Mr. Brewster whose place of business was on the Haines Cut-off Road, the main traffic comes north on the Alaska Highway and they had to cut around through the centre of town before they could even see a sign, but the regulations said that signs had to face the opposite direction from which the people were coming so that they could not see it - this is how ridiculous things can get. Then lettering was not allowed on both sides of the sign - they could only have it on one side. Mr. Brewster was charged with having his sign at a particular place and during the interrogation the question came up as to how many other signs there were like Mr. Brewster's, facing the wrong direction. In other words, he had the sign facing the traffic so they could see it, on his own property, mind you, and he believed it was a policeman that said there were other signs like Mr. Brewster's. He said that as far as his instructions were concerned the big corporations were not to be touched, but only the small business man that had to comply with the instructions. He agreed that anything could get out of control but he could not see where all these problems were coming from - on the outskirts of Whitehorse there are a number of board signs but none of them are sitting in the middle of the highway and they do not seem to be sitting in the ditch, but no doubt somebody has been along there and could probably tell us how many inches they are from this and that and every other thing. Highway signs on the Alaska Highway are an absolute "must", they are an absolute necessity, no matter how many theorists we have got who sit in their armchairs thinking about what next is going to be chopped off. They are there for a number of reasons, not necessarily advertising, some are life-saving measures. Somebody broke into the Repeater Station the other day because they could not find the next place of business, and they had to get warm somehow or other, so there was where they went. When you are on the highway and 60 miles from a stopping place, and the regulations say you must have them all bunched up, he could not see what help that would be to people travelling between settlements. When a family is travelling on the highway and it gets to 50 or 60 below zero, that sign is a very happy thing and what we want is common sense, not theory. Another thing that is not consistent is all this nonsense about Shaveless Brush or Shaving Cream, this being the worse type of sign you can think of. The poor private individual who is trying to make a living all on his own, not asking for relief, he is only to be blamed, he is all hay-wire. When you go along the highway, who is putting up these Burma Shave Signs - they are put up by the Department of National Defence. "Slow down now, or your next stop will be your last", all down the highway. And in the Whitehorse and Haines Junction areas what do you see there? - the same signs. You cannot get by with a commercial sign, but you have all these safety signs on the edge of the highway. You dare put on "ten miles to gasoline" and it's had it, right now, something that has to be gunned to the ground. We talk about tourism and helping people along the highway, and

it is pure nonsense when you listen to some of the theorists - they are trying to drive the people off the highway. The essence of business is advertising and if you are going to stop advertising, you may as well get out of business. This needs review and to bring this matter to a head and get down to brass tacks, perhaps we could bring the Engineer to this committee so that we can discuss this problem with him. The present regulations, if he remembered right, allow a business outlet to put a sign on either end of his property facing in either direction, it does not object to any sign you raise on your own property, no matter which direction it is facing, and it cuts your signs down to two on either side of your property - it does not say where they should be, but of course they cannot be on a corner and all that sort of thing. It does regulate how big the sign should be, 4' x 8', and he noticed the government again are the ones who break the rules. Up on the Two Mile Road they have the biggest sign in the country, then you go further up the highway and you see the Forestry have a sign up there, it is twice as big as anybody can have it (they are breaking the rules, but it is perfectly all right), and there is another up near the Alaska Border, a Fire Prevention sign of the same nature, but that's okay. They have 30 foot signs in the City of Ottawa. Here they want you to take all your signs and put them in the basement, just be quiet, and let them go by and spend their money in Alaska. He could not see what they were driving at here at all.

Mr. Shaw stated that he did not have a sign problem in his area but he had noticed a restriction regarding the outlying areas where only one sign is allowed, of a certain size and so on and so forth, and he could not understand why there should be a minimum or a maximum size provided you are not encroaching on the property of the Highway Department. There are four or five lunch stops from here to Dawson where you get gasoline and service - they have a sign usually a mile before you get to their establishment, and if they wanted to put another sign say another three or four miles and say "In five miles you get gas" he could not see that it was harmful in any way. It might assist someone to know if there is a breakdown or something, that they have only five miles to go. As a matter of fact, when you get out to the hinterland, unless you are accustomed to driving in those places, you haven't a clue as to how far you are away from this point or that point and the sign is not detrimental, within the bounds of reason. He would suggest that a committee of two be appointed to meet with the authorities and discuss the matter and then come up with a solution that is fairly well acceptable. Signs can get out of hand - when he comes into Whitehorse and sees all those signs one after another, he notices the signs, but he cannot read them - it is just impossible. He is driving through and if he stops to read the signs he will plow into somebody.

Mr. Taylor stated that representing the southern portion of the highway he had to concur with Councillor Livesey. They hadn't any problem with signs until they began tearing them down. In the memorandum they say they have reserved areas "In these cases the signs in question can be removed without giving notice, in addition no permits have been issued since May 1961 in these areas", and they specify "the southern approaches to these various communities and sub-divisions and not the northern approaches". In other words, if you would like to display or advertise a sign to the oncoming or incoming traffic, you cannot do this, but on the other end of town, people coming out of the Territory here, you might go ahead, it is quite all right, and this points out the inequality that exists in the particular law by regulation. He was also interested in the Burma Shave warnings - he has been blessed with a couple of these signs - his says "A little skidding goes a long, long ways" and what this attempts to prove he did not know. It states here that this is one of the most hazardous types of sign which you can find anywhere - for the government this is quite legal, but the citizens' signs and the business man's sign, this is no good. He would like the party responsible for this to discuss the matter in Council.

Clerk-in-Council said that it was in the hands of the Engineering Department and the best person to see to find out who to talk with is Mr. Delaute.

Mr. Delaute and Mr. Baker arrive.

Mr. Taylor told Mr. Delaute that he would like to refer to restricted areas and he noticed that in the mileages as designated in the memorandum that these are all on the south side of the sub-divisions or communities and not on the north side - in other words they could not advertise to the inbound commerce, but they could to the outbound. He felt that the business of trying to concentrate signs in one small area was highly impractical in view of the fact that when signs are put collectively too close together, then you miss them all. Then the Department of Defence are putting up hazardous signs like the Burma Shave signs. The Army may erect signs of any size, in any manner they wish, right on the edge of the road, on the right of way, the Territorial Government may do so, but the citizen or business man may not do so.

Mr. Delaute stated that the paper was prepared to secure the views of members of Council - if members presented their views they would make note of them and as to the whys and wherefores, he would prefer to answer specific questions.

Mr. Taylor enquired why the southern approaches were restricted and not the northern.

Mr. Delaute replied that his understanding was that insofar as the Alaska Highway is concerned it is maintained and operated by the Northwest Highway System, they are the rulers in the matter and whatever rules they establish they would have to observe and he would not be in a position to answer unless he asked the Commander.

Mr. Taylor said he understood that this has been in effect since May 30, 1961, under Territorial Regulations - is it the policy of the Administration to embark on these projects without fully understanding the reasons for them - there is obviously an inequality and it would occur to him that the Administration would know the reasoning behind these things before they make regulations to administer them.

Mr. Delaute said he would have to stand corrected on the subject but he did know these regulations, as far as the Alaska Highway is concerned, are administered in consultation with the Army authorities, but he would have to look back and find the reference as to why this particular rule was established.

Mr. Taylor said that every effort should be made to find out the reasoning behind this inequality.

Mr. Watt quoted from page 1 of the memorandum as follows: "...but before issuing any permits for signs to be erected within the right-of-way of the Alaska Highway, we have first sought the approval of the Northwest Highway System. We have always had the fullest co-operation from the Army in administering these regulations."

Mr. Delaute stated that as he understood the procedure when they get an application from someone for a sign on the Alaska Highway, before issuing the permit they go to the Highway System and ask for their approval. Brig. Webb has indicated that he himself felt that there are not too many signs along this highway and he did not think they should apply strictly according to the rule.

Mr. Watt enquired if that was the reason why they had the memorandum before them.

Mr. McKinnon felt that he could not bluff any longer, maybe the Porter Creek Association had a lot to do with the memorandum, and very reasonably so. The Porter Creek area is just about the proper distance for advertisers to start putting up their signs before coming into Whitehorse, and they were faced with an abundance of signs of all sizes, shapes and descriptions and in all states of disrepair. At one of their meetings they passed a resolution asking the Administration to get rid of those signs that were in disrepair and the ones that had no permits for them and with an eventual clearance of the signs throughout the district. He thought this was a good idea as it was cluttering up the community badly and he is in accordance with them declaring that signs should not be through this area.

Mr. Taylor stated that this in part clears up the situation very nicely. He could understand the Porter Creek situation being that distance from Whitehorse and he further agreed that in any community in the Yukon there should not be permits for signs in right-of-way, except for places of business, but he did not see why the rest of the Territory should be saddled with a similar deal. There should be self-determination within the communities themselves - at Porter Creek the situation is such that control is needed, but this self-same situation may not apply to Watson Lake or Teslin, or Beaver Creek, 1016 or Carmacks. We should be more self-determining in this regard.

Mr. McKinnon remarked that that was just what the Administration wants to know.

Mr. Livesey stated that he agreed with Councillor Taylor wholeheartedly - why did they not say that the problem was in Porter Creek instead of saying that it was Yukon-wide. If we have a problem, let us name it, and not play footsie with it, call the tune, and if we can get rid of the problem so much the better. He had no sign problem in his area or he would have heard about it. As far as the sign situation is concerned he would like to go along with Councillor Shaw's suggestion for the formation of a committee or two and they could take the matter up with the Administration and come up with some reasonable answers. In the outlying areas they have problems that they certainly would not have in Whitehorse or Porter Creek. There is a tremendous stretch of highway between Whitehorse and Watson Lake and between Whitehorse and Dawson and if anybody was out on that highway in the middle of winter at 50 or 60 below zero and come across a sign "Thirty miles to gas and oil" he would know where to go and not turn back for assistance. He knew of American tourists in the summer time who were ten miles from a place of business and did not know it was there and have gone back 40 miles packing a trailer with two flat tires. This is ridiculous and we have to have common sense in this.

Mr. Boyd noticed that the government was able to state "One mile to a telephone" - Mr. Livesey's main trouble is that tourists do not know how far it is to a gasoline station. Wouldn't it be wise to recommend that the Government should go so far as to say what the distance is, put in their own signs, they have them under control, and they could say "Five miles to the next gasoline station", and this would save Mr. Livesey from paying rent and getting free advertising.

Mr. Livesey said he appreciated the remarks of Councillor Boyd - it was certainly good, it would save private enterprise a great deal of money. He added that he could read into this a suggestion by a company in southern B.C. who is interested in setting up signs anywhere and everywhere for revenue purposes off the main highway with little bits of side roads going up to where they set up these signs and they will put your name on this sign for so much money. What good this would do, he did not know, unless it were near a lake. The signs that are necessary are safety signs

in the winter, and it seemed to him that someone has an interest in this and he knew of one firm that has. Let us get away from this nonsense and have something we really need.

Mr. Delaute and Mr. Baker left.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey, that this committee appoint a sub-committee to have discussions with the Administration relative to Highway Signs.

Motion re Highway Signs.

Mr. Watt suggested Mr. McKinnon as one as this was where it emanated from and he would therefore have an interest in it, and be familiar with the problems encountered.

Mr. McKinnon replied that he would not accept the nomination as he agreed wholeheartedly with the memorandum. Another reason for declining the appointment was that he had been appointed on a sub-committee to look into territorial scholarships and he has still not been able to get to the other member to this date, and it was approximately a year ago when he was appointed, and if this is the way sub-committees of Council are working, he did not see the value in them at all.

Mr. Livesey remarked that that of course was a two-way street and it was something that had to be worked out on a mutual basis. It is not to say that committees of Council are from now on and from hence forth shall cease and desist and shall never come into existence because something happened to a suggestion about a couple of years ago.

Motion carried.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Councillor Livesey and Councillor Boyd will serve on a sub-committee to meet with the Administration and bring back recommendations respecting highway signs.

Mr. Livesey said it was acceptable to him and Mr. Boyd said he had no objection.

Motion carried.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that the Speaker now resume his chair and hear the report of the Chairman of the Committee.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, Mr. Taylor, Chairman of Committee reported: The matter of daylight saving time was discussed and it was moved by Mr. Boyd and seconded by Mr. Watt that a territorial election to gain the views of the general public respecting daylight saving time. The motion was carried. Mr. Livesey moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw that the meaning of the word "daylight saving" in the motion made during discussion shall mean a variation in time to save daylight in any part of the year. This motion was carried with Mr. Watt opposing. Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Watt that no action be taken at this time respecting the Mayo Airport. The motion was carried. Highway Signs was next discussed and Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey that a subcommittee of two be appointed to discuss with the Administration matters relating to Highway signs. The motion was carried. Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Mr. Livesey and Mr. Boyd be appointed as the subcommittee. The motion was carried.

Committee Report

Council accepted the report of the committee and adjourned until Thursday, March 28th, at 10:00 o'clock A.M.

Thursday, March 28th, 1963
10:00 o'clock A.M.

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

Mr. Speaker tabled the following memoranda from Mr. Delaute, Administrator:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| (1) Reply to Question No. 1 regarding Area Development
(set out as Sessional Paper No. 8) | Sessional
Papers
#8 |
| (2) Reply to Production of Papers No. 3 regarding Haines
Road. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 9) | #9 |
| (3) Reply to Production of Papers No. 1 regarding C.M.H.C.
plans for Haines Junction. (Set out as Sessional Paper
No. 10) | #10 |

Mr. Speaker tabled a memorandum from Commissioner Cameron regarding Fitness and Amateur Sport. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 11) #11

Mr. Livesey (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) reported he had the report on the meeting of the Financial Advisory Committee which took place earlier this year when the committee met to discuss the problems in connection with suggestions to the Administration on the budget for the coming year. As Mr. McKamey, the new Chairman, was sick he was giving it for him. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 12) #12

Mr. Shaw gave notice of Motion regarding Small Aircraft. Motion No. 2

Mr. Taylor gave notice of motion for the Production of Papers regarding Senior Legal Advisor. Production of Papers No. 9

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey, that the Administration provide Council with the reason behind the transfer of Territorial Land Sales to the Federal Government recently. Production of Papers No. 6

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey, that the Administration are respectfully requested to provide Council with all available information respecting the opening of the Canal Road beyond Ross River. Production of Papers No. 7

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey, that the Administration is respectfully requested to provide each member of Council, as soon as is possible, with a copy of the Votes and Proceedings of the recent spring session of the Northwest Territories Council. Production of Papers No. 8

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey, the Administration are requested to take steps which would lead to the classification of the Watson Lake Signpost as a Historic Site, at or near its present location. Motion No. 1

Mr. Taylor stated that the reason for this motion is they have a signpost started on the Alaska Highway through their community. They have something known around the world and it is in grave danger of being moved or falling apart and he felt it should be protected by being declared a Historic Site. He stated the Tourist Director would like it preserved as would a number of groups in Watson Lake.

Mr. Shaw asked Mr. Taylor to describe the physical aspects of this signpost.

Mr. Taylor stated it consists of a number of telephone poles and tourists coming by hammer signs to this post and gradually the poles have become covered. There are now approximately 400 to 500 signs. An effort is made every year by either Teen-Town

or the Lions Club to go over this signpost and take away all the advertising and just leave the signs. This is the only administration to date. If this was reclassified as a historical site it would preserve the signpost and it would be fixed up a little bit.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Taylor how he reckoned his thinking in lieu of the fact that the ground on which he is speaking is D.N.D. controlled and in view of the memo received yesterday concerning signs.

Mr. Taylor said these signs are situated quite close to the edge of the Alaska Highway on D.N.D. property and through the declaration of a Historic Site which is under Federal control it wouldn't change that control. He thought it might be possible for access roads to come through by the signposts and they still remain where they are. He thought the signs they discussed yesterday were of a different nature.

Mr. Shaw thought this a very good idea but he wanted to point out that he had run into this same problem in his district. He stated that the Territorial Government have not yet embarked on a Historical Site Programme. He stated that the Federal Government in the Historical Sites Branch, will only spend money on any site that they consider is of national significance. In the case of Watson Lake he didn't think the Historical Branch would consider the signpost of national importance but he felt that this could come under such a thing as a Territorial Historic Site.

Mr. Taylor stated that he saw Mr. Shaw's viewpoints and felt the Federal Government would throw it back at them from time to time but he thought even considering this they could argue that these signposts have not only national, but international interest. These posts are known all across the hemispheres and possibly the Historic Sites Branch might be responsive to the request.

Mr. McKinnon said that the maintenance of these signs, not being too big a project, if it wasn't possible for some organization in Watson Lake to take this under their wing.

Mr. Taylor said there is some organization, as stated, in Watson Lake who have done this.

Mr. Boyd asked if these signs are actually on the highway.

Mr. Taylor said they are on the edge of the highway.

Mr. Boyd asked if they were on the right-of-way.

Mr. Taylor said the right-of-way is very narrow through Watson Lake and they are on the right-of-way.

Mr. Shaw said if the Administration would look into this it would be very good and he gave Five Finger Rapids as an example which could also be looked into as being another one and such a program would be very well instituted.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Mr. Speaker leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing the Appropriation Ordinance and the paper on Physical Fitness and Amateur Sports.

Mr. McKinnon stated that due to weather he couldn't get several papers that he wished to present to Council and asked that they deal with the Appropriation Ordinance only.

Motion Carried.

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In Committee of the Whole:

Mr. Taylor, Chairman of Committee, requested that Mr. MacKenzie Territorial Treasurer, attend committee for discussions.

Discussion
of Bill
No. 7

Discussion took place on Bill No. 7, the Interim Supply Appropriation Ordinance 1963.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. MacKenzie to decipher Vote #13 on Justice. He wondered how this was recoverable and how the financing worked.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that this is provided for in the financial agreements. In effect Ottawa pay this through them; they are simply passing the money on. He stated that the figures quoted there is 1/12 of the figure required for 1963/64. These figures are just for April 1963, to keep them going until the main estimates are approved.

Mr. Livesey stated that this interim supply bill takes the pressure off the legislature in regard to the immediate need of passing the entire appropriations ordinance. It is just a way of getting around having the money available while they are approving the estimates.

Mr. Shaw stated that this being housekeeping money he suggested that they continue on to the main budget.

Mr. Watt asked the acting chairman of the financial advisory committee if they had a look at the interim budget.

Mr. Livesey stated they had not as the committee concerns themselves with the main estimates only and these figures are 1/12 th of those.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw that Bill No. 7 be passed through committee without amendment.

Motion Carried.

Discussion
of Bill
No. 6.

Discussion then took place on Bill No. 6, Appropriation Ordinance 1963-64.

Mr. Livesey moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw that the Chairman read the name of the Vote and the total amount attached to it.

Mr. McKinnon thought this quite a departure from the usual way. He wondered if this was some new method where the Financial Advisory Committee, having gone through the estimates, feel members dont have to go through them any longer.

Mr. Livesey thought that rather than read them twice they just go through them once as they go through the book anyway.

Mr. Shaw thought it was just a matter of going through them and then going on to the details.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor asked Mr. MacKenzie if the fiscal agreement had been signed.

Mr. MacKenzie said yes. It was signed on March 15th, 1963. He then said that the Territorial Engineer has requested, if it is convenient he would like his capital section gone through first so that he can get ahead on his program and order equipment and material he needs so that no part of the construction season is wasted.

Mr. McKinnon thought that a very good idea and wondered if it was the desire of the committee to have Mr. Baker attend committee.

All agreed.

Mr. Baker, Territorial Engineer attended committee.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Baker if he could give a rough idea of the equipment he planned on ordering.

Mr. Baker replied that it was covered in the estimates. He then added that they don't plan to get that equipment at this time as they won't be maintaining that road until early in 1964 so they have until fall or winter to purchase the equipment on that page.

Mr. Taylor asked, in dealing with the Watson Lake - Ross River Road, if Mr. Baker could tell him where this maintenance camp would be located and if in the budget there is provision for a maintenance camp and what type it shall be.

Mr. Baker said there is provision elsewhere in the estimates for a maintenance garage building and this building will be located very near the junction of the Canada Tungsten Road.

Mr. Taylor asked in what manner are the pieces of old equipment disposed of.

Mr. Baker said the pieces of surplus old equipment are advertised in the newspaper and all people in the Territory are able to bid on it.

Mr. Taylor asked when it is expected that this equipment will be sold.

Mr. Baker said they will have to hold onto the equipment until they receive the replacements. He added that two of the ½ ton pickups will be turned over to the Education Department and a one ton stake truck will be turned over to the Dawson Fire Department if this can be arranged and some of the equipment will be turned over to the Vocational Training School and what is left will be advertised.

Mr. Taylor mentioned some of the problems in the outlying communities in regard to road maintenance and snow removal, example Teslin, where one of these graders would be a great asset to help with snow removal etc. and he was wondering if these smaller communities would be given any consideration in getting this equipment rather than the equipment being sold.

Mr. Baker said this could be done but the Territory would be saddled with some very expensive overhauls and if they were to turn them over to the communities they would be responsible for the maintenance and operation and the reason they are being surplused is because they are old and it costs them money to maintain them. They would just be transferring the disease.

Mr. Taylor said it occurred to him that people in these places have been paying a lot of money in consolidated revenue fund and they aren't getting their monies worth. He thought if graders like this can economically be fixed up this matter should be considered.

Mr. Shaw asked if it would be agreeable to take this matter up with the Commissioner when he recovers.

Mr. Livesey wondered why they couldn't have this equipment up for public auction or war assets to give everyone a chance at it as they would like to help out the miners, etc. so some use could be got out of it instead of somewhere where the price goes up so high you can't get it. He wondered what Mr. Baker plans to do with the equipment if they don't follow the suggestion of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. MacKenzie said they have an established procedure for disposing of obsolescent equipment and it has been set up by the representation of Council to make sure they get rid of it satisfactorily without any criticism. One step is to advertise it in the press and get a cash bid. They also look into the trade in value and they take the best offer. He felt that way they aren't under criticism and the equipment

is available to any third party.

Mr. Livesey said this is true but he thought the trade-in value fictitious.

Mr. McKinnon asked Mr. Baker if he could run down the list and inform Council how old the units are, how many years they have been in service.

Mr. Baker said he had been caught unawares but he could get this information.

Mr. Boyd said he could see nothing wrong with the practice and he didn't know of anything any better and he thought the Administration saw that the public got a fair chance. Any used vehicles you get from the Government, no one wants to buy very badly as they are pretty badly shot and he was speaking from experience.

Mr. Livesey said he was talking about availability to the public and only a small fraction is turned back to the dealers. He thought there should be more liberal thinking to the availability of this equipment to the public. For example he said that D-6 is used by the Government but very seldom does it show up at these sales and therefore they aren't available and they should be made available where possible.

Mr. Shaw stated there are probably good reasons why this equipment doesn't show up for sale. A D-6 is not a piece of construction equipment but is used for finishing up and maintenance. He said that a number of years ago the City of Dawson purchased a grader from the Government for \$1.00 and that was the worst deal. It ran for a week and they had to spend money and more money. There might be the odd grader or patrol that has a few working hours that could be stationed at various places for snow removal etc. but this would be a matter of policy to take up with the Commissioner. He felt in regard to trade-in the Administration looks into it and in many cases the trade-in gives more money.

Committee recessed at 12:00 o'clock Noon.

2:00 o'clock P.M.

Committee proceeded with discussion of Bill No. 6 with Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Baker present.

Mr. Boyd referring to Vote 10 Road & Garage Equipment asked what the Fire Department in Dawson City was going to do with a flat deck.

Mr. Baker replied that at present the Fire Department at Dawson had an old truck of 1930 vintage and they find it impossible to get parts so rather than buy a new vehicle, it was felt that this one-ton could be turned over to them and replace the 1930 International.

Mr. Shaw referring to Survey Equipment, the sum of \$3,740, enquired if engineers had their own equipment or if they are provided with this equipment by the company they work for.

Mr. Baker replied that it is usual for the employer to supply the equipment. A surveyor's equipment is not of the same category as a mechanic's tools or a carpenter's tools.

Mr. Livesey asked if the \$5,000 00, page 307 - Senior Citizens Home, Whitehorse, would be the balance for the 22 refrigerators.

Mr. MacKenzie said that this was the balance of the contract, for landscaping, sidewalks, fencing - the refrigerators have been taken care of.

Mr. Livesey said that in regard to the money allocated to this vote, if it were not spent immediately (they might have a better deal and decide to wait), then what happens to the money.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the money would be made available to draw in future years up to and including March 31, 1967. In other words over the five-year period they have \$7,239.00 available for capital purchases, in any one, two, three, four or five years. You can spend it all this year if you like.

Mr. Shaw referring to the Grader Station, Mile 69, Ross River Road - \$45,000.00, said that the Watson Lake-Ross River Road are Federal roads - he assumed the amounts were 100% recoverable in one or two forms either by the amount of this \$7,000.00 that is in the Territorial Financial Agreement, or it could be where the Federal Government is allocating special monies for this purpose and he wondered whether this money was in the Federal Financial Agreement or is this money for special Federal purposes.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that money for building these two grader stations were specifically provided for in the Financial Agreement. The Federal Government is financing our capital projects, it is providing this money.

Mr. Shaw said it would be possible that they might have a Federal project in some other place, but if they were to take that from the present estimated amount, they would find themselves very short of capital for normal projects.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that was a danger they will have to face. There is a tendency now to spend money on projects not specifically provided for in the five-year agreement and in a couple of years' time it is going to be a substantial amount of money which might interrupt normal capital operations. They had to watch that very carefully.

Mr. Livesey referring to Canyon Crescent - Installation of Culverts - 4 lots at \$65.00 per lot, said he noticed that in this instance and in the one for Porter Creek, these were discussed in public newspapers as if they were factual matters. He always understood that Council had the right to discuss these questions first but of late there seems to be a tendency to publicize certain things that they, as a Council, were going to discuss here, as if they were already decided upon. It appeared to him that there was sort of breach here that needed to be covered and it had to be kept clear in the public's mind whether something was factual or not factual.

Mr. MacKenzie agreed that Councillor Livesey had a point there and he thought it was one for the Commissioner to see to.

Mr. Shaw said that it did appear that certain matters have been publicized.

Mr. MacKenzie said the estimates were not mailed to Council because it was a change which was not inline with Commons procedure in Ottawa. Members arrive on the scene and find the books facing them, they do not get them mailed out before hand. He thought he was right in having them available when Council opened session.

Mr. Taylor said that in the matter of culverts Watson Lake is faced with this to a degree that from now on the price of all their lots and sub-divisions have gone up this same \$65.00 in order to provide culverts, thus increasing the overall price of the lot. The Watson Lake Citizens Association got into that and found it highly improper and, looking ahead, he could see themselves getting into a lot of money with this \$65.00 for culverts per lot. How was this figure arrived at and why should it cost so much.

Mr. Baker explained that the culvert was worth roughly \$2.00 per foot and the plan was to put in a 20' length - this makes \$40.00. Then with the cost of transportation and installation, it is estimated at \$65.00 each.

Mr. Taylor said he sometimes could not understand why people pay taxes. Now, in his constituency the price has gone up \$65.00 whether you require a culvert or not - he thought it highly unreasonable.

Mr. Boyd asked if it was the intention to install culverts in all of these 152 lots, whether they be sold or not.

Mr. Baker replied that it was his intention to install at the request of the lot owner.

Mr. Livesey with reference to Porter Creek, Mile 921-22, Sub-division - \$23,880, enquired if the same thinking in Porter Creek applied to Haines Junction. Apparently it is felt that in Haines Junction if nobody lives in the bush they won't put a road there - in Porter Creek, is it because there are many residents who do not have any streets and need streets, or is this to open up areas in Porter Creek which at present do not have residents but will have if there are streets constructed in that area.

Mr. Baker said he was unable to answer that question as he had not investigated it at all. The estimates were made up last fall, he is new on the job, and there were certain things he did not look into as yet.

Mr. Taylor remarked that it could be looked into under Area Development.

Mr. McKinnon said that it was for a new sub-division, approximately 150 new lots - Porter Creek and Haines Junction are growing so fast that new lots become necessary every year.

Mr. Livesey remarked that there was a great difference between Haines Junction and Porter Creek. One is an overflow from the City of Whitehorse, the other is something which sprung up itself, on its own merit.

Mr. Watt enquired what Camp Ground and Picnic Area in the amount of \$30,000.00 included.

Mr. Livesey stated that he could not say what exactly it included because if they look back at the estimates they would see that this \$30,000.00 has been a similar form of development each year, and it is Federal, with 50% recoverable from the Federal Government making it half Federal and half Territorial. He had been 100% opposed to the type of construction which the Administration had been following whereby they put up small hotels. People can sleep in these places all night, and he had suggested that instead of putting up these closed-in places they could put up possibly a shelter so that you can have the table underneath this open air shelter and they would be well ventilated. He felt they needed these camp grounds and picnic places, they needed more space, they needed more gravel, cleaner areas, but they did not need competitive places that would compete with business in the Yukon Territory which are supplying the very tax that would support this development.

Mr. McKinnon enquired if anyone knew of the sites of these camp grounds.

Mr. Baker replied that they had not been allocated as yet - they are open to suggestions.

Mr. Boyd believed that several were named while the Advisory Committee was in meeting, and that none of the money is intended for the one just built at the dam down here.

Mr. Watt enquired if it was possible to get some of this money to help maintain that because it is a burden on the city and it is not within the city limits - the city is providing the service whereas actually the Territory should maintain it. They are doing part of the job and not getting any thanks for it.

Mr. Boyd believed the city was the one that proposed this area and worked considerably to get it with a view to the fact that they would have the people staying there close to the premises where business is done and therefore they would extract a few more dollars. As far as the city is concerned the Territorial Government has already put up half of what it cost, on top of that the other half came from the Rendezvous Fund, so he did not think the city is suffering very badly.

Mr. Watt wished to know if the Territory intended to provide any maintenance for that particular camp or does it intend to drop it. As far as business men trying to get people closer to extract money from them, what they are trying to do is attract some of the tourists into the lower Whitehorse area and quite a bit of this money came from the business men themselves - one cannot say that much of the money came from the business men along the highway to provide camp grounds along the highways.

Mr. Livesey wondered if Mr. Baker could supply Council with a list of any new proposals regarding camp ground developments before Council Sessions were over.

Mr. Baker said he would attend to that.

Mr. Shaw enquired re the Whitehorse Keno Road, Minor - \$350,000, if it was in line with balancing the budget on capital expenditure.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that this was Federal reduction due to austerity, originally they had \$500,000.

Mr. Taylor wondered what would be the average cost per mile on road construction.

Mr. Baker replied that in the Whitehorse Keno Road this was a re-construction job, and if they were to take Mile 213 to 244 it would cost around \$9,500 per mile - in that particular section they had considerably rough work.

Mr. Livesey wondered what the construction cost would be.

Mr. Baker replied that he did not know as their work is re-construction, but the Federal Department of Public Works could provide the answer.

Mr. Watt enquired what was pre-engineering work, \$14,000.

Mr. Baker replied that it was for engineering work done this year for next year's projects.

Mr. McKinnon wished to know what was lost in project capital on the Whitehorse Keno Road in the last two years, what has been cut-back due to austerity on the original five-year programme.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the cut-back in last season was \$28,475.00 and this year they cut it back from \$500,000.00 to \$350,000.00, that is \$150,000.00.

Mr. McKinnon said he was led to believe that under this project capital the money would be eventually forthcoming, under the terms of the five-year agreement, that this is just a slow-down in the work for two years, but in the final analysis all the money that was agreed upon to be spent on this Whitehorse Keno Road would be forthcoming to the Territory.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that maybe they will make up the cut-backs in a couple of years' time, but maybe, he had seen nothing in writing to that effect.

Mr. McKinnon pointed out that there was a five-year financial agreement.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that these roads were financed under the Federal-Territorial Engineering Agreement, and it was something different.

Mr. Livesey stated that to clarify the point he would like the members to know what the Financial Advisory Committee faced - there are 12 pages different in this book from the one they faced. On this particular item there is a reduction of \$150,000.00 alone, over and above the one they looked at. Some of the items were different to the ones they viewed and discussed in Whitehorse.

Mr. Shaw said he could not understand why they should not be entitled after the five-year period or during the term of the five-year period to the full amount as agreed upon - they had commitments as well as Federal Government. How could there be any deviation from that with "ifs" and "buts".

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it was not correct to say that this money will be provided for in this capital loan program. The capital loan program is for their net capital requirements, net, this is a case of 100% recoverable, so it did not affect their net requirements - This money is given to us under the Federal-Territorial Engineering Services Agreement.

Mr. Shaw said that in other words they could decide that they would not do any re-construction and that would be quite correct.

Mr. Watt said we do not pay a single cent out of our gasoline tax or general revenue out of the Territory into these roads - they are paid 100% by the Federal Government and the Territorial Government gets a 100% credit for doing these roads. If it is 100% recoverable from the Federal Government it should be under the control of the Federal Government.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the program is in the hands of the Federal Government.

Mr. Livesey stated that there was a rather peculiar after-effect of this control. After the Federal Government had decided where they wanted to put the road, with the Council's permission, on the basis of the fact that they are going to pay for it, they had to pay a portion of the maintenance costs, even though they may not have wanted the road in the first place, so they have the power to involve them in an expenditure of over which they had no control. Right?

Mr. MacKenzie said "yes", but this portion of the maintenance costs that they do absorb is covered by the Operating Deficit Grant.

Mr. Watt said that if Council were to decide that the up-grading of one road was more important than another, would they have that option.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that we could make the suggestions to Ottawa, it is their money, and they might agree to our ideas. These items are really part of a 3, 4, 5 year program, it is planned ahead, but has been cut back this year by \$150,000.00. Obviously the work will have to be done at some time for which the \$150,000.00 is provided, and he thought it true to say that they would eventually get it back.

Mr. Livesey said that what bothered him is that if money is spent on roads in the Yukon Territory (whether it is Territorial or Federal makes no difference - it is still coming out of their pockets just the same), the Yukon is involved in an expenditure of 15%. You say this is covered by a Deficit Grant - yes, it is, as long as that Government may be in power, but how long is that going to be, and who is to say that in the future, there is not going to be a change of policy, and if there is a change of policy, all these things that they are doing now, for which they may have a temporary excuse, when this excuse is taken away, where do they stand.

Mr. MacKenzie said that the 15% is covered by the Deficit Grant up to and including 31st March, 1967 and then it would be subject to the new five-year agreement.

Mr. Shaw said that there were some roads such as the Yukon Pass, the road to MacPherson, and the Ross River Road, that are entirely Federal Government roads and we would not have to pay a percentage of the cost until we take them over, so we are not committed in the sense of paying anything in relation to this. He was satisfied now.

Mr. MacKenzie said it was not quite correct to say that we do not pay anything towards maintenance, because we do pay 15%.

Mr. Shaw remarked that he was sorry to hear of this because a year ago it was said that they had not taken the roads over.

Mr. MacKenzie explained that the Territory was supposed to be turned over to them at the beginning of the Financial Agreement, in fact it was not, but the Financial Agreement was made on the assumption that it was, in other words the 15% was provided in the Deficit Grant. On that assumption they are paying 15% maintenance costs.

Mr. McKinnon referring to the 2 Mile Hill - \$75,000.00, suggested they make a separate ordinance on this alone, rush it through Council, and Mr. Baker could put out his tenders immediately, because it seemed that every year they pass this and with the Supplementary Estimates, every year it is taken away again. Is it definite for this year that they are going to have 2 Mile paved?

Mr. Baker said that just as soon as Council approve these estimates, it was their intention to put out tenders immediately, also on the rest of the road construction items.

Mr. Livesey stated that at one of the latest political meetings he was informed that \$8,000,000.00 was going to be taken out of the Federal Budget by the so-called shenanigans of the Opposition in Ottawa. The situation was that when he did question this statement (not that the money would be eliminated but possibly held up till June) and therefore when June arrives, it might still be held up because the construction season was short and, upon further question he found that 2 Mile Hill was also amongst this money which he understood will be held up till June. Now they have a statement that they have to get on with Vote 10 because they have to get these bids out. Someone has his fingers crossed and has everything else crossed as far as he could see. If these contracts are not going to be in operation because they will not be settled till June what are they working on Vote 10 in March for. Why not start at the beginning of the book. This 2 Mile Hill is constantly in and constantly out.

Mr. MacKenzie said that he had no advice to indicate that \$75,000.00 is going to be struck out of the Federal estimates. It is in at the moment and they have received no advice to the contrary and he did not know how reliable this piece of information was, which Mr. Livesey received.

Mr. Shaw stated that leaving politics out, had they the power to go ahead and implement this budget and immediately, if they are prepared, put out the tenders and go about the business.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the only possible stumbling block would be an instruction from Ottawa to strike it out, as they did last summer on account of austerity, but they have seen these estimates, they know that 2 Mile Hill is in, and they agreed with it. So, once Council has approved these estimates, they would invite tenders and go ahead.

Mr. Watt asked if by approving estimates, did Mr. MacKenzie mean the entire book, and not just each estimate.

Mr. MacKenzie said that he was referring to the Supply Bill, and they could then take it as final unless they received a directive from Ottawa to strike it out.

Mr. Watt stated that Vote 10 appeared highly political and controversial - he did not want to hold up road construction and would suggest that they find out from Mr. Baker exactly what was needed for their approval, they could go back again right from the beginning.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that they would have to deal with this controversial item at some time and the sooner, the better.

Mr. Watt thought that if they waited a little longer they could look at it more calmly. If it was not going to slow down the department, he would like to start right from the beginning - if they made more time, they might go faster. Further, on this particular item, he thought it was essential that the Commissioner should be present, but he was ill at the moment.

Mr. Shaw stated they had started from the beginning - Vote 10 or Vote 1 - it did not make any difference.

Mr. Boyd said that last year they jumped all over the book and he would assure Mr. Watt that he was more calm this year than he was last year, furthermore he had no fear of politics one way or another, and he would like to see this thing go through and Mr. Baker's Department get on its way - there are obstacles and they have had nothing but complaints about the slowness of everything. At least they should not be accused of being slow.

Mr. Livesey asked if it was clear that they were going to get 2 Mile Hill.

Mr. Shaw assured him that it was clear they would get it, after they have approved it.

Mr. McKinnon referring to fence/^{the}Oil Reservoir, Whitehorse, \$3,250.00 100% recoverable, asked if this was because the fire did not work last fall.

Mr. Baker replied that the fire did not work as well as it was hoped. Work had started on the reservoir in filling it in and this was partially completed after fall and commencing about a week ago they started up again and have succeeded in completely filling this hole with dirt, so there is no longer a problem. Therefore, it would not really be necessary to put up the fence this year.

Mr. McKinnon enquired what would eventually happen to this dirt.

Mr. Baker stated that at the moment the dirt is mixed up with the oil and forms one solid mass and he did not think it would separate - he thought they had the problem well in hand once and for all - there is certainly not the pool that was.

Mr. Boyd said he did not know why it did not burn, maybe there was too much water. When the dirt was put in, did the water tend to ooze out and squeeze away, or is it all self-contained in that hole.

Mr. Baker replied that it was all self-contained in the hole.

Mr. McKinnon referring to Tagish Bridge, \$20,000.00, said he understood this project was already under way, the piles have been cut and the contract has been let.

Mr. Baker replied that this was correct but the project will not be completed until some time in April and these funds were required to make payment to the contractor.

Mr. McKinnon said that on the \$20,000.00 - has money been voted in previous estimates for the start of the work on the Tagish Bridge, or is this just money to complete the project.

Mr. MacKenzie said he believed money has been voted in previous estimates.

Mr. Boyd informed Council that \$40,000.00 was voted in the last session and that was why the work has started.

Mr. MacKenzie said that \$25,000.00 was voted in Supplementary Estimates in the Fall Session.

Mr. Livesey remarked that if \$25,000.00 was voted for this work, why did they need another \$20,000.00.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that this was to replace approximately 260 piles, etc. - material \$15,000.00, labour \$10,000.00. Now they have to provide for driving 260 piles.

Mr. Baker said that it was a carry-over of the funds, the contractor finds it is impossible to complete the work by March 31st and obviously they would have to have money in 1963/64 to pay him.

Mr. MacKenzie said they used up \$10,000.00 out of the \$25,000.00 voted last year, \$15,000.00 will lapse, so they are simply giving \$5,000.00 more - \$30,000.00 altogether.

Mr. Livesey stated that there was \$45,000.00 actually because they voted \$25,000.00 last year and \$20,000.00 this year. \$45,000.00 in his language, and he felt that with the various juggling that can take place, we are giving an okay for \$45,000.00 to something that is costing \$30,000.00.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that with regard to the money voted in the current fiscal year, \$15,000.00 will lapse on March 31st, and no longer be available to them, so they have to re-vote again.

Mr. McKinnon referring to Power Plant Building - Flat Creek Eagle Plains Road Grader Station - \$3,200.00, enquired of Mr. Baker what they would be servicing, what buildings, how many.

Mr. Baker replied that they would be providing power to the maintenance garage and to the living accommodation that they have at these locations.

Mr. McKinnon wished to know how much accommodation was planned.

Mr. Baker replied that the normal personnel establishment at each one of these camps will be six, so there will be approximately two trailers for these people and power will be provided to them in addition to the garage. The residences would not be of a permanent nature.

Mr. Shaw thought these were expensive buildings - couldn't they be of the type that is pre-fabricated.

Mr. Baker said it was the plan to have pre-fabricated buildings, but a good deal of the cost goes into the base for the power plant and the slab to the building; not piling, as they would feel the vibration of the plant. They would have to have a good slab for the building and a good mounting for the plant itself.

Mr. Taylor enquired what type of plants were to be installed in these buildings.

Mr. Baker said that the plan was to have a 10 kw Wittie Diesel plant.

Mr. Taylor commented that it seemed like an awful lot of money for building a house with a 10 kw plant.

Mr. Livesey asked if the Haines Junction Liquor Store - \$5,500.00 wasn't one of the items that had been promised before. He was told that it was in the Vote last year because they wanted to keep the beer cool. He also wished to know from Mr. Baker that if in the particular area where the Haines Junction Liquor Store is situated, does the ground have the type of soil that is capable of drainage on a septic tank.

Mr. Baker replied that he could not answer that as he did not know the circumstances at all and would have to look into it.

Mr. Boyd enquired if there was a basement under the Liquor Store.

Mr. Baker replied that he did not know and asked members of Council to please consider that he had just taken the position over and there were a number of things that he would have to look into.

Mr. Livesey stated that there was a basement but it is quite inadequate and the work is needed. What he was interested in is the drainage and some of the problems there are due to the fact that there is no drainage as they have two to three hundred feet of clay or similar type of material.

Mr. Boyd said that the estimates say "place concrete basement, walls and floor". He wondered if that was not meant to replace the concrete that is already there, possibly the floor and walls also. Obviously they are using the basement now, but if they are not, he wondered how much business increase there was in the Liquor Store to warrant building the basement.

Mr. MacKenzie said he did not have the itemized details, but he believed the basement is being used partly as a library.

Mr. Livesey said it could be, but they have a poor situation there and he could guarantee that there is no concrete basement.

Mr. MacKenzie said he knew this was part of the programme, they have plans for shelving and so on.

Mr. Taylor instructed Mr. MacKenzie to give the Committee a breakdown of the \$5,500.00 and give the reason for providing this base-ment.

Mr. Watt referring to Item 436 - Construction of Fire Brakes - \$10,000.00, wished to know what brought on the need for the fire brakes.

Mr. Baker replied that he did not know what the history was, but in the detail it tells that this is the first year of a four-year program to protect all the communities of the Territory. This work would be done by the Yukon Forestry Department.

Mr. Taylor said that as this referred to an expenditure in his constituency at Watson Lake, he would like to say a few words on it. At a year and at a time when they are very short of money, money with which to build hospitals, schools, etc., etc., this one expenditure he could not recommend. It is somewhat premature as they do not have a town site plan. His understanding of this fire brake is that they will come around town and put a great big wide swath in no man's land, around the community and, possibly, when the town site is completed, they may spoil the scenic value of what may be a nice residential area. He certainly wanted adequate fire protection but at this time, due to lack of a plan for a proper community, and the fact that they do desire money for other projects, he wondered if it was possible to take this \$10,000.00 and set it aside in Vote 10 and re-apply it to another project at Watson Lake.

Mr. Boyd said he could picture that bush around there catching fire and a lot of things happening and happening awful fast. There are lots of people in Watson Lake, and elsewhere too, who depend on the Territory for their survival and cutting a swath, as well as getting a few cords of wood of it, is quite advantageous to all concerned. He thought this was more important than postponing it and kicking it around into another department and he felt it deserved real consideration.

Mr. Taylor said that until they had the town site plan it is difficult to say "are we going to have a big swath around our town". This had been discussed at some length with the citizens of Watson Lake and quite frankly it did involve a huge swath of fire brakes around the town. They now have local fire protection, but not in the sense of fire brakes, and if there is some point of controversy here, he would ask that it be deferred until a man from the Forestry Department could come before Council and give them some details on it.

Mr. Livesey stated that the recommendation of the Financial Advisory Committee was that this project could be carried out by minimum security prisoners and that the work would contribute to the health and betterment for those incarcerated for minimum offences. The recommendation was to (1) save money, (2) have a different view of the people they now incarcerate in gaol and placed in minimum security. This is a form of rehabilitation to an individual who is temporarily out of circulation because he has made a mistake and instead of languishing in gaol and hating everybody, and coming out of gaol and hating the world in general, this may change his thinking. He would leave this to Committee for their consideration.

Mr. Taylor agreed that the thinking of the FAC was very, very good, in principle they are very fine, but he thought that possibly after their town site plan is completed this could be considered. He was not opposed to building this fire brake, it could be done even this summer if it worked in with their town site plan, but he did not want to see bulldozers tearing up the countryside around their community creating a no man's land, upon which, some day, they might wish to put in residences and until he knew more about the project, he could not recommend it. Also this \$10,000.00 could go towards

a hospital or school in Watson Lake, or any one of the more essential services. They were really not getting all the things that have been voted.

Mr. Watt said it seems there is a four-year program for fire brakes and they are not ready for it at Watson Lake this time because the town planning is not completed. The town planning in Whitehorse is pretty well completed, it will be completed by the time the Government would like to do this work and they have different areas in town here where they could use fire brakes. If the people in Watson Lake are not ready to use it at this time, could he possibly suggest that Whitehorse use it at this time and, when their turn comes up, switch it over to Watson Lake.

Mr. Taylor felt that was a facetious remark and asked the Committee to consider the proposal he had put forth that the matter be deferred until they have someone to explain it all.

Mr. Boyd felt that the decision rested with the Fire Marshal as he had the last word in this. He noticed that the Forestry Department would be doing the work and he would like it on record that whoever is going to let this work out discuss it further and give real consideration to the proposal made by the FAC.

Mr. Shaw felt they were taking things a little too ahead of time. They have a member who does not require the fire brakes at this time, and one who does. He remembered seeing a film which related to the boundary between Alaska and the Yukon Territory and it was pointed out that each year (there was an agreement between Canada and the United States) they cleared the brush on this line so they could define it clearly, but then all of a sudden they came up with a new deal whereby they spread chemicals on this and that kept the brush down. In this matter, it might be a matter of cutting the brush down and laying some chemical on it that would kill the vegetation and thereby provide a fireguard. However, he was very much in sympathy with Councillor Taylor's remarks to wait until they could have further details, it was not a question of throwing it out, but leaving it in abeyance.

Mr. McKinnon enquired if this Landscaping and Ground Improvement - 4 Stations - Mining Recorder's residences in various localities in the Yukon Territory - \$7,000.00, would be recoverable.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it was recoverable 100%.

Mr. Taylor referring to Watson Lake Resources Construction - \$70,000.00, stated that here again they arrive at a situation where tenders have been called for this work and he notices from the book they have a Resources Office building. He did not know what the total cost of the building would be but he thought it was slightly extravagant at this time. He explained that in Watson Lake they had several problems, they needed a Post Office, they needed a spot for the Territorial Agent, for the Indian Agent, for a Territorial Welfare Worker, for the Territorial Engineering Department (at present the man drives back and forth every weekend), they needed a Court room where justice could be meted out in the proper form before the public's eye than in the police barracks, a Judge's office, a Mining Recorder's office, a Forest Ranger's Office, and if they embarked on a program of Fisheries and this type of thing, they would also need an office. Here are about twelve situations that they have to provide for in the future and it was his contention that you can take a certain given sum and build what is known as the Federal Territorial Building in which to put these facilities. They could be heated with one central standard heating unit and either the Federal Government builds it and rents space to the Territorial Government or vice versa, whichever is the most practical thing to do. Embarking on the project of building a Resources Office building would result in the type of thing they have on top of the 2 Mile Hill here. If all these

facilities were combined instead of being scattered through town, the taxpayer of the Yukon Territory could be saved a lot of money. Mr. Taylor enquired of Mr. MacKenzie what the building would cost.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that first of all he was thinking of this combined building - surely Ottawa must have given thought to the same question, they must have realized their needs and ours might be better met in a combined construction, and yet they have not suggested this.

Mr. Taylor stated that along this line of building structures to Federal Government standards, he thought that we in the Yukon Territory were far better equipped to handle this, with our knowledge of climatic conditions and local construction. Whereas they might ask for a structure that would cost \$80,000.00, we would probably put up the same structure with more efficiency at a reduced cost. He certainly could not see Ottawa drafting up something for the Yukon to meet the type of thing that is proposed here. Their thinking is keyed to the area in which they live, ours to the area in which we live, and neither is compatible to the other.

Mr. MacKenzie said that if they were requested to construct a 10, 12, or 15 room business building in Watson Lake, they certainly would not design it themselves, they would have an architect. However, the policy question as to whether a combined building would not be better is one for the Commissioner to decide. As to the cost of the building he did not know what that would be, this information was taken from the Federal estimates and it is exactly as it is in there.

Mr. Taylor requested if Mr. MacKenzie could gather this information and they could refer to the matter with the others for future consideration.

The Committee agreed to leave the matter in abeyance.

Mr. Livesey referring to Escarpment Stabilization West of 8th Avenue - \$8,000.00, wished to know why they were going along with this escarpment situation, 100% recoverable, yes. He thought the Department of Transport was going to look after this - is this planting of trees to prevent the escarpment from falling into the City of Whitehorse - if that is the case, the Department of Transport is responsible for it.

Mr. MacKenzie explained that the Department of Transport may be responsible, but they had the practical part of doing it.

Mr. Watt said there was a piece of land between the outer city limits and out of the DOT area and a large part of that escarpment area is territorial land. They had a letter from the Commissioner concerning the actual reforestation of the hill, but he did not think that was what this means. This says the foot of the escarpment just the foot. He wondered if this was part of a larger program.

Mr. MacKenzie said he would find out what the short range program is, and what the longer one is.

Mr. Livesey stated that a sloping program would indicate some sort of a hill, and he thought that any part of that hill sloping was part of the escarpment - is this a program to prevent the hill from falling on to Lot 19.

Mr. Watt replied that it would be part of it. It is a long area from the Yukon River, it goes through Lot 19 and through the BYN housing area, and then it goes through some territorial land and some private land.

Mr. McKinnon said it would be interesting to have a breakdown on the cost of this \$8,000.00.

Mr. Boyd referring to Yukon Forestry Division - Road to Fire Tower, Carmacks - \$4,000.00 asked what kind of a road they had there now - surely you cannot have a Fire Tower and no road to it.

Mr. Livesey said no road as far as he knew. This was nothing unusual in the Carmacks-Kluane Lake area, all kinds of queer things happen there, and they have to be gone over with a fine-tooth comb before one can follow the situation.

Mr. MacKenzie said that surely they must have a road of some sort going to the Fire Tower - this was simply to improve it. It says "to construct", but that is probably not an adequate description.

Mr. Watt raised the question relating to Yukon Fire Department Look-out, 100% recoverable, with no provision in the Federal Estimates.

Mr. MacKenzie explained that that was certainly put in to arouse questions. It is not in the Federal estimates but it is, in fact, 100% recoverable and it will go in the Federal Supplementary Estimates.

Mr. Livesey said that depended on the right party getting in on April 8th.

Mr. McKinnon asked if the Territorial Government is going to go ahead with this work and then hope the Federal Government puts it in their Supplementary Estimates so that they could recover it.

Mr. MacKenzie replied "no", but they could safely assume that they had something on this to say that it is 100% recoverable. He would look into for them.

Mr. Taylor remarked that the matter would be deferred for further consideration.

Mr. Watt asked if the Riverdale Sub-division - Water Service Connection to 45 lots - \$5,000.00 was for the new lots that were put in and, if so, how many were sold.

Mr. Baker replied that he had no idea of how many have been sold and what these particular connections referred to, he could not say.

Mr. MacKenzie suggested that Mr. Spray be present for this discussion.

Mr. Taylor said he would make a note of it and bring it up again when they had Mr. Spray present in Council.

Mr. Shaw remarked on the Stewart Crossing Grader Station - \$20,000.00, that at a thousand dollars a foot, this must be a big extension.

Mr. Baker explained that the area of the extension would be 800 sq. ft. - they will find the cost quite reasonable compared to past construction costs. It was a steel building on a concrete foundation with asbestos insulation.

Mr. Taylor enquired about the Department of Travel & Publicity, Road Equipment, 1 only Chevrolet Compact Sedan for use by Publicity Director - \$2,500.00.

Mr. MacKenzie explained to Council that a position is now developing where every department here seems to need a car for himself, and the Commissioner is inclined to the opinion that this is not necessary

and possibly the solution would be to have a pool of vehicles, either self-driven or chauffeur driven, they do not know yet. It is a complex problem and they have not had time to examine it as yet but, until they do, they do not wish to spend this money on this Chevrolet or any other vehicle. As far as the Commissioner is concerned, this should be regarded as pending.

Mr. Livesey said that with regard to the recommendation of the FAC, page 17 - it was decided to review the whole situation and find out among the various methods available as to which policy would be the most profitable and that the program to purchase be temporarily withheld until agreement was reached.

Mr. MacKenzie said that one policy was a leasing arrangement with a big firm at so much a month for the use of a car, you do not have to worry about maintenance, depreciation, and so on.

Mr. McKinnon asked when Territorial Government personnel are travelling and using their own cars on Territorial affairs, do they get something on this.

Mr. MacKenzie said they get 12 cents a mile.

Mr. Shaw said that the idea of a pool seemed a very good thing.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Mr. Speaker do now resume his chair.

Motion carried.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, Mr. Taylor, Chairman of Committee reported as follows:

Committee convened at 11:00 a.m. and discussed Bill No. 7. It was moved by Mr. Boyd and seconded by Mr. Shaw that Bill No. 7 be reported out of Committee without amendment. This motion was carried. Upon reading Bill No. 6, it was moved by Mr. Livesey and seconded by Mr. Shaw that Bill No. 6 be read from the Chair in a manner outlining total expenditure relating to each department. This motion was carried. Committee then proceeded to discuss Vote 10 Project and Loan Capital, with Mr. Baker, Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Delaute in attendance. Mr. Boyd asked to go on record as recommending consideration of the Financial Advisory Committee report respecting construction of fire brakes.

Committee
Report.

Council accepted the report of the Committee and adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a.m. Friday, March 29th, 1963.

Friday, March 29th, 1963
10:00 o'clock A.M.

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

Mr. Speaker tabled a memorandum from the Administrator in reply to motion for the Production of Papers no. 4, regarding School Advisory Committees which read as follows: "The matter of School Advisory Committees elected pursuant to Section 13 of the new School Ordinance has been covered in the Annual Report on Operation of Yukon Territorial Schools 1961-62, at page 17." Prod. Papers #4.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, for leave to introduce Bill No. 9, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance. Motion Carried. Introducing Bill # 9

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, for leave to introduce Bill No. 10, An Ordinance to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. Motion Carried. Introducing Bill # 10.

Mr. Watt gave notice of Motion regarding the speed limit on the Two Mile Hill. Motion No. 3

Mr. Watt gave notice of Motion regarding the Rapids Road Campground Site. Motion No. 4

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that the Administration provide Council with details respecting progress on the appointment of a Senior Legal Advisor in the Territory, as outlines in the current Federal-Territorial Fiscal Agreement. Production of Papers No. 9. Motion Carried.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey, in the opinion of Council it is recommended that the following be implemented by the Department of Transport in relation to civil aeronautics in the Yukon especially as this may apply to the operation of Canadian and foreign small aircraft: Motion No. 2

- (1) That regulations be set up requiring the inspection of small aircraft to ensure that minimum survival equipment is carried at all times.
- (2) That such regulations shall give authority to officials in charge of airports to regulate the taking off of aircraft under hazardous weather conditions and to enforce restrictions where found to be necessary.
- (3) That such regulations shall give authority to enforce the acceptance of non hazardous routes and approved flight plans.
- (4) That in the event that the above mentioned regulations are in effect that means should be provided at the Whitehorse Airport for their strict enforcement.

This Council respectfully requests the Minister of Northern Affairs to present this resolution to the Minister of Transport in order that future lives may be saved as well as thousands of dollars to the Canadian taxpayer in searching for foolhardy aviators.

Mr. Shaw pointed out that in bringing this before Council and eventually Dept. of Transport, he thought it their duty to take certain measures. In the past this might not have been necessary. He used the Dawson Road as an example. At first they used to carry winter supplies with them due to the condition of the road. Now that it is in better condition and is used a great deal more people very seldom are prepared for an emergency. In the early stages they would have been equipped and now it is taken for granted and it is the same with airplanes. At first they used to carry survival equipment and now they don't as they think there are better facilities available

as the air routes are being used more and more. He felt something must be done and certain precautions should be taken and it should be up to the Government to put these into force. He thought if planes had to carry a little box with which they could transmit messages which would guide aircraft to the spot and this would save hundreds of dollars in searching for the downed aircraft. He thought the recent accident indicated this and if they had something like this they could have been found sooner.

Mr. Taylor agreed heartily with Mr. Shaw. He has been acquainted with aviation and is conversant with search and rescue work and also with the recent issue. He said that air searches in the past two years in the two Territories have cost approximately two million dollars. In reference to the transmitter, there is one available costing \$300.00 but there is now a new unit out which costs approximately \$70.00. He thought the wording of the motion very good as it gives the import of what they wish, for D.O.T. to have more control and authority over transient pilots.

Mr. McKinnon stated he understood the D.O.T.'s regulations were quite stringent, and there wasn't much left to chance. He asked Mr. Taylor if the U.S. regulations were more stringent than those of D.O.T.

Mr. Taylor replied that is correct. In the last incidence the party had taken off from the airport without D.O.T.'s approval and the pilot had filed his flight plan in the air. He didn't know what D.O.T. could do in this regard maybe severe penalties.

Mr. Shaw stated that this person was not following a road and the value of this is very great. He gave Mr. Nielsen's flight to Dawson last year as an example where he landed on the highway. He felt people from other countries should follow our regulations.

Mr. McKinnon felt they were trying to legislate something that was already taken care of and there would always be people who wouldn't follow regulations. From what he has heard D.O.T. has good sound regulations and if people followed them they wouldn't get into trouble but there are always people who try to go on their own and he didn't know what they could do with them.

Mr. Watt agreed with the motion and they are asking D.O.T. to take more care of these aircraft before taking off and if they haven't regulations in effect this motion is requesting that regulations be put into effect. He thought it would be of some help.

Mr. Shaw thought that if the Canadian authorities got together with the American authorities and state that so many fliers had been lost in this area and asked them to co-operate re regulations that this could be worked out without any difficulty. He gave as an example a small plane that didn't follow regulations at customs so it was seized but the pilot took off anyway. Later the American authorities fined the pilot and suspended his licence so things can be done.

Mr. Taylor in elaborating the different points of the motion stated that item one is important as it relates to the situation just experienced in the Yukon. When the small aircraft owners come into Canada they have to pass through a customs port and at that time an inspection could be made before approval is given to come into or go out of the country. The aircraft could be inspected for survival gear and D.O.T. could issue a card to give survival techniques, good sense flying etc. and in this way they could attempt to remedy this situation. In regard to item two this would apply to the man in charge of the tower which would give them the authority and they may arrest a person if needed and this motion would encourage them to do this and if they haven't the authority, make it available. Regarding item three D.O.T. may suggest another route if a plane or weather isn't suitable

for the normal route. He could see no problems with the motion and if they started the wheels rolling they have achieved something.

Mr. McKinnon wondered if there were any regulations of this nature in effect now or if this motion has come up just because there is an incident of much publicity now and he didn't think too much of a card system.

Mr. Boyd thought they were into an international situation and Ottawa would be well aware of what has gone wrong without their help, judging by the number of people around town.

Mr. Taylor said this is definitely international and the Federal Aeronautics Administration in Alaska or U.S. will be awaiting the report from D.O.T. and will then take the appropriate action. He didn't think there was any problem there other than mutual co-operation in trying to ensure that the regulations are enforced.

Mr. Boyd thought the situation was in good hands as it is and the motion wouldn't accomplish anything.

Mr. Taylor didn't agree with Mr. Boyd in that he thought the motion would start something that would add to the present regulations.

Mr. McKinnon stated he would vote against the motion because he didn't know enough about the present regulations or if there were any.

Mr. Shaw pointed out that these things have happened in the past and will continue. He felt there was no person at the Whitehorse Airport provided with these duties for inspection and enforcement. The cost of searches alone could pay the wages of an inspector.

Motion carried with Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Boyd contrary. Mr. Shaw, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Watt for.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Mr. Speaker now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing Bill No. 7, Interim Supply 1963.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

In Committee

Discussion took place with Mr. Baker, Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Thompson in attendance.

Discussion of Bill No. 7

Mr. Livesey asked Mr. Thompson what has been contemplated as far as the Brooks Brook school is concerned.

Mr. Thompson stated that the enrollment has shown an increase during the past two years. There are 15 students in Grades 1 to 7 and next year there will be grade 8 and the enrollment

will be 15 to 20. The classroom has been improved by the Highway System and the teachers accommodation has been improved and he has heard rumours that this maintenance camp will be closed and moved to Teslin but he doesn't know when this is contemplated. They plan to purchase playground equipment and this would be movable to say Teslin.

Mr. Watt asked if there are any native children in this school or children that are not dependents of D.N.D.

Mr. Thompson said the children are of D.N.D. or C.N.T. dependents and he didn't think there were any children of purely Indian status. Last year there was one.

Mr. McKinnon asked if the agreement is that at Granville School that Y.C.G.C. provide the school and the Territorial Government provide the teacher.

Mr. Thompson said the company provides the school and underwrites the salary of the teacher. The Territorial Government provides a grant of \$35.00 per pupil per month towards the salary of the teacher. Presently there are 7 students so they are paying 7 times \$35.00 per month.

Mr. McKinnon was wondering how the Territorial Government became responsible for the teacherage.

Mr. Thompson said these estimates are prepared in August and at that time he wasn't certain what the situation might be during the coming year so he put this in as a contingency if they were to take over this school in the coming year but apparently they are not but they have requested the Territory to provide a refrigerator and a washing machine for the teacherage.

Mr. McKinnon wanted the views of Mr. Shaw on this situation.

Mr. Shaw said the company concerned approached him and wanted the Territorial Government to take over the complete school and he pointed out that the Government had been bitten once on this proposition and it was no problem as far as their expenses were concerned. All they had to do is to increase the children and the amount of grant received to pay the teachers salary would put them in a position that they wouldn't have to pay anything. If the Government takes this school over it might happen, as before, where they got down to two children. The policy of the Government is to pay so much per month but they wouldn't put anything there of a permanent fixture at this time. If the school should close the refrigerator and washing machine could be moved somewhere else so it wouldn't be a permanent fixture. If the school increases it should receive the support of the Territory but in the meantime it has worked out on a mutually shared cost.

Mr. Boyd asked how many miles from Dawson was this school.

Mr. Shaw replied 60 miles.

Mr. Boyd asked how come they required new typewriters in all these institutions.

Mr. Thompson said these aren't replacements but are additional typewriters. He stated the Dawson school already has 10 typewriters and it needs another two. Elsa has no typewriters at the present time. Christ the King Elementary School doesn't own a primary typewriter - this is a typewriter with large type - and Christ the King Highschool owns a certain number but they require more and similarly with Mayo. In the Highschools they are now offering courses in typing so require them.

Mr. Shaw said that it wasn't until recently that they had typing instruction anywhere but in Whitehorse and this is now spreading to the other highschools and is being very successful. There are night classes for adults as well as the students during the day.

Mr. Livesey asked if they are making single purchases of typewriters or are they putting the number required up to open bid. He thought if they were put up to bid they could get a better price on them.

Mr. Thompson said there is one price for those used in an office and another price for those in an educational institution which are cheaper. Those purchased for commercial purposes used in a highschool you have to sign a form stating that these typewriters won't be sold within five years and the prices are uniform and they try to have some of each kind of typewriters so students can familiarize themselves with them.

Mr. MacKenzie said they have a standard procedure to follow so they aren't open to criticism. They have a list of firms interested in supplying their demands and they take quotations from these firms and the company with the same quality and lowest bid gets their business. This procedure is laid down by Ottawa so they aren't open to criticism.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Thompson how much of an increase in enrollment in the Territory is there this year over last year.

Mr. Thompson said that for September 1961 the figures are 2759 compared to September 1962 as 2968.

Mr. McKinnon wondered if when the highschool left the elementary school building if the desks were taken to the highschool.

Mr. Thompson said some of the newer desks were taken over, the ones used by the highschool and these are replacements for broken desks.

Mr. Livesey noted they had tumbling mats and he wondered why they haven't tumbling mats at Haines Junction.

Mr. Thompson said probably because they have never had a request for them.

Mr. Livesey said they have tumbling mats at Carmacks and he thought they were a very good thing so would like them at Haines Junction.

Mr. McKinnon asked if the panabode apartments are built now in Watson Lake.

Mr. Thompson said at the present time the panabode building contains three classrooms plus a one bedroom apartment and they require additional teacherage accommodation so it is their intention to convert the panabode building into apartments and add three more apartments. They will then add 4 new classrooms on to the new school which was completed a year ago.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Thompson what the enrollment is in the Watson Lake area.

Mr. Thompson said 146.

Mr. Livesey wanted Mr. Taylor to advise committee on how they feel in Watson Lake about panabode buildings in general and he thought from previous discussions in Council they were against panabode buildings.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Shaw in the Chair, didn't feel they would want to see any new schools or Government buildings constructed using the panabode type building. They found they are difficult to heat, they tend to go out of shape and dry out. The idea in Watson Lake is to convert this panabode school into a teacherage and put the children into the larger school and it should make an ideal teacherage.

Mr. Shaw asked if the C.P.A. Staff house was being used to capacity.

Mr. Thompson said it is almost to capacity. They have 11 bedrooms and 10 are in use now and one more person is expected for the Vocational Training School. In addition there are 3 small bedrooms on the main floor and they plan to take the partitions out and make it into 2 good size bedrooms making a total of 13.

Mr. Watt said if the cost were totaled up it would cost approximately \$20,000.00 per bedroom and he thought it would have been better if they had built a new building.

Mr. MacKenzie said the building cost \$50,000.00 and they spent \$7,000.00 last year and another \$2,000.00 this year making approximately \$60,000.00 for 13 rooms which is \$4,000.00 per room. He thought it should pay for itself and they would also make a little money on it.

Mr. Shaw wondered about the metal and automotive parts for the school and wondered if they were going to be in competition with the vocational school.

Mr. Thompson said the training in the school would be prevocational and there would be no conflict. He said that in regard to the \$30,000.00 it won't cost that much to equip the shop but on the other hand they need additional equipment for the woodworking so some of the money will go towards this.

Mr. Watt asked if this equipment could only be used during school hours or if it could be used during the evenings.

Mr. Thompson said regarding playground facilities they will be available to the community in the evenings and on weekends. The group sponsoring the band is having difficulty and next year it is their plan to have Mr. Grundmann teach music to the highschool students, both F.H. Collins and Christ the King Schools and at the same time offer band during the evenings so the instruments will be available to the community as a whole and all the schools.

Mr. Boyd asked if Mr. Grundmann was presently parttime and he understood that his remuneration was not too good.

Mr. Thompson said for the service rendered to the community he isn't paid too well. He is a full time music teacher and he is paid on the basis of his qualifications, but he is doing a tremendous job and they are trying to keep him here.

Mr. Boyd wondered if this \$7,000.00 would increase his earnings in any way.

Mr. Thompson said no, it is for additional instruments. They got a list from him advising what additional instruments were required in addition to the ones owned by the band at present.

Mr. Boyd said he heard this gentleman is going out this summer maybe for a course but there is also rumour that he might find a job outside and if this happened he wondered what the answer would be, if they would import someone to take his place.

Mr. Thompson said this is the problem and they will know by May 1st what his intentions are as teachers must have their resignations in by that date and to date he hasn't indicated his resignation. He plans to go to the University of Indiana to complete his Bachelor of Music Degree but he is in difficult financial situation. He hoped to obtain a loan but if not he would have to sell his house. Mr. Thompson suggested he write a letter indicating his financial position and it would be taken up with the Commissioner but he hasn't received it yet.

Mr. Livesey asked in regard to the Whitehorse Elementary School if the fencing arrangements indicated all the problems in relation to property have been cleared with D.N.D. and others.

Mr. Thompson said they have not been cleared and this is money provided as these estimates were prepared last August with the hope they would be able to build the fence. The fire hall is still standing. The D.N.D. buildings are there and he wasn't sure they could go ahead with this.

Mr. Shaw asked in relation to the vents if they were to cost \$200.00 for air conditioning.

Mr. Thompson said the ventilation in this building is very poor and they hope to find some way to improve this.

Mr. Baker said he believed all 26 classrooms are on the south side and get a lot of sunlight and this plus the heat make the temperature very high and the air conditioners are required to get the temperature down to a more liveable condition. One conditioner was installed some years ago on a trial basis and it has worked satisfactorily and the amount shown is for the complete cost of equipment and installation.

Mr. Watt asked the enrollment of the Porter Creek school and the grades.

M. Thompson said 113 at the end of February and the grades are 1 to 8.

Mr. McKinnon asked Mr. Thompson if it was the intention of the two additional classrooms being for the same grades or if each grade will have a separate classroom.

Mr. Thompson read the enrollment for the various grades and from that it was seen that it wasn't economical to have one grade for each classroom say with 7 students in grade 6. They expect growth in the student enrollment in that school and they are trying to be ready. They don't plan to use both rooms next year but it is more practical to build two than one.

Mr. McKinnon asked Mr. Baker if they intend to finish the gymnasium in Porter Creek as the basketball backboards and nets are very poorly done.

Mr. Baker said this will be done and the contractors won't be paid until all the work is caught up.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. MacKenzie to explain the 5% recoverable in the footnotes.

Mr. MacKenzie said they recover whatever they can from the Federal Government in the way of construction costs and they base the recovery on the number of pupils who are the responsibility of the Departments. The 5% is a purely nominal percentage.

Mr. Livesey asked Mr. Baker if he could assure the committee that the plumbing is in very good repair and all ready for next winter.

Mr. Baker said the school is operating on a temporary system and this summer they plan to deepen the well so they will have an adequate water supply.

Mr. Boyd wanted to hear more in regard to the Watson Lake Elementary High School and the construction of two new rooms as he sees below it a separate school in the amount of \$162,000.00 so they have \$235,000.00 coming up for schools in Watson Lake. They just finished building a school a year ago and they have a school at Lower Post half full and he thought that half the people who will be attending these schools are welfare people and he is wondering if they shouldn't use the schools they already have available.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Shaw in the Chair, stated the separate school has been dealt with at great length before. When both these projects are completed many of the children now at Lower Post will be coming to Watson Lake and this will mean they will be able to go home and be clothed and fed within the surroundings of their own homes and this is desirable. The statement re most of the people being welfare people is absurd as this isn't the case. Watson Lake is the fastest growing community in the north and they foresee a continued increase in the population.

Mr. Boyd asked how many children are going to be moved out of the Lower Post School to support the separate school and whether or not they are on welfare.

Mr. Taylor said the majority of children in the residential school are of native status but when the separate school does come into being there will be some 30 to 40 children moving up from Lower Post. Also in

assessing preschool children there is quite an increase and also from the Liard there will be a fair enrollment. Many will be native and being wards of the Government they will contribute on their behalf. He noted that 50% of the capital cost of this separate school will be borne by the Federal Government or the school district. People of white status will also be attending this school.

Mr. Boyd said obviously the amount of children moved from one school to another is quite substantial and it seemed more like a gimmick to get another school built. These are wards of the Government in the first place and he couldn't see having a separate school for them.

Mr. Taylor said this separate school isn't designed for any race, class or creed but is designed to teach children and this is a right granted under the B.N.A. Act and this school takes white and native children together and there is no difference, and it isn't a school for wards of the Government.

Mr. Boyd disagreed and thought this was segregation and unless you are a certain type of person you shall not go to that school but to a public school and this is segregation. Wards of the Government are told to go to one school and it isn't their fault.

Mr. Taylor referred Mr. Boyd to section 3 of the British North America Act which provides the right of a religious minority to these rights. The children attending this school are not wards of the Government but come from families of loggers, miners, etc. and the only difference is their religious belief.

Mr. Thompson said the situation at Watson Lake is complicated and it looks like they are building more rooms than they should be but last year there were funds provided in the estimates to build teacherage accommodation in Watson Lake. He then reviewed the situation and stated at present the school is too small as they are typing in the hall so they need the new rooms. With the normal growth new classrooms are required and under the agreement signed between the Commissioner and the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corp. the R.C.'s in Watson Lake are entitled to a separate school and further to this the enrollment of this school will not be as great as anticipated last fall so they will be constructing if funds are approved a 3 room rather than a 4 room separate school.

Mr. Taylor asked if they plan to put a gym in the new school or if the one in the existing public school will be used.

Mr. Thompson said there will not be a gym in this new school but an activity room as at Carmacks, Beaver Creek, etc.

Mr. Shaw said regarding policy of separate schools it was Council's opinion that there should be equal opportunity however they were concerned with duplication of services with these schools. He had no objection with this separate school providing there is no duplication of services. He wondered if this separate school was economical.

Mr. Thompson said this separate school will be an elementary school teaching grades 1 to 7 and grade 8 will continue to go to the Highschool so they won't be putting in a gym, science lab, etc. If the separate school isn't constructed they would have to add rooms to the Elementary Highschool.

Mr. Watt noted a comment from the report of the acting Chairman of the Financial Advisory Committee concerning Carmacks & Watson Lake where the pupil enrollment was approximately 50% Indian and it suggested Carmacks school was approximately 50% the same as Watson Lake and the recovery rate from the Federal Government is only 5% but it was felt this wasn't high enough and he wanted Mr. MacKenzie to comment on this.

Mr. MacKenzie said he took it up with Ottawa and 5% is purely nominal and what they actually recover 50% for Carmacks and for Watson Lake he couldn't say for sure as they are all apportioned out to D.O.T., Indian Affairs, D.N.D. etc.

Mr. Boyd asked how far from the present school will the separate school be.

Mr. Thompson said approximately ½ mile.

Mr. Boyd asked if it wouldn't seem more economical and sensible to add six rooms to the present school and use what they already have rather than build a new school to the tune of \$162,000.00 dollars. If this was their own money would they spend it this way.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Shaw in the Chair, thought the reason for these schools was cleared up a while ago and there was also the agreement between the Episcopal Association and the Government as to the sharing of costs for these schools apart from public schools that is the direction of tax dollars and he has agreed to the agreement in Council and they have a standing signed agreement respecting separate schools.

Committee recessed at 12:00 o'clock Noon.

2.00 o'clock P.M.

Committee proceeded with discussions of Bill 6, and estimates items 311 and 309.

Mr. Boyd said he understood that most of the natives who are at Lower Post now live in the vicinity of the Liard River and that they will be transported from the Liard River, a distance of some miles, to this school by bus. He wished to know what would happen to them at the noon hour and, in view of the population at the Liard River, he was interested in knowing if a separate school was necessary there, possibly after the one had been built in Watson Lake.

Mr. Thompson said with regard to the bus service, both the children from Upper Liard and from the Airport have this service, plus a few living south on the highway. The bus takes them to and from school but they must bring their lunch along with them and have it in school. He couldn't really see that a school was necessary in Upper Liard as they have consolidated their school facilities at one spot.

Mr. Boyd asked if it was more economical to build two separate schools or build them as one unit.

Mr. Baker replied that it would be more economical to build the one provided that staff rooms and other facilities are adequate for extension.

Mr. Boyd pointed out that this clarified his point and that he wished it to go on record that he did not favour this. He favoured one unit.

Mr. Taylor commented that the present school at Watson Lake has 4 classrooms, They proposed to add 3 rather than 4 and if they had added 4 more rooms that would have been the maximum the school could handle under heating and so on.

Mr. Thompson said that it was designed for 12.

Mr. Taylor stated that in the case of building an addition to the school he could only reiterate that under the terms of the agreement they could have two schools. Personally he would like to see them all under one roof.

Mr. Boyd drew Council's attention to the fact that they were talking about a quarter of a million dollars - one doesn't toss money around as though throwing oats to a horse, without some real good reason. Forget everything but the cold hard fact dollarwise.

Mr. Taylor asked if they should break their agreement with the Catholic Episcopal Group - was Mr. Boyd suggesting this.

Mr. Boyd replied that it wasn't necessary to break any agreement - things were based on common sense and if it were more sensible to spend this quarter of a million dollars in one manner, then that was the manner they should use - common sense was expected of them. He didn't think they were breaking any agreement.

Mr. Livesey suggested that Mr. Hughes be requested to attend committee to clarify if this was a legal matter.

Mr. Hughes attended committee, and was informed of the question involved.

Mr. Hughes said that he could not give them an immediate answer. He would like to study the School Ordinance.

Mr. Boyd said that it seemed to him that the majority of the parents of these children do not reside within the 25 sq. mile area of where the school is going to be erected. They would be bringing them out of another 25 mile zone to the Watson Lake area to get them into this new school. Why is it necessary to build a separate school when it is not within the 25 sq. mile boundary. Is it necessary to build this school and if it is will another one be required for the people who do live in the other area?

Mr. Taylor said he felt sure Mr. Boyd would not wish them to build it at Lower Post in British Columbia as they do not have any students that will be residing there, though they may as time goes on. This separate school will be mainly for the children in Watson Lake, both native and white, some will be coming 7 miles away from the Airport, and 7 miles from Liard, which they have done since schools were first placed in Watson Lake. As far as Liard is concerned, there was some talk last fall that possibly the Indian Affairs people might put in a small school there the idea was that they would take kindergarten and grade 1 and maybe grade 2. It was more of a social type of education, it was designed to work at the village community level, but that idea has since been pretty well scrubbed in view of the fact that they are having this other school.

Mr. Watt said that what concerned them largely was if it was more economical to build 8 rooms under one roof or two 4 room schools. It may be more efficient to build one unit but the chances are that these schools may be built so that they may be added to later on. Building larger buildings may create efficiency but they can be carried only so far. You can reach efficiency only up to a certain point. He thought that if the taxpayer was going to suffer because of building smaller schools, he wouldn't vote for it. He couldn't see where the taxpayer was going to suffer.

Mr. Livesey said that if they did not build this separate school in Watson Lake they would have to add to the present school and if they did so, would they have to add to such an extent that they wouldn't have a reasonably sound building project, or would they have to consider building another school in any event. They should build the type of school that could be added to later on.

Mr. Baker said in the case of Watson Lake they could add to the existing structure economically as there were no structural problems that would prohibit such an extension.

Mr. Boyd explained that the present school will be added to now. Then they would be building another school - why not the works in one.

Mr. Livesey said that he was aware of that, but would the addition be sufficient for the number of students.

Mr. Shaw suggested that the matter be left in abeyance until they had the opinion of the Legal Advisor.

All agreed.

Mr. McKinnon remarked that if the new 4 classrooms were going on to the Watson Lake Elementary School, that would be \$73,400; the Watson Lake separate school will be \$162,000.00; Haines Junction School \$55,400.00; Mayo School \$86,500.00; this is large capital expenditure that was not given consideration in the five year financial agreement. Now this money would have to come from some source and they would have to cut back on other projects to provide this money for the Education Department.

Mr. MacKenzie said he wouldn't say off-hand that they weren't specifically provided for in the 5-year agreement. If they were not so provided then they become part of the tendency he spoke of yesterday, that the figure gets too large and they'll become short of funds capital wise. On the question of specific provision the answer is that in the five-year agreement they were provided with sums of money for the construction of so many classrooms; 34 or 36 classrooms at an estimated cost of \$35,000.00 per classroom, plus \$2,500.00 for classroom furniture.

Mr. McKinnon remarked that they couldn't really say they are in that excellent position because all these capital projects could be misleading.

Mr. MacKenzie agreed and said that towards the end of the five-year period they could find it inadequate.

Mr. Livesey stated that he was very happy to see that the member from Whitehorse East discuss the economics of school building and he also was happy to see that they were well within their projected cost as far as additional classrooms were concerned. As far as the addition to the Haines Junction school is concerned he had been working with a number of people out there with regard to the school and his general impression of the situation there is that the people are not satisfied with adding a room to the present school because they feel this would be for 15 months. They have to look ahead and he would say as far as 10 years. In Haines Junction the school is built in an area where the residents didn't want it in the first place and there were many reasons for it. It is on a level below both highways - it is in an area of sloping ground, it is in a swamp area, it is about three-quarters of a block from the sewer pit, they have inadequate water supply, they have a drainage -seepage problem in the basement of the school, and to add to that school would mean that they would have to get water sufficient to cover the amount they have now and that wouldn't do. It would also mean the moving of the Community Hall and the place where they intend to put it is also swamp ground which they think is uneconomical. No one of them out there would agree to move the Community Hall unless the Government came up with some answers towards once again setting up sewer and water. They have just installed the sewer system in there and he didn't know what they would do with the present Community Hall if they had to move it. The two executive groups at Haines Junction came up with an alternate solution and respectfully suggested the following for consideration:

- (1) the present building is not the type to be added to economically,
- (2) the present school is poorly designed,
- (3) the sewage disposal field is too close to the school and playground for health reasons,
- (4) the water supply is inadequate for the present school enrolment,
- (5) according to a recent survey there will be an increase in enrolment next term of no fewer than 8 and at least 50 in the next 5 years,

- (6) with the possibility of the Haines Road being an all-year route to Tidewater and with the tendency of our native population to attend day schools there is a strong likelihood of an even larger increase in the near future,
- (7) the present building site is located in swamp, the playground area is insufficient for the present enrolment,
- (8) the expense of an addition to the present building providing sewer and water will be great
- (9) the provision of more classrooms will necessitate the further construction of a teacherage.

They suggested that a new school be built at the site allocated for this purpose and that it be a four-room school so designed that more rooms can be readily added. The present building could be used as a teacherage, offices, or for such uses that the Government of the Yukon Territory may see fit. Mr. Livesey said they had also worked out plans for the Community Hall on the same basis. Looking to the future may mean in the long run a saving of capital. It has been suggested that the school be built on a new area, presently open, on both sides of Dawson Street, which is up on a hill and quite close to the present playground.

Mr. Boyd stated that what Mr. Livesey suggested was quite a large undertaking and he did not think the decision lay with them at the present time - someone would have to go there and size up the situation and present their findings later. Possibly this item should be deleted and brought up again in the Fall Session.

Mr. Livesey stated that deferring it to the Fall Session would be the same as knocking it out until next year and they are dealing with this year's budget and not next year's. He didn't think it would take six months to find out what would be needed and the Fall Session could not deal with the construction of buildings because all they had ahead of fall is the winter. If they proceed with the addition this year, all they are adding to is the reinforcement of a disappointment. When the Administration considered this addition they were aware that the present school could not accommodate the present number of pupils and they also considered the extra number of teachers that would have to be hired. As the Session would probably extend to the 20th of April there was no necessity in waiting until next fall. In the interim period between the time when they leave here on April 5th and the time when they return on the 16th of April, certainly will give adequate time for those who cannot proceed there now. If they were to take advantage of the situation now the cost of the school ground would be practically nil. He hoped Mr. Thompson could add to the picture and give his views on the suggestion from the administrative point of view.

Mr. Thompson said that up till last September the enrolment at Haines Junction was in the 30's, it varied from 35 to 38, for a two room school. Last fall when school opened they had around 51 students at the present time there are 48, and they expect another 37 students over the next five years. This is somewhat less than the figures given by Mr. Livesey. Based upon these figures the enrolment of the school will be at least 55 this September. This calls for a three-room school and with this in mind, they turned the matter over to the Engineering Department to come up with an addition to the school, plus an addition to the teachers' quarters, because all they have now is a two-bedroom apartment. Where the school is situated there is very little ground. There were difficulties in proposing extensions the plan they eventually came up with was to convert the present building into just classrooms. Take the teachers' quarters out of there and build a duplex for the teachers somewhere else. The plan proposed by the people of Haines Junction as far as he was concerned, was far the better solution, but he suggested they build a three room school. There was one problem though, it would cost an extra \$130,000.00 to do this.

Mr. Shaw said that with the \$55,000.00 that is to be spent now, possibly in another year or so there will be another \$55,000.00 spent on either extending the teachers' quarters with this population explosion. He would think that the matter should be left in abeyance for the time being and that the Education and Engineering Departments get together and assess the

whole situation within the next week or two.

Mr. MacKenzie said that they would have to watch the finances on this suggestion - they had money for additional classrooms, but not money for putting in new classrooms, and knocking others out.

Mr. Shaw stated that they would have to consider that they would not have to add teacherages, there would be saving right there, and they would be getting a school in a better location. If the population increases and you add on, there would have to be new teacherages, and so this would have to be assessed for the next few years and not for just this year. It might balance out that there is a small expenditure of dollars in the whole project in which case it would perhaps be more economical to have the right situation than something you have to keep adding to.

Mr. MacKenzie pointed out that whereas provisions in the agreement have been made for new classrooms at \$35,000.00 per classroom, the provision for new teacher apartments is \$17,500.00, half of the classroom, so on the basis of using the present school you would save \$17,500.00 on each teacher's apartment to offset the cost of the new school. He added that 36 teacher apartments were allowed for the next five years, exclusive of the teacherages built last year.

Mr. Livesey hoped that members would give this their earnest consideration.

Mr. Taylor said the matter would be referred to later on.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to the Dawson Elementary High School Extension - \$92,000.00, and asked Mr. Livesey to enlighten members on the report of the FAC on this item.

Mr. Livesey stated that the recommendation of the FAC was that in view of the economic conditions presently affecting the financial position and future prospects of the City of Dawson it was felt that a complete study should be made covering the Dawson area in order to ascertain the justification of further capital outlay at this time. That was the general outlook towards grants and other things. It was also felt that in view of the grants made by the Federal and Territorial Governments in the Dawson area in the present unbalanced condition, a review of the entire picture should be made in order to arrive at a more realistic approach to the problem of cost of operation from a Government point of view. The committee when discussing the question of the actual school felt that it was coupled to the whole problem of the Dawson area, and the question of finances, extensions, economic conditions, and so on and so forth. He would suggest that the member from Dawson enlighten them on this situation to the best of his knowledge.

Mr. Shaw said he would confine himself to the item on the High School and he asked Mr. Thompson to tell him the capacity of the school and the amount of pupils.

Mr. Thompson explained the situation. There are seven regular classrooms and a very small library which is also used as a classroom - the typing classes are held on the stage and often, at the same time, there is a physical education class going on in the auditorium. This poses certain problems. The school is overcrowded now, it has 190 students, and at least 25 beginners are expected, and the enrolment will be well over 200 in a couple of years. He felt that something had to be done about the situation - they had 3 grades to a classroom, and this combination of grades is a most unsatisfactory situation. This situation is going to get worse unless they have an addition, or unless the population is relocated somewhere.

Mr. Shaw affirmed that was the problem. Everyone seemed to be looking forward to that particular community disappearing, it might be part of it that is disappearing, but the school population is actually increasing. It does present a problem as to the future economics of the community, will they go up or down, and it was a different question for him to answer. Lots of people who can least afford it seem to have the most children, so that each year they get increases in school population, - could this be solved this year by utilizing a school room elsewhere.

Mr. Thompson felt that a minimum of two classrooms were required, one for High and one for Elementary. With regard to the matter of looking at it in the following year, he had presented this matter to the Commissioner over the past few years, and when Mr. Collins was here he would say "well, let's just wait another year and have another look at it". We have done this and the enrolment keeps on growing and unless the people are relocated elsewhere, the children will be there.

Mr. Shaw stated that maybe in 5 or 10 years the population will decrease, but certainly not next year - on the other hand it may go the opposite way as quite a deal of new exploration has started. With one particular outfit, five additional families will move for a three-year period, that will create a certain amount of employment and as more employment is created, there will be a greater need for schools. He wondered if the Financial Advisory Committee had taken these things into consideration in their report.

Mr. Boyd said it would seem from the knowledge they gained that those on Welfare in Dawson per capita exceed that in any part of the Yukon, quite considerably. If these people are going to work for 4 months in the year, possibly 5, or possibly not that much, and we would be required to keep them the year round, it might be that the Government would consider it better to move these people to a place where they can make a living rather than go on running a farm up there and keepin' them in a state of unemployment. Employment is the first thing that has to be considered - if we cannot employ these people, then we had better do something with them, we do not want them to become moth-eaten, and grass grow green under their feet, we want to have something for them to do.

Mr. Shaw agreed that Mr. Boyd had some good points, but the way the points were made simplified them too easily. One family up there has 15 children, this family moved from Whitehorse two years ago to that particular area to work on a certain contract, he worked on that job for two months, decided he liked the country, and so stayed there. He became a Welfare problem, right from this fair city, so the Government paid his way down to Whitehorse. He came back here, looked around for two or three months, decided that he could find no job to suit his peculiar talents, and went back. Now, what are we going to do with that person, There are many similar cases, some were born in Dawson, some came from other parts of the Territory. They either can't own't work, but it does not alter the fact that those people are there. They have children, many children, they have the time to have lots of children, and those are the facts. As to Welfare, the welfare situation in the Territory is appalling - there are many welfare problems in Whitehorse, Watson Lake, Kluane area, Dawson area, and Mayo area. Those are the things we have to live with, but we still have to provide the facilities for education. There has been a movement this winter by the Welfare Department to move certain families and get employment for them in the Elsa area, that is wonderful, however he was fairly sure that inside of six months 75% of those people would be right back again because they are the type of people that somehow do not have the desire to have a job for so long. He had seen that happen on so many, many occasions that is is really pitiful.

Mr. Boyd remarked that they were not against educating these children, they have schools here that are only half full, and we could keep them here just as well as we can keep them up there. There is another one in Carcross that is almost empty, there is also another in Lower Post, so he did not think they should build any more schools - they move them to where the schools are. This would not hurt them one bit because they are not working anyway, they are on a holiday twelve months of the year. As long as they are left at Dawson they are going to need more room, lots more room, at the rate they are going. It is up to the Dominion Government to come up with something as to what is to be done with these people - they should decide it.

Mr. Watt said that as he saw it they have a situation up at Dawson where they need two classrooms this fall and there are two ways of getting it - either renting buildings and using them as improvised classrooms which is going to cost so much to begin with, or add two classrooms and hope that the city does not lose too much population. Seeing that they have to provide those classrooms, he was willing to vote on this as that was the only thing they could do - this is a democratic society and people can choose to live where they wish.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to Teacher Accommodation - Dawson, \$46,000.00.

Mr. Boyd suggested that this would be in the same category as 319.

Mr. Shaw stated it was not so. The male teachers are living in a hotel all the time. He would like to be reasonable about this thing but there is a definite requirement for teacher accommodation and it has been so for many years, and he would not consider it proper that this item should be cut out.

Mr. McKinnon said that the recommendation of the Financial Advisory Committee are the same for 319 as for 320. He asked Mr. Livesey if 320 should be deferred also.

Mr. Livesey replied that if Mr. McKinnon was referring to the minutes of the Treasurer, these had not been signed by the Chairman, and it is the first he has seen of it. The recommendations of the Committee are in here, not in there, and the recommendations of the Committee are contained in Section 6 of the recommendation. He was sure that this was the position on both of these principally because it was an expenditure of funds and he knew that when they discussed it they were quite sure that the member from Dawson would know more about the economic situation there than they did and although they wanted to take a second look at it, they did separate it by putting it under Section 6 in their recommendation, but if Council would read the recommendation made there, they by no means cut it out but they set it to one side that could be discussed here on the basis of the query situation. They wanted it queried because the economic situation of Dawson, as has been explained, is tied into other matters.

Mr. Taylor asked Council what their wish was in this matter.

Mr. Shaw said it was quite all right to discuss it with the Commissioner, but this accommodation for the teachers was absolutely necessary and has been for a number of years.

All agreed.

Mr. Taylor went on to the Mayo Two-room School, combined with two teacher apartments - \$86,500.00.

As the member from Mayo was not present, Mr. Watt asked if Mr. Thompson would give a summary of the pupil situation.

Mr. Thompson said that Mayo had 93 students, but there is one student in Grade 12 and one in Grade 11, 5 in Grade 10, 9 in Grade 9, 27 in Grade 1 (one full classroom), and they are expecting another full classroom of Grade 1's next year, so they'll have a classroom full of Grade 2's, consequently the additional classroom is required. There are 5 classrooms in the present school. Their proposal has been changed from what is seen in the estimates - it is suggested that they divide the present auditorium-gymnasium (which is very small) into two classrooms and the corridor, and add on a better-sized auditorium and gymnasium for the school, so that in effect they would add two rooms to the school by dividing the present auditorium or activity room, in addition to adding a gymnasium to the school.

Mr. McKinnon asked the Chairman of the Financial Advisory Committee whether or not the member from Mayo was aware of the change in the Government's thinking.

Mr. Livesey said he could not quite understand the question - what change, and at what time did the change take place.

Mr. McKinnon explained if the change took place after the Financial Advisory Committee had met and studied the estimates, or was it just now - the change from a two-room school to the suggestion just outlined by Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson stated that he did not think his suggestion had been discussed with the Financial Advisory Committee, but he did discuss his proposals with Mr. McKamey and it did seem he was agreeable to it, to have all of the children under one roof. At the same time this present activity or gymnasium room is far too small for basketball and they intend to put in a better auditorium.

Mr. Taylor enquired if they could hold on to this one until he could contact Mr. McKamey and have his feelings on the matter.

All agreed.

Mr. Livesey said he would like to mention that it is a project that has been changed on which he received no notification.

Mr. Taylor stated that this was highly irregular on the part of the Administration.

Mr. Livesey said that the situation seemed to be that when he came to Whitehorse he received copies of the changes that had been made to the budget, and this is a change in the budget which does not appear in the changes he received. This is additional to the changes he had received. It was the ethics of the situation rather than factual matters. If he were doing the change, he would certainly keep the change in abeyance, the same as his suggestion for the change in Haines Junction - he did not change the budget before anyone else saw it - what he did was read what was in the budget and then suggest the change as a separate issue.

Mr. Boyd referring to Teslin School - \$96,900.00, asked if this was another overflow.

Mr. Thompson said that was the situation. There are 51 pupils from Grades 1 to 8, next year they would be teaching Grade 9, they expect around 60 students, and a three room school is required there.

All Agreed.

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Mr. Livesey said he would like to know what the member from that area felt about this particular school.

Mr. Taylor replied that the Teslin people were pretty happy. They had waited quite a while to see another classroom in the school and they are now nicely keeping in pace with the growth. They will have teacher apartments upstairs and most important of all, an activity room which comes in handy during those cold winter days in a small community where the children have to walk some distance. The purchase and erection of a chain link fence around the school grounds is a good idea and the furniture equipment speaks for itself. It is a very warranted expenditure.

Mr. Thompson said that again they had looked at this thing and the Engineering Department has worked on preliminary plans and an addition to the present school is not practical. It is their suggestion that they build a completely new three-room school at Teslin, and an activity room, and convert the present building into teachers' apartments.

Taylor said this is the first time he has heard of it and he would like an opportunity to consider it and in view of the fact that this particular type of thing had come up twice, he would respectfully move that the Administration undertake to present them with a proper budget outlining any of the changes that may be here, in this Vote 10, and presenting it with those changes before they proceed any further with this budget.

Motion re
Vote 10.

Seconded by Mr. Livesey.

Mr. Taylor stated that there had been some proposed changes to Vote 10, which may be all well and good, but he believed that in order to consider new figures this is not correct. He was moving therefore that the Administration provide them with all the revisions within this vote and, actually he felt he should extend that to the whole budget with regard to anything the Financial Advisory Committee failed to cover. However, at this time, he would move that the Administration prepare for Council the revisions to Vote 10.

Mr. MacKenzie said that the only changes are in the body of 321, and 322 so far and he would suggest that all that is needed possibly is a memorandum from the Administration explaining the proposed changes.

Mr. Taylor stated he was not concerned with whether it was one item, or two, or three, or if it comes in memorandum, but he wished to see the complete revisions so that when they look and discuss these various expenditures, they can see once and for all what the Administration wants to do.

Mr. MacKenzie thought a memorandum would suffice, explaining the changes in the work proposed. Money-wise, he would say there have been no changes at all - whatever figures are put in these estimates are approximate.

Motion carried.

Mr. Taylor said that the matter of the Teslin School would be held in abeyance. He went on to Old Crow School - \$87,000.00.

Mr. Boyd suggested that this be held in abeyance to be discussed with the Commissioner at a later date. All agreed.

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Mr. Boyd referring to the conversion of the Panabode school at Watson Lake to Teacherage \$20,000.00 felt this would depend on clarification of the other subject they were discussing. They are both one and the same problem, one is created by the other.

Mr. Tayler said that this teacherage would have no effect on what they do to the two schools in Watson Lake. They had to accomodate the teachers.

All agreed.

Mr. McKinnon moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair to hear the report of the Committee.

Motion Carried.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, Mr. Taylor, Chairman of Committee reported as follows:

Committee convened at 10:45 a.m. to continue discussion of Bill No. 6 with Mr. Thompson, Mr. Baker and Mr. MacKenzie in attendance. Mr. Boyd wished to go on record as being opposed to the construction of a separate school at Watson Lake on the grounds that it is uneconomical. It was moved by Mr. Taylor and seconded by Mr. Livesey, that the Administration provide committee with the revision to Vote 10. The motion was carried. Progress is reported on Bill No. 6.

Committee Report.

Council accepted the report of the Committee and adjourned until Saturday, March 30th, at 10:00 a.m.

Saturday, March 30th, 1963
10:00 o'clock A.M.

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

Mr. Speaker tabled two memoranda from the Administration:

- (1) Reply to motion for the production of papers no. 5 which reads as follows: "The subject of this motion deals with a matter which comes within the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada. Consequently steps will be taken to bring the request for information to the attention of the appropriate authorities and, when the reply has been received, it will be duly communicated to Council."
- (2) Annual report on Operation of Yukon Territorial Schools 1961-62. (Available from Dept. of Education)

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that the speed limit on the Two Mile Hill be increased to 40 miles per hour. Motion No. 3

Mr. Watt stated that the present speed limit is 30 miles per hour and this is unrealistic in that if they proceeded up the hill today, when it is slippery, they would spin out before they reached the top. This slippery condition is prevalent 6 months out of the year and not just a few days. It might be said that an increased speed limit is dangerous but everyone is going 40 miles per hour anyway and are therefore forced to break the speed limit in order to reach the top. He thought there was more danger at 30 as during the rush hour if someone spins out and cars pile up behind, people are trying to turn around and there is more danger of an accident. He felt by increasing the speed limit from 30 to 40 the safety factor would be increased.

Mr. McKinnon said that when he first came to Whitchorse the speed limit was 50 miles per hour and he has been trying to find out why it was decreased to 30. It seemed the only answer is that some construction was going on the hill and it was reduced to 30 and has never been increased. He agreed with Mr. Watt in that it would increase the safety factor at 40 miles per hour and when it is slippery you need a run at the hill in order to reach the top.

Mr. Shaw agreed with Mr. Watt and an extra 10 miles per hour would be sensible. He felt that coming down 30 miles per hour is sufficient but it should be increased to 40 going up.

Mr. Boyd thought Mr. Watt had a good point but he thought if they increased it to 40 going up it should be the same coming down. He felt the hill should be sanded immediately it is slippery and he couldn't see how coming down at 40 could be called safe driving.

Mr. McKinnon thought that at one time there was two speed limits on the hill, one going up and one coming down and there didn't seem to be any difficulty. Signs could be posted at the top and bottom showing the speed limits and it would be simple to regulate. He thought the motion was lacking in saying the increase is merely for the up hill traffic and he wondered if Mr. Watt didn't intend this.

Mr. Watt said he would be more than happy to make an amendment to the original motion because he was primarily interested in going up the hill.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that the motion be amended that the speed limit be changed to 40 miles per hour going up the hill only and that it remain 30 miles per hour coming down.

Motion carried as amended.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that the Territorial Government lend assistance to the maintaining and upgrading of this campground site. (Rapids Road Campground Site).

Motion
No. 4

Mr. Watt explained it is a campground on the Rapids Road between here and the power house and before it was made a campground it was used by tourists all along the road. The City Fathers and the Board of Trade decided it would be better to have the campers consolidated and a place cleaned out for the campers, both as a safety factor and as an attraction to come towards the city. Campers were also parking in the city and throwing their garbage out on the streets and it was felt that if they designated an area it would solve the problem. This is a facility that is provided but it is a fire hazard as the bush isn't properly cleaned out and the deadwood needs clearing out. Bathroom facilities are provided and a well is there and that is why this site was selected as well as being scenic and close to Whitehorse. He wasn't saying how far the Government should go but it is Territorial Land and is outside the City Limits so the City would like some help in maintaining it. He invited comments on this.

Mr. Speaker said the motion is temporarily out of order as there is an expenditure of public money if the motion goes through. If they inserted "in the opinion of Council" it would be an opinion.

... Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that "in the opinion of Council" be added to the motion.

Mr. Boyd wanted more clarification on what Mr. Watt was driving at in dollars and cents as this in the City, not in the City limits, but the ground was set aside for the City so they could put this park there. He didn't know what Mr. Watt wanted to have done that the City cannot do. They have trucks and men to clear the trees and if this is all it is he couldn't see the motion.

Mr. Watt said the cost would be for maintenance of the campground, garbage collection, etc. The Government lets out a contract to clean other campgrounds in the Territory and he would like this one included. They have voted money for campgrounds and maintenance and he wants this included. He thought it cheaper to have this included with other campgrounds than have the city garbage collector go out of his way.

Mr. Shaw didn't know the circumstances but it occurred to him that within a city such as this there must be someplace for campers either within a city or on its extreme limits. This would sound like a very good venture and if it is on Territorial land he couldn't see where the city has any right to this ground as the Territory is the land owners. He felt the city could lend garbage pickup if needed but forestry could also look after it. He isn't too conversant with local conditions pertaining to this but the principle appears to be sound insofar as providing a campground.

Mr. McKinnon said the Forestry Department have made no intention of looking after the campground and this motion would bring it to their attention and place it on the same basis as the other campgrounds around the Territory. They have already passed, in the budget, funds for establishing new campgrounds and he had asked the Territorial Engineer if he knew where they were to be established and he said no. He would like to see some of this money used for this particular campground. He would like to see this Rapids Road campground coming under the jurisdiction of a Territorial Campground, the same as the others. It is necessary, is close to Whitehorse and could be made into a lovely campground.

Mr. Taylor said he was prepared to suggest that within the Travel and Publicity Budget they have allowed for matching grants to Tourist Associations throughout the Territory and they may solve the problem this way.

Mr. Boyd couldn't see why the motion was necessary and it was merely that they bring it to the attention of the Forestry Division that they should call out and clean up the garbage.

Mr. McKinnon thought there was no better way of bringing it to Forestry's attention than through a motion of the Council.

Mr. Taylor said if \$30,000.00 is available for campground construction and they are looking for potential sites then this motion is quite in order.

Mr. Boyd stated the motion isn't necessary as it is already their responsibility and all they need to do is tell them. This campground isn't in the boundaries of the City but as both Mr. Watt and Mr. McKinnon know this is in the Metropolitan Area so it isn't the responsibility of the Forestry Department. He wanted to know how much money was involved or if they just wanted money for maintaining it.

Mr. Taylor wanted to know if the effect of this Metropolitan Area put the responsibility on the City or the Territory.

Mr. Watt said as far as the Metropolitan Area was concerned it is a hypothetical line and it doesn't mean this line is or ever will be the city limits. It is a line to freeze federal land so if there is land to be set out for a campground, an industrial area or shopping center, won't be set up there. He thought this motion was the best way in bringing the matter to the attention of the authorities. The Council is to help guide the Administration and if things aren't going right or is neglected it is their job to bring it to their attention.

Mr. Boyd said the Forestry Department have already been approached and this is no mistake. He thought the campground should be maintained but he wasn't sure whose responsibility it is and they had better ask the Administration what the problem is.

Mr. Watt said it can't come under the Department of Forestry because they have a policy of not establishing a campground of 10 or so miles of any community and this motion will fill the gap between the City's responsibility and the Federal's responsibility. The trailer courts in town are filled up and as land isn't available in the City they established a point just outside the city limits. Thus the Federal Government can't take it over as it is too close to town but it is a field for the Territorial Government.

Mr. Boyd said it is on Federal ground and it is Forestry's responsibility but he didn't propose to argue any longer as there isn't enough money involved to worry about. Forestry have been approached and they have passed the buck.

Motion carried as amended.

Mr. Taylor asked Clerk-in-Council if he could advise Council if he has information on the Teslin Power Franchise Bill.

Mr. Clerk said he hasn't any official information but he had heard it was forwarded to Ottawa for their approval and he had expected it back by this date but he will look into it on Monday.

FIRST and SECOND reading was given to Bill No. 9, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance and Bill No. 10, An Ordinance to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

First & Second Reading Bill #9 and #10.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Bill No. 7, An Ordinance for Granting to the Commissioner Certain Sums of Money to Defray the Expenses of the Public Service of the Territory. (Interim Supply Appropriation Ordinance 1963)

THIRD Reading Bill #7.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Mr. Speaker leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole to discuss Bill No. 6, the Appropriation Ordinance 1963-64.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

In Committee.

Committee proceeded to discuss the Territorial Secretary and Tax Assessor Departments.

Mr. Livesey stated that the Financial Advisory Committee, on the item of Road Equipment, suggested that this be shelved pending the creation of policy between the Administration and Council towards any program for following a procedure for supplying road equipment, other than purchase, and this applies to all other automobiles as well.

Mr. Taylor, Chairman of Committee, stated this item will be held in abeyance at this time.

Mr. Livesey referring to Furniture and Office Equipment wanted the Clerk to give the rundown on his requirements.

Mr. Clerk stated the one steno desk is to have an extra desk for help during Council and this also applies to one of the chairs and the typewriter. The steel cabinet is needed for an overflow in the Vital Statistics Department and others are replacements.

Mr. Boyd asked what happens to the old typewriters.

Mr. Clerk said in this case this is an additional typewriter but the normal procedure is when they replace old typewriters they send out a request for tenders to the suppliers and then deal with the one giving the best deal and the old ones are traded in.

Mr. Shaw noted it was only \$220.00 and the Dept. of Education had \$275.00 and he wondered the reason.

Mr. Clerk stated it is a different standard and also their price could be out of line as they haven't ordered for some time.

Mr. McKinnon noted a decrease in the budget from last year and wondered where this \$12,000.00 decrease comes about.

Mr. Clerk said it is a net figure that is arrived at by the decrease and increase throughout the primaries. the main one is a decrease in salaries and this comes about by the transfer of one man to another department and the other is a decrease in stationary and office supplies and this is a slight correction as they estimated too high the previous year.

Mr. Taylor,(with Mr. Shaw in the Chair) said that working out of Whitehorse they have Territorial Agents in Dawson, Watson Lake, etc, and these agents are also liquor vendors and it is his understanding that they are firstly liquor vendors and secondly territorial agents. They must be paid as territorial agents out of the Territorial Secretary's budget. He felt that the work load, at least in Watson Lake, has grown to the degree where it is necessary to segregate the job of liquor vendor and territorial agent. He felt now is the time to raise the subject and provision should be made in the budget for the immediate separation of these duties and he asked to hear the comments of the rest of the committee.

Mr. Shaw said in Dawson, for one man to hold both positions, is somewhat of a difficult task, however, to get a territorial agent and a liquor vendor you would have two high priced men and in his area it would be unnecessary. He felt they should have an assistant and that would work out in both an economical and efficiency standpoint. During the spring and summer the agent is extremely busy but winters are fairly quiet and with a senior and junior man they would get the most efficiency.

Mr. Taylor saw Mr. Shaw's point but he disagreed with the proposal that would class all communities in the same boat. In Watson Lake they are the first community in the Territory for those coming in so this necessitates more work. All licences for motor vehicles must be purchased when people come into the Territory and this means more work at Watson than at other points. This goes on for other Departments, game, etc. that the agent represents. Being one of the first liquor stores too, they do a large business and thus these people are overworked. Besides serving the public they have a multitude of accounts to maintain and other data that is forwarded to Whitehorse. They also have territorial inspections to make so they fulfill all functions of the Administration.

Mr. Shaw asked if the Territorial Secretary could give a rundown on the workload between Dawson and Watson Lake in relation to the approximate amount of licences sold and liquor sold.

Mr. Clerk corrected a statement of Mr. Taylor's that the territorial agents aren't paid as territorial agents, only as liquor vendors and they do the agents work in their spare time which isn't too satisfactory. There is a much greater work load in Watson Lake than in Dawson which is why they put an assistant in the liquor store. To go into the sale of land by the territorial agents and other matters, he would like them to defer discussion on that until the Commissioner is present and he could answer this. If territorial agents were set up at these places they would come under his Vote but at the present time they are paid as liquor vendors and not under this Vote.

Mr. Taylor,(with Mr. McKinnon in the Chair) agreed that the Commissioner should be present. He was unaware that territorial agents were paid as liquor vendors and he felt in Watson Lake the duties of agent were far more overbearing than those of liquor vendor or at least comparable. He noted they had no department for liquor department and he wondered under what vote they came.

Mr. Clerk said they should ask the Territorial Treasurer because the liquor department is not a vote as such but is a separate operation.

Mr. Taylor wished to have the Commissioner present and would defer any further discussion until he is available if committee agreed they could return to this point.

All agreed.

Mr. Livesey asked, regarding salaries on page 129 subparagraph (a), which reads two additional stenographers during Council, total \$3,000.00

and he wondered how this is working out at the moment.

Mr. Clerk replied they had hoped to bring this about but they are operating with one additional steno at the moment. He wanted to bring two stenos in from Edmonton or Vancouver and put them up in a hotel for the duration of Council and pay their expenses back out again but this didn't come about but he thought they would have satisfactory service with the arrangements they have now.

Mr. McKinnon asked Mr. Clerk who the members of the Public Court of Revision are.

Mr. Clerk stated that they are not the same at each meeting. They are just three businessmen appointed and each court has different personnel.

Mr. McKinnon asked who were on last year.

Mr. Clerk said last year they had Mr. Howard Firth, Mr. Jim Smith and Mr. W. Drury. They try to get three men from altogether different businesses.

Mr. Livesey, under the Telephone and Telegraph Expenditure, wanted enlightening on why the increase.

Mr. Clerk said this is an estimated expenditure again and in the remarks it stated that the increases are due to the appointment of the Labour Provisions Officer and they found they save a lot of road mileage by using the telephone and the wire.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair to hear the report of the Committee.

Motion Carried.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, Mr. Taylor, Chairman of Committee reported as follows:

Committee convened at 11:00 a.m. this morning to further consider Bill No. 6, the main supply bill. Consideration was given to the Estimates respecting the Department of Territorial Secretary and Tax assessor and report progress on Bill #6.

Committee
Report

Council accepted the report of the Committee and following a discussion of the agenda, adjourned until 10:00 a.m., Monday, April 1st, 1963.

Monday, April 1st, 1963
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 in reply to the motion for the Production of Papers No. 9, which read as follows: "Page 37 of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal Territorial Financial Relations shows the following recommendation of the Committee:-

- "(4) A senior Legal Officer of the Crown be appointed to supervise the Administration of Justice in the Territory in close association with the Territorial Government. This officer would be responsible to the Attorney General and he would exercise as far as possible the duties of the Attorney General in the Administration of Justice, including police services and the administration of jails."

A competition was advertised for a Senior Advisory Counsel in the Department of Justice, Yukon Territory or Northwest Territories. The Administration has not been advised of the outcome of the competition but enquiry is being made to ascertain the present position."

Mr. Taylor asked the Administration if they knew when they could expect the Teslin Franchise Bill which was to be presented at this Session.

Question
Re Teslin
Franchise

Commissioner Cameron replied the Teslin Franchise Bill, as far as he knew, was still being held in abeyance pending word from Mr. Taylor as to the wishes of his constituents in Teslin. He stated Yukon Electric aren't going to pursue it any further and if the people don't want the franchise they will continue to operate as it is.

Mr. Livesey (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) directed the following questions to the Administration:

- (1) What action if any, was taken by the office of the Territorial Engineer, acting in the capacity of Territorial Public Works, to improve and repair sections of the main street and other areas in the community of Carmacks, as a result of the flood conditions existent in the area during the summer months of 1962? What precautions are to be taken to offset any repetition of flood conditions during the year 1963?

Question
No. 2

- (2) What action if any, has been taken by the administration in relation to Motion No. 19, Fifth Session 1962, covering a request for a joint session of the Yukon Legislative Council and the Northwest Territories Council?

Question
No. 3

Commissioner Cameron assented to Bill No. 7, An Ordinance for Granting to the Commissioner Certain Sums of Money to Defray the Expenses of the Public Service of the Territory. (Interim Supply Appropriation Ordinance 1963)

Bill #7
Assented
to.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Mr. Speaker do leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing the main supply bill, Bill No. 6.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

Committee proceeded with discussions of the estimates with Commissioner Cameron, Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Baker in attendance.

Mr. Livesey wanted to be fully informed on the necessity of improving the basement of the Liquor Store in Haines Junction in the amount of \$5,500.00

Commissioner Cameron thought this basically an engineering problem and they required additional storage room in the basement.

Mr. Baker stated Mr. Vars said the existing dugout is gradually falling and for this reason something has to be done and the solution is to put in a basement. The excavation amounts to \$400.00, the concrete is \$3,600.00 for a total of \$4,000.00 for the foundation and to move the building is \$1,000.00 and the septic tank is \$500.00 making a total of \$5,500.00.

Mr. Watt asked if this building was owned by the Territorial Government.

Mr. Baker said yes.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Shaw in the Chair, stated in regard to Watson Lake Resources Construction, that he wanted it deferred in regard to (b) Resources Office Building. He pointed out that what they required in Watson Lake at this time was a joint Territorial Federal Building. He felt consideration should be given to this before they carry on with the Resources Office Building. He wanted to get started on a Federal-Territorial type of building which would provide all the other facilities they needed. It would be a benefit to the tax payers of the Territory to do so.

Commissioner Cameron said this was discussed last fall. It was felt then that this wasn't the time to build such a building, possibly in the next 2 or 3 years this could be. There is two reasons why this isn't feasible, one of the biggest users space-wise is the post office and the post office department said they weren't prepared last fall to put in for their share of the investment for such a building and if they aren't prepared to invest now it would seem foolish to build a separate building later on. They are willing to use whatever is available at present which would be adequate for the next year or two and at that time they might be willing to throw their lot in.

Mr. Taylor realized this is strictly a monetary situation as office space for other departments has been required for quite some time and even though the post office may survive they need a place for welfare people, etc. and the only thing that is stopping them is they have no place to live and no office space. They need a court room, an office for the territorial engineering department, fisheries, etc. He thought every effort should be made to get Ottawa to go along with this and save the taxpayer a dollar. He didn't know how much of the \$70,000.00 was apportioned to the Resources office building but it occurred to him that whatever it is it would go a long ways to the construction of a Federal-Territorial Building and they should do it now. He asked Mr. MacKenzie how much the Resources Office Building was going to cost.

Mr. MacKenzie said \$35,000.00 and that is how much the Federal Gov't. has included in the Federal estimates to pay to us for us to spend, so we are spending their money.

Commissioner Cameron asked if it was Mr. Taylor's wish that they don't build the building and save the money until say 4 years time when they may get approval for the other building.

Mr. Taylor felt they needed the space but he thought Northern Affairs, in designing their buildings in Ottawa, get extravagant and what would cost \$35,000.00 could be duplicated and built at a reduced cost by having

it designed here in the Territorial Engineering Department. He wasn't opposed to seeing it constructed. He just wanted to raise the question and in place of this consider a Federal-Territorial Building. Every effort should be made to consider this in next years estimates.

Mr. Livesey agreed with Mr. Taylor that if it is possible for the Territorial Government to combine its efforts with the Federal Government for one building, the expenses do go down.

Mr. Watt asked the Commissioner, in regard to the escarpment stabilization, what they plan on doing regarding the footnote. \$8,000.00 is allocated and he was wondering if that is for the completion of the program or if that is for the first step.

Commissioner Cameron wasn't too sure of how this program is standing at the present time. They are still awaiting the complete removal of the Department of Transport buildings. This year is not the completed program. At the present time they have seedlings in Arnprior awaiting to be planted.

Mr. Baker said this is correct and he couldn't find any definite length of time of the program so he believed this years work is just the beginning of many years and once it is started it will have to be followed through from year to year.

Mr. Watt asked if this was Territorial land or Federal land, at the bottom of the hill.

Commissioner Cameron said it is Crown Land and is being dealt with between the D.O.T., Department of Agriculture, etc. and he isn't sure how things stand at the present time.

Mr. Watt asked if either the Territorial or Federal Administrations are allowing house building in this area or is anyone watching to see if any building is going on.

Commissioner Cameron said there is no house building in this area and the houses there are squatters. The City do not permit house building but he didn't know how close it was being watched.

Mr. Livesey asked the Commissioner if he could inform the committee if the work being done is an attempt to solve one of the objections of the council of the city of Whitehorse to the lot 19 program.

Commissioner Cameron said no this hasn't anything to do with the lot 19 project.

Mr. Livesey was in favour of it if more lots would be utilized after the escarpment is stabilized, it is very beneficial. In regard to Fire Towers and living quarters at Carmacks and Haines Junction, although the provision was 100% recoverable there was no provision in the federal estimates and he was wondering how this would be accomplished.

Mr. MacKenzie said this is correct. These two items are put in here at the request of the Superintendent of Forestry and he proposes to write to Ottawa to have federal money available either by transfer or supplementary estimate.

Mr. Shaw gathered by this explanation that if the money is available from the federal estimates they can go ahead and build these lookout towers and if not they will not build them.

Mr. Watt, referring to Riverdale Subdivision Sewer and Water - connections to 45 lots, wondered if this was to the new subdivision they voted on last year or if this was a new subdivision the Administration are planning to develop.

Commissioner Cameron replied this is part of the complete subdivision and is the extension which was put before Council last year.

Mr. Watt believed last spring they approved money to subdivide another area in Riverdale and he wondered if this was to hook up that area or another area and also he asked how the sale of lots are going in that area.

Commissioner Cameron said this is the extension and they are selling lots and there are still some available but he wasn't sure how many were available.

Mr. Watt asked the Commissioner if the Administration intends to open up a commercial area across the river.

Commissioner said on the original plan of survey there are allowances made for churches, certain store facilities and a community hall.

Mr. Watt asked the Commissioner if they have come to a decision on what to do with the cemetery.

Commissioner Cameron replied it is not being used and has been cut down from 10 acres to one acre and it is the intention to move the 2 or 3 graves there and that none of that area be used for a cemetery.

Mr. Watt asked if the Administration reserved an area in the Whitehorse area for a cemetery as the present one is in the slide area.

Commissioner Cameron said there is an alternate offer in the Central Mortgage plan and that is at the north end of the airport behind the C.N.T. establishment. When this plan is completed and established this is where the new cemetery will go.

Mr. Shaw said where he comes from cemeteries are scattered all over and to him they certainly require planning and he felt that cemeteries should be a mile or two away from town completely and in an area where you could have unlimited expansion. From his observations when you have about 8 cemeteries to be kept up none of them are kept up and if they one it is easier to keep up.

Mr. Livesey, , under Road Equipment - a compact sedan for the Tourist Director, said the Financial Advisory Committee looked upon this as being deferred until the Territorial Administration and Council got together and discussed the question so they could arrive at a final decision, more equitable situation, than continuing to buy automobiles and spend money on repairs, etc. and he wanted Commissioner Cameron to give more information on this.

Commissioner Cameron said they discussed two changes they might possibly make in the automobile setup for Territorial employees. One was to eliminate the purchase of automobiles altogether and use the U-drive system as and when required. There are two things against that. The companies outside are doing this quite a bit in regard to trucks and cars, etc. and this goes out as a straight charge but this doesn't have the same effect in Government spending because they aren't too involved in depreciative costs as a means of making money, saving money or income tax entry. Secondly from their discussions in Ottawa they said they had checked into it and found that this was too costly because some sort of a guarantee was required by the operator of the U-drive. He didn't think this would be put into effect. He felt that they would go into a car pool type of operation where a person could draw a car when he needed it and put it back when finished so some other department could use it. This would not be for certain departments who are on 24 hour call. This is along the lines they are

thinking of and this wouldn't eliminate the purchase of the car in question as it could be placed in the pool with the others.

Mr. Livesey said in reference to businesses purchasing cars in relation to their profits. He thought a number of companies do go in for this type of renting, they rent automobiles so they can't charge the depreciation of that auto against their profits so he thought renting would be cheaper this way rather than having one on hand where it may mean overuse or use for purposes other than those for which required.

Mr. Shaw thought this a matter of cost. If they depreciate something it takes so many ears to depreciate it and when you rent something it is a direct cost and you have no problem of upkeep and it cuts down on administrative cost and something can be written off directly.

Mr. Boyd was in favour of the pool system.

Mr. Watt asked if the Administration used the system of paying mileage on privately owned cars, he thought this the most economical way.

Commissioner Cameron said they do and pay 12¢ per mile for people who use their own car. On the item quoted this gentleman's car is in a very sad state of repair so he needs a car. Up to now they have paid him mileage.

Mr. Watt said if they supply a vehicle to a head of department could he quite freely get rid of his own car knowing he has a government car for his use.

Commissioner Cameron understood that he isn't to use the government car for private purposes and get rid of his own.

Mr. Shaw thought the question could be answered by standing on the corner of the Robert Campbell bridge at noon and you would see a whole stream of cars going across so they can have lunch and at 1:00 o'clock there is a stream this way. It appeared to him that was private use but again it might be considered government use. He thought a pool would be a wonderful thing to have as the vehicle would be used for government business only and not for lunch.

Mr. Boyd wondered why the Territorial cars are not numbered as he would like to know what department they belong to when he sees one.

Commissioner Cameron thought the cars were numbered and they could also follow them up by the licence number.

Mr. Watt asked if the Administration have considered painting the cars a specific color so it would readily indentify them.

Commissioner Cameron said there has never been any thoughts as far as all the Territorial cars are concerned but the Territorial Engineer department trucks are orange and black. There would be an additional cost involved and he didn't know if there would be an advantage to it or not. They couldn't pool welfare cars as they are on duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Mr. Watt thought a coloring of cars would help.

Mr. Livesey thought like anything else it has to be kept under control and they couldn't expect the heads of departments to be running around with spy glasses, so if something is done to make them more indentifiable everyone would know what is going on. The Army paint their vehicles and if cars are bought new he thought it quite simple to order that certain color in the first place.

Mr. Shaw thought the pool system a wonderful idea and he thought it would save the government a considerable amount of money. He asked Mr. Baker if it is the intention that the cars will be in a compound and if needed the person will take them out and when finished he will put them back and this going back and forth will be supplied themselves.

Mr. Baker thought this is how it would work. That a person would draw a vehicle when they had use for it and they would return it. This pool would probably be kept at their Territorial garage and when they need a vehicle they would find some other means to get there and the vehicle could not then be used for transportation to and from home for lunch.

Mr. Shaw agreed but he didn't think Travel and Publicity needed a vehicle steady but some departments do need them steady and he was very much in favour of the pool system.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Shaw in the Chair, referred back to the item of graders to be replaced, that it was thought rather than trade in this equipment it may be possible to put one of these graders at Teslin and fix it up for intermittent operation where a small amount of road work is needed. He would like to see a study instituted to see if it wouldn't be possible to put one of these graders in Teslin as there are no contractors in these communities to do this work. He recommended that every effort be made to see if this could be done.

Commissioner Cameron didn't think they need look into it as it wouldn't be practical as the equipment is pretty well run down.

Mr. Taylor asked if the Administration actively considered buying a new grader.

Commissioner Cameron said no. He thought the streets were pretty good in Teslin and the fellow was using a pullgrader.

Mr. Taylor thought even though they cant get a new one or an old one he thought every effort should be made to put some of this equipment in the small communities.

Mr. Livesey referred to the Financial Advisory Committee report regarding purchasing cars for employees in that this program to purchase be withheld until they came to an agreement.

Mr. MacKenzie said it would take some time to investigate the pros and cons of these proposals.

Mr. Livesey suggested that as they are coming back after April 16th that in the interim the Administration could have some new ideas.

Mr. Taylor asked the Administration if they would endeavour to decide this issue and make their thoughts known to the committee before the end of this session.

Commissioner Cameron replied they would do their best.

Committee recessed at 12:00 o'clock Noon.

Committee proceeded with discussions of the estimates at page 288, Watson Lake school.

The Commissioner read a clarification of one question relative to Watson Lake school as prepared by the Legal Advisor. It was as follows: The position is governed primarily by the terms of the Agreement of 1962 between the Commissioner and the Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Whitehorse. Reference to the terms of that Agreement show that Council after careful review and anxious discussion decided to give the Commissioner certain powers and on behalf of the Council the Commissioner undertook to establish, operate and maintain separate schools if certain conditions precedent relating to population and to the probable number of scholars had been met. The Commissioner's ability to provide the schools is dependent on the willingness of Council to appropriate the necessary money and it is within the competence of Council to withhold the appropriation. However, it would be wrong to separate the provisions relating to separate schools from the other provisions in the Agreement and Council will remember that there has been honourable part performance of the Agreement up to the present time. The question of whether Council is prepared to withhold the necessary money appropriation is one exclusively for Councils decision.

Mr. Boyd said that this did not answer the question. The question was, as he understood it, whether or not these two people could get along under one roof or not.

Mr. Taylor stated the question as he heard it, was if the school was not built, would they be violating the Agreement.

Commissioner Cameron said he understood that the question was "could they refuse the request of the Catholic Episcopal Corporation to build a new school".

Mr. Boyd wished some points clarified. He said that Councillor Taylor had mentioned this morning and on Friday last that they were wasting the tax-payers money by building duplications, one office here and another there. Mr. Livesey had agreed this was waste. Now what are they being asked to do? They built a school which was completed one year ago and that school was designed for the sole purpose of being added on to as the necessity arose. Today it seems 8 rooms are needed. Somebody is telling them that they should not add on to this school that they had designed to take care of the situation. They should build another school. At an extra cost of very considerable money - whose money? The tax-payer's money. They would be required to have an extra principal, extra janitors, extra janitor supplies, telephones and typewriters. It is not the first original cost that counts either, this will go on day by day and month by month and year by year duplication. Who is going to populate this segregated school? The majority of the children don't live in Watson Lake. Why isn't the school built where the majority of these children come from in the first place? He would say there are two agreements - theirs was with the people, not to spend money like drunken sailors.

Mr. Taylor suggested that Mr. Thompson be asked to attend Committee.

All agreed.

Mr. Thompson, Superintendent of Schools, attended Committee.

Mr. Taylor explained the situation to Mr. Thompson. He said Mr. Boyd appeared to believe that all the people in Watson Lake were on Welfare, that who were these people that they should listen to them. He, Mr. Taylor, would say that these people are tax-payers

and should receive every consideration that they could possibly give them. He referred to section 92 of the British North American Act vesting minority rights to Catholics, He referred to the Agreement, the recommendations of the Committee on Education (which they adopted), where under recommendation 41 "that separate schools, as publicly-supported schools, shall have the same rights and responsibilities of public schools, receiving the same measure of financial support, being subject to the same regulations in regard to organization, administration, supervision, staffing, curriculum and observing all statutory requirements." The Council accepted that and they entered into an agreement with the Catholic Episcopal Corporation. If they were to think in terms of duplication - there is one in the City of Whitehorse. He was not a Catholic and felt the same as most Protestants that it would be nice to have the school system all the same - under one roof. The wards that Mr. Boyd referred to could be those children who are now in residential school and these children are wards of the Government. At home they would not be. He didn't believe it was intended that any children resident in Lower Post will be attending this school.

Mr. Boyd asked if there was anything that said they should build two schools side by side. Anything that said these two groups of people cannot live under one roof. He said he was not trying to break any agreement. If they wanted this school where the majority of children live they wouldn't hear a word out of him, but here they were trying to squeeze in another.

Mr. Hughes said after listening to the discussion it occurred to him that possibly the committee would like to consider the formation of a subcommittee in case there is an area for negotiation between those who are requesting the separate school and those opposing it. The question seems to be a practical one - it is not legal, but Council could withhold the necessary money due on the Vote - they can do this in respect of any Vote.

Mr. Taylor said it wasn't a question of withholding the money as it was definitely required for classrooms. The question is - are they going to build a separate school and live up to their agreement, or are they not going to build a separate school. If Council decided to put all these classes on the present school, then what would be their position in relation to that agreement.

Mr. Hughes read out section 4 of the agreement. He suggested that if Council wanted the interpretation of the Agreement from the Catholic Group, they should establish a sub-committee to discuss it, but if within their own recollection of the events, discussions, meetings, reports that were held, they were satisfied they only wanted to make it one school under one roof, and merely a wall separating, then they could act accordingly.

Mr. Taylor said that it has always been his opinion that in dealing with separate schools, they are dealing with what the name implies, something clear and separate from the other kind of school. As to whether it should come under one roof or two, he did not know, as a separate school is clearly different from the other school. If it were not this way, there would be no reason for a separate school - this is in part religious segregation where people of one belief wish to have their teachings to themselves. They have established precedents in this regard in the Yukon Territory - this is duplication, just as much as a separate school would be in Watson Lake and, as time goes on, they may have separate high schools.

Mr. Boyd stated that the schools were here before the agreement was signed - they merely took them over, but it was never intended by the people signing this contract that they would build two schools side by side. It was intended for building schools in areas where they were required.

Mr. Livesey said he would like to add something to the discussion. He remembered in the heated discussions which took place in 1962 the idea was whether religion should be taught in schools or whether it should not be taught in schools - it was not a question as to whether the religion was Roman Catholic, Protestant, or any other religion, for the simple reason that one of the basics of their own freedom is the freedom of worship, so they either have to accept this fact as a basis of democracy or not. And if it is accepted as a freedom, how can they accept it as a freedom for themselves, and deny it to everyone else. They succeeded in bringing education under one head, but it did not necessarily mean that they had to lump it together - certain elements have to be catered to, but all under one head, the Department of Education. This is coming about throughout the entire Territory, the separate schools are following the same principles as the Territorial schools and gradually, he felt that the Federal schools will be eliminated in the near future. At the moment there is only one form of separate school and that is the Catholic Church, but who is to say that the separate school question could not be some other church in the future. The separate school question in Quebec is not the Catholic Church, it is the Protestants who want separate schools. His thinking with regard to the agreement is this, they have agreed they would continue with the idea of building separate schools, not necessarily only those of the Catholic Church. Some people want religion attached to the curriculum, some do not, and this is the difference between the two. He always understood that where the question really did lie, as far as the agreement was concerned, was in small areas, where there was going to be a jurisdictional dispute between one group and another and where there were small numbers of children that the Territorial Government could not possibly afford to build a school for 15 pupils going to a Territorial school, and a separate form of religion of the same or like number. The Government could not possibly do this - this was where he thought the agreement held where there was not going to be duplication in services. Unfortunately, if one wants to learn one thing, and the other wants to learn another, it is hardly a duplication because they are receiving different training, but when it comes to strictly a monetary point of view this looks like a duplication; however, if it is not the same, it is hardly duplication.

Mr. Shaw said he remembered the battle in Council Sessions last year over this problem and he felt he could speak of the feelings of Council at that time, and their feelings were that the minority should have rights, the result was that all these schools were incorporated in the Territorial school system and he thought that was a wonderful job of work, especially as it was agreed by the Catholic Episcopal Corporation that they would not request schools in outlying areas where there is a possibility of uneconomic duplication of school facilities. That was agreed to, he was sure, by all the members of Council, and it was also agreed to by the Corporation. In other words, the minority should not place the majority in an economic disadvantage - that was the sum and total of it. In the present case, he was not conversant with the details, and was therefore not qualified to say as to whether they should have a new school or not - he could not give an intelligent answer to the problem. He had absolutely no bigoted feelings in himself whatsoever, he could not care whether a person was Catholic or Protestant, they were fellow-Canadians and that was it; however, he would be remiss in his duty if he said they should spend a good deal of money on something that was perhaps most uneconomic.

Mr. Taylor requested Mr. Thompson to enlighten members on how many pupils were projected for the school, and how many white and how many native.

Mr. Thompson said that before doing that he would like to comment on something else. In the agreement that was signed, Grades 1 to 9 were called for and when Father Studer spoke to him last fall about this proposed school, he (Mr. Thompson), suggested that it would be desirable if there was going to be a separate school there, that this school should enroll Grades 1 to 7 only because these are the elementary school grades. Grades 8 and up are the secondary grades and it would make a much more desirable situation for the few pupils in Grades 8 and 9 if they were in the public schools as it would be more economical and with a better educational situation. The figures he is giving would be for Grades 1 to 7 only - there will be 35 white children going to this school and these youngsters who live in the Watson Lake area (they are CNT, DND, or town pupils or DOT pupils). There will also be 23 Indian children - 11 of these youngsters are at present going to the public schools and there will be another 12 Indian children coming to the proposed school. There will be 170 going to the present school, if you take away 58 for the proposed school. This figure of 23 does not include all the Indian children in the Watson Lake area - it is the Indian Affairs intention that only the Indian children who come from homes that are of a sufficiently high order would attend the local school, if the home conditions are such that the children will be coming to school dirty and covered with vermin, these youngsters would be placed, as they are now, in a residential school. In actual fact there are some 77 children in Upper Liard from the ages of 6 to 15 and most of these youngsters will continue going to Lower Post.

Mr. Taylor said that no doubt some of these 77 children at Upper Liard would be able to attend the Watson Lake School if these facilities were provided. He asked Mr. MacKenzie what would be the essential financial difference between these two propositions.

Mr. MacKenzie said that would have to be estimated and calculated.

Mr. Baker said that to construct four classrooms only in the existing school would cost \$70,000.00 - to construct a brand new four-classroom school would cost \$162,000.00, so there is a difference of \$92,000.00.

Mr. Thompson stated that they were intending to build a three room school and not a four room school.

Mr. McKinnon stated that one of the reasons why he was happy to see the new School Ordinance and Agreement come into effect between the Catholics and the Yukon Territory was because he was brought up in a climate of real strife in Manitoba. He attended a separate school and since Manitoba has become a province they have been trying to get equal minority rights for the Catholics in the school system. His father paid the school tax to the only school system in the province and because he strongly believed in an education that was religiously oriented, he further paid to have six children sent to a separate school. When election time came for school trustees in Manitoba it was a time of bitter strife, ill-feeling, when neighbour would not talk to neighbour. He remembered having to fight his way to school on many occasions, it was Protestants versus Catholics fighting in the streets. He thought when this agreement was signed they would see an end for all time in the Yukon Territory of controversy that they had nipped in the bud before it had even arisen. He could not believe that any member of this table wants to break the agreement with the Catholic Episcopal Corporation, and, as Mr. Hughes said, it would be wrong to separate a provision relating to separate schools from the other provisions in the agreement. If we break one part of the agreement we may as well consider the agreement null and void, an agreement that was signed after much discussion and after much in-fighting. He was in complete agreement that a sub-committee be formed to sit down with both parties concerned, the Territorial Government and the

Catholic Episcopal Corporation, so that they may come to some common agreement. He moved that a sub-committee of Council be formed to study the economics of establishing a separate school at Watson Lake.

Motion re Sub-committee Watson Lake School.

Seconded by Mr. Watt.

Motion carried.

Mr. Shaw, as Chairman of Committee, appointed Mr. Boyd, Mr. Taylor, Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Livesey to take this matter up and report back to Council - he left them to nominate their own Chairman of the sub-committee.

Mr. Boyd expressed a desire to make himself absolutely clear on this point. Since the agreement was signed this is the first separate school asked for and it happens to come up in a controversial situation. He was not biased. He was dealing strictly from the economics and sensibility of it dollar-wise. Should the agreement be so rigid and unbendable to make common sense economically out of the question? That was his point.

Mr. Watt said that the plan was to start the school this summer and he would like to see the committee come down with a decision before the session is ended.

Mr. Shaw agreed that the decision is to be before the present sessions end.

Mr. Boyd asked if the money was available at the present time to go ahead with these projects.

Mr. MacKenzie replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Livesey referring to the Haines Junction School stated that he had given all the details on this project at the meeting before this one and he understood that the Administration would look into the question during session and would come back with their views.

Mr. Thompson said that speaking from a viewpoint, in the main, the suggestions as outlined by Mr. Livesey were excellent as the present school and teacherage is located in an area which is very confined, it did not lend itself to extension, and based upon the figures that they had, he would say a three-room school should be adequate for three or four years unless there is a tremendous growth.

Mr. Baker said he would come up with cost figures as soon as he could.

Mr. Shaw felt this should be left in abeyance for the time being to be brought up after Easter.

All agreed.

Mr. Shaw referring to Dawson School and Dawson Teacherage stated that all the details on this project had been given by him at Friday's meetings and it would not be necessary to go into them again.

Mr. Boyd asked the Commissioner to comment on it.

The Commissioner said that the Administration was not trying to talk anybody out of this, they were merely stating facts as they exist. The picture as they see it is simply this - they have had nothing to contradict the fact that the YCGC will be out of Dawson by 1966 and they were still attempting to get them to give a definite firm commitment. This in itself is important to the expenditure of public money in the area. Secondly, development in the oilfields which had slackened off a little bit last year or so, has now picked up and will be quite active in the next three years and they are utilizing local help where they can. But this is still a temporary thing and they felt that putting additions to schools and building new teacherages should be shelved for the next year at least, by utilizing the present building or any other building for this purpose which is available in the area. It would be different if they were creating employment, this is putting capital money into buildings that could at the maximum of three years be completely wasted. They were very concerned with the Welfare situation in Dawson City, it has been a sad winter there, although the picture looks brighter now. This was discussed in Ottawa a month ago and the Deputy Minister agreed that he would have a couple of his people available to act as a committee to look into the situation. The Federal Government had been fit to spend half a million dollars in Dawson City in the form of the Palace Grand Theatre and the Steamboat to make it an historic site - Dawson City has historic value which is greater than any other mining town possibly in the world. If they could get around it and stall until next year to see what happens up in the oilfields or in the exploration areas, by that time YCGC may have definitely committed themselves. There is an economic study of the whole of the Yukon and Dawson is number one priority on the list. Also this group of people in Dawson are submitting ideas and whether any of them are workable or not, he was not sure.

Mr. Watt queried that if this expenditure was held in abeyance for another year, how would they get along in Dawson.

Mr. Thompson said he had expressed himself on this before. The school was definitely overcrowded and they needed two extra rooms.

Mr. Boyd said that as there was an over-supply of trailers and if it was a matter of thinking this out for one year, it might pay to utilize them.

Mr. Taylor disagreed on this from a health and safety standpoint and it would be detrimental to the efficient operation of a school, and it could be quite dangerous unless the trailers were equipped with some external form of heating and air conditioning and plenty of window space. If a trailer was adapted for this purpose with the proper equipment, the cost would be far in excess of what it is worth.

Mr. Watt said they seem to be in a dilemma. They need classrooms this year but they may not need them the year after. He understood they were going to have a survey of the Dawson area and he wondered if the Administration could get any more information on the future of Dawson to help them make a decision.

Mr. Boyd thought they should leave it in abeyance for the time being until the Commissioner, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Shaw could come up with a satisfactory conclusion.

All Agreed.

...../87

Mr. Shaw said that the teacherage situation is acute and as he had explained at the last meeting, the male teachers are living in hotels and the female teachers are living above the Liquor Store.

Mr. Boyd stated that this reads for two three-bedroom houses - wouldn't one be sufficient for now - what was wrong with the Liquor Store facilities.

Mr. Shaw replied that the Liquor Store could be utilized, but it was a case of keeping the girls away from the boys - it is one of those situations that do not work out very well. They have a common sitting room, a common kitchen, and then bedrooms and that was not satisfactory. They have never had any married teachers in that particular area due to the living accommodations. In fact the Principal got tired of this community business and bought her own house. This particular item is very necessary. The lot under consideration is the old Liquor Store lot and he did not feel there would be water difficulties - it is about a block from 5th Avenue where they have running water.

Mr. Thompson said that up to this year, the men have stayed in hotels, but this year they had only one male teacher and he is at present living above the Liquor Store with the women. He would say that living accommodations for men are definitely required.

The principal is due for retirement in two or three years, and they would require residence for the principal as well. A family man might stay up there for more than one year - this school has a terrific turnover with teachers.

Mr. Taylor asked if they were agreed to this item for the Dawson Teacherage in the amount of \$46,000.00.

All Agreed.

Mr. Livesey referring to the Old Crow School stated that the Financial Advisory Committee discussed the question very thoroughly and looked into all pertinent points and came up with the following recommendation. "Covering the proposal that will allow for operation and maintenance as well as further capital costs as outlined in Vote 10 which would occur if and when the school at Old Crow came within the jurisdiction of the Territorial Government, Committee felt that an agreement should be drawn up as between the Commissioner in Council and the Department of Indian Affairs covering our arrangements. They further felt that administrative costs should be included in any agreement especially in view of the disadvantages to the Territory covering the distance to Old Crow from Whitehorse as compared to Aklavik reference present cost. Also the possibility that if the Territory took over pupils presently at Fort MacPherson and Aklavik, they would be moved to Old Crow and a new addition would need to be build." Although they concur with the principle involved, nevertheless any discussions between the total cost of operating the school, which will be based on the old cost, this will be out of line as far as the Territorial Government is concerned. The Administration should most certainly be looked into and at the present moment, the way the school is being operated, they will also see that only certain grades of children are presently at Old Crow. He believed the others were at Fort MacPherson. If they took over the Old Crow School they must consider the problem of bringing these children together because this is one of the reasons that the people of Old Crow want to have the Territorial Government take over the school, so that they have their children back. He was sympathetic with them, but when it comes to costs, and it was more or less assumed that this would not be any problem - but there was nothing in black and white.

The Commissioner said they were still waiting for some exchange of letters with Ottawans to what they will do.

Mr. MacKenzie was quite definite that they would recover every penny they spent.

The Commissioner remarked that it was difficult to get away from certain expenses. This came as a request from the people of Old Crow and we told them that we would do everything in our power to see that it came about. If it is unrealistic then, obviously, until some later date, they cannot just take it over. As soon as the information is available from Ottawa it would be presented to Council and they expected this information within the next week or two.

Mr. Shaw said that he had gone into that subject at some length last fall. Here they have a different kind of minority group who wish to become fully integrated with the Yukon people rather than the Northwest Territory people. He did not think it would cost more to operate from the Yukon Territory than from the Northwest Territory, possibly they could operate it more economically as they had a very efficient Education Department. Also they have a new facility at the Vocational School which will be of tremendous importance to these people.

Mr. Boyd said he did not think it was necessary to defer this money - the Federal Government is putting it up and it is 100% recoverable, but it does not say we are duty-bound to operate the school. This is something that can be decided later.

Mr. Livesey said that he would like to remind committee of the recommendations of the Financial Advisory Committee where it states they felt the administrative costs should be included in any agreement especially in view of the disadvantages to the Territory covering the distance to Old Crow and so on. What is meant here is obviously simple - before you take something on and do anything concrete in any area of endeavour, the agreement should come first and not last. This at the moment is the responsibility of the Federal Government and the time to come to an agreement is before you take on an obligation, not after you have completed it. If there is something set up in this budget which is specifically for this purpose it could be intimation that they have more or less unofficially accepted the responsibility which would be a misrepresentation. What the Financial Advisory Committee is after, and what the committee is after, is to find out from a concrete point of view, what exactly the Federal Government proposes, what it will do, what the implications will amount to, how much they would be involved, and what the responsibilities would be, and he could see no reason why the Federal Government would need to hold back on this at all. All they have to do is advise the Council of the Yukon Territory that they would see to it that the Territory is reimbursed 100% and the time to ask for these proposals is before they take it on and not after.

Mr. Watt said he would like to see it held in abeyance pending further information.

All Agreed.

Mr. Livesey added that the Administration should obtain the information required from the Federal Government as soon as possible.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Mr. Speaker do now resume the chair.

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 Bill No. 6 the Main Supply Bill with Mr. Baker, Mr. MacKenzie and Commissioner Cameron in attendance. It was moved by Mr. McKinnon and seconded by Mr. Watt that a subcommittee of Council be formed to study the economics of establishing a separate school at Watson Lake. The motion was carried. Councillors Taylor, Boyd, McKinnon and Livesey were appointed as members of this subcommittee. Progress was reported on Bill No. 6.

Council accepted the report of the Committee and adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a.m, Tuesday, April 2nd, 1963.

Tuesday, April 2nd, 1963
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 in reply to motion for Production of Papers no. 2 regarding Unemployed Persons. (set out as Sessional Paper No. 13)

Sessional
Paper
No. 13

Mr. Livesey, with Deputy Speaker in the Chair, gave notice of motion for the Production of Papers regarding a progress report covering the activities of the educator, and also gave notice of motion for the Production of Papers regarding motion 16, Votes and Proceedings 1962-Fifth Session, re living conditions at Haines Junction.

Production
of Papers
No. 10
No. 11

Mr. Livesey, with Deputy Speaker in the Chair, directed a question to the Director of Game as follows:

Question
No. 4

It would be appreciated if the following questions could be answered for the benefit of Members of Council:

- (1) Are wolves now on the increase in the Yukon or is the situation normal?
- (2) Some attacks by wolves on game and domestic animals have been reported recently in the local press. What action was taken by the Game Department to solve the problem in each case?
- (3) Is the situation under control in the Territory?

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 the main Supply Bill, Bill No. 6.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

In
Committee

Discussion followed on Vote 1 with Mr. MacKenzie present.

Mr. McKinnon referring to Travel and Living Expense, thought there was some discussion by the Financial Advisory Committee on expenditures of the Council members and he wished to be informed on it.

Mr. Livesey referred to the Financial Advisory Committee Report said the committee had not made any specific demand or stipulated any amount that was to be an adequate increase. They didn't mean salary increase but that a broader scope be taken.

Mr. Shaw said he noted the recommendation to review the situation and thought it somewhat vague. Four years ago this was brought up in committee to increase the indemnities and he thought the opinion of the committee at that time wasn't desirable to increase indemnities. He thought it a difficult subject in that perhaps the members didn't receive sufficient remuneration, however to increase it further wasn't enough for a member to devote full time and make it a full time job. He thought a review would be a good idea and if any changes are made it must be by an Act of Parliament. He could see nothing wrong with it but it is rather complex.

Commissioner Cameron stated this has been discussed here and in Ottawa and they didn't feel any changes could be justified at this time and they felt that it was unfortunate that indemnities were set up as they are as it is demoralizing.

Mr. Shaw said he figured out how many days were involved for him and the time it took to travel back and forth and he came up with 98 days. He agreed with the Commissioner that it is more of a dedication task. Besides the 98 days spent at Council and travelling he had several other days spent on this business which would total

at least 4 solid months of work so when you boil it down \$100.00 a day isn't a very imposing figure.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Shaw in the Chair, said his thoughts have been expressed by the others and if you increased the wages 50% you would be achieving very little. They either would have to go whole hog or nothing. With increased indemnities you may get a person who hasn't the motive or with a low indemnity it makes it difficult to get people who are honest and sincere. He thought those in the outlying districts had greater problems and the costs are higher than for those in Whitehorse. There is a great deal of time spent and their constituencies are large and the communications are either road or airplane and it involves a great expense to the individual. He thought one cost that should be considered is communication costs if this matter arises again.

Mr. Livesey didn't agree with all the suggestions. He didn't agree they should raise the indemnity to such an extent that all they get are people who are looking for what they can make out of it. This would be a great detriment. He felt a certain amount of coverage should be made not only for the dedication but for the actual amount of work done and the interest shown in the work that is needed. If they are going to attain provincial status the work will go up in leaps and bounds but then that depends on the people's dedication in trying to do what is best for the Territory. He gave further information on the last time increases were mentioned and quoted from Hansard of February 24th, 1955 - the motion to amend the Yukon Act to increase the indemnity in the living allowances to members of the Yukon Council. He then referred to the mention of the Territories resuming provincial status and the thinking of parliament at that time and that they had been working in this direction in the 50's and 60's. He said if and when indemnities are considered they will probably decide in not providing too much but providing enough to allow a member to do the best he can. Not only for the members of his constituency but for the Territory as a whole.

Mr. Shaw thought this a difficult decision to make as the amount that is paid, if large, people running for office will be more interested in the money part than in the service. He didn't think it practical to raise it as a full time job as a legislator and he couldn't see raising it a small amount so it is a problem of not knowing what the best course is to take.

Mr. Watt, referring to Printing of Ordinances, \$5,000.00 wanted to know where this printing is done.

Mr. Clerk said it is done at one of three or four local printing establishments. They have both done one session.

Mr. Taylor asked if there is any thinking along the line of new consolidation of the Ordinances.

Mr. Clerk replied not that he had heard of.

Mr. Watt asked why the increase. Is it an increased cost of printing or more work by the Territorial Council.

Mr. MacKenzie said it was an attempt to provide a bit of both.

Mr. Livesey, in regard to witnesses that come before committee, noticed in the House of Commons, they have a small sum set aside with regard to the payment of witnesses that come before committee for discussion and so far they have not had this here and don't have it in the budget. He said the previous Council had a Ordinance which was repealed in the spring session of

1958 there was in that Ordinance items that pointed out that witnesses can be paid up to that time. He felt consideration should be given to this point as Councillors can ask for witnesses before committee to discuss questions of importance to the committee. He brought this to their attention so some thinking could be done along this line.

Mr. MacKenzie wondered what witness Mr. Livesey had in mind as he couldn't think any witnesses who came before Council would need recompense.

Mr. Livesey then read a section of the old Yukon Council Ordinance which he received from Commissioner Brown dated March 2nd, 1955 so his thoughts would be more clear. He also noted that in the present rules of the Council there is similar wording and if a certain amount of money was set aside it would be there for any time they need it. He thought they should be entitled to the privilege of calling witnesses if needed.

Mr. MacKenzie said if need be they could always find some money in the existing vote as it is very relaxed. The main point to him was the power to call witnesses which they didn't have at the moment.

Mr. Shaw asked if this is an Ordinance or if it could be.

Mr. Livesey quoted from their own rules presently in force which was Item 53, page 11 of the rules regarding the calling of witnesses. He said this is already in the rules of the Council.

Mr. Shaw said the rules of Council are an interim matter and he didn't think the jurisdiction would extend to appropriating money to that extent. He was referring to the Ordinance as he thought that was what Mr. Livesey was referring to.

Mr. Livesey pointed out that they already have this provision in their rules and if anyone is going to be paid this would be the concern of the Administration. He could foresee the calling of witnesses as being something needed in the future and this item should be considered.

Mr. Watt, referring to Vote 2, Commissions Payable Under Ordinances, wanted to know what this included.

Mr. MacKenzie said they have certain agents selling licences, for example, game licences, vehicle licences, etc. and they have to pay them a commission of 5% and that is what this is.

Mr. Shaw, referring to Stationery and Office Supplies, asked about the increase.

Mr. MacKenzie said it is due to the periodical purchase of cheques and it will be less next year as they last for a number of years.

Mr. Livesey noted the footnote on page 50 regarding reimbursing 3rd party agents and R.C.M.P. for postage relating to government business. He wondered if this was undercover work or what the situation was.

Mr. MacKenzie replied it was simply charged to this Vote because it was convenient to do so. It isn't a new thing as it was paid in previous years.

Mr. Livesey understood that the mailing and postage came under one department.

Mr. MacKenzie said ⁱⁿ the Territorial Government this is correct. It is charged to Vote 4 but this particular \$120.00 is reimbursement for expenditure on postage by the R.C.M.P. and 3rd party agents and ~~are not~~ for stamps they are using in the building.

Mr. Shaw asked if it was correct that all the stamps used in the building are provided by a stamp machine.

Mr. MacKenzie said this is correct and there are no loose stamps.

Mr. McKinnon referring to Vote 3, Department of Education, asked Mr. MacKenzie how things are proceeding for the inauguration of the superannuation plan.

Mr. MacKenzie said reasonably well and they just sent off some information to Ottawa and it is now their move as they are preparing the legislation. They are trying to get it back before Council prorogues.

Commissioner Cameron stated this will not be implemented until September of this year, as it won't get through Parliament until July and it would be foolish to implement it before as in September they have all the contracts signed with their teachers and it would be unwise to start teachers who would be leaving.

Mr. MacKenzie thought the first of September, at the earliest would be the implementation date. He then referred to a letter to the Commissioner from the Deputy Minister in regard to the unwillingness of the Territorial Council to match the contribution for prior service. They stated that in the past any board, corporation, etc. in this position had matched the employees contribution for both present and prior service. They asked that these unusual arrangements be made clear that it was at the request of Territorial Council that this was made as there are bound to be objections.

Commissioner Cameron thought there was some change of thought since this was written as they suddenly realized that they were going to be the one to put up the money if the Territory was to pay the match and this was raised with discussions with the Deputy Minister and Mr. Davidson. Ottawa would have to dig up the money as there is no arrangement for this in the 5 year agreement.

Mr. Livesey asked Mr. MacKenzie when speaking of retroactive does he mean time put in by Territorial employees under the present scheme or about retroactive time in the armed forces and in areas other than here. He understood it that whatever had been paid to the present pension scheme, this money could be brought forward as part of the new scheme and taken into consideration but anything prior to that such as time in the armed forces would not be a Territorial responsibility.

Mr. MacKenzie said for retroactive participation he meant for employment in the Territorial Government and was not considering war service.

Mr. Boyd thought they had discussed this angle and had decided on it before. He didn't think there was any worries on that point but he was rather amused at the wording in the letter as unusual and that the blame be put on the Territorial Government but when they found they were going to pay the shot it wasn't unusual at all.

Mr. McKinnon asked the Commissioner whether the legislation for this would be before them before they prorogue this session.

Commissioner Cameron thought it would pretty well have to be if it is going to go into effect this September.

Mr. McKinnon said if it doesn't then it will be set back another year as it won't be much use introducing it in November or December when they arrive in Council for the fall session and they might as well wait until the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Mr. Shaw thought everything was all lined up and they would go into business the 1st of April. He thought it was the intention of Council that this should start on April 1st.

Mr. MacKenzie said if they wish to make it retroactive on the grounds that funds were provided in 1963-64 they could take the same position in 1962-63 as funds were provided then.

Mr. Shaw thought Council agreed they start on April 1st, 1963. The previous year, they agreed, had been lost in negotiations but they did accept April 1st and he had no wish to change his viewpoint.

Commissioner Cameron mentioned he agreed in principle but this couldn't be done as they can't go retroactive on a pension plan until it has been accepted by the Parliament of Canada.

Mr. Boyd in answer to Mr. Shaw, that the teaching establishment suggested September and this would be more satisfactory and he thought it would simplify matters even if it was passed in the fall if they could go retroactive to September.

Mr. Watt wondered if the Administration could provide a subsequent letter to the one Mr. MacKenzie read on the way Ottawa feels on the retroactive clause..

Commissioner Cameron said he didn't have a letter but it was through discussions since this letter arrived. The election has caused the mixup in delaying this plan.

Mr. Shaw asked if, first there would have to be agreement by the Federal Government, second there would have to be an Ordinance and third there would have to be an agreement between Canada and the Yukon Territory and if this was the order in which this would occur.

Commissioner Cameron thought the agreement might have to be cut and dried at the present time as the 5 year Financial Agreement includes this but legislative action is still required.

Mr. Boyd didn't think there was anything to declare unless they got the assent of Ottawa.

Mr. McKinnon hoped they have this superannuation in effect as soon as possible.

Commissioner Cameron said the Administration will get it into operation as quickly as possible when the wrinkles are ironed out. The 1st of September will be their objective if it is okayed by July.

Mr. Watt referring to Vote 3, Education, under salaries, asked how many teachers they had over last year.

Mr. MacKenzie said they had 16 new teachers and there are increased salaries for teachers doing the same work due to different qualifications.

Mr. Watt asked if the Department of Education made any contribution to the paying of teachers who taught kindergarten.

Mr. Boyd said they don't. Kindergarten doesn't come under the Department of Education.

Mr. McKinnon referring to Miscellaneous, asked if this was a Territorial Truant Officer or a Whitehorse Truant Officer.

Mr. MacKenzie said they are sharing the salary.

Mr. Livesey stated this had come up in committee and his understanding was that they were going to have a Truant Officer and he would look

after the entire Territory however some arrangement took place between the Administration and the Municipality of Whitehorse to the extent the man was established and they contributed to his remuneration but now apparently he is part Truant Officer and part City Policeman. He understood Mr. Thompson was to come up with something on this and they would get the information from him.

Mr. Shaw asked what percent of the salary they paid.

Mr. MacKenzie said the salary is shared equally but he didn't know why the salary was \$3,000.00 and they would get this from Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Boyd thought the \$3,000.00 was erroneous and was an over estimate.

Mr. Watt in regard to the F.H. Collins Secondary School, thought that the Financial Advisory Committee had something on this and he would like the comments.

Mr. Livesey said this was in respect with the authority of Council to pass motions in the House of which the Administration would take notice and referred to the naming of the school. When the motion was proposed the House decided the name should be the F.H. Collins Highschool but it wound up as the F.H. Collins Secondary School and he challenged this and letters were written to him about it. He pointed out that whatever motions were passed in the House he was in no position to alter it. On the surface this may not seem important but the committee felt that decisions of Council should be carried out to the letter of the law and decisions couldn't be changed unless Council agreed to at a later session.

Mr. Shaw asked how the situation stood now concerning alteration to the name.

Mr. Livesey said he knew of no move to change the name and this was no tremendous matter but he thought it important that decisions of the Council he adhered to.

Mr. Shaw asked if it is a secondary school or a highschool.

Mr. Livesey thought it was a secondary school.

Mr. Taylor suggested this be referred to Mr. Thompson for clarification.

Committee recessed 12:00 o'clock Noon.

2:00 o'clock P.M.

In
Committee.

Committee reconvened with a continued discussion of the estimates.

Mr. Livesey said that in connection with the Education Vote he had a query with regard to Primary 78, Establishment 103, in which he noticed a difference of \$750.00 being \$2,500.00 for 63/64 and \$3,250.00 for 62/63.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the difference was a decrease and that more money was included than was needed in 62/63 estimates.

Mr. Thompson commented that he did not know of the exact details but he was sure they had never paid out more than \$2,500.00 per annum in respect of the Truant Officer. He did not think they paid out anything in respect of the man's uniform.

Mr. Shaw explained that in last year's vote there was Item 78 Miscellaneous - Special Payment to Truant Officer services, \$2,500.00, and Provision for Unknown Contingencies, \$1,000.00, total \$3,500.00.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that \$250.00 was transferred for some other purpose, noted elsewhere in Vote 3.

Mr. Thompson stated that with regard to the Truant Officer's duties, his work is applied only to Whitehorse and the immediate area, he investigates about 20 cases a month on the average, and acts as a deterrent to youngsters who may be inclined to take an afternoon off. He has not done anything with regard to the schools outside of the Whitehorse Metropolitan area.

Mr. Livesey enquired if the Truant Officer's work was only necessary in this area.

Mr. Thompson replied that it was not only necessary in this area. The Dawson area, for instance, has an incidence of truancy too, but the Welfare Officer there tells him that 90% of the cases of truancy there are applied to families who are on Welfare. He is doing a very fine job. In the areas outside of Whitehorse where they have one and two-room schools the teachers have been instructed to let him (Mr. Thompson), know of irregular attendance and then he takes it up with the parents.

Mr. Livesey asked if the situation at Whitehorse was satisfactory with regard to the splitting of costs, or could there be some benefit in changing it.

Mr. Thompson replied that he has had no complaints. Mr. MacDonald has carried out all the duties requested of him, he is on call every day, and if there are any cases of truancy he immediately checks on the youngsters.

Mr. Taylor went on to the next item - F. H. Collins Secondary School Salaries - \$165,062.00.

Mr. McKinnon asked if it could be brought up at this point the result of the dealing between the Salary Negotiations Committee and the Yukon Teachers Association and how it was finally resolved.

Mr. Boyd replied that it wound up in an amicable position and the only concession they really made was that a bonus would be made for two or three years' service in the Yukon of, say, \$500.00 a year. There were no increases authorized or agreed to, other than the ordinary annual increments.

Mr. Thompson explained in reply to a query from Mr. Shaw that there was no change in the salary schedule with the exception of one provision, that is, for those teachers who have taught for three years in the Yukon these people are granted a bonus of \$250.00 after three years' service, and after five years' service they are granted a further \$250.00. A teacher who has taught here for five years or more gets a bonus of \$500.00 - they felt this would give recognition to people who are giving service to the Territory.

Mr. Watt enquired if provision was made retroactive or did it start from the day the agreement was signed.

Mr. Thompson replied that it was retroactive in the sense that if a teacher has been here for five years, that person will get a \$500.00 bonus.

Commissioner Cameron said that this Committee did a terrific job because the teachers submitted a proposition that would have meant an additional \$76,000.00 a year; whereas they settled for an additional \$14,000.00 a year, so it came out very well.

Mr. McKinnon said that in the YTA's proposals there was a recommendation on teacher's qualifications and he wished to know how this was handled.

Mr. Thompson replied that the recommendation was one which said they should not hire teachers who are on Class 0 of their salary schedule. These are people who have less than senior matriculation and one year training, generally they have junior matriculation and one year teacher training. They went along with this in that effective September 1963 they would do their best not to hire any people in this category but as far as the ones who are now on staff, it was not their thought that these people should be forced to resign their positions, but rather they should be encouraged to bring up their academic qualifications, so that they would fall into at least Class 1, and he thought the Teachers Salaries Committee were quite appreciative of the situation and went along with this.

Mr. Taylor went on to Public Utilities, \$9,360.00.

Mr. McKinnon asked for a breakdown of this figure per month, what would be the light, water, etc.

Mr. Thompson stated that this was a new school that opened in January and they did not have cost figures over a twelve month period - this was merely an estimate and, speaking on the matter of electricity, he knew very definitely that they were on the low side. The electrical costs in that school were fantastically high - last month it was \$1,800.00.

Mr. Boyd asked if this monopolistic system that they operate under give them any definite discount, or any rate, or are they paying the full shot as a Government.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that they were paying the ordinary commercial rate, he knew of no discount.

Commissioner Cameron said they operate on the maximum usage of power on the industrial rate of 2.7 cents or 3 cents which is the lowest rate one can get.

Mr. Taylor asked if this was what is called a connected load basis.

Mr. McKinnon said that if the electricity bill continued on this level, without the water and the scavenger, this establishment is going to be about \$15,000.00 short.

Mr. MacKenzie agreed that it certainly appears as if it is going to be short.

Commissioner Cameron said that the \$1,800.00 was a winter rate and that they would have to work this on a sliding scale.

Mr. Thompson thought it would be about the same as the Whitehorse Elementary School, where the high month would be about \$1,000.00 or \$1,100.00 and then of course much much less in the summer, averaging about \$780.00 a month. This is certainly much higher than he anticipated.

Mr. Shaw said it appeared that there might be a great deal of indirect lighting, for example, the lighting system in Council Chambers looks very nice, but it was about the most expensive form of lighting that could be used. He had heard a lot about this school and would

like to see it. He enquired how many classrooms there were.

Mr. Thompson replied that there were 16 classrooms.

Mr. Shaw remarked that the electricity bill in this school was tremendous; they could almost put a plant in there.

Commissioner Cameron remarked that he thought it very essential that Council should make a tour of the school - although expensive to operate, it is a beautiful building.

All Agreed.

Mr. Watt believed there was a difficulty not too far back in the structure of that school, a few leaking pipes or something, roof leaks he believed.

Mr. Thompson said he was not aware of anything as things like that would be for the attention of the Engineering Department - however, whatever it was it must have been corrected. It should be done by the contractor because the building is guaranteed for a year.

Mr. McKinnon enquired if there was any penalty clause in the contract.

Commissioner Cameron replied that there was not. He could not recall any contract in this part of the country in the last number of years with a penalty clause in it. When you put a penalty clause in a contract you get a much higher bid price because naturally the contractor is not going to take the chance of defaulting and losing so much a day - he takes care of that by jacking it up an additional percentage.

Mr. Shaw stated that with projects such as that school it would be good policy to commence in the spring or in the summer so that when the fall comes, the building is almost complete, the exterior at least, and they could work on the interior in the winter months. The practice has been to start in the fall and do the outside work and finish the inside work in the summer.

Commissioner Cameron agreed that this was very true and it was exactly the reason why they asked that No. 10 Capital Vote be checked first.

Mr. McKinnon said he could not get it through his head that there cannot be some protection, of some sort, for the Government when they sign a contract.

Commissioner Cameron replied that there was no protection except that they could turn around to the contractor and say they would not be interested in doing business with him anymore. They have done this in some instances with smaller contracts.

Mr. Taylor went on to Heating - \$7,800.00.

Mr. Livesey remarked that the committee had noted with concern, the increased cost of heating over previous years. They felt that wholesale cost had not increased sufficiently to justify these extra costs.

Mr. Thompson replied that comparing this year's figures with those of last year, so far as he could see the only places where there was a substantial increase was in a changed situation, the addition of classrooms or of increased teacher accommodation. This all depended on the changes in the size of the schools and teacherages.

Mr. Shaw asked if there was very much difference in the sizes of the Selkirk Elementary School and the Takhini School.

Mr. Thompson replied that Takhini School has 12 classrooms plus a music room and a very much larger gymnasium. In that school they buy steam heat from the NWHS and in the Selkirk School they have their own furnace.

Mr. Shaw said he remembered that when it was planned to build the Takhini School up in that area they were told of the many advantages that could be derived from the school being in that site, one of them being reasonable heating facilities. However, it now appears that it costs 50% more to heat that school than it does the Selkirk School. Takhini may be larger than Selkirk, but they were still not getting any bargain on heating and, as a matter of fact, it has gone up this year another \$50.00 a month. He was wondering where the bargain came in.

Mr. Livesey drew attention to the recommendation of the Committee No. 4 on Camp Takhini School on what was understood to be economical steam heat for this school from the Department of National Defence. Would the use of oil give a lower heating cost?

Mr. Thompson said there were several reasons why they are buying steam from the NWHS - they do not have to have a boiler room in the school, they do not have to have an engineer, or worry about a mechanical breakdown. These are factors which do not show in the actual fuel costs.

Clerk-of-Council was instructed to call Mr. Baker.

Mr. Watt stated that he would like to have the Administration's views on the comments in paragraph 2 of the Financial Advisory Committee's report. "After some consideration of the actual cost for operation and maintenance under Vote 3 - Educational, it was found that the total receipts, school fees, plus school tax, amounted to only one half of the cost of operation, namely \$1,507,592.00. In view of the lack of administrative costs in the latter total, the additional cost of buildings alone, it is felt that the amount received by the Territory from the Federal Department for students appears to be low and worthy of further review.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that this point had been taken up with Ottawa and they were advised that nothing should be done right now until the agreement has had a longer life, then they could consider adjusting. It is too early now, the agreement is too young.

Mr. Baker arrived, and the heating situation was explained to him by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Livesey made a comparison between heating costs in Christ the King School and Takhini School and asked for an explanation.

Mr. Baker replied that first of all the Camp Takhini School is one-third larger than Christ the King School and this in itself would account for some of the difference in heating costs. They have asked a firm of architects to investigate the heating of Camp Takhini School to find out if steam is the answer, whether it was practical to change over to something else, and they were in the process of receiving a report from these people.

Mr. Livesey remarked that Mr. Baker did not answer his question. Camp Takhini School is one-third larger than Christ the King School, but its fuel cost is also one-third larger, so where is the argument that steam heat is cheap.

Mr. Baker said that some time last year the Army had increased the price of steam.

Mr. Watt remarked that the cost of oil does not necessarily mean the cost of heat. They had a man in Christ the King School and they do not have one up the hill, so the actual cost of oil does not necessarily mean the full cost of heat.

Mr. Boyd asked whether they had an agreement with the Army, or could they have one now.

Mr. Baker replied that there was no agreement with the Army - if the cost of production increases, they would be billed for the additional cost.

Mr. Shaw remarked that the Department of National Defence was not playing cricket as they had been promised very cheap heat but now it is on just the same basis if they had installed their own heating device in the first place. He suggested that this be pointed out to the Department of National Defence.

Mr. Boyd wished to know where this steam is measured from, is it measured from the intake at the school or from the output in the boiler room.

Mr. Baker said that the consumption is recorded in the engineer's log in the boiler house.

Mr. Boyd understood there was another take-off off that line before it got to the school of which there is no record whatever. This is a fine set-up, how do they arrive at their figures. He was sure it was an estimated deal.

Mr. Baker replied that he would look into it.

Mr. Watt wished to know why the difference in the price of oil - in Christ the King School they are paying 27 cents, whereas the F. H. Collins School, they are paying 26 cents. Do they have separate agreements for each school, or one agreement for the entire Department of Education.

Mr. Thompson replied that those ^{were} estimated costs. There were two kinds - diesel fuel and stove oil and in Christ the King School they are using stove oil which is slightly more expensive. There was one contract for all the schools. He added that it was interesting to note that Takhini School had the lowest cost per pupil for the year ending March 31, 1962, including administration costs, teacherages, etc., - it was \$206.92 a year per pupil.

Mr. MacKenzie said that in connection with steam heating at Camp Takhini School, although there was no formal agreement with the Army, there had been an exchange of letters and he recollected that they were most careful in pointing out that they would charge for the cost of producing this, not at a fixed rate or a preferential one.

Mr. Shaw remarked that this sounded reasonable.

Mr. Boyd suggested that Mr. Baker take a casual look and find out how they are being billed for it.

Mr. Baker agreed to do this.

Mr. Taylor went on to Sports Equipment - \$340.00.

Mr. McKinnon enquired if \$340.00 was considered enough for sports equipment for a whole year.

Mr. Thompson explained that as a gauge they used \$15.00 per classroom, but that this did not include capital equipment as all the equipment had been purchased, such as tumbling mats and so on. If a good reason could be given as to why they needed more than this amount, they could make transfers.

Mr. Taylor went on to Transportation of School Children - \$5,000.00.

Mr. Thompson said that these are the buses that the Territorial Government has contracted with to transport children - they also transport children to other schools, namely, Whitehorse Elementary, Christ the King Elementary, Porter Creek School, and this was a pro-rated share of costs. It was last August or September that the estimates were prepared. He added that at the present time there were 305 children in the F. H. Collins Secondary School, but they expect 370 next September.

Mr. Livesey said that he would like to bring to the attention of the Committee that on the Alaska Highway north of Watson Lake right through to Mile 1221 there is no high school and quite obviously in this stretch of road, when one totals up the number of children presently going to school, they would have to consider that some day some of these children are going to pass Grade 9 and want to go on to Grade 10. They will not be able to do this in their own home surroundings and thinking along these lines he would like to ask Mr. Thompson if the Administration had considered any proposals whereby the Grade 10 students from this area could be accommodated in the high school in Whitehorse and, if it was possible, in view of the lack of any other accommodation, could accommodation be found in the hostels across in Riverdale.

Mr. Thompson replied that with regard to the children along the highway or off the highway who are in Grades 9 and 10 and coming into town, this is very true - these youngsters are coming in now, 3 from Teslin, several from Carcross and maybe some from Haines Junction. This is a problem for these people, they have to find accommodation in a private home, but he did not know whether hostel accommodation could be opened up to them. He could find that out from the Indian Affairs Branch, there is room there as neither of the hostels are completely filled.

Mr. Livesey said he would appreciate anything the Administration could do in this regard.

Mr. Watt enquired if Grade 13 was being taught in the F. H. Collins School.

Mr. Thompson replied in the affirmative and said they hoped to have a substantial number of students in Grade 13 this year.

Mr. Taylor went on to Whitehorse Elementary School - Salaries \$196,198.00.

Mr. Thompson said there were 725 students at the end of February with 13 teachers on the staff.

Mr. Taylor went on to the Selkirk Street Elementary School, Salaries \$56,893.00.

Mr. McKinnon asked how many of the students in this school were Indians.

Mr. Thompson replied that this information was in the Annual Report.

Mr. Taylor went on to Takhini Elementary School - Transportation \$1,500.00.

Mr. Watt asked the reason for the decrease in cost.

Mr. Thompson replied that last year the children from Porter Creek were brought in but this year they are not as they have a school at Porter Creek.

Mr. Taylor went on to Christ the King Elementary School, Public Utilities, Light, Water and Scavenger \$2,700.00.

Mr. Watt asked why the reduction in Public Utilities from \$5,000.00 last year.

Mr. Thompson replied that the figure must be something that was placed there as actually up till July 1st the school did not come under their direct operation, so they would not have been aware of the actual cost.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that he could not say at the moment whether this figure of \$2,700.00 was correct or not. This is their first full year of direct control and they have been under-estimating.

Mr. Taylor went on to the Lambert Street Teacherage.

Mr. McKinnon remarked that he heard the stove had blown up there and the whole building would have to be painted inside.

Mr. Thompson stated that there had been a furnace explosion, but in any case they had to clean the interior of the whole building as money had been provided in the estimates to repaint the interior. This will be done this summer and it has not been occasioned by the fact of a furnace explosion.

Mr. Taylor went on to the former C.P.A. Staff House.

Mr. Watt enquired what the salaries were for.

Mr. Thompson replied that they had a caretaker and a cook-housekeeper who were man and wife..

Mr. Watt enquired as to how many teachers were resident there.

Mr. Thompson replied there were 11, both Vocational School personnel and the regular school teachers, and one Territorial employee from the Treasury Department.

Mr. Taylor went on to Married Teachers Apartments, 6th Avenue and Steele Street.

Mr. Watt enquired as to the revenue from this building.

Mr. Thompson replied that there were six two-bedroom suites and four three-bedroom suites - the revenue in respect of the two-bedroom suites is \$125.00 and the three-bedroom suites \$150.00 per month and they pay on the basis of twelve months.

Mr. Watt said that ^{the} idea was, when this money was first voted, to assist teachers to find accommodation, especially those with families, and he wished to know if this policy was still being followed.

Mr. Thompson replied that this was what they were doing. As a matter of fact he would not bring a married person up here unless he could provide accommodation. He added that one of the suites was being occupied by a Territorial employee, the Director of Travel and Publicity.

Mr. Taylor went on to St. Mary's School - \$7,425.00, and asked if this was a separate school.

Mr. Thompson said it was not a separate school in the same sense as Christ the King School, but they did have some jurisdiction over the school insofar as classroom instruction is concerned and they administer the same departmental examinations there. As far as the operation is concerned, this is looked after by the Church.

Mr. McKinnon wished to know if any private schools were set up in the Territory would they be eligible for Territorial grants.

Mr. Thompson replied that this particular school could not be considered a private school - it has a unique position because it is the oldest established school still operating in the Territory, it was started in 1899.

Mr. Shaw stated that this was the first school in the Yukon Territory and when they started, they received a grant from the Territorial Government to operate the school, but you might call it a church school. Christ the King and similar schools belong to the Yukon Territory, the buildings and everything that goes with them, but in this school the property still belongs to the Church. The Church is above the school and the Territorial Government could not very well go into the business of buying churches.

Mr. Livesey remarked that transportation costs appeared quite heavy and he wished to have the number of pupils in that school.

Mr. Thompson said there were 17 students and a good proportion of them come from Bear Creek.

Mr. Shaw said that this was a matter of economics for the Territory - they do not have to provide a school at Bear Creek, but they provide .80 a day per pupil for transportation and it has worked out very satisfactorily.

Mr. Taylor went on to the Dawson Teacherage - \$3,960.00.

Mr. Livesey said that here again they come to lighting and heating costs.

Mr. Shaw explained that the situation here is very difficult. The Dawson Teacherage is actually the office of many departments. In one building they have the offices of the Territorial Agent, the Liquor Vendor, the Liquor Store, Public Health Nurse, the Liquor Store Vendor and the Territorial Agent have their suites there along with the teachers. It would be very difficult to separate costs here.

Mr. MacKenzie said that one order is placed for fuel and it is apportioned to each department according to the space provided. Costs are very carefully apportioned.

Mr. Boyd asked if they were paying any rent on this and Mr. MacKenzie replied in the negative.

Mr. Taylor went on to the Teslin Teacherage, \$140.00 propane.

Mr. Shaw enquired if it was just as practical to buy propane as it is for fuel oil.

Mr. Taylor replied that it was most emphatically no.

Mr. Thompson stated that actually the apartment was located above one of the classrooms at the present time, so the heating cost for the apartment is covered by the school.

Mr. Taylor went on to the Swift River School, \$7,234.00. He said that this is a Department of National Defence school and it was intended last year when the new housing units arrived for the maintenance camp that the school classroom would be moved from its present dingy and very poor location to another building that had been formerly occupied by the camp foreman. However, this was not done last year, the classroom at the Swift River School is quite small, it is not bright, and it is even so bad as to have oil cans as shields on their light bulbs. He had requested at the last spring session, a year ago, and again in the fall session that this situation be remedied, but nothing has been done, and he wondered if Mr. Thompson could tell him what plans the DND may have for doing this and anything else relative to the moving of this classroom.

Mr. Thompson said that he had not been consulted with regard to this. He had just received a letter from the teacher saying that she had moved into the new apartment, but he could not shed any light on the school situation.

Mr. Taylor asked Mr. Thompson to keep this item in mind and get further information before Council has prorogued.

Mr. Taylor went on to the Haines Junction School, - \$23,760.00.

Mr. Livesey stated that once again he notices the heat has gone up in this place.

Mr. Thompson replied they are planning to enlarge this school, to put in another classroom and another suite for the teacher, and that this accounted for the estimated increase.

Mr. Taylor went on to the Kluane Lake School, \$16,294.00.

Mr. Livesey stated that with regard to sports equipment and basing the amount to be spent at \$15.00 per classroom, would this be considered adequate here.

Mr. Thompson replied that it would if there is a good supply of sports equipment already on hand - \$15.00 per classroom is merely for replacements.

Mr. Livesey stated that the equipment and training, from a physical point of view of the children at Carmacks is vastly different to that of Kluane Lake and Beaver Creek.

Mr. Thompson stated that he would not want to venture an opinion on this - they did see a demonstration of tumbling at Carmacks but have not seen one at the Kluane School, but if tumbling mats were required at Kluane he would certainly endeavour to get them.

Mr. Taylor went on to Kluane Lake Teacherage, - Propane \$700.00.

Mr. Livesey asked if they were cooking with gas.

Mr. Thompson said that this may be due to the fact that the hot water heating is by propane.

Mr. Taylor noted that the haulage gets higher as they go further north.

Mr. Taylor went on to the Beaver Creek School, \$15,503.00.

Mr. Livesey asked if the Administration was figuring on doing any ground work, and this also applied to the school at Kluane Lake. He had mentioned this once before at Committee hearings on this vote and he wondered if there was a program for these schools for the next year. In connection with Physical Fitness and Amateur Sport they would have to have playgrounds before they can talk on sport and if there is a program he wondered if they could hear it in committee.

Mr. Thompson said that under Vote 10, Establishment No. 315 there is an amount of \$1,000.00 provided for landscaping and additional ground improvement.

Mr. Livesey said he noted the vote was also there last year. Was it spent last year or is it a carry-over.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that they spent up to the end of February \$859.24 out of the \$1,000.00 for 1962/63. The money has been spent, this is another \$1,000.00.

Mr. Livesey asked what had been done with that money and what he intends to do with the present money - also why did the Destruction Bay School have \$1,000.00 last year and nothing this year.

Mr. Thompson replied that he could not answer that question - the money was placed in here by the Territorial Engineer.

Mr. Livesey requested that it be noted in Committee that he will raise the question with regard to the Beaver Creek School, the Kluane Lake School and in the instance of Beaver Creek what the Administration intended to do with this \$1,000.00 listed in the budget.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd that the Speaker do now resume the chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Motion Carried.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, Mr. Taylor reported as follows:

Committee Report.

Committee convened at 10:15 am and continued discussions on Bill No. 6 with Commissioner Cameron and Mr. MacKenzie in attendance. After lunch Mr. Thompson was also in attendance. Progress was reported on Bill No. 6.

Council accepted the report of the Committee and adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a.m. Wednesday, April 3rd, 1963.

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

Mr. Speaker tabled a telegram dated April 2nd, 1963 from Commissioner Cameron addressed to Mr. L.J. Wallace, Deputy Provincial Secretary, Victoria, B.C. which read: "Re your letter March 28/63 everyone agreeable to September 16 Alaska B.C. Yukon Conference. Steps being taken accordingly to organize conference for that date."

Mr. Speaker also tabled memoranda from Commissioner Cameron in reply to the following questions:

- (1) Reply to Question No. 2 re main street and other areas in Carmacks. (Set out as Sessional Paper No.14) Sessional Papers No. 14
- (2) Reply to Question No. 3 re motion 19, 1962-5th, regarding joint session of Council with Northwest Territories. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 15) No. 15
- (3) A partial reply to Question No. 4 re Wolf Baits from the Game Director, as follows: 2 at Lake Laberge, 4 at Duke River Flats, 1 at Fredericks now removed, 1 at Lake Arkell now removed, 4 in the large meadows opposite mile 965 Alaska Highway in the vicinity of the horses owned by Alex Van Pibber, 3 at Takhini River and 1 at Fyfe Lake.

Commissioner Cameron had a letter from Mr. Baker for Council on an erroneous statement made by Mr. Baker regarding the heating plant at Camp Takhini which stated: "I stand corrected on information I supplied to Committee on April 2nd at which time I stated the plant engineer in the Army Heating Plant recorded in his log the consumption of steam attributed to the school. I have found out the steam is measured by a meter mounted in the school building and the Army Plant Engineer on duty reads the meter daily and records the consumption."

Mr. Livesey (with the Deputy Speaker in the Chair) moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that the Administration be respectfully requested to supply information for the benefit of Members of Council in the form of a progress report covering the activities of the educator unit recently purchased by the Government as outlined in Sessional paper no. 12 - page 3, 5th Session 1962. Have the services of the aforementioned unit been offered to the residents of Haines Junction? Production of Papers No. 10.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Livesey (with the Deputy Speaker in the Chair) moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that it is respectfully requested that the Administration supply for the information of Members of Council a progress report covering any action taken by the Government to implement the requests of the Council toward improving living conditions and supplying additional fire alarm and other services for the community of Haines Junction as enumerated in motion 16 to be found on page 197 of the Journals, 1962-5th. Production of Papers No. 11.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd directed the following question to the Administration: Why does the data, affairs, etc, of liquor business in the Yukon NOT appear in the budget? Page 11
No. 1

Mr. Boyd then brought to Council's attention a condition existing in Whitehorse with regard to Doctors. He stated that today if you want to get an appointment with a certain doctor you have to wait as much as 17 days or if a different doctor you have to wait 11 days. It seemed to him that one or two doctors own the Medical Dental building and if another doctor wants to set up a practise he is almost ostracized and

he has to be hired by the doctors in town and come under salary basis. He thought this a very peculiar setup for the Yukon Territory. He wondered if there were any other views on this.

Commissioner Cameron said that for a doctor to come in and practice in the Yukon, it has been agreed, that he should be screened by the Chief Medical Health Officer and the Doctor's Association which consists of two main doctors. The reference Mr. Boyd made is true where a doctor has been here for a period of time taking another doctor's practice while he is outside taking post graduate work and they have a case coming up where this doctor is coming back and he must come back under an agreement and a salary basis with the present doctors or Medical Association here. This has nothing to do with the Administration or the legislation of the country and is due to medical ethics. Any doctor can come in, set up a practice and use the facilities of the hospital etc. providing he meets the requirements of the medical profession and the medical health officer.

Mr. Watt asked if the Chief Medical Health Officer had refused any doctors from coming into the Territory in the last 12 months.

Commissioner Cameron said they are in the process at the present time of possibly refusing one.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing Bill No. 6, the Supply Bill.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

In
Committee

Discussions followed on Vote 3, Education - Granville school. Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Thompson were present.

Mr. Shaw thought there would be recoveries on this subject.

Mr. Boyd asked what the difference was between this school and any other school.

Mr. Shaw replied the difference is that at one time he came before Council and asked for a school and Council went along with this. The school was for employees of one company. As time went on the company didn't appreciate this institution and didn't make it an economical effort in the amount of pupils and it got down to two pupils. The school was cancelled and later on the people there wanted education for their children and were going to leave unless facilities were provided. The company again requested a school and as a result to assure they have a continued interest the government pays an amount equal to the pupils that attend and the balance is paid by the company. He thought this was working out satisfactorily.

Mr. Livesey asked if Mr. Shaw could advise how long the company will survive as far as the school is concerned.

Mr. Shaw said this is difficult to answer but he believed they were putting in a new dredge and may be there three or four years at least but on the other hand they could close down any time.

Mr. Boyd asked if any of the pupils residing in this area are transported some where else and are going to another school.

Mr. Shaw said this school is 60 miles away from Dawson and no children are going to school anywhere else. He stated one man is driving his children 10 miles to the school and is receiving no remuneration.

Mr. Shaw asked if the present teacher at Granville will still be teaching there next year.

Mr. Thompson said the teacher doesn't want to remain as she has two children so they will have to get a new teacher for the coming term.

Mr. Livesey regarding the night classes, asked if this was something new for Dawson and Watson Lake.

Mr. Thompson replied it is the second year for Dawson but he is merely looking into the future and presuming there will be an interest in Watson Lake to have typing and night classes available.

Mr. Watt asked if the Whitehorse Commercial course is carried on in the Vocational School or the highschool.

Mr. Thompson said it is carried on in the F.H. Collins school but is looked at as vocational training and is eligible for 50% grant.

Mr. Livesey asked if the administration are thinking to future night classes if possible over the next five years in other areas throughout the Territory where there is a sufficient number of students and teachers available.

Mr. Thompson said where ever there is an interest and a qualified person to instruct they will do their best to offer night classes. At the present time they are in operation in Dawson, Elsa and Whitehorse. There is an informal class at Mayo which isn't under their jurisdiction where the Doctor offers a study of music appreciation and they allow the use of the school facilities for this.

Mr. Taylor asked what charge would be levied in the outlying areas with respect to people taking night classes.

Mr. Thompson said the cost would be the same as applied here in Whitehorse or Dawson. In Whitehorse typing, shorthand, mathematics and sewing are offered 2 nights per week at 2 hours per night from October to the end of April, at a charge of \$25.00 for the course per person.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Thompson to explain correspondence courses.

Mr. Thompson said this covers three different categories. They have some students who live in areas where there are no schools, ex. Stewart River which is inaccessible except by plane or boat and these youngsters are taking their complete program through correspondence. In smaller highschools there may be certain specialty courses not offered to the program and they cover the cost of this. The handicapped children is a contingency that in the past 2 or 3 yrs. they have not been called upon to make any payment for, but a few years ago they made a payment to the education of a student taking a sight seeing class in Vancouver.

Mr. Shaw wondered in this correspondence course, say a child is taking lessons in primary grades and they went as far as grades 6 or 7 would it be possible through these courses that the parent can teach that child adequately even though they couldn't pass it themselves and if the courses are such that they can be absorbed without a teacher being qualified.

Mr. Thompson said providing the parent has a reasonable education say grade 7 or 8 education and is seriously concerned about the youngsters learning, he thought the child should do reasonably well as directions are very explicit. He thought it important

that the situation should be as close as possible to a school situation and the child work from 9 to 3 as in a school. Mr. Thompson visited one home up at Mile 1124 at the Pump station where the parent had put up a blackboard and had a desk and the youngster had a nice school situation and worked regular hours. This student is in grade 2 and doing as well as any grade 2 in the Territory but in other places it didn't work out this way.

Mr. Shaw asked if each year correspondent tests were written at the end of the year which were graded by the department.

Mr. Thompson stated they are tested.

Mr. Shaw asked in regard to primary schools, do the Dept. of Education have records of the various pupils scattered around the country taking the courses.

Mr. Thompson said they know the names of the students.

Mr. Shaw asked if they have the data on their progress.

Mr. Thompson said no this is in the hands of the Department in Victoria, the correspondence school branch, even for primary grades.

Mr. Watt, under Territorial Government Contributions towards University Training, wanted to know what training dental auxiliaries was.

Mr. Thompson said this covers a request from the Medical Health Officer and the Dentists and they felt there was a need for a person comparable to a dental nurse. This person would require 2 yrs. of training at a university and she would then come back and work in the Territory under the direction of the Medical Health Officer visiting various settlements and speak to the children and parents paint the children's teeth with flourine or flouride, etc.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Shaw in the Chair, thought this should appear in Vote 5 rather than Vote 3 as it is a matter that concerns with Health and Welfare. He couldn't understand this going into health and dental education and what they needed were doctors and dentists. He wanted to refer back to this when they review Vote 5.

Mr. Livesey said when this was discussed with the Financial Advisory Committee it was mentioned more was in the offing with provisions than could be obtained through the operation of the Five Year Financial Agreement.

Mr. MacKenzie thought that this \$5,450.00 is a little more than what is provided for in the Five Year Agreement for this particular project. He mentioned that he reduced the program to bring it down to \$5,450.00

Mr. Watt asked if the person taking this course is a Territorial employee.

Mr. Thompson said the suggestion is that this person be chosen by the Territorial Scholarships Committee and must have completed Grade 13 standing in order that she may go on to this school. There is also the provision that this person, when she has completed her training, must work in the Territory for 2 years.

Commissioner Cameron said this is at the request of the dentists and will alleviate the long wait to get an appointment as a lot of cases could be prevented by having the preventative maintenance done by individuals who have been schooled and they could move around the Territory and check on people's teeth and prevent unnecessary dental bills. This is being done in other parts of the country.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Shaw Chairman, said he could see merit in this training but that they could see training in sociology as more beneficial.

Mr. Thompson was excused and Committee proceeded with Vote 4.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Shaw as Chairman, said that he found that under this vote the territorial agents are not paid as such but as liquor vendors and the agent jobs are an added chore. In Watson Lake either job is a burden and with both jobs combined it is hopeless to do justice to them. In this regard he wanted provision made for the installation of a territorial agent as a separate position. He again explained the duties of this man and that he represented all the departments in Whitehorse. It appeared to him that there should be a separation of these duties and he would like to see this done and asked the comments of the Commissioner.

Commissioner Cameron didn't agree with the separation of the duties. He thought there was an assistant in Watson Lake for Mr. French.

Mr. Taylor said they had an assistant liquor vendor but he still had the other duties.

Commissioner Cameron said he couldn't see the justification for a separation of duties with the size of Watson Lake. This has worked out over the years in other locations unless there is some reason they don't know of but they haven't had any complaints from the man at Watson Lake. He had been under pressure until he received the additional help.

Mr. Taylor disagreed with this in that over the past few years the volume of licences and regulations has increased. Mr. Hickey was only able to fulfil his job through the efforts of his wife and it is a tremendous chore. Watson Lake is a busy place and is a large area to administer. All licences for trucks coming up the highway are purchased there. He thought it would be of benefit to the Territory if these duties were separated.

Commissioner Cameron thought this unfortunate this hadn't been discussed in private and he was surprised he hadn't had a complaint from Mr. French. He is going to check with Mr. Vars to see if there are any legitimate complaints.

Mr. Taylor thought he should not only consult Mr. Vars but the Territorial Secretary, Tax Assessor, as well as the agent involved.

Mr. MacKenzie said Mr. Vars is going up to Mayo to deal with a similar situation as the agent there is pressed with a great volume of work connected with the issuing of licences and needs help. Mr. Vars is going to try and find local temporary help on the same basis as Watson Lake.

Mr. Taylor thought this a good case and point of what is happening to the Territorial agents in the outlying communities. They are overworked and they can't do justice to the jobs if they are combined and he was just speaking on behalf of Watson Lake. It appears Mayo is in the same situation. He wanted the Administration to look into this. He wanted provision made in the budget to separate these jobs and pay them as a territorial agent.

Mr. Shaw thought this an Administrative matter. It appeared through this discussion that the territorial agent and liquor vendor is called upon to do more than is the normal call of duty and at times they are overloaded. He thought this could be resolved by having a survey conducted to find out how much work load these people have and they would find out that these people do have more work to do than normal. He thought they should have one top man and a staff to help him.

Mr. Boyd thought the fact that Mr. Vars is travelling to Mayo today is an admission that he doesn't know how much work the man has got as the agent has to phone in and say he was swamped.

Commissioner Cameron said this is just April 1st when they dump the licence plates on the agents and it is just two weeks that he cant do the work alone. They have tried to get help in Mayo but can't and if necessary Mr. Vars will pitch in himself. after the two week rush he will be okay.

Committee then proceeded to discuss Vote 8.

Mr. Shaw under General Insurance wanted to know about Registered Mail and Express policy and wondered if this was a blanket policy.

Mr. MacKenzie said this is a new arrangement necessitated by the closure of the banks in Haines Junction and Mayo as the proceeds from the sale of liquor have to come by mail so they have taken out insurance against loss.

Mr. Livesey said the Financial Advisory Committee discussed this and took up with the Territorial Treasurer the question of looking at insurance in the Territory the same way as Federal departments. The Federal departments in a good many instances don't take out insurance at all. They have been passing votes for a number of years that cover a tremendous amount of money which in some instances is money well spent but not returned however in some cases they had received a return in the amount expended. He pointed out recommendation #13 of the Financial Advisory Committee in that insurance should be placed for bid by public tender.

Mr. MacKenzie stated this question of insurance and whether to continue it was taken up with Ottawa and they thought it should be left as is particularly for the fire insurance. They also urged they put the business up for tender and invite bids and they propose to do this. He didn't think they were out of pocket much on fire insurance and that is the major insurance.

Mr. Livesey asked Mr. MacKenzie if he could later supply committee with a cross section of how much they have spent on insurance and what the total premiums returned as far as the Territorial Government is concerned.

Mr. MacKenzie said he could do this.

Mr. Shaw thought the premium rates in Dawson are 3% per year for a normal commercial building which means that if you insure a building you pay 3% each year on the amount and it doesn't take many years to arrive at more than the amount of the premium you have paid. The Dawson school, which burnt down in 1957, was insured for \$100,000.00 but if you figure the premium out for 60 years, which was the age of the school, they would have paid 180% of the premium for which they are getting back. The insurance rate for the people in the Territory is quite high and is always climbing. He thought putting insurance up to bid was a good idea.

Mr. Watt asked if this is put up for bid would it be put up by the year or for a 3 or 5 year period, as he thought there was a difference in the rates involved.

Mr. MacKenzie said it would be for a 3 year period.

Mr. Boyd wondered why they don't pay their own insurance as it would be more practical and they have the use of the premium, so to speak.

Commissioner Cameron said the main point is they aren't big enough and private enterprise beyond a certain size will do as Mr. Boyd says but they aren't of a big enough size to take the risk yet.

Mr. Watt asked when their present 3 year premium runs out.

Mr. MacKenzie said it is this year and is establishment 224.

Mr. Watt said when he buys fire insurance he pays the full 3 years the year he buys it and wonders if this was the situation here.

Mr. MacKenzie stated this is one year's premium with a number of adjustments and they pay 1/3 of the premium every year.

Mr. Livesey said in the 1962-63 estimates there is no figure but there seemed to be a tremendous increase over the previous year and he wanted an explanation.

Mr. MacKenzie thought the prepaid expense account was involved in this but he wanted to look into it.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Watt in the Chair, said regarding Item 3 Liability Transportation of School Children - \$15.00, he wanted to know why this low premium and what is it all about.

Mr. MacKenzie said they are indirectly responsible for school children, for example say Dawson - it is a company bus but they arrange the contract and if there is any accident they would certainly claim on them.

Mr. Taylor thought this a very necessary item but he couldn't understand the low \$15.00 premium.

Mr. MacKenzie said they would have to look at the policy to see precisely what it covers to decide whether it is satisfactory.

Mr. Taylor pointed out there is nothing in the Ordinance to provide what qualifications the driver of a school bus should possess. He requires a standard chauffeurs licence and it leaves room for incompetent drivers. They will take note of this situation when someone slams into a bridge or a truck and he thought they should take care of it before something happens.

Mr. Shaw thought that it could be in the contract that any person driving a bus be checked out by the R.C.M.P. and no one be allowed to drive unless they have been checked out. It could also be a part of some Ordinance but it is necessary that they have competent drivers operating school buses.

Mr. Taylor thought rather than leave it in the hands of the R.C.M.P. a more responsible way to provide for this would be to provide for this in the Motor Vehicles Ordinance whereby a person qualified to drive a school bus or a large bus should possess a class A licence from one of the Provinces and should be able to provide an accident free record, etc. in order to safe guard the individuals he is driving about. The big answer would be in creating our own A, B, and C type chauffeurs licences in the Yukon and dealing with it in this manner.

Committee adjourned at 12:00 o'clock Noon.

2:00 o'clock P.M.

In
Committee.

Committee resumed discussions of the estimates with Mrs. Colyer of the Yukon Library, present in order to discuss the library estimates. However, one item had to be dealt with first and that was Property Insurance, \$59,000.00

Mr. Livesey asked if it was decided that they were to continue with the present policy in regard to insurance.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that they would have to until such time as he could get the specifications out to invite tenders. It would be some time this summer.

Mr. Livesey said it was clear then that the Administration is taking full cognizance of the recommendations of the Financial Advisory Committee and that the committee here generally agree with the F.A.C.'s report.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it was so.

Mr. Taylor proceeded with Yukon Regional Library, Salaries \$13,193.00

Mr. Watt enquired how many employees there were.

Mrs. Colyer replied there were 3, herself and two assistants.

Mr. MacKenzie said there was provision for a clerk-librarian at \$3,000.00 a year, in 1963/64, which was not in last year. It related to the takeover of the Whitehorse Public Library by the Yukon Regional Library and the taking over of Mrs. McDonald who was on the staff of the Whitehorse Public Library.

Mrs. Colyer explained that this was due to the expansion of the Yukon Regional Library, and to keep the library open for longer periods of time.

Mr. Shaw said that this would indicate a change in policy by the Territorial Government insofar as local libraries are concerned.

Mr. MacKenzie said that this would dispense with the need for a packer-shipper.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to Travelling and Living Expenses, \$1,892.00.

Mrs. Colyer said they are usually air trips.

Mr. Livesey remarked that the trips by road could be more efficient in a way, because wouldn't she be visiting all the other areas where local libraries are set up, say at Teslin and so on.

Mrs. Colyer said that this was so only in respect of Watson Lake. Between here and Dawson City and between here and Mayo, Carmacks is the only small library and it takes time driving to Dawson and back (it is two full days) just to attend to Carmacks. What she had done was hitch a ride with somebody else to Carmacks - it would give her more time if she flew to Dawson and Mayo. The more important areas were visited by aircraft.

Mr. Taylor next dealt with Freight Express and Cartage, \$750.00.

Mr. Watt asked if this was mostly individual books mailed to people on request, or to organizations.

Mrs. Colyer replied that this was for the exchange of books between libraries every three months and they are shipped by highway freight right across the country. This is simply bulk shipment. Books to individuals go through the post.

Mr. Livesey stated that in regard to Haines Junction there may be some new thinking in regard to the school there, he wondered if Mrs. Colyer was satisfied with the present distribution and with the location of the present library.

Mrs. Colyer replied that she had not been to Haines Junction but there appears to be a lack of interest. She was hoping to do something about the school library within the next two or three months - the Regional Library supervises all the school libraries in the rural areas. She hoped to go up this week.

Mr. Taylor went on to Purchase of Library Books, \$7,000.00.

Mr. Livesey asked if this would still be following the tendency last year towards technical books for the advancement of students and possibly the courses of the vocational school, or is it going to be fiction or something else.

Mrs. Colyer replied that in the past year, non-fiction has been very close to half the amount of technical books. It is not usually the policy of the library to provide a great deal of material for schools, they tend more to help adult education. They intend to keep on buying technical books until they have a good basic collection and they are encouraging school students to do their projects in the library. They bought five additional encyclopedias for the Whitehorse Library alone last year, and they are being used constantly by youngsters. They are willing to do everything possible to help vocational school students or anybody, for that matter.

Mr. Shaw asked if the Yukon received any grant from the Canada Council in respect of libraries.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that he was not certain as they review that position every year - in 1962/63 they got \$10,000.00, they may get the same this year, but he would not like to commit himself - however, he did think they might get it.

Mr. Shaw asked Mrs. Colyer if she had a record of the amount of usage made on these libraries - the amount of people that are subscribing in different places.

Mrs. Colyer replied that in Whitehorse, a year ago, they had 231 members registered, they re-registered everybody as of the 6th of April last year when they introduced free library service and the membership now is in the vicinity of 1,300 - Dawson has approximately 200 - she did not have the figures for Watson Lake but she knew that the children at school were constantly using the library. She could not give figures for the smaller places as she had not received them.

Mr. Shaw said that in view of the fact that the expenses of the library are going up each year, it would be very nice if the librarians in each of these places would submit their figures on the number of books and on the number of people belonging to the library so that they have a record.

Mrs. Colyer remarked that she was preparing a questionnaire on that.

Mr. Boyd stated that \$7,000.00 was spent for the purchase of books and he presumed that this could go on and on and on - he was wondering if at some time there would not be an accumulation of books for which they would have no use and, if there was such an accumulation, would there be any way of disposing of these and realizing any monies back.

Mrs. Colyer stated there was a possibility that something may be realized on the sale of accumulated books. Dawson had 600 French novels, dating back quite a few years, which they would like to sell to Montreal, thinking that there may be a market for them in Quebec. They were offered \$150.00 for the entire lot, but it would cost them \$120.00 to ship them out - this is a problem in selling.

Mr. Shaw said that with regard to certain books that are very scarce, would it be the intention to make duplicates of these books available to, say, the Dawson Library or some other library, and not let them out to the public. It is the policy to obtain duplicates of these books, which can be quite interesting, and putting them in other libraries.

Mrs. Colyer presumed that Mr. Shaw was referring to books about our North Country especially in the early days - they do have quite a good collection and some are irreplaceable, but they have only one copy. At the moment however, they are compiling a catalogue which will be in printed numbers and sent out to the small libraries for circulation to their customers, and they will be marked for controlled circulation. There are a few that are out of print and these will remain on record in the Whitehorse Public Library, but wherever possible they are buying duplicates.

Mr. Taylor requested the placing of Territorial Ordinances and Territorial Votes and Proceedings in the libraries as these would be a real asset to all the libraries throughout the Territory. He moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey, that both the current and future copies of Territorial Ordinances and Votes and Proceedings be supplied to all Territorial libraries by the Administration.

Motion re
Territorial
Libraries.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Shaw asked if there were copies of Hansard in these libraries and when Mrs. Colyer replied "no", he said it would be a good idea to have them.

Mr. Livesey noticed a reduction in purchase from last year and wondered what percentage Mrs. Colyer was figuring on new purchases and on replacements through wear and tear and loss.

Mrs. Colyer replied that it is going to increase but she could not say how much. Replacements are relatively small because all the books in the Regional Library are new, losses are very small, wear and tear is at a minimum.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to the next item, Yukon Museums, \$1,000.00, in the form of grants.

Mr. Boyd remarked that the museum situation was not very satisfactory from many points of view, first for one. There is a move on foot to build another one, on three lots, belonging to the Museum Society in Whitehorse, and he wondered if Mr. MacKenzie knew anything about a request for help and, if not, possibly Mr. Cameron might know something about it. The present museum is very inadequate.

Mr. MacKenzie said that no approach had been made to him, he had seen no letter, and he knew nothing about Commissioner Cameron having been approached.

Mr. Livesey said that in relation to taxing the museum, this should be settled. He believed it was in connection with the Municipality of Whitehorse laying taxes on the property and there was some talk about the City taking this over for \$1.00 in order to eliminate the situation.

Mr. MacKenzie remarked that he had no information on this.

Mr. Boyd remarked that possibly the city has already been approached on this and the city will probably take this property over and then lease it back to the museum society for 99 years.

Mr. Shaw said that regarding museums they had one at Dawson which burnt up with a lot of irreplaceable exhibits. The Territory, on the whole, has never taken any interest in museums, but they are really and truly a Territorial matter - over the years very little has been spent to retain these historic artifacts. In other countries people are very proud of their history, they spend millions of dollars on huge buildings for this purpose, and yet here, on the history of the country, they put a price of \$1,000.00 per year.

Mr. Boyd noticed that the \$1,000.00 is split in two areas too, \$500.00 for Dawson and \$500.00 for Whitehorse. They should back this movement, there is \$60,000.00 involved, but the building is going to be fireproof beyond all doubt.

Mr. Watt stated that he had seen the blueprint for the proposed museum in the Whitehorse area and he also saw the demonstration of the fireproofing that they were going to put into this building. There is also a movement to have one of several buildings set aside as historical sites and if a building is set aside, they should consider using that particular building for a museum and spend some money in fireproofing the building. The building would then serve a two-fold purpose, as an historical site itself and possibly as a shelter for museum pieces. The money spent on fireproofing could be used in the building itself, if this was a frame building. He did not have strong feelings on this, but he felt it should be thought about before they jump into an expenditure of \$60,000.00 on a log building.

Mr. Taylor said that as he recalled it, in his first session, it was proposed that a sum of money be granted in the form of matching grants to the communities throughout the Territory and a schedule of these grants was set up - for instance, if Watson Lake wished to start a museum and they put up, say, \$1,500.00, then there was a matching grant of \$1,500.00. He had not seen that appear in the last two budgets.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that these two payments, for Dawson and Whitehorse, used to be Federal payments - a cheque was received in exchange for a statement of revenue expenditure. A couple of years ago the Federal Government stopped that and argued that these were Territorial grants and we should pay for them - they made provision for it in the five-year agreement.

Mr. Taylor remembered having a memorandum on the matching grants and said he would dig it up another day for Mr. MacKenzie.

Mr. Holland, Director of Vocational Training was asked to attend Committee.

Mr. Shaw said that he would like to visit this school very much - it could be made in conjunction with their visits to other schools, at some time during this session.

Mr. Holland replied that it would be all right but he would appreciate it if the visit was left for two or three weeks later, when everything would be set up and members would have a better idea of what is being done at the school.

Mr. Taylor referred to Materials and Supplies, \$20,000.00, and Mr. Shaw asked if this amount was for every year.

Mr. Holland replied that was a difficult question, he would have to operate for a year to give an answer, although, as the school grows, there will be some reclaimable value. This money was for supplies and not for actual tools or equipment.

Mr. Shaw stated that the Territorial Government had many pieces of equipment, old equipment, that could be taken apart and put together again. In the woodworking department there are many projects that could be utilized by the Territorial Government - in other words, apart from the educational point of view, other benefits could accrue.

Mr. Holland replied that part of it will be recoverable but not until they reach a point where the men are trained.

Mr. Taylor proceeded with Insurance, Workmen's Compensation, \$1,050.00..

Mr. Watt enquired if there was any insurance to cover the students while they work.

Mr. Holland replied that while at the school Compensation covers this. Their first duty in a vocational school is the teaching of safety but if there is any negligence, generally speaking they are covered.

Mr. MacKenzie said he would investigate that particular point.

Mr. Holland said that was a clearance clause on the application to cover material or personal damage.

Mr. Shaw wondered if in the event a student could prove negligence, which is always possible, then of course the Government would be liable. This could arise.

Mr. Watt enquired about an item of \$348.00 - Travelling Expenses for Instructors.

Mr. Holland said that all but two of the Instructors have been recruited in the Yukon Territory. These people are qualified as far as trade is concerned, but they have to accumulate 18 credits for instructional teaching during a two year period. Money has been made available either to bring in Instructors from outside for training our Instructors, or to send our Instructors out to a recognized Instructor Training School, in Burnaby, B.C.

Mr. Taylor asked what the total student capacity of the school will be.

Mr. Holland replied that, hazarding a guess, he would say about 140 or 144.

Mr. Watt enquired how many applications were received to enter this school.

Mr. Holland replied that they only know what they have themselves and they have received 35 applications.

Mr. Watt enquired if applications could be made through the Unemployment Insurance Commission to which Mr. Holland replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Taylor stated that under recoverable items they made provision for only 30 pupils which are of combined Indian status and Federal employees and he wondered if this was sufficient. If there were 60 natives supplied for vocational training, would they receive an additional, say, \$10,550.00 that would be required if this 30 pupil figure doubled.

Mr. MacKenzie said certainly, this was simply an estimate. They would recover what is due them.

Mr. Taylor now questioned the matter of certification which has been causing some anxiety in his constituency. In the certification of graduates from this school he had a delegation of mechanics approach him to find out if these students would have a certificate that would place them in a superior position as far as a job is concerned. These existing mechanics, who have no certification, suggest that if this be the case and some standards are set up, they themselves be allowed to write an exam so that they may obtain equal certification.

Mr. Livesey remarked that this was one of the reasons for the Vocational School. The students' certification would be based on a similar type of certification one would expect in the same type of school whether in Alberta or B C.

Mr. Holland said that as from January 1, 1963, there were six trades - auto motor mechanics, heavy duty mechanics, electrician, carpentry, sheet metal, and plumbing. These six trades are now national and the same examination is set, whether it be in Halifax or Victoria. Anyone who wishes to take a course in the Vocational School has the same chance of passing that examination if they had to take the same course elsewhere. The certificate is good anywhere across Canada. Two more trades are being considered this year. The qualifications for entrance are the same as they are across Canada, the nurse aide will have the same standing.

Mr. Taylor said this was exactly his point. These students will have certification along the lines of the provinces, whereas the Yukon Ordinances do not provide for this type of thing at the present time - consequently this puts the students coming out of this school, regardless of experience, in a far superior place than those who have been doing mechanics for many years. If this is going to be the case, they will have to consider these other people, they cannot come into Whitehorse and go to school, so they should provide written examinations or something in that manner which they can take at major points in the Territory, say Watson Lake, Whitehorse, Mayo, Dawson, etc., to certify themselves. If they do not, there is going to be a very big inequality.

Mr. Holland replied that this could be done in two ways, either by correspondence or through short crash courses at night which they will make available, 6 nights per week. With regard to some of the equipment which they have purchased in the analytical line, they have made arrangements for the technician to come up and test them, to put on two or three clinics.

Mr. Taylor said he was aware of the situation in Whitehorse but what concerned him was the seven districts in his constituency which are quite some distance from Whitehorse and these people could not come in and partake in crash courses as they would have to leave their jobs to do so. He would strongly recommend that the Administration take note of this particular situation and endeavour to provide in the very immediate future the type of written examination to be done by correspondence so that the qualified mechanics may certify themselves and that due notification and advertisement be made of this.

Mr. Watt enquired what qualifications would be required of prospective students - what grades of ordinary schooling do they have to have.

Mr. Holland replied that in most cases it is not below Grade 10. They realize that this is impossible at the present time and they were willing to accept as low as Grade 7, but they naturally wish to raise the minimum standards as soon as they can. The minimum standard today is Grade 10, some of the courses are for Grade 11, some for 12, and in electronics it is Grade 13.

Mr. Watt said that one of the big problems in the Yukon is unskilled labour. Many of these people who are unskilled do have the intelligence to attend these courses, but they are on relief, and they have families. Is there any way to accommodate such people?

Mr. Holland replied that assistance was available, sometimes as high as \$50.00 per week. If he is unemployed, has a family, is living outside of Whitehorse, and is drawing unemployment relief, the unemployment relief amount would be deducted from the assistance granted. They had three different schedules of this program.

Mr. Watt asked for a copy of those schedules so that it may be tabled before Council some time.

Mr. Holland replied that this information is in the prospectus and will be mailed out as soon as it is approved by Commissioner Cameron. Commissioner Cameron received a copy of it that morning.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Holland to give Council a bit of a run-down on the results of students going through this school and would it help them to get a job - take a woodworking student, for example, he could not very well see where he could qualify for a carpenter's job after a few months when it ordinarily takes three years.

Mr. Holland explained that a student qualifies on his first year of apprenticeship and he also qualifies as a helper. He would be thoroughly trained and have a knowledge on how to operate power tools and hand tools, and would know how to maintain them. He would be a first class helper.

Mr. Taylor went on to Whitehorse Vocational School Dormitory, Materials and Supplies, \$6,500.00.

Mr. Shaw enquired if .75 a day for meals was sufficient.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it was an estimated cost only, it was the figure they had obtained from Ottawa from their experience in the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Holland said that the Northwest Territories were not teaching the culinary trade, they were simply feeding people as economically as possible. They would be teaching all types of the culinary trade.

Mr. Taylor said that quite frankly he could not possibly see how 40 pupils could be fed for 200 days on .75 per day - he regarded this \$6,000.00 as grossly inadequate.

Mr. MacKenzie remarked that they should wait until they have had some experience. If more money is needed, they could always transfer.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to the item on Clothing, \$75.00 per year, making a total of \$3,000.00 for 40 pupils.

Mr. MacKenzie said this was put in during a conversation in Ottawa on this school, but frankly he could not say what clothing it is.

Commissioner Cameron explained that it was for overalls and smocks for the students.

Mr. Livesey asked what percentage of the resident pupils are going to be taken from the needy people now under the auspices of the Department of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Holland said he could not answer that but it was their feeling that there should be an equal distribution according to area and population and this was what they are attempting to do.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to Vote No. 7, Territorial Game Department, Salaries \$15,158.00.

Mr. Fitzgerald, Director of Game, attended Committee.

Mr. Fitzgerald explained that originally when this idea was discussed with Commissioner Cameron he had asked for three extra staff, one for Watson Lake, one for Dawson, and one here. After kicking it around it was felt that this was not justified at the moment so he requested to have at least one person, to be stationed in the office locally, and possibly a person who is familiar with the work of the Game Department. If this person is familiar with the work of the Game Department, it would give him more time to inspect outfitters' equipment and outfitters' in the field, and to attend to some other work - this is under the heading of patrolman. However, the money allotted is not sufficient to get the type of man they want to properly conduct the business - they would require at least \$5,600.00. He added that the business in this office might financially show that it has not increased, but the correspondence has, and a person is held in most of the time looking after this. A visitor to the Territory could not very well discuss this with a woman and if he were to remain in the office all the time, he could not attend to his job.

Mr. Taylor said it would appear that they need a patrolman to go into the office and the administrator to go out on patrol.

Mr. Fitzgerald replied that this person would be more in the line of an assistant, somebody who could take over the running of the office while he did more work in the field.

Mr. Livesey asked if wolves were on the increase in the Yukon or was the situation normal. He also wished to know what action had been taken by the Game Department on the recent attack by wolves on domestic animals - is the situation under control in the Territory. He was bringing this to the attention of the Committee at this particular time because this is where the controversy lies in this particular aspect of the vote.

Mr. Fitzgerald replied that although they have quite a few wolves he did not think they were on the increase. In some areas the rabbit population has started to fall off - while the rabbit population is at its peak, the wolves have plenty to eat, with the addition of moose and the odd caribou. With regard to the recent cutting down of horses by wolves, there were no rabbit tracks at all in those areas - it is at Mile 965, a few miles off the highway. The wolves no doubt were molesting the horses, but as to the five horses that were dead, he had had a look at them - one was a very old horse and in a very very poor condition. The horses were chased, but not actually pulled down. There was one mare on which he could see no wounds, but the colt beside here was obviously pulled down and three-quarters consumed, but there was one buckskin coloured horse that had been hamstrung. The others were just played out, they were not in very good condition, and the weather was cold, but of course, the wolves did have something to do with it. In another area within 75 miles of the settlement he baited some carcasses - there is nobody living in the area and the person who possibly may go in there has been advised of this. The wolves have sort of moved from that

area down to the Takhini River and an airplane was going out there today to place bait on the icy river. There is a bunch of horses there and the wolves are right in that area, also half a dozen elk have been located in the same area. Where the wolves have been reported, they have done something about it, and he would say the situation is under control.

Mr. Shaw stated that there has been quite a lot of publicity in the press about wolves killing horses but he thought there was another story that might go with this. Last spring while travelling through here and Dawson, somewhere on the Mayo Road, there was a bunch of horses there and they were so thin that they were just skin and bones. Some time in February there was a horse just this side of Carmacks, he thought it was still on the hill there, which fell down and died as it was so weak. It is all very well for well-intentioned people to get up and scream about the wolves killing the horses, but at the same time many of these horses are in such a condition that they have no stamina to defend themselves. He thought it should be investigated as to just how these horses are cared for running around all over the country - with a severe winter it is pretty hard for them to get feed and he would not be surprised to see foxes taking over and pulling down these horses. The persons who own those horses should be brought into Court and charged with cruelty to animals. Some of those things could be investigated.

Mr. Taylor said he would have to agree on what Mr. Shaw said because he had seen this himself in northern B.C. and throughout the Yukon Territory where the horses get old and rundown and therefore are easy prey for the wolves. It was mentioned today that due to the dwindling of the rabbit population, there has been an increase in wolves attacking horses. If we wish to keep our horses we will have to have better control, or give bounties and so forth. With regard to predatory control, going into areas where the wolves are thick, the answer is staff, competent, trained, efficient game wardens. This is something they do not have in the Territory. They need trained men to work continuously in the field, and they should not go for the idea of patrolmen but for game wardens. The business of a game warden is a very specialized one these days - they are trained, have good schooling, are instructed in law enforcement, zoology, and often have a background in hunting and trapping. The only way to get them is to pay a reasonable wage. The patrolman as outlined here should have been a principal clerk, and until they have these game wardens they will not be able to have predatory control. The matter of placing poison baits, is a job for a man who understands game, and the wolves and bush, and he must work at it consistently moving from point to point. Now is the time they should look into this matter, they need a minimum of three game wardens. It is well to remember that this is the only resource in the entire Yukon Territory on which they have any control - Ottawa owns their land, controls that land, controls every resource they have in the Yukon Territory today. The management of game is the only one resource that this Council has any say or control over and they should bear this in mind when reviewing the game estimates. They have the benefit now of a member of the Canadian Wild Life Service, and he has been placed in the Territory on a full residential basis in order to assess and assist in the management and study of game and of research. The need here is for qualified game wardens.

Mr. Livesey asked that with regard to the present Forestry Wardens scattered throughout the Yukon Territory he wondered what was the type of liaison established between them and the Game Department. He requested Mr. Fitzgerald's opinion as to what is the usefulness and potential to the Game Department of using these men.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that when their big game season is on they can forget about help from the Forestry Department because it is the dry season or the fire season, and they have to look after timber rights and so on. Some go out of their way to assist, others do not show much interest, it is not laid down that they should assist. The co-operation has been good but it must come through a chain of command - you cannot contact a man directly. In the winter months some of them have time on their hands where they can assist, but you must go from this point to that point to contact a man. They have no money to spend on enforcing the ordinance, also there is the question of supplying rifles to them, and if a vehicle is damaged, who pays for it. These people are Federal and their function is the Forestry business.

Mr. Shaw remarked that these people are fire wardens but in the Yukon there are 6 or 7 months in which there is nothing but snow and it would appear to him that it would be highly desirable to have something laid down during the 7 months when there is no possibility of forest fires. Their Forestry Department is large and he wondered what these people did in the winter. He felt they could be usefully employed in the matter of game and it could be made part of the agreement. He quite realized that these were two different departments but they had the manpower up here, they are employees of the Government of Canada and it would be very well if an agreement could be undertaken by the Commissioner with the Department of Northern Affairs to have these people assist in this matter during the winter months.

Mr. Taylor remarked that he had served in the Forestry Department as a warden. During the winter months many of the wardens on staff are given the task of preparing for the following season - the equipment, doing timber cruises, even sign painting. This is the way winter is put in. To be quite honest, there is a lot of time killing going on in these places, but these positions are filled in Ottawa and once they are qualified they have to keep them on, so they have to create work to keep the man on the job. He could agree with Mr. Shaw to a point, but it is not manpower that is required here, but experience, men who know what they are doing in the field of game. To have these Forestry people assist in the winter months is not the answer. The Game Warden is a very important man in any community and especially here, it is important to have such men. He wished the Administration to consider the financial aspects of adding to the Game Departments estimates for 1963/64 sufficient funds to hire three men and provide the vehicles and uniforms necessary for game wardens as well as a principal clerk instead of a patrolman, and that this consideration be put before the committee prior to acceptance of this budget.

Mr. MacKenzie said that this suggestion to increase the staff of the Game Department has been put up by Mr. Fitzgerald in a memorandum to Commissioner Cameron - his suggestion was to increase staff by three patrolmen, plus supply of uniforms and travelling expenses.

Mr. Taylor requested Mr. MacKenzie to secure actual figures as to what revenue was derived from game licences and the exploitation of game last year.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Mr. Speaker do now resume the chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committees.

Motion Carried. Committee Report.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, Mr. Taylor reported as follows:

Committee proceeded with discussions of the Estimates and Bill No. 6. Commissioner Cameron, Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Colyer, Mr. Holland and Mr. Fitzgerald were present for respective votes. Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey, that both current and future copies of Territorial Ordinances and Votes & Proceedings be supplied to all Territorial libraries. Motion Carried.

Council accepted the report and adjourned.

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Thursday, April 4th, 1963
10:00 o'clock A.M.

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

Mr. Speaker tabled a brief from Mr. D. Taylor directed to the Yukon Legislative Council respecting Health and Medical Services in the Yukon Territory with particular reference to the Southeastern Yukon. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 16)

Sessional
Paper
No. 16.

Mr. Taylor gave notice of motion for the Production of Papers regarding Territorial Liquor Sales.

Production
of Papers
No. 12.

Mr. Taylor asked the Commissioner if he could inform him if the Teslin Franchise Bill has returned from Ottawa and when will it be presented to Council.

Commissioner Cameron said as he mentioned the other day they are waiting direction of either Council or Mr. Taylor. He believed there was a note saying it was left in abeyance in the Votes and Proceedings of the last session and they have had no further instructions from anyone.

Mr. Taylor said this is about the 8th time of asking at this session.

Mr. Shaw asked if Mr. Taylor has submitted to the Administration that it is agreeable with his constituents at any time.

Mr. Taylor said the constituents agreed with this legislation and he will be holding a meeting at Teslin over the weekend and it will be doubly confirmed.

Mr. Shaw said he had asked if Mr. Taylor had notified the Administration that his constituents would like to have this agreement edited. If a letter had been written to them telling them this officially.

Mr. Taylor said no.

Commissioner Cameron said this isn't sufficient and they require direction pertaining to the Votes and Proceedings from the Member and if he would instruct them either through Council or in writing they will take it from there.

Mr. Taylor thought the direction was contained in the Votes and Proceedings of the last session - that this be deferred and be presented at this session so he thought the direction had been given.

Commissioner Cameron believed this incorrect.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing Bill No. 6, the main Supply Bill.

Motion Carried.

Committee of the Whole:

In
Committee

Discussion followed on Vote 7 - Game Department with Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. MacKenzie in attendance.

Mr. Taylor said they left off dealing with the possibility of providing game wardens and also obtaining some information on the revenues obtained from the activities of this department.

Mr. Fitzgerald itemized the revenue collected from April 1st, 1961 to March 31st, 1962, totalling \$32,302.67. There was one thing lacking and that was the amount of money taken in fines but it wouldn't be over \$300.00

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Watt in the Chair, said this shows the actual revenue from this department and considering the administration of game they must take into consideration the revenue of fines and also consider the amount of revenue that is brought into the Territory by the big game hunters etc. and this is an appreciable sum. He thought by placing game wardens through out the Territory and taking over proper administration of their game they would be creating a department of their Territorial Government which would make money. They would enforce the Ordinance and it would prove beneficial both physically and financially to the Territory. He asked for comments on this.

Mr. MacKenzie said this matter has been brought up before. Once with Commissioner Collins and again with Commissioner Cameron who both objected to it. Although Commissioner Cameron agreed to one patrolman who in effect is a warden. He suggested that Mr. Cameron attend and give his views on it because he turned the proposal down. The estimated cost of the program is \$15,000.00 which is quite a substantial sum of money.

Mr. Shaw said they have made a step forward in having a patrolman, only he didnot like the name patrolman. They need a man who has experience in the woods as well as in office procedure. He thought all the de partments are going up and up and they have to find the money somewhere to pay for it. This patrolman is a person the Director of Game can leave in the office and he can go out in the field. He thought the Director qualified to know what is required in this business. From a matter of economy, if it is left as is, with the extra man, but get more co-operation from the other departments this would work out very well.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he forgot to mention yesterday regarding enforcement and co-operation from outside, that the police have never renegeed in assisting them in enforcing their act. They don't make specific patrols, although they do on occasion. When it comes to gaining and obtaining scientific evidence, they are qualified, they get all the co-operation required. If he gets this man as an assistant he can get out and co-ordinate the work through the R.C.M.P. and the Forestry and possibly get the ground work laid to get more work done and look forward to maybe increasing the department over the next several years. Another matter is the money to provide for this added help. A licence can be bought for \$2.00 that allows them to shoot 6 animals and almost all the birds you can shoot, and this is the only place in Canada you can get a deal like that. In addition to his other jobs he is to go over the Game Ordinance from cover to cover and take into consideration the suggestions forwarded to the Commissioner from the R.C.M.P., Forestry and all interested persons. It has to be rehashed and placed before Council for consideration. Even \$7.50 or \$7.00 isn't much money for a game licence when you have an opportunity to shoot 6 animals and all the birds you want. Or you can just have a licence for birds for \$2.00, but leave the non-resident licences the same. He thought more revenue could be realized without anyone being hurt financially. As this goes along and the population increases they should get into the tag system but he touched on this briefly. He felt if he had an assistant he could get more work done than what has been accomplished.

Mr. Taylor agreed with anything that could improve the Game Department and he made a distinct difference in the personnel required as they need an individual who knows about game and about the bush. He is acquainted with the B.C. Game Department and more particularly their warden in Fort Nelson who covers a

large area and through systematic work and intelligent objectives he is cleaning up places like Cassiar which is a hornets nest of game infractions. He not only protects game but assists the trapper and the hunter and this is what they should be striving for. The calibre of individual you are going to get at \$350.00 per month to operate as a patrolman is very poor in his estimation. If they want a good man they will have to establish good qualifications and pay good money. He felt there should be a game warden at Mayo or Dawson, one at Watson Lake and one at either Whitehorse or Kluane Lake. They can't leave this to the Forestry people who are busy with campgrounds, etc. and they couldn't do justice to administering game.

Mr. Boyd wondered if Mr. Taylor felt that these 3 wardens would be fully occupied 12 months of the year.

Mr. Taylor said a game wardens job, if you get a person that is interested, is a year round proposition. He is continually moving around checking in the winter time, particularly with the trappers training and instructing - doing his winter patrols and checking on traplines etc. He thought a few people around like this might build up what is now a dwindling fur industry and unless they take an interest in all aspects of their game they are no where.

Mr. Boyd asked how they are going to build up the trapping industry if it isn't worth while catching them, as this has been the case for the past number of years and they would be wasting their time if they caught them for the glory of it. The Indian hasn't deemed it advisable to go trapping. He thought the biggest problem with the fur business is the price and this is where they have slipped as he felt fur should have been subsidized as wheat etc. is subsidized. He thought Mr. Fitzgerald had a good idea in regard to the price of licences and it should be at least \$5.00 for big game and this would bring in \$11,000.00 more for our coffers.

Mr. Shaw thought a lot of fish and game people felt this price inadequate. In B.C. they have different grades for small and big game. He thought a review should be made of the licences and be brought up for discussion. In regard to Mr. Taylor's remarks in what they have in B.C. the biggest fault in the Yukon is that the Director has been sitting at a desk doing the paper work and has been unable to get into the field. It would be nice to have 2 or 3 more assistants but placing it on a year round proposition it would be an expensive proposition. He didn't know what they would do. He didn't think it fair to draw a comparison between the game department of B.C. and the Yukon as they have more game and a bigger budget. Everything is on a smaller scale here in the Yukon and they have to take this under advisement and expand gradually. They have a good start this year by having an additional man to do the paperwork.

Mr. Taylor thought Mr. Shaw was confused in regard to comparing the B.C. game department with ours but was just pointing out the duties of the game wardens. Regarding the comments by Mr. Boyd on the fur industry this was very right and this industry can be a very tough one. He felt the wardens and game department should work with the native and white trappers in demonstrating new trapping techniques, new baits and encouraging these people to get out and trap. If they had the beaver season moved back to November 1st it would encourage natives to get out. He thought the statement regarding more game in B.C. than in the Yukon was ridiculous. He realized B.C. has a bigger budget but we have a game department that has remained static for years. They have been asking for more autonomy and when they have an opportunity to get more autonomy they sidle back.

Mr. Shaw felt there was more game in B.C. on account of the better feed over a given area and the milder climate. He felt the Game Director is qualified in interpreting the game laws and getting out into the field and talking with the people but they must realize that this person has a large area to cover. They would be giving him a chance to get out by having this additional man and it would be very beneficial. Regarding autonomy he thought more responsibility also gives responsibility in spending money and how much you collect. The Yukon Territory is highly subsidized and the amount of money they get is set by a Five Year Agreement and the only way they can spend more money is by taking it from the people or take it from another department.

Mr. Taylor didn't doubt the qualifications of the Game Director but he was speaking of qualified game wardens. He hoped that the Administration through the course of one additional year would consider this business of putting in three qualified, competent and active game wardens in the Territory in the next spring budget.

Mr. Boyd suggested that if they are to spend more money on wardens they should look into getting more revenue licence wise.

Mr. Watt thought before raising the price of licences they should consider the native people and the people that depend on game to live.

Mr. Fitzgerald replied that all Indians get their licences free and this allows them to hunt and trap and they can get more game than the person who pays for his licence. People over 65 get their licences free.

Mr. McKinnon understood that Mr. Fitzgerald was in the process of reviewing the Game Ordinance and asked if he was considering a revision of fees.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he planned to.

Mr. McKinnon suggested they then leave this until they see Mr. Fitzgerald's suggestions in this matter.

Mr. Livesey said when it came to a fine point of law native people could hunt game for food any time and he thought this was made clear.

Mr. Fitzgerald stated in the amendment to the Yukon Act it says they may hunt for food at any time but technically they must have a licence and the licence is free. The first native he catches taking game without a licence he is going to charge him to see what happens. They must have some control of the statistics.

Mr. Livesey, referring to Miscellaneous in connection with wolf bounties remarked this was to be raised from \$15.00 to \$25.00. In his area the problem of wolves is receiving a lot of adverse publicity and he would like to see an increased effort towards the elimination of wolves. He asked the Game Director if he could give the figures for the amount of wolves caught last year for which bounty was paid.

Mr. Fitzgerald gave a rundown from the year bounties started and each year following. It went into effect December 10th, 1959 and to March 31st, 1960 - 15 were taken; to March 31st, 1961 - 87; to March 31st, 1962 - 55; to the end of March 1963 - 59. Last year they took 65 on poison baits and this year up to now the count is over 30.

Mr. Watt thought a motion was passed by Mr. McKamey at the last session recommending that the bounty be increased to \$25.00. He wanted Mr. Fitzgerald's comments on this.

Mr. Fitzgerald didn't feel this would eliminate the wolf problem. It may be an incentive for people to make more effort to get wolves and they get \$35.00 to \$40.00 for a wolf pelt. However he thought they have enough money now to cover the increase to \$25.00 if it did go into effect. They could try it for a year to see what the results would be.

Mr. Shaw said a year ago it was requested that the bounty be raised from \$15.00 to \$25.00 up to a maximum of the amount of money approved. Mr. Fitzgerald has mentioned where this person has got \$35.00 for the hide but he thought this an exception. He felt in raising the original request it would create an incentive to get wolves and there are people that need this money. Before bounties came into effect the only way to get wolves was by poisoned bait and the cost averaged out to \$85.00 per wolf. He felt that raising it to \$25.00 wouldn't eliminate the wolf problem but it would give more incentive.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Watt in the Chair, said at the last spring session, he was the seconder of this motion, respecting the increase of wolf bounty and he believed all members of the committee at that time concurred. He thought by increasing the wolf bounty you would encourage more aerial hunting and people would be willing to go out and shoot wolves, especially in his area. They can get into more remote areas by plane which wouldn't otherwise be reached. It would be worth their while to increase this bounty and give it a year's trial to see how it works out. He moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey, that in the opinion of Council the Administration be requested to increase the wolf bounty this year from \$15.00 to \$25.00 to the maximum funds provided in the budget for this purpose.

Motion
re
Wolf
Bounty

Commissioner Cameron believed that Mr. Fitzgerald will confirm this that a notification has been sent out that the bounty was to go to \$25.00 the start of this fiscal year and at the same time he requested the feelings of Mr. Fitzgerald and Dr. Pearson and he also discussed this with D. Fuller a number of years ago and also other conservationists at the Resources Conference and the answers were all the same. None of them felt it was of any value as it has never proved successful anywhere in Canada. One comment was, and he felt it would be of some help, that the hide be turned in which would give the Game Department some idea on what they are getting in the way of dead wolves from the people in the woods. This bounty is to be \$25.00 for this year for a try out and he had no objection to this - just passed on the opinions of these other people.

Mr. Taylor was pleased to hear this and he was at the wishes of the committee of whether to proceed with the motion or have it withdrawn.

Mr. McKinnon said if the Administration has already put the motion from last spring into effect now he could see no need for the motion.

Mr. Boyd said that was going to be his remarks too.

Mr. Shaw said the motion has been made and accepted so the present motion is superfluous.

Mr. Taylor asked Mr. Fitzgerald the actual date upon which this increase will go into effect.

Mr. Fitzgerald stated as Commissioner Cameron said the first of the fiscal year

Mr. Taylor withdrew his motion.

Mr. Livesey thought this a peculiar situation where they have a budget that says \$15.00 and the Administration have already accepted \$25.00 and he thought there was a contradiction here as they are asked to pass \$15.00 here and not \$25.00. He was glad to hear the Administration had a change of heart. In regard to wolf bounty he noted certain highly intelligent individuals have pointed out that the bounty has never been a success and yet it was funny that Ontario has a higher bounty than we do and the wolf bounty in Alaska is double. He didn't want to say they are wrong but he thought the bounty system must have worked somewhere or they wouldn't adhere to it. When a person gets a bounty for a wolf he is receiving money that he has really earned and it is encouragement for people to work for what they receive. He noted a peculiar thing and that was a question raised by his constituents in that payment of \$15.00 for each wolf not less than half grown. The argument is why do they differentiate between a wolf half grown and one third grown. He failed to see the difference as he will be a wolf anyway. He then referred to his questions regarding wolves and asked the Director to give him the answer in writing.

Mr. Fitzgerald replied in regard to the half grown wolf - this was drawn up before he was holding his present position but as they knew in areas where they have bounties for wolves it is quite definite that the two old wolves had been left alone and the den cleaned out each spring and it was just a source of revenue to certain individuals to clean the den out, take the litter, turn them in for the bounty and leave the old ones there to raise a litter the next year. He thought this was the reason for that statement.

Mr. MacKenzie stated the reason this is still in the budget at \$15.00 is because this budget was prepared about six months ago and at that time they had nothing in mind of increasing the rates to \$25.00.

Mr. Taylor said he could see the point on the half grown wolf issue but he thought it should be revised to include all wolves because even if someone is harvesting dens, and he didn't think too much of this is going on now, he thought even if they clean a den it is wolves not left to roam around the country and bounties should be paid on all wolves.

Mr. Shaw stated one of the points regarding half grown wolves was that it is quite possible if you get a small one you could raise litters from dogs and call them wolves and get the bounty on them. It is hard to tell the difference between a malamute and a wolf at a certain stage as when they are pups they look very much alike. He thought this was one of the reasons why they wanted them half grown.

Mr. Taylor thought that easily controlled by not paying out bounty money if you suspect someone is pulling one over on you - you go out and investigate to see the den etc. and this wouldn't be a big problem.

Mr. Livesey didn't think they should let the odd individual who is trying to be more selfish than usual to his country dominate the situation and smash a good thing. This gentleman should be dealt with.

Mr. Watt as Chairman said the motion is still active because the seconder hasn't withdrawn.

The motion was voted on with Mr. Taylor and Mr. Livesey for, Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Boyd against, Mr. Shaw abstained.

Mr. Watt voted for.

Motion Carried.

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Mr. Watt understood they are contemplating a complete overhaul of the Game Ordinance and he made a motion, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that the Administration investigate the possible effect of bringing our Game Ordinance into line with the Provinces with respect to allowing resident hunting privileges to the service personnel officially stationed as residents in the Yukon Territory. He thought that many of the Ordinances they are amending at the moment and have at the last session, is to bring their Ordinances into line with the Provinces and the trend is in most Provinces to allow these hunting privileges to service personnel who are actually stationed in the Provinces and he thought before the Game Ordinance is brought back to them to be amended that the effect that this has had on the Provinces be investigated.

Motion
re
residence
for
Game
Licence.

Mr. Livesey thought the law should treat everyone the same and if you give special privileges to one section of the community, no matter how you may feel that this is necessary, you will find that when the law is generally looked at you will find that any legislation that discriminates against one branch of society is not very sound legislation. This question was brought up before and he believed it was defeated. He felt that no matter who you request this special privilege for, was a section of the community that may be large here but he felt if you have an individual who comes from outside the Yukon Territory and is a civilian, he must wait six months in order to get his licence and he didn't know why anyone else should be different. There may be a lot said for the feeling but he thought if they are looking at sound legislation, as soon as they make a privilege for one then you incite a question of more privileges for others and legislation should be the same for all concerned.

Mr. Watt said a person coming in has to buy a nonresident hunting licence but they have to buy a resident drivers licence and car licence. This is okay because they get revenue out of it - because the people in the hinterland have a gain to make by selling more car licences. After 9 days they are considered a resident. As far as special privileges are concerned he is asking that they give them privileges equal to what other Canadians have. They have a privilege of hunting somewhere as a resident but a member of the armed services loses his place of residence as soon as he moves but the moment he moves here he is considered a resident of the Yukon so he has no right to hunt game anywhere in Canada if he moves to the Yukon. He isn't saying this is a special privilege but this is a privilege equal to the rest of Canada. It may be special as far as a few people here in the Yukon are concerned but you have to look at Canada as a whole. They are living in a democratic society and they all believe in democracy and he thought everyone living in Canada should have equal rights as far as possible. This motion is just a request.

Mr. Boyd thought Mr. Watt was talking in circles. He is talking about equal rights for everyone and he makes a motion that he wants a few people to have a privilege but he has forgotten about the bank clerk and the man who is going to live here with a family and he has to wait six months and if this is a democracy why not include him in this. He didn't want him to go half way with it.

Mr. Watt said he wasn't giving a privilege to a special few. In regard to a bank clerk say he is transferred up here from Saskatchewan, he has the right to hunt in Saskatchewan and if he takes his holiday before he leaves he can hunt there. He couldn't see why that bank clerk should be able to hunt in two places in Canada at the same time as a resident. He is asking for equal privileges for a large segment of the population.

Mr. Boyd said wherever ~~this~~ man votes is his place of residence. He elects to where he is going to vote and this is his place of residence. So if he wants to take his holidays before he leaves he can go back there and hunt.

Mr. Shaw thought that in this matter he agreed with Mr. Watt that this should be worked out in a democratic manner. If you comply with certain regulations you will have certain privileges. He couldn't see where they are undemocratic with the service personnel as they are giving them exactly the same privilege as a person that lives here. They live here six months and they can go and hunt and it is the same with voting and also with regard to the hospital service but they can't make exceptions as resident qualifications are resident qualifications. When a person chooses that type of profession he knows he is entitled to some things and not others before they join up.

Mr. Livesey said if everyone is going to be treated equally they are either going to have a six month waiting period or they aren't. He felt in a democracy everyone is treated alike.

Mr. Boyd said he discussed this with the Brigadier six weeks ago and he led him to believe that the rest of those that exercise control are quite happy with the situation and don't wish to have this privilege granted.

Mr. Watt said the Brigadier already has his privilege because the Commissioner can offer anybody a hunting licence whether it is a Brigadier or anybody else and the Brigadier has a better chance than anyone else of getting a licence as a resident. He thought Mr. Livesey had twisted the motion around and that 7 out of 10 Provinces have seen fit to change their Game Ordinances as he has suggested here and he just wants to find out why.

Mr. Shaw thought if they take one segment of population they must take the rest who would be entitled to that and if they start something like this you don't know where you are going to end up.

McKinnon thought this motion was that they just get information on how this works in different provinces and they don't have to accept this. When this information is presented to Council they can present a more logical argument in having these privileges for armed service personnel and Council might see fit to present this resolution.

Mr. Shaw said when he brought up a subject he wrote to various places to get the information and he felt that when a member has something so close to heart as this and feels strongly about it he could write and make the inquiries from the various provincial departments and then present the problem.

Mr. Boyd thought a comparison of what the other provinces do has no relation to this situation and this is a subject and an area all its own and is different from the rest of Canada entirely.

Committee adjourned at 12:00 o'clock Noon.

2:00 o'clock P.M.

Mr. Taylor called Committee to order and said that prior to the noon recess they were discussing a motion proposed by Mr. Watt and seconded by Mr. McKinnon that the Administration investigate the possible effect of bringing our ordinance into line with the Provinces with respect to allowing resident hunting privileges to service personnel officially stationed as residents in the Territory.

Mr. Shaw agreed that the matter should be looked into and they should see what the procedure is in other Provinces, although he was not in favour of the object of the motion.

Mr. Watt said he had secured a great deal of information himself with regard to the laws in the other Provinces. Mr. Boyd had mentioned that they do not have too much service personnel in Manitoba but he had to differ with that because there is 7,000 or 8,000 personnel there. The number of square miles in Manitoba is not very much more than that in the Yukon Territory but the number of service personnel involved in Manitoba is greater than that of the Yukon. They have hunting privileges there, the same as they have in Ontario and Quebec. Most of the other Provinces offer these men this privilege on being officially considered residents of the Province. A few items had come before them in the last few days which had been held in abeyance because of the lack of information and all this motion is doing is asking the Administration to get as much information as possible for them, and this is information that he wanted. If these hunting licences are not feasible and would hurt the game in the Yukon, he would not make a motion. If it was found that this would deplete their game and hurt their Big Game hunting, he would vote against it himself.

Mr. Boyd remarked that one could travel many hundreds of miles in Manitoba, north, south, east and west and not meet a moose, so it is not much harm to let a few hundred soldiers living in that area have a licence. In the Yukon it is entirely different. Mr. Watt thinks that if it doesn't affect the big game in Manitoba then it should be right to go ahead and put it in here without using any discrimination whatsoever. These laws were put in, in the first place, to protect the game and they were most wisely thought out, and he would be most reluctant to change them.

Mr. Watt stated that in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and in most Provinces of Canada, they have moose, as well as deer, antelope and other things, and yet they saw fit to grant these hunting privileges. However, that wasn't the point - the point is merely the seeking of information and he couldn't see members making up their minds about something unless they have looked into it.

Mr. MacKenzie remarked that it would be unwise to request the Administration to obtain game legislation because if that precedent is established they would have an onerous job on their hands.

Mr. Watt replied that he was not asking for game legislation as he already has details on it. What he was asking the Administration to do is to write out to maybe one or two Provinces and find out if this has already been put into effect and how it has worked out. There is nothing out of the ordinary there, but if this Committee did not want this particular information they could vote it down.

Mr. Livesey stated there had been so much discussion on this matter that it was going beyond the law of common sense. It was not what they want in Manitoba that they have to decide on, it is what they want here, it is a principle and are they agreed on doing something for one segment of the population and not for the other. He thought the matter had been discussed long enough and it was high time to call "question".

Mr. Watt said the member from Kluane had always insisted that they have the right to say what they want and now he was trying to shout something through - this was a far cry from a democratic system.

Mr. Taylor remarked that it was not the intention of any member of Council to deny Mr. Watt the right to speak. He then enquired if there was any further discussion. He requested that those in agreement with the motion should raise their hand.

Motion Carried

Mr. McKinnon said that in looking at Mr. Fitzgerald's figures this morning he noticed that approximately 80 grizzlies were known to be taken throughout the Yukon Territory last year and Mr. Fitzgerald admitted it would be very difficult for him to put his finger on the exact number of grizzlies that were shot throughout the Territory. He wondered how the grizzly population in the Territory was faring - could this number of grizzlies be taken every year without depleting the population.

Mr. Fitzgerald replied that, personally, he had been worried about their grizzly population although he thought it was holding its own. As to this number 80, there could have been a lot more killed around the exploration camps or other places they have not heard about, it could be a hundred more. They would be in a better position later on with the help of Dr. Pearson to assess the grizzly population. As things are set up now with each individual being allowed to kill two grizzlies, one in the spring and one in the fall, this could deplete the population - he thought they should be allowed to take one only. This will probably go into the proposal under revision of the Game Ordinance. Dr. Pearson was working on these matters and all the work that he has done has dovetailed very nicely with their own work - he said he would be willing to help the Game Department in any possible way.

Mr. McKinnon remarked that he would be very interested in having information on Dr. Pearson's work as, in Alberta, they have almost depleted their grizzly population, and now have to protect these animals. He thought it would be a shame if these grizzlies were allowed to become extinct in the Yukon.

Mr. Boyd enquired if the grizzlies were shot because of Big Game Guide hunting; however, what he was concerned about is the shooting of grizzlies by the residents of the Yukon who do not bring them home. He had a feeling that many were just left there, that they were shot just for the glory of shooting. What would Mr. Fitzgerald do if he found a grizzly shot?

Mr. Fitzgerald replied that it is an offence to leave a pelt, they could leave the meat but not the pelt. Last fall non-residents took 53 - the balance of the 80 was taken by trappers and resident hunters.

Mr. Taylor remarked that there were many circumstances in the business of mining exploration and trapping where it is necessary to destroy bears and each year, as it works out, he was required himself in the course of his duties when travelling in the bush, to destroy bears - they are a menace to camp and this type of thing. He couldn't understand how anyone could be prosecuted for destroying a grizzly or any like animal when it is endangering camp and food supplies. It is a matter of survival in the bush.

Mr. Fitzgerald stated that the Game Ordinance says that the pelt must be preserved.

Mr. Taylor said that this was extremely difficult - the prospector has enough with a heavy pack without adding the burden of a pelt.

Mr. Shaw pointed out that it was mostly black bears who raised havoc round the camps - as a general rule grizzlies stay as far away as they possibly can from human beings. In all his travelling in the bush he

had never yet run across a grizzly, but if someone has to shoot a grizzly because it is endangering his life and has proof to support that, the department would accept this under the extenuating circumstances.

Mr. Taylor noted that when a man is in the bush there are no telephones and probably the Game Department nor anyone else would know that a bear has been shot. There are many shot in the summer in the field of prospecting and there are three situations whereby a man could get into trouble - (1) the element of surprise, where you shoot a grizzly at close quarters; (2) the desire of the bear to get into your materials in the camp; (3) getting between a sow and a cub. They would be getting way overboard by suggesting that this type of thing be stopped because it would - on any way.

Mr. Shaw stated that he had been in the bush as much as anyone in that room, he had been between a sow and its cub, he got out of there awful fast, he has met bears on the trail, and he had shot bears that molested his camp after he had tried to scare them away first. In all cases they had been black bears and maybe a kind of a halfbreed, a black bear and a brown bear. Bears can molest man but that is no reason for them to be completely exterminated. The polar bears are protected now when they should have been protected a long time ago. Everything has to be judged within reason and if the grizzly is in danger of extinction, it should be protected. If a man is in danger of a grizzly then the law would surely understand the circumstances involved.

Mr. McKinnon said the reason why he raised this question was because he was positive that there would not be a member in Council who would like to see the grizzly bear go the way of the whooping crane or any of those other breed of animals that have become extinct through unwarranted slaughter. When they have received Dr. Pearson's report and know how the grizzly bear is faring in the Yukon, then they would be able to provide legislation in the Game Ordinance that either only one bear will be killed a year or whether they should be protected for a certain number of years. They should leave it at that until they have the facts from Dr. Pearson.

Mr. Taylor said he agreed that a study should be made but, in his own opinion, any chance of the grizzly bear going extinct is just hogwash.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to Vote 8, Page 226, Rental of Buildings, \$46,709.

Mr. MacKenzie said that this was simply rental paid by the Territorial Government for space in the Federal Building. There has been an increase in cost over last year as they have been gradually occupying more space. The Federal Government has not been increasing their bill every year, but they suddenly woke up to this fact, and are charging retroactively from April 1962. They had been getting away with it for a long time.

Mr. Taylor went on to General Administration \$11,768.

Mr. Boyd questioned the reason for the increase in the amount of \$8,000.

Mr. MacKenzie said that the entire vote was to provide for miscellaneous administration. For example, the clerk-typist in the Commissioner's Office and two clerks in Central Registry - three persons altogether, that accounts for \$10,000. The increase of \$8,000. is because two of these are new, they were not with them this time last year. Normally Central Registry is a Federal Department, but with the austerity program it was not possible to engage any more Federal staff, so they have done this on the Territorial funds. This is quite reasonable because three-quarters of the matters passing through Central Registry are on Territorial business.

Mr. McKinnon remarked that the danger here was that they had established a precedent so that even if the Federal Government goes off the austerity program these girls will not be paid by the Federal Government any longer.

Mr. MacKenzie felt that was not too bad a thing at all as three-quarters of the work going through is Territorial and he would like to see the whole thing taken over by the Territorial Government entirely - right now there is one Federally paid person. In due course it will be taken over entirely by the Territorial Government and this would be a step in the right direction.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to Public Utilities Commission, \$10,000.

Mr. Shaw said he believed this was something Council had asked for some time ago - have the details started to be worked out on this, or is it just a provision put in so that the details can be worked out?

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it was a nominal amount as they did not know how much it would cost exactly. They had no idea of whom this committee will consist.

Mr. McKinnon stated he might be wrong but it was his recollection that at the last session of Council they were approached by the Northwest Territories as to whether they wished to share a Public Utilities Commission with them and provide half the financing for it. As far as he could remember the members at this table felt that the time had not come as yet when the Yukon Territory was in need of a separate Utilities Commission sitting all the time and thought they could engage the services of professionals outside when certain matters came up that had to be dealt with. There was no consent by Council for a full time Public Utilities Commission for the Yukon.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that that was precisely the case. It is the intention not to set up a full time three or four man Commission as the case may be, but to hire experts from outside as and when occasion requires.

Commissioner Cameron explained that they did not wish to have a standing Commission, but the Northwest Territories feel they need one - they have two or three problems immediately facing them. We however felt if and when it is required, for any specific case, then this money would be used for that, but in the meantime they would not join the Northwest Territories in forming a permanent Public Utilities Commission.

Mr. Livesey said that discussing Establishment No. 245, the recommendation of the Financial Advisory Committee on this item, under recommendation 40, was that the Committee recommended it be deleted.

Mr. McKinnon remarked that if the light bill at the F. H. Collins Secondary School goes up to \$1800. a month, he felt this item would find some use in the very near future.

Mr. Watt questioned as to why the Financial Advisory Committee reached this conclusion.

Mr. Livesey said they felt at the moment that the question on expenditures of this type of money was not warranted. On the question of light and power which they noted the other day, it wasn't the company raising rates, it was the Hydro Power Commission raising the rates, no doubt some day they will definitely need a Public Utilities Commission. However they had a lot of other problems in the Territory too, they had a need for money, and if they were to reflect on all the items that had been discussed, even at this session, money seems to be the chief item they are fully in need of. No doubt they certainly could use the Public Utilities Commission advisory body, or those who are working on it as far as the Northwest Territories is concerned, this would be a good idea. There has been a lot of correspondence on this same question and he thought this was the exact position, that they could draw on the Northwest Territories and combine their efforts rather than doing something on their own.

Mr. MacKenzie said that correspondence indicates that Ottawa's point of view was that they should set up their own Commission.

Mr. Boyd noted that to make a survey only for Haines, Mayo, Carmacks, and whatever areas they wanted for the Yukon for the possibility of sewer and water and so on, would cost more than \$100,000. right off the bat, before anything was started so this \$10,000. is nothing.

Mr. Shaw stated in view of the fact that the Financial Advisory Committee had gone into it at some length he would move that it be deleted.

Motion
re
Utilities
Commission
(later
withdrawn)

Mr. Livesey remarked that for purposes of clarification with reference to what he had said, he would like to read an excerpt from a letter dated October 28, 1958 from Mr. R. G. Robertson to Commissioner Collins wherein he said: "I acknowledge your letter of October 24 dealing with the desire of the Yukon Territorial Council to establish a Public Utilities Commission. I think your attitude as set out in your letter is the right one, namely that this is a matter which should be approached with considerable caution."

Mr. Boyd seconded the motion.

Mr. McKinnon said that as he saw it this \$10,000. in the estimates was not for the establishment of a Public Utilities Commission, but for them to seek help if a problem should arise, it was merely there for contingency sake. Under the circumstances he could not vote for this motion as the money may be needed at any time and if it was not there they would all be the sorrier for it.

Mr. MacKenzie said that although in 1958 Mr. Robertson might have suggested that the matter be approached with caution, right here in a letter dated September 1962 he is in fact urging such a Board. The Administration is against the appointment of a fixed Board. It would rather the appointment of individuals, when needed, from outside and that is what the \$10,000. is for. With regard to the figure mentioned by Mr. Boyd, that was a different matter, it was for sewer and water in smaller communities where the figure \$70,000 is required for a survey and planning in four areas and the cost is \$1,670,000. from an association of engineers in Vancouver. \$70,000. for the four projects and the capital expenditure \$1,670,000 is fantastic. This is not merely a survey, it's for doing everything, all they would need do then is accept the papers given to them, hand them to a construction company and ask them to do the job.

On This explanation Mr. Shaw withdrew his motion and Mr. Boyd withdrew as seconder.

Mr. Taylor went on to Alaska-British Columbia Conference - \$1,505.

Mr. Watt said he understood they would be hosts this year and wished to know when the conference would take place.

Mr. Livesey replied that it would be in September.

Mr. Shaw stated that it would be held in Whitehorse this year. In the past he had had the honour of representing the Council and making a report to the Council on such matters. It had been restricted to one member due to the amount of expenses involved, but now that it is coming to this Territory the situation would be a little different and possibly all the members, if they are able to, should attend this. The Alaskan Delegation have a tremendous contingent so he did not see why members should not avail themselves of the same opportunity when it is in their Territory.

Mr. Taylor enquired as to what was discussed at these conferences.

Mr. Shaw replied that it involves matters of say ferry service, how they could get together on building roads, how we could do this and how we could do that, and to sum the whole matter up - it is a case of liaison between the Yukon Territory and Alaska. So far the Yukon Territory has always been observers as they had to refer all matters to the Government of Canada.

Commissioner Cameron said that before the session is over he will submit a draft outline program which is fairly extensive.

Mr. Taylor said that the reason he enquired about this was prompted by their work at the last Resources Conference on interdependence both internationally, provincially, and between various types of industry. There is travelling and living expenses for one Territorial Councillor, so obviously one member of Council will be the delegate and the others would be observers, and would not participate in the conference. He asked if some other members could pay their own way and be delegates to the conference as well.

Commissioner Cameron said that all would be observers.

Mr. Shaw explained that at the meeting you would have the Governor of Alaska and his Cabinet, the Premier of B.C. and his Cabinet, and they could say "we will institute such and such a program", but at no time did he ever hear of any commitments from the Yukon Territory - it is in a different political setup.

Mr. Taylor remarked that then there would be little point in any of them coming from the outside districts if this was strictly at the administrative level and not at the legislative level. All they needed really was a draft report.

Mr. Shaw replied that this was not correct. This is an opportunity where the members of the Yukon Council can lobby with members of other States or Provinces and could discuss many matters of mutual interest. Many good ideas come from unofficial sources, they have a germ of an idea which can be worked out, and he thought that with the members of Council meeting these various delegates, they could get together on many things, except that it would not be put into effect at that time.

Mr. Livesey said that during the last three or four years there were a number of occasions on which he had made an attempt to provide an opening whereby they would be able to attend conferences for their own education at the observer level and have been refused, excluded completely. Well, this is an opportunity whereby the members of Council can, at the observer level, attend a conference and discuss all kinds of different questions and mix with these different people. This is a step in the right direction.

Mr. Watt said that he noticed from the report he had received on the last conference no mention had been made at all of the Skagway Road. In this coming conference, if they are hosts to it and drawing up the agenda, he would suggest that this particular road be mentioned and discussed, even if not given top priority. They should find out what the pitfalls are, if any. This is something that is important and something that the whole Yukon is interested in.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to Emergency Measures Organization, \$1.00

Mr. Livesey remarked that this keeps things open. As far as emergency measures are concerned Commissioner Cameron had done some preliminary work on it in Dawson and he wondered what was going on there and what the future may be for any further work on emergency measures.

Commissioner Cameron replied that there is a committee in Dawson City and they have been instructed to institute the necessary steps to establish an Emergency Measures Organization at Dawson. This would be a very small group and a relatively inactive one, it is merely to establish what facilities are available and if there is a central control to work from. The Administration would be forwarding information to them.

Mr. Shaw added that this was originally a Citizens Committee and that they have only just met on Emergency Measures and therefore he could not tell Council members what transpired at that meeting.

Mr. Livesey stated that about two or three years ago he had asked the then Administration for certain measures to be taken so that they could ascertain the amount of Strontium 90 and Carbon 14 in milk that was being used in the Yukon and all other milk products and he understood at that time that the Government claimed that their stations further south in Canada supplied sufficient information and that there was no need to duplicate that form of check in the Yukon. In the north we are far more susceptible to fall-out especially from Russian experiments and some government departments have pointed out that the fauna and flora of the north have been contaminated. With the Eskimo and Indian consuming these animals, surely there must be some effect on them. He asked if the Federal Government have taken cognizance of these facts and what are they now prepared to do, if anything.

Commissioner Cameron said he couldn't answer that. Dr. Butler is the man who would have the available information. The question could be asked again when they have Dr. Butler before them. Checks are being made and Dr. Butler has the information.

Mr. Taylor said that the interest has fallen pretty flat on this matter. They dealt with this matter at their first session in 1961 and certain measures were adopted which have not been implemented.

Commissioner Cameron said that with regard to Emergency Measures Organization, it is the same story all over Canada - considerable apathy surrounds this sort of thing. Everybody says it can't happen here, so you don't have an active group. However, it is certainly not dead here, there have been three main meetings, and it is set up so each individual knows what his duties are. Pamphlets are available, just where and how many he did not know, but is not a dead issue.

Mr. Taylor suggested that periodic information be put in the papers to advise the public on various aspects of this and also ensure a free circulation throughout the Territory to all home owners on a pamphlet entitled "Eleven Steps to Survival". If these pamphlets are already available, would the Administration undertake to start circulating them to each family in the Territory to show the public how to cope with such an emergency.

Mr. Taylor went on to Fitness and Amateur Sport, \$59,114.

Mr. McKinnon believed this estimate should be put over until the day he would be giving a report as a committee of one to look into the Physical Fitness and Amateur Sport program and he also believed that at that time they should study Mr. H. Gordon McFarlane's Report on the same subject for the Territory and have it all bundled up into one neat package. It may take the better part of a day to go through the whole report and then pass it if Council sees fit, but he couldn't see how they could do it without studying the program first.

All Agreed

Mr. Boyd asked if bands could in any way be considered as coming under Physical Fitness or Amateur Sport.

Mr. McKinnon replied that they were hoping the department of National Health and Welfare would include things such as bands, dramatic societies, and the like, under the broad meaning of physical fitness. He has found that Ottawa has been using fitness in the limitation of physical fitness. The request for funds from groups such as the Drama Society, Film Society were rejected, while things like the Old Crow Skiers and Whitehorse Skiers, were accepted.

Mr. Taylor went on to Vote 9.

Mr. MacKenzie read out two telegrams, one from Commissioner Cameron to Mr. B.G. Sivertz, and Mr. Sivertz's reply.

Night Letter to Mr. B.G. Sivertz, Director, Northern Administration Branch, Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa, Ontario.

2/4/63

Reference proposed Territorial takeover Old Crow School Council now considering estimates and have deferred approval this item pending clarification of allocation of costs capital and operating including Administration direct and indirect. Grateful your advices. Point five of Finance Committee recommendations dated February 8, 1963 suggests comprehensive agreement with Indian Affairs. Council will probably adopt that recommendation. Should difficulty securing such an agreement be anticipated.

3/4/63

G.R. Cameron, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, Whitehorse, Y.T. Retel reference Old Crow School we are requesting Treasury authority transfer entire plant to Territorial Government at no cost. Indian Affairs will pay full per pupil operating costs in respect of Indian children. Territorial Government will have to pay full per pupil operating costs for non-Indians. Reference capital costs Indian Affairs Branch agreeable to share on pro rata basis cost of third classroom but no funds available for this purpose before 1964. Indian Affairs Branch amenable to comprehensive agreement as discussed by you with Messrs. Jones and Davcy if necessary excluding Old Crow from the general agreement and giving it special consideration. The matter of contributions in respect of administrative overhead would call for further discussion and negotiations particularly in the light of Federal Territorial Financial Agreement - B. G. Sivertz Director.

Mr. MacKenzie explained that everything was satisfactory except for further discussion and negotiations, which is a small matter, but one which should be settled. What he had in mind to discuss and settle was, for example, the expenses of a trip by the Superintendent of Schools or his assistant on an inspection trip to Old Crow - plane fare and subsistence.

Mr. Boyd mentioned that some of the children were not Indians and would be our responsibility.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that there were nine and in any other Territorial school these nine would be a Territorial responsibility. He added that the actual per capita cost is over \$1,000.

Mr. Shaw thought that was sensible and that the per capita cost would eventually go down. If they take it over it would be according to the wishes of Council to have all schools in the Territory under one administration. The Department of Indian Affairs have been very fair in accepting their share of the responsibility. As far as Administrative costs are concerned, he could see no reason why it couldn't also be worked out on a pro rata basis.

Mr. Livesey inquired if this included the transfer of the children now at Fort McPherson and the cost of the additions to be built.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the cost of the additions was mentioned in the wire, they would share on a pro rata basis.

Commissioner Cameron stated that it would be rather difficult for the Administration to solve this at the present time because, as has been pointed out, there will obviously be additional cost, whether it is \$4,000. or \$10,000., they do not know yet. They would be responsible for those nine children of non-Indian status, transportation costs would be extra, not to a large amount as two or three departments could be involved - special charter would be required up there, the police make certain patrols, maybe once a month or every few weeks, and the charter operator out at Dawson operates in the Old Crow area a good number of months in the year

where costs could be split, if necessary. In order for the Administration to complete negotiations that are mentioned in this wire, there is going to be a time element involved which would make it the fall session before they would be able to tie this up in a neat bundle and say we will do it or we won't do it. In view of the fact that Treasury Board is being approached and there are certain steps of major importance being taken to transfer this to the Yukon, provided it is agreeable to all concerned, he was wondering if there was any way in which this Council could instruct the Administration as to how they can act between now and the next school term without having to hold over until the fall session. Would they go along in principle and be willing to take over provided the additional cost to the Yukon Territory is not over \$10,000 or \$15,000, or \$5,000.

Mr. Boyd said he thought they would take it over whether it be this year, or next year, or two years from now, and he didn't think they were going to be gypped out of anything. They would be paying their fair share of the expenses and nothing more. He would be quite prepared, for his own self, to make it possible for the Administration to carry on on that basis as of now.

Mr. Livesey stated there were some problems and one of them is that with respect to the cost of the Administration in Ottawa, or the cost of the Administration from the Northwest Territories, these are two entirely different propositions from the cost of Administration from Whitehorse - he would say double, almost triple, even in air fare alone. Therefore the shift in responsibility is going to create additional administrative responsibilities, not only to them but in the ratio of total responsibility that they would assume as compared with the total responsibility that the Federal Government assumes from their base of operations. When they were considering the cost of operations, what did they base it on, obviously on their own administrative costs. The Yukon's would be much higher. Also they have a separate type of operation, they were operating the school in two different areas, with one set of grades in one school and another set of grades in another school. They would be thinking of the costs of operation based on the combination of these two grades under one roof which will entail an additional capital cost for the addition to the building. This would probably increase the cost of the heating plant and all other necessities that will take place. They will be taking on the white status children and he was not sure at the moment whether they are actually paying a per capita cost of sharing the expenses of those white children at the school now. He asked if Indian Affairs or the Federal Government look after that school entirely on their own now.

Mr. MacKenzie said that the Administration was paying nothing now.

Mr. Livesey stated that this would be additional then. He did not believe this question was raised when the Five Year Financial Agreement was taken into consideration. He thought it would be quite legitimate to re-introduce this as a question not already discussed.

Mr. Taylor said he believed this was brought up when they discussed the draft of the interdepartmental fiscal agreement and all they resolved at that time was in principle. He agreed with Livesey that they would have some fair costs, but these are costs that must be borne - the Indian Affairs are willing to bear their costs. He was of the opinion that this item of the Old Crow School must be brought into their school system.

Commissioner Cameron pointed out that in the wire Ottawa stated they would turn the complex situation over at no cost whereas normally they would have been charged for it, in this case the value is around \$130,000. They have also agreed to pay the actual per pupil cost and in both cases they are taking into consideration the Five Year Plan - they are as much as saying that this was not looked at and he certainly felt, as well as Mr. MacKenzie, that by the fourth year of this agreement we would request additional money. The Old Crow people want to be part of the Yukon. Indian Affairs said they would give them the complex situation and pay the actual cost, so if Council is happy about it in principle, all the Administration can do is ask if Council would agree to carry on and negotiate the best possible deal that they can get and take the school over.

Mr. Livesey said that one other point, which could possibly be a bone of contention, should be settled and that is, because of the different status of the teachers in Old Crow School whose remuneration and conditions of work are based on those of the Federal Government as compared with the arrangements they have for teachers under the Educational System in the Yukon, he wondered if some thought had been given as to how they could ameliorate the differences.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that this had been considered and settled to the satisfaction of the two parties concerned.

Mr. Boyd stated that in meetings with the teachers here this was gone into very thoroughly and it was understood with the representative of the teachers that there would be no obstacles over this point. It would have to be considered as an isolated area and a working arrangement entirely on its own would be evolved.

Mr. Watt remarked there would be a drain on their finances of over \$50,000 and they would virtually have no revenue from the area, so how are they going to finance this?

Mr. MacKenzie replied that he wouldn't like to say the costs would be \$50,000., they would have to wait and see, but assuming it is they would have to finance it out of the funds available, in other words out of their Operating Deficit Grant and they would have to budget accordingly by restricting expenditure elsewhere.

Commissioner Cameron said that as they all knew there were three departments that were running well over their heads moneywise, education, welfare and health (hospital insurance). This condition exists now and will exist more so with the addition of the Old Crow School and the people in Ottawa realize this and when they went on Supplementary Estimates last fall it was pointed out that this was the first year of the agreement and they were certainly not going to try, they were out of funds already at the commencement of the Five Year Agreement, so they utilize the funds as necessary cutting down where they can and probably next year renegotiate where they can show that they have definitely taken the action to hold within the confines of the budget and find that they cannot do it, they required additional money. It is not only the Old Crow School - education is away over what they expected and by the third or fourth year they could explain to Ottawa that they reached a point where they would have to have extra money.

Mr. MacKenzie added that at the present time the situation is by no means unhealthy as capital-wise they have ample funds, the only cloud on the horizon is this business of undertaking capital projects for which money had not been specifically provided and the only way to meet that is not to undertake these projects for the time being.

Mr. McKinnon wondered how they were going to end the fiscal year in a healthy position with Health, Education and Welfare jumping by leaps and bounds.

Mr. MacKenzie said that the money could come from increased revenue beyond estimates, also the Five Year Agreement provided more money than they really needed for the projects, in other words the funds made available to them were generous.

Mr. Boyd expressed himself as "clear" on this item of Old Crow School.

Mr. Livesey enquired as to who cleaned the school.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it would appear that the staff does it.

Mr. Livesey noted that in other schools some money is always set aside for cleaning the establishments but he didn't notice it in this vote.

Commissioner Cameron noted that the school does not have a janitor and he would imagine that Mr. & Mrs. Hall give the assistance.

Mr. MacKenzie said he had the answers to two questions that had been raised and would like to give them at this time. One concerned Insurance in Vote 8, Establishment 224, page 210. The premium has increased considerably to \$59,500. and Councillor Livesey wished to know why it had jumped over the two previous years. For some years he had adopted the practice of charging Prepaid Expense for expenditures which related to future years, and then charging in future years and crediting Prepaid Expense. This is what is done commercially, but this is Government and you don't follow the same practice at all, so he has changed this practice by charging up the appropriate vote precisely when the expenditure occurs. That is in order and there were quite a number of items which were lying in Prepaid Expense at the beginning of the Fiscal Year 1963 which total \$35,000. The other question asked by Mr. Livesey related to information on the premiums paid over the last twelve years and the figures total \$506,000. - they are all insurance premiums.

Mr. Shaw said that generally speaking it would appear that on an amount of \$59,000. for fire they have paid possibly far more than they have received.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it was so on an overall picture.

Mr. Livesey stated that if they are going to continue with insurance because they have received almost the same amount that they have paid out, obviously it is in relation to time - he couldn't see how this could be compared without using the time element as a basis for argument - therefore once they have got these figures it is quite obvious we have received our actual returns for insurance in the Territory and he would say they were just a little ahead of 20% or something like that.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the reason they were carrying on was that it is simply due to advice from Ottawa that the Yukon is not big enough, and that they should carry on with insurance coverage.

Mr. Boyd felt that the advice from Ottawa may not be quite right and they should look at the matter themselves. What is there in this whole area that could burn down and cost them a fabulous sum of money! In twelve years there is half a million dollars in premiums and he would venture to say that in the last five years this represents the bulk of the premiums; in other words, they did not have so much premium to pay in the first seven years.

Mr. MacKenzie suggested that the time to look at it would be at the end of this five year period because the premiums have been included in this Five Year Agreement, it had been given to them in the Operating Deficit Grant.

Mr. Shaw remarked that there was another aspect to this too. He had been informed that they could not carry an expense account forward and therefore, if they did have a fire all of a sudden, they would have to produce the money from monies that are not available, whereas if they could put \$50,000. to one side for this contingency it would work out well.

Mr. MacKenzie said he had one more question to bring up, i.e. Question No. 5 - "Why does the data, affairs, etc. of the liquor business in the Yukon not appear in the budget." The answer is that specific provision had been made under Section 83 of the Liquor Ordinance for Revenue and Expenditure, and consequently there was no need for it to appear in the budget. In B.C. they do not publish these accounts at all, but here they do.

Reply to
Question
No. 5

Mr. Taylor enquired why the Ross River Health Station, Miscellaneous Minor Repairs and Service Calls is only 25.8% recoverable from the Federal Government. He understood that health care and facilities would be shared on a proportional basis depending on their responsibility, and as Ross River is predominantly a native community, why do they have to pay the lion's share.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the percent of 25.8 was taken from the Health Plan, again based on the population - 25.8 Federal, 74.2 Territorial.

Mr. Boyd referred to Page 244, Whitehorse Liquor Store \$3,000 - \$2,500 for interior repainting and wondered if any consideration was being given to turning that into a museum and building a new liquor store.

Commissioner Cameron replied that there had been no discussion on building a new liquor store.

Mr. Livesey stated that that was true but they had discussed it in Council the previous day.

Commissioner Cameron said that as far as the Administration is concerned they have had nothing on the subject.

Mr. Shaw said that in this regard was it not the intention some time in the future to build a new Territorial Building and encompass all these departments and offices in the one building.

Commissioner Cameron replied that that was in keeping with the CMHC Metropolitan Plan.

Mr. McKinnon asked why this expenditure was not taken out of the separate Liquor Account.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it was because the Liquor Store Building does not appear as a fixed asset in the liquor accounts, it appears in the general account, and the cost for repairs is in the general account.

Mr. Livesey said that in regard to the Haines Junction School and Teacherage and the Haines Junction Fire Hall and the Community Hall, he couldn't understand what the figure for the Haines Junction Community Well represented. Would this be for the old well or the new one. He also particularly wished to know what they were going to do with the \$1,700. on the Haines Junction School although it would depend on their later decisions with regard to the new suggestions. In any case would this money be available for the school if they passed it and could it be used on either the new one or on the old one.

Mr. MacKenzie said it could be used on anything.

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

Motion Carried Committee

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, Mr. Taylor reported as follows: Report

Committee convened at 10:15 a.m. to further discuss Bill No. 6, with Commissioner Cameron, Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Fitzgerald in attendance. It was moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Livesey, the Administration be requested to increase the wolf bounty from \$15.00 to \$25.00 to the maximum funds provided in the budget for this purpose. Motion was carried. It was moved by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. McKinnon that the Administration investigate the possible effect of bringing our Ordinance into line with the Provinces with respect to allowing resident hunting privileges to service personnel officially stationed as residents in the Territory. Motion was carried.

Council accepted the report of the Committee and adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a.m. April 5th, 1963.

Friday, April 5th, 1963
10:00 o'clock A.M.

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

Mr. Shaw gave his report concerning the meeting on the school situation at Dawson in relation to Vote 10, Building of Additional Classrooms. He met with the Administration, as per Committee's instructions and reported that it was agreed sensible that a two room classroom addition be added to the existing school. The cost of this addition was estimated at a maximum of \$50,000.00 which is \$42,000.00 less than the original vote. If Council accepts this proposal he had a suggestion in the construction of this which would be most helpful. He said the customary manner of constructing schools is by driving piles and the contract is usually let for a whole building which includes the piles, etc. and the contractor in each case has had to go to the Territorial Government and rent a boiler and a pile driver. In this instance Council will have to approve of this because it is to be a slightly different method than followed in the past. He suggested that in order to provide a little employment at the present time and get the project under way he made the following proposals: that as it needs two feet of gravel on this addition as well as the teacherage that a small contract be let locally to bring this two feet of gravel that needs to go on the ground before the piles are put in - which would amount to 500 or 600 yards of gravel, and a local contract be submitted for getting the poles for the piling and after that is done the Territorial Government themselves supervise and drive the piles employing the people in that area who at present are receiving government assistance in order to live. Instead of giving a handout to some of these people, say 3 or 4 people, they will give them a job and will save this much money. When the contractor comes along all he will need to do is cut off the piles level and start with his foundation. It is a suggestion in order to provide employment and also to get on with the job so they can have it completed within a reasonable time. With Council's indulgence he requested they give approval to the commencing of this particular project if they accept the building of the two room school.

Mr. Livesey (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) gave a report of the Separate School Committee which was set up by the House and consisted of Mr. Livesey, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Taylor and Mr. McKinnon, and Mr. Livesey was chosen as Chairman of that Committee. They had held a short meeting to discuss the separate school situation at Watson Lake and arrived as per his report. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 17)

Sessional
Paper
No. 17.

Mr. McKinnon gave notice of Motion for the Production of Papers concerning the Federal Territorial Engineering Agreement.

Production
of Papers
No. 13

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey, that the Administration is requested to provide Council with a breakdown of gross liquor sales in all Territorial Liquor Stores for the year 1961-62.

No. 12.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Watt asked when they might expect the Votes & Proceedings for the last week up to and including Saturday.

Mr. Clerk replied he expected to give them Friday and Saturday today and asked if the Councillors wished him to mail out the Votes & Proceedings for this week when they are ready.

All agreed.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing the main Supply Bill, Bill No. 6.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole

In
Committee

Discussion followed on Vote 9, Roads, Bridges and Public Roads with Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Baker present.

Mr. Shaw wondered if, on account of certain action that was required in regard to Vote 10, could they go back to the Dawson Elementary Highschool Extension \$92,000.00.

All agreed.

Mr. Shaw stated that in his report to Council he advised the reduction in size to a maximum expenditure of \$50,000.00. He explained the method proposed and the reasons why. He thought they should start on this small Territorial project immediately and wondered if Committee would see clear to permit the commencement of this work and he would answer any questions in relation to it.

Mr. Boyd referring to \$3,000.00 for the purchase of land wanted to know who owned the land and what makes it worth \$3,000.00.

Mr. Shaw stated this is really nothing to do with this project. The schoolground takes up part of a block and this particular section has some warehouses on it and is for the school extension yard. It doesn't necessarily fit into this particular thing, but is to make the playground larger in relation to Council's recommendation that there be so much land for school playgrounds, etc. This didn't really concern construction of the school.

Mr. Boyd asked who owns the land now.

Mr. Shaw couldn't answer this.

Mr. MacKenzie understood it was privately owned but he didn't know the names of the individuals.

Mr. Shaw then showed Mr. Boyd how the situation was on a small piece of paper.

Mr. Boyd couldn't see the value for this land and wondered who appraised it. He wasn't in favour of spending \$3,000.00 for a city lot in Dawson. He didn't think land was that dear and he wanted clarification on that. Regarding Mr. Shaw's suggestion about people doing the small contract work, gravel, etc. he thought they should go a lot further if they were to build the two rooms. If some of the people in that area are capable of driving piles, etc. they could also nail 2 x 10s together and do about two thirds of the work required to build a new school rather than let it out to some outside contractor and thereby creating the employment he seemed to be seeking.

Mr. Shaw thought they needed to be careful in something like this. The policy of the Territorial Government also subscribed to by Ottawa and the contractors of the Territory, that any work over a certain amount, he thought \$5,000.00 must be put out to contract. If they build the section themselves it would be getting away from this policy. They are just preparing the land more or less so the contractor can come in. You would normally put the whole works to contract but in this case in putting this to contract it is a small job. They would have to have equipment and would have to go to the Territorial Government to rent their Lorain crane to drive piles. They would have to rent their boiler so his suggestion was just to put the piling down and the contractors could just saw them off level and go ahead with the construction. This wouldn't be a big project for both the teacherage and the school. It would permit the job to get going and the school and teacherage could be used this fall otherwise it might be delayed.

Mr. Boyd thought there was nothing from stopping these individuals from taking a contract who are now on government subsistence. They have a lady here taking contracts high wide and handsome and she runs a cafe. He thought a man in Dawson was capable of the same thing. He thought they could do it cheaper than them having someone haul equipment all the way to Dawson City. Mr. Shaw's main theme was employment and he agreed 100%. He would like to see them go to work and this is what he wanted to put over. Let these people get busy for a while as they have nothing to do and they could do it by contract.

Mr. Thompson was asked to attend Committee.

Mr. Shaw stated he thought he had made himself clear but he didn't understand Mr. Boyd. They are spending Territorial Public money and a contract must be made available to all people in the Territory. These people that they hope to employ are people that are on relief and those people will not bid on any contract on anything. They wouldn't contract to walk two blocks except to pick up their pay cheque. This is just preparing the ground for the contractor to go ahead and put up the building. They could get a months start on this small part of it and then the contract will be let in the normal form. If they could start now the job would be completed by fall and also employ these people who have nothing to do now.

Mr. Boyd said these people wouldn't walk across the street to go to work but then he talks about getting it going so these people can go to work. If they are prepared to go to work and get the gravel done then they might be prepared to go to work and do some nailing as well. He couldn't understand Mr. Shaw's division. He is for getting these people who they are keeping, if they aren't ready to walk across the block they had better have another look at themselves.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Watt in the Chair, thought they were deliberating an issue they shouldn't be. He thought that any time in any Territorial contracts that every effort is made to obtain labor more particularly those requiring work. He thought a few might abuse welfare but they couldn't classify the whole works as being in that group. He thought Mr. Shaw had indicated a saving in this project and he has effected to his way of thinking, what will cure this vast gross overcrowding of the Dawson schools at minimal expenditure and has come up with a sound project.

Mr. Livesey wondered if Mr. Boyd could separate the two ideas he had in his mind - is he saying this contract should be let out to someone in Dawson and let the total employment come from that area or is he saying the contract should be let out to bid, the same as they always do, with the stipulation that as many as possible be employed from the Dawson area.

Mr. Boyd felt that there is someone in Dawson City who is capable of taking this contract and capable also of hiring Dawson citizens and this is his point. He was merely trying to get it into a point where the people of Dawson themselves will actually benefit from this.

Mr. Watt speaking about contracts and offering this contract to a specific area in the Yukon and he thought the Yukon as a whole would suffer from this policy. If this is fair for Dawson City it should be fair for Watson Lake, etc. He felt Mr. Shaw's idea was pretty sound as his plan is just to do the ground work and does not interfere with private enterprise.

Mr. Shaw said he is just asking Committee's indulgence in permitting the Administration to go ahead in doing the work in preparing for the school by local labour as soon as they are able to get this into effect.

Mr. Taylor asked if they could clarify this question regarding the purchase of land for \$3,000.00 and Mr. Boyd wanted to know why the high price and to whom this land belonged.

Mr. Thompson said there are several lots in this block but the main part of it is occupied by the school. The school grounds are very confined and with extension it will mean they will encroach even further on the playground area and he felt it was most desirable that they pick up the lots as they can in this particular block. The lots are now owned by just one individual and this \$3,000.00 is an estimate of what they might have to pay for the lots as they become available.

Mr. Boyd asked if they build two rooms now, as proposed, is this going to solve the problem or are they going to have the same problem next year.

Mr. Shaw stated this solves the problem for the time being. They realize that a lot of the discussion centered around whether the place was going to get larger or smaller. This will be adequate for a couple years and if it gets larger the provisions are that they just put another storey on top of the present one that is going to be put on. If it should get smaller they have not expended money unnecessarily as at the present time they need two rooms.

Mr. Watt asked the Administration, with regard to letting contracts, whether or not resident construction companies in the Territory were given a preference as far as price is concerned. Could they accept a bid from a Yukon construction firm if it was 5% higher than a firm in Winnipeg or Edmonton. He thought they had a policy and he wished to have it explained.

Mr. Livesey said the previous Councils have made an attempt to set up a policy with regard to this. The Administration are supposed to give preference to Yukon firms. However, he did not think anything of a concrete nature came out of this. He wondered if Commissioner Cameron could give some new views on this.

Commissioner Cameron said the way it is controlled is by the areas in which they call for bids. For example, on the jobs they are discussing now they are bid within the Territory. For large projects, bridges, etc., there are not generally the contractors to do this work here and the job is bid throughout the country. With Federal monies involved they are stuck to the low bid. For a job such as the one in Dawson they will not call for one outside the Yukon. He did not think there was a contractor in Dawson City at the present time that would take this job on and if there were, he could probably underbid it, but they have the opportunity.

Mr. Watt asked if a Territorial contract were called and someone in Edmonton put a bid on it and it was 5% lower than the one in the Yukon, would they accept the one out of the Yukon.

Commissioner Cameron said he accepts the Engineering Departments recommendations 90% of the time.

Mr. Baker stated they have to be careful in the expenditure of Federal money and they have to accept the low bid. In the case of a job where purely Territorial funds are being expended, he

could see no reason why the 5% differential could not be applied. It has been the practice in the past to accept the low bid.

Commissioner Cameron stated this would depend on the amount of money involved. If they had a Territorial project that involved a million and a half dollars and there was a 5% or better percent bid submitted from outside when the bid was not called from beyond the Territory, they would possibly tend to recall the bid and go beyond the Territory. There could be a possibility that something must have been overlooked if someone many miles away can bid and save a good number of dollars they had better take another look at the project. When a contract is called only within the Territory obviously they only want the people in the Territory to get the bid.

Mr. Taylor thought they had digressed quite a bit and asked for more discussion on the revised item of the Dawson Elementary High school extension of \$50,000.00.

Mr. Shaw asked if Council would permit the Administration to go ahead with this subplanning he discussed as soon as possible.

Mr. Watt still talking about Territorial contracts, stated he saw a brief that will possibly be presented to Council and he was asked to comment on it. It had a clause asking that the Administration offer a percentage treatment as they are suggesting for Yukon construction firms situated in the Territory. He commented that he thought this was already a set policy by the Administration and they would accept a 5% higher bid if it was a local construction firm. He asked if he was wrong or right.

Commissioner Cameron said he would be wrong in making this commitment, as there is nothing written down or spelled out on 5% to his knowledge.

Mr. Taylor felt the former matter should be dealt with and Mr. Shaw was asking the concurrence of Committee regarding the sub-work on the school. He asked their opinion.

Mr. Livesey thought the member from Dawson has provided Committee with a reasonable and sensible solution and if there are adequate people available in Dawson and they can do the work, it would be helping the people of Dawson and they would be assisting the people in the area by getting the work done sooner. He had no objections to it at all.

Mr. Taylor asked if the Committee agreed to the initiation of this work.

Agreed.

Establishment 319, The Dawson Elementary High school was reduced from \$92,000.00 to \$50,000.00.

Mr. Watt asked, regarding the Dawson Boundary Road, if a traffic count has been taken on this road.

Mr. Baker stated they have a count, of the people crossing the ferry and this could be a count, this information is available if he wishes to see it.

Mr. Shaw stated regarding the Dawson Airport, that this is an increase from last year and wondered if there was any program other than maintenance to go on this road.

Mr. Baker said they have no extensive maintenance to do but the DOT have given them the additional money because they have been

overspending this and it is recoverable from them.

Mr. Boyd wanted to know if under contracts on the Granville Road, Work to be performed by the YCGC - if this is maintenance only.

Mr. Shaw said this is actually making the road usable, maintenance, filling in holes, etc. They keep 70 miles of road open for 12 months of the year.

Mr. Livesey gave the recommendation that the Financial Advisory Committee made on the Atlin Road that "due to the shortage of revenue the Committee recommends that the section referred to in Est. 260 - Atlin Road be referred to the B.C. Government for payment."

Mr. Taylor (Mr. Shaw Chairman) stated he believed the majority of the distance is in the Yukon Territory. He felt the expenditure of \$12,000.00 on this road is well justified. The people of Atlin depend very largely on the community of Whitehorse and the Yukon Territory for their supplies, fuel, etc., and certainly contribute to the economy. He felt that the recommendation of the Financial Advisory Committee is a wise one to the degree that partial assistance be asked for - say 50% of the maintenance cost of the Yukon section, but they should still consider their portion of the maintenance. There are people living along this road, exploration is going on along this road, so he felt Committee should bear in mind these points, and there is also the recreational aspect of the road to be considered. He felt they should approach the B.C. Government with a view of them providing a small portion of this.

Mr. Watt asked if the recommendation of the Financial Advisory Committee has been acted upon.

Mr. MacKenzie said they took this up with Ottawa and their view was that this is a Territorial road and is a Territorial responsibility and he has not yet approached the B. C. Government.

Mr. Watt asked how many miles of this Atlin Road are in B.C.

Mr. Baker stated we have twenty-six miles in the Yukon and there is roughly thirty-five in B.C.

Commissioner Cameron said this road does receive a terrific amount of recreational traffic aside from the other items mentioned by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Shaw asked if the supplies for the people of Atlin comes from Whitehorse and if there is no other connection outside.

Commissioner Cameron said any trade that goes on at all must go on through the Yukon Territory.

Mr. Taylor (Mr. Watt Chairman) stated he thought that Atlin contributed a staggering amount to our coffers although Atlin is a small community. The road is in use winter and summer. He recommended the approval of the expenditure as outlined in the budget in view of the remarks of Mr. MacKenzie.

Commissioner Cameron thought this be approved with the possibility of following this up with the B.C. Government in the event they may get some kickback from them but they will continue with maintenance as it is.

Mr. Taylor concurred with this, but he didn't feel they should be asked to pay more than 50% of the expenditure.

Mr. Livesey thought the Financial Advisory Committee were thinking along the lines that if they could get assistance they would take it and it would be a worthwhile effort. They would try to impress upon the B. C. Government that some of the responsibility was theirs.

Mr. Boyd didn't know of anyone living along the Atlin Road and he thought the travel in the winter time negligible. He felt B.C. should assume some of the responsibility and pay at least 50% of this.

Mr. Taylor thought it had been explained that 35 miles of this road is maintained by the B.C. Government at total expense. He thought there was a reasonable amount of traffic on the road in the winter time. He agreed with the Financial Advisory Committee that an approach be made to the B.C. Government but if they didn't see fit to share they should bear the expenditure. He thought their yield was much greater than the expense incurred.

Mr. MacKenzie added that this \$12,000. was taken into account in calculating the operating deficit grant and it isn't as if they haven't got the money to pay for it as it is being given to them.

Mr. Livesey said this is true but any part of the \$12,000 that the B.C. Government would be willing to give them would be an advantage and it would be so much the better.

Mr. Watt asked if they maintained the road right to Atlin.

Mr. Taylor said they maintain only their portion of the road.

Mr. Watt asked if this is a road of a type that would take any equipment that is running over the Alaska Highway.

Mr. Baker said trucks that use the Alaska Highway could also use the Atlin Road.

Mr. Shaw asked how many miles is the Tagish Road.

Mr. Baker said 32 miles.

Mr. Watt stated, regarding the Two Mile Hill, that they voted money for the drainage of the hill last year to stop the heaving. He asked how that plan worked.

Mr. Baker said the subsurface drainage work is 80% to 90% effective but there is some additional work to do this year before they pave.

Mr. Watt asked if the Engineering Department would have this problem licked after this summer and they will be able to pave.

Mr. Baker said they hoped to beat the problem. They will probably still have a frost heaving condition but it will be minimal.

Mr. Shaw asked if the road will start disappearing.

Mr. Baker said the road won't disappear but it will go up and down, but in the summer months it will level itself down.

Mr. Watt . . . they have a bump at the bottom of RCEME Gate which was indirectly the cause of an accident about two years ago. It is where the paving ends and the condition is coming back a little bit. He wanted the Administration to watch this spot particularly if the speed limit is increased.

Mr. Livesey asked Mr. Baker, regarding Whitehorse District Roads, if he could advise the situation on the 8th Avenue District Road. He wondered if any approach had been made to the City of Whitehorse to take this over.

Mr. Baker couldn't supply the answer.

Mr. MacKenzie said this is the danger area and the City have not taken this over but he isn't too well informed on it.

Mr. Watt added to this regarding a sewer and water contract and a difference of opinion between the contractor and the Territory about a road being in its original condition, whether it meant the grading or the actual gravelling surface on top. Last year they reached an agreement and upgraded the road and he thought this was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. He thanked the Engineering Department for taking this effort.

Mr. McKinnon asked if this included the Indian Area Roads.

Mr. Baker said it does and is covered under Item d. Wells Subdivision, and Item a. the Robert Service Road.

Mr. Watt asked if this included the Transient Area Road.

Mr. Baker said yes.

Commissioner Cameron brought up the problem of the tar pit, that it is completed and buried and done away with.

Mr. Boyd said this was done during freezeup and he asked if there was any danger of anything happening after it thaws.

Mr. Baker said they filled up this hole and have mounded the dirt up five feet above the ground surface so even if they have some thawing taking place in the hole there is enough dirt there to take care of the settlement.

Mr. Watt asked if they planned any new roads in the Transient Area this coming year.

Mr. Baker didn't know and he would have to check with Area Development on this.

Mr. Shaw said regarding the Wells Subdivision that there was some dissatisfaction about the deal made and he wondered if this has been concluded and the situation resolved.

Commissioner Cameron said this is all under control.

Mr. Taylor went on to Recreational Roads.

Mr. Watt moved, Mr. McKinnon seconded that the Whitehorse Ski Hill Road be included as a recreational road.

Motion
Re
Ski Hill
Road

Mr. Shaw asked how many miles are involved in this road.

Mr. Boyd asked if Mr. Watt wanted this road to be looked after twelve months of the year.

Mr. Watt wasn't sure how many miles this is - four or five miles - and there isn't too much maintenance. He didn't think there would be much maintenance in the summer time as there aren't any creeks to wash the road out. In the fall or spring they could go over it and then in the winter time. The road is used as a recreational road every bit as much as any of the other roads on the list.

Mr. Shaw thought this a reasonable request.

Commissioner Cameron suggested they ask how many hours would be involved.

Mr. Baker said if the road is 4 miles long they could do the snow plowing in three or four hours and this includes the travelling from their maintenance garage.

Mr. Watt thought the Territorial Government already maintained the Mayo Road and it would be just a matter of fitting it in with the maintenance of this road.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Livesey brought to the attention of Committee item 16 of the Financial Advisory Committee Report that "Committee recommended that provision be made to provide access to Pick-Handle Lake, Mile 1158, Alaska Highway and Minto Lake - Mayo District." The idea at Pick-Handle Lake is that it is only 30' from the road and yet there is no way to get down to the lake, and this is attached to a later idea of building a boat ramp. This could help to keep people longer in this particular spot. There is good fishing in the lake and it is suitable for boats and they should consider this request for both spots.

Mr. Taylor (Mr. Watt Chairman) noted Mr. McKamey's request and concurred with this item.

Mr. Boyd said when they build these roads into these places that are so close to the highway etc., he wondered if the Department of Forestry contemplated putting picnic camp grounds in there as well.

Mr. Baker said personally, he would like to see a lunch stop at the end of these roads just to detain people and discipline them somewhat. In the case of Pick-Handle Lake, he did not know if there was sufficient room, and he has never been to Minto Lake.

Mr. Shaw asked how far Minto Lake was from the main road.

Mr. Baker said there is approximately 3/4 of a mile of road to be fixed up in order to gain access to it, and it is off the Haggart Creek Road.

Mr. Boyd asked how big Pick-Handle Lake was and where it was situated.

Mr. Livesey replied that it is four or five miles in length and part of it is right close and then it winds away. They have the problems along the Alaska Highway where people cannot get off the highway to view beauty spots. He did not think it too much of a problem to have a road built in this particular area and he has some of his constituents trying to find a good place for this road if this is agreed. The lake starts near 1156 or 1157 and ends near 1161 or 1162. It is not too far away from the picnic ground at Mile 1153 and he thought it a good idea for the Government to investigate this.

Mr. Taylor asked if Committee was amenable to asking the Administration if these two roads to Pick-Handle and Minto Lakes be considered recreational roads.

Mr. Boyd said the Administration should look into this.

Mr. Shaw thought it a good idea.

Mr. Livesey said they have roads of a type going into Kathleen Lake and Pon Lake and he asked the Administration what is being done to the roads.

Mr. Baker said that Kathleen Lake road is maintained by the NWHS for the Engineering Department and they do not do any maintenance on the Pon Lake Road.

Mr. Livesey noted quite a number of vehicles go down to Pon Lake and wondered if the Administration had considered doing any work on that section.

Mr. Baker said the NWHS may be doing some maintenance work on this road, and he saw no reason why they could not ask the NWHS to fix it up for them.

Mr. Livesey thought if they had a grader down there, it would improve the situation. He added that the \$302,000.00 for maintenance of the Whitehorse Keno Highway was a sad reduction from what the Financial Advisory Committee looked at.

Mr. MacKenzie said they are simply falling into line with the action taken by the Federal Government. The construction end of it was reduced from \$500,000.00 to \$350,000.00 and the maintenance was reduced as well since the Financial Advisory Committee last saw it.

Mr. Taylor asked Mr. MacKenzie if there had ever been a list prepared of the revisions made in this budget that the Financial Advisory Committee have not viewed, or have been changed since the viewing of these items and if so, could he have a copy.

Mr. MacKenzie replied yes, the budget they have now is up to date and the changes have been made. He supplied Mr. Livesey with a list.

Mr. Livesey asked if Committee would be interested in him bringing these items to their attention.

Mr. Watt suggested they ask the Chairman of the Financial Advisory Committee to bring these to their attention as they come up.

Mr. Taylor thought it would be a good idea, in order to determine why the changes.

Commissioner Cameron felt this was what the Financial Advisory Committee was for and he did not think it necessary to advise the Committee as a whole of the changes as they came along, otherwise they are defeating the purpose of the Financial Advisory Committee, he thought any changes that have been made have been brought up.

Mr. Taylor (Mr. Watt Chairman) disagreed with Commissioner Cameron. He thought they have a situation where they have a Financial Advisory Committee to represent Council in the preparation of the budget and they make certain recommendations on one budget and the Administration then turn around and present Council another budget. In changing any amount of this budget it becomes a clearly different budget, they should have these items noted. He thought by changing this they are defeating the purpose of the Financial Advisory Committee.

Commissioner Cameron disagreed with this and was interested in hearing Mr. Taylor's version on what the duties of the Financial Advisory Committee are, as he is saying it is a waste of time for the Administration to sit with the Financial Advisory Committee. He believed they must perform a function and have certain powers and duties and the budget as presented is what the Committee is interested in. Up to this time it is a secret document and the members of the Financial Advisory Committee are sworn to secrecy. They have made the study and have made recommendations to the Administration.

Mr. Taylor said when the Financial Advisory Committee viewed this item in the amount of \$302,000.00 as it appears in the budget today - at that time it was in excess of \$500,000.00. Now if it had been presented to them in the manner it is presented to Council for final approval today - they may have felt \$302,000.00 is insufficient funds and have commented on it. However, if the Financial Advisory Committee did know of this change or wished to make note they could have been advised at this table. His point is they are not looking at the same budget they did, so there is no comparison.

Committee adjourned until 2:00 p.m.

2:00 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Taylor called Committee to order and proceeded with Vote No. 9 Supply Bill - Whitehorse Keno Road,

Mr. MacKenzie stated that there would appear to be a lot of changes here, actually one change means two, because they would have to change the revenue as well as the expenditure. The majority of these changes are due to changes in the Federal estimates as they would have to adapt theirs to those of the Federal's. Most of them are in Vote 10, Capital Section, and this particular item Establishment 269, has not been changed since the Finance Committee examined it. What has been changed for the Whitehorse Keno Road is the construction- Federally it was \$500,000.00 but at the last minute they switched it to \$350,000.00; however, maintenance-wise there is no change.

Mr. Taylor went on to the Watson Lake-Ross River Road, Mile 0 to Mile 67, \$67,000.00. He stated this was a Federal Government construction project and that the road was intended as a Resource road of some kind. However, due to the fact that the Federal Government had failed to do proper maintenance on the road last summer, the culverts are all plugged up, the road is in a state of disrepair and will require a reasonable amount of maintenance this spring. He believed that it has not as yet been turned over to the Territorial Government, and consequently, assumed that this \$67,000.00 was to provide for winter maintenance only when the road is turned over to the Territorial Government, possibly this year.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that he did not think it was for winter maintenance, but for year-round maintenance. Formerly it was for winter maintenance only, during the summer it would be for the responsibility of the contractors while on construction, but this figure is intended for year-round maintenance. He added that in the five-year agreement provision was made to turn it over to the Territorial Government before 1st April 1962 and, although it has not been turned over officially, it will go into the estimates as though it had.

Mr. Taylor wished to know if the Territorial Government had paid any portion of this 15% for last year's maintenance.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that he was not certain about last year but for 1963/64 it is the intention to pay 15% of the maintenance. To all intents and purposes the road had been turned over to them.

Mr. Baker stated that according to information he had received the road would be turned over physically to the Territorial Government in June 1964.

Mr. Shaw remarked that they were unable to take it over a number of years ago because they did not have the money at that time, so the Federal Government came forth with great generosity and last year they provided \$18,200 for maintenance. However, it is a Territorial road and they would have to assume a certain amount of responsibility.

Mr. Livesey enquired why the cost of maintenance on the Flat Creek road was \$520.00 per mile, while the Watson Lake-Ross River Road cost \$1,000.00 per mile for maintenance.

Mr. Baker replied that all he could say was that these amounts were set up in the Federal estimates, the Engineering Department here had nothing to do with the compilation of these figures. He realized his answer was unsatisfactory, but this was what the Federal Government had provided for the maintenance of these roads.

Mr. Taylor offered an explanation. He said the Watson Lake-Ross River Road is the road by which Canada Tungsten moves its personnel, equipment etc., to and from the mine; this road is in a deplorable condition, with plugged-in culverts which prevent water from passing under the road. Unless major maintenance is given to this road, they would lose part of the road rendering it unusable. This is the reason why the cost has risen.

Mr. Watt asked if the Ross River Road is classified as a Resource road and the Flat Creek Road as a Communication road.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that they are both Resource roads.

Mr. Livesey felt there was some thinking somewhere to create this difference in cost - \$520.00 per mile as against \$1,000.00 per mile for the same type of operation. He enquired of Mr. Taylor if there was any indication that Canada Tungsten might slow down rather than speed up due to dumping by Communist nations on the world market of tungsten.

Mr. Taylor replied that from the latest information available Canada Tungsten are producing 78% concentrate, which is a superior concentrate, the mill is functioning with all circuits going, they are shipping concentrates off the table, stock-piling the flotation material, and they are shipping 25% copper concentrate. There is no indication of any closure or slow-down, to the contrary the mill will be producing at full capacity as long as stock piles remain. There may be a temporary set-back, but it is assumed that this will not occur.

Mr. Taylor went on to Tote Trails, \$50,000.00.

Mr. Livesey wondered if they could have a breakdown on this as it would appear that up to the end of December, \$17,000.00 had been taken out of this fund.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that \$40,444.52 had been taken out of the \$50,000.00 to the end of February leaving \$10,000.00, and that is for the year ending March 31, 1963; it is all gone.

Mr. Livesey said that they would have to discuss this and find out how the money has been spent.

Mr. MacKenzie explained that the \$50,000.00 voted for 1962/63 has been fully spent, except for \$10,000.00. Another \$50,000.00 is to be voted for 1963/64 and none of it has yet been spent.

Mr. Shaw said he had seen advertisements for people to send in applications for money for this year and he would like the Committee to have a list of those who received the money last year.

Mr. Taylor suggested that they get the required information from Mr. A. Oliver, Mining Inspector.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to Camp Ground Operation, \$22,000.00.

Mr. Livesey said that out of this vote \$11,000.00 will be contributed by the Territorial Government and enquired if there were any new ideas to be used, or would the money be spent simply on ordinary every day maintenance.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that this was just a continuation of past policy and he knew of no change.

Mr. Baker explained that the Forestry Department will be taking all of this work this year and they will be doing it under contract - they will be doing it on behalf of the Engineering Department.

Mr. Watt stated that the policy in the past has been to call tenders and why was the Forestry Department competing with private enterprise.

Mr. Baker replied that it was not competing, it would be administering, and they are calling for tenders.

Mr. MacKenzie explained that Forestry had the men on the spot throughout the Territory and it would be more economical for them to do it.

Mr. Shaw remarked that the Forestry Department is concerned with fires and in this instance they would be of more help than the Public Works Department.

Mr. Taylor went on to Watchmen for Stern Wheelers, 100% recoverable.

Mr. Taylor stated that it was his understanding that all the stern wheelers, excepting the Klondike, would be destroyed and sold for scrap.

Mr. Watt enquired if this referred to steamers in the Whitehorse area or in Dawson.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it referred to Whitehorse.

Mr. Boyd remarked that there was some discussion that it would be cheaper to put a fence around it.

Mr. MacKenzie said that would not work as it would simply be a matter of jumping over the fence.

Mr. Watt enquired why they needed three watchmen for seven months.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it is considered that seven months only is necessary, why, he did not know.

Mr. Taylor went on to Carcross Bridge, \$8,000.00.

Mr. Watt enquired if the bridge was in operation.

Mr. Baker replied that the completion date of the contract is April 30, at present it is 45% complete.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to Vote 10, Loans on Second Mortgages, \$100,000.00.

Mr. MacKenzie explained that the limit on individual loans is \$2,000.00 and \$100,000.00 was provided for 1963/64. CMHC made 14 loans to the end of December and the rate of interest is 7%.

Mr. Taylor enquired if this was Low Cost Territorial Housing, to which Mr. MacKenzie replied no.

Mr. Shaw remarked that this was all very confusing - and he would like some information. He understood there is a loan available for \$6,000.00 on a first mortgage basis, plus an additional \$1,000.00 on a second mortgage basis, in which the \$1,000.00 was actually a gift, that gives a total of \$7,000.00 and, of course, your house shall not exceed \$7,000.00.

Mr. MacKenzie said that loans on second mortgages are where an individual has obtained a personal loan from CMHC. The \$6,000.00 personal loans were shown as totalling \$84,000.00.

Mr. McKinnon enquired if the amount of \$100,000.00 on Second Mortgages referred to loans on which they project had been approved by CMHC, to which Mr. MacKenzie replied yes. They have had their first mortgage from CMHC and they could borrow another \$2,000.00 from the Territorial Government.

On a question from Mr. Watt, Mr. MacKenzie replied that it was open to anybody in the Territory provided they have obtained the first mortgage.

Mr. Taylor enquired if it was 100% recoverable, to which Mr. MacKenzie said yes.

Taylor went on to Low Cost Housing First Mortgage Loans, \$84,000.00.

Mr. McKinnon stated that he found it hard to pass this item in the budget without having studied the Low Cost Housing Ordinance first.

Mr. Taylor enquired if it was the wish of Committee to defer Low Cost Housing, First and Second Mortgage Loans, for a final review at a later date.

All Agreed.

Mr. Taylor went on to a loan to the City of Whitehorse for Low Rental Apartment Construction. This item had not yet been discussed and requested Committee to agree to its deferment as well.

All Agreed.

Mr. Taylor went on to Yukon Hospital Insurance Service, Salaries - \$19,823.00.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that he was the Administrator of YHIS and it was not the intention to hire another Administrator for some time to come. Things have been arranged so that the direction of this service now rests in the hands of a Board management in Ottawa. The same Board directs the NWT Hospital Insurance Service but the Yukon has the over-riding say as it holds the purse-strings and can stop anything it does not agree to. Technically, in many ways, it is managed from Ottawa, but all the financing and budgeting is handled from this end, plus queries regarding eligibility and the processing of admission and discharge. It is a very good arrangement and working very satisfactorily.

Mr. Boyd assumed that the employees of this Committee in Ottawa were not subject to remuneration, and Mr. MacKenzie said he was correct in his assumption.

Mr. Shaw remarked that there has been however an increase of almost \$8,000.00 in salaries and Mr. Simons is gone.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the Administrator remains in the \$8,000.00 as he was last year and the clerk-typist remains in. There has been an addition of a clerk in 1963/64 and the possible addition of a clerk in Ottawa. The set-up here is himself and one clerk-typist and this clerk on \$4,000.00 has not yet been employed. He thought it advisable to leave things as they are as, at this stage, they did not know what might happen. At present they did not need the \$8,000.00 for the Administrator or the \$4,000.00 for the clerk-typist.

Mr. Boyd remarked that they had done away with an Administrator and they now have a Committee to administrate.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the Committee is in Ottawa.

Mr. Watt stated that in the last session they had a long discussion on a referee system and he wished to know what effect this referee system has had on the costs of the operation.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the referee is Dr. Armstrong, an employee of the Department of National Health & Welfare, quite separate and distinct from the three-Board management. The effect of the appointment of a referee has been to hold up payments for hospitalization of a large number of patients until such time as the hospital has satisfied the referee that the length of time they were in is satisfactory. The result of the referee service has helped to reduce their hospital expenses considerably and he did not expect to pay in 1962/63 the entire \$97,650.00. There will be a substantial saving there.

Mr. Shaw stated that he had a little trouble up his way with the referee system, but he did not feel qualified to bring it up in detail. However, he had noticed the decrease in costs, which is a good thing.

Mr. MacKenzie said that \$836,000.00 had been provided for in the five-year agreement and he expected to be able to live within it.

Mr. Watt remarked that if the effect of the referee system was simply to hold up payments, he could not see any benefit to the Territory at all.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the referee would recommend in many cases that the amounts payable or claimed be reduced, the decision rests here. He is serving a most useful purpose and has had a most beneficial effect and doctors are co-operating with him. If a hospital bill is rejected by YHIS the patient has to pay or he jumps on his doctor. The situation last fall was most threatening and they had to estimate accordingly, but now, with the institution of this referee service, effective 1st December 1962, it has had the effect of whittling down appreciably the hospitalization beds. It is a little too early to see the full effect of it yet and he was still receiving approved admission and discharge forms from Dr. Armstrong, and also rejection forms, but he felt there was going to be a substantial saving and most of this \$200,000.00 will not be needed. They would be having, in YHIS this March 1963, quite a good balance and they will be able to live within their Operating Deficit Grant on account of it. If he is wrong, he will know about it in a month's time.

Mr. Livesey said he would like to ask Dr. Butler why out-of-town patients have to sit in the hospital all day waiting their turn. This is a serious situation, and not at all good.

Mr. Taylor remarked that he would make a note of it.

Mr. MacKenzie here referred to a certain chronic patient, an old man. Since YHIS started in 1st June 1960, they had paid out \$22,538.00 on this one account as the man was a permanent resident in the hospital. In the case of a certain woman they paid out \$11,500.00 and so on. He hoped Council would realize the need for getting these people out of hospital without delay.

Mr. Boyd stated that this would have to be the case until they had another place to put them in, and they ought to build one quickly. It is costing too much money.

Mr. MacKenzie said he had arranged with the hospitals to have a certain space set aside for these chronic cases for \$10.00 per day instead of \$25.00, and this is Welfare expenditure because they have not the money to pay for it themselves. If there were a nursing home in the Yukon Territory, they would go there.

Mr. Boyd remarked that if it cost them \$10.00 a day, it also costs the patient so much a day as long as he has the money.

Mr. MacKenzie said that if the patient had means, he is expected to pay, but if he is indigent, the Territory pays this out of Welfare funds. With regard to the particular man they had been talking about, this person has quite a substantial sum of money and yet they had paid \$22,000.00 for him.

Mr. Boyd remarked that it was their own fault as it should never have been necessary to put him in the hospital in the first place. What worries him is that in this particular case the man will be leaving a spouse behind him, and if he has to pay, there will be nothing left for her.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that when they consider a person's resources they do not look at his next-of-kin. His resources have to be used up, and then he goes on Welfare.

Mr. Boyd stated here that in view of the fact that Council would be adjourning for a week and some of the Councillors had a long way to go, he would move that Mr. Speaker do now resume the Chair to hear the report of the Chairman of Committee.

Seconded by Mr. Watt.

Motion Carried.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, Mr. Taylor, Chairman reported
as follows: Committee convened at 10:30 a.m. to resume debate on
Bill No. 6, Main Supply Bill, with Commissioner Cameron, Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Baker in attendance. Mr. Thompson attended during discussion of Dawson School. During debate on Vote 9, Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. McKinnon that the Ski Hill Road be included as a recreational road. The motion was carried. Committee recommended that roads be constructed, maintained and classified as recreational roads at Pickhandle Lake and Minto Lake. Progress was reported on Bill No. 6. Mr. Chairman extended best wishes for the Easter holiday to all members of the Committee.

Committee Report

Council accepted the report of the Committee.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Council recess for voting in the Federal elections and for the Easter weekend and reconvene on Tuesday, April 16th, 1963 at 10:00 a.m.

Motion Carried.

Tuesday, April 16th, 1963
10:00 o'clock A.M.

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

Mr. Speaker tabled the following:

- | | Sessional
Papers: |
|---|----------------------|
| (1) Reply to motion for Production of Papers No. 10 regarding Sewage Eductor Unit (set out as Sessional Paper #18) | No. 18 |
| (2) Reply to Question 4 regarding Wolf population (set out as Sessional Paper #19) | No. 19 |
| (3) Reply to Question 5 regarding Liquor Control (set out as Sessional Paper #20) | No. 20 |
| (4) Reply to motion for Production of Papers No. 12 regarding Territorial Liquor Sales. (set out as Sessional Paper #21) | No. 21 |
| (5) A memorandum regarding Corrections Program and development of a Jail. (Set out as Sessional Paper #22) | No. 22 |
| (6) A memorandum from Commissioner Cameron which reads:
"In relation to motion no. 3 as amended dealing with the speed limit on the Two Mile Hill steps will be taken to increase the speed limit to 40 miles per hour while going up the hill although the speed of 30 miles per hour will continue to be enforced for downward traffic." | |

	Introducing Bill
Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, for leave to introduce Bill No. 11, An Ordinance of the Yukon Territory to Incorporate The Synod of the Diocese of Yukon and the Bishop of Yukon.	No. 11

Motion Carried.

Mr. Boyd gave notice of motion regarding curtailment of licensing new liquor outlets.	Motion No. 5
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Mr. McKinnon gave notice of motion for the Production of Papers regarding the Territorial loan programme to University students.	Production of Papers No. 14
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Mr. McKamey gave notice of motion for the Production of Papers respecting information on the Liquor Department.	Production of Papers No. 15
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Mr. McKinnon moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the Administration provide copies of the Federal-Territorial Engineering agreement for all members of Council.	Production of Papers No. 13
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Motion Carried.

Mr. McKinnon directed the following question to the Administration:	Question No. 6
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Could the Administration provide answers to the following questions: (1) What will be the saving to the Government of the Yukon Territory by purchasing compact bottles of beer rather than the standard size, (a) per year? (b) per dozen? (2) Has the Administration given any thought to passing on this saving, if any, to the consumer?

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing Bill #6, the Supply Bill.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

Discussion followed on Vote 5, Dept. of Health and Welfare, page 133 of Estimates, with Mr. MacKenzie present.

Mr. Livesey asked who was enjoying the salary of \$3,625.00.

Mr. MacKenzie said this is a female clerk who Dr. Butler needs to help administer Northern Health Services. It is in the Territorial Estimates because of the Federal stoppage of employing more staff.

Mr. Livesey wondered if, because of the austerity laid down by the previous Federal Government, it was necessary for the Territory to lose what the Federal Government was afraid to lose themselves. They are giving them a Territorial employee and taking it out of the Territorial revenue.

Mr. MacKenzie said it is sharable whether she is paid from the Territory or by Northern Health Services as the Territory pays 70% and the Federal Government pays 30%.

Mr. Livesey thought it was obvious that the Territory is taking on what the Federal Government don't want to take on. He wanted to know where they stand.

Mr. MacKenzie said they don't stand to lose whether they take this girl on or Dr. Butler takes her on, as the cost of her salary is still shared and Dr. Butler needs the help with his work to administer the health programmes.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Shaw in the Chair, stated that prior to their recess he prepared a brief for Members of Council regarding Health and Welfare and in it he made some comment under Administration (this was set out as Sessional Paper No. 16) regarding instituting a Territorial Health Department, administered by a highly competent and well paid director, etc. He said these were his feelings on this situation and he thought they should consider them. In his opinion they are paying the lions share of the cost and this is in the budget but it is being administered Federally, which he felt wasn't sufficient. He thought they should consider a trend to administering their own health and welfare in the Territory and he brought this to the attention of the Committee.

Dr. Butler, Chief Medical Health Officer, was requested to attend Committee.

Mr. Livesey, referring to Venereal Disease Control, page 134, wondered if Dr. Butler could give Committee any advice on control in the Yukon as it is a serious problem here and also if any new techniques have taken place.

Dr. Butler replied that it is a problem in the Yukon but not any more than elsewhere in Canada. The problem is that in the Yukon you know everyone and can trace contacts but this isn't possible in say Ontario due to the larger population. He stated that it is correct that our figures are high compared to the rest of the country but our figures are also truer than the rest of the country. Last year they were having up to 30 cases of gonorrhoea a month and by checking up on them and treating they now have six a month. They expect an increase in the next few months because people are coming in from the south following the construction camps who will be infected and they will infect the local population. They expect the figures to start rising in May. They battle it during the summer and in November and December they have it under control again with just the odd case occurring and this is the pattern. The doctors here report every case whereas the doctors outside don't and this helps. In regard to any new methods of control they treat everyone and follow up the contacts. They have

a list of repeated offenders and are trying to get their co-operation. He stated it is no use trying to stop extra marital contacts but you try to get them to get treatment quickly if they get the disease and they try to show them they won't be victimized or made an example of but will get quick and effective treatment. They have altered their way of treatment in that they used to go to the Public Health for treatment now they go in the same door as everyone else with any other disease and they are taken in a special room and treated so there is more secrecy and this is how they are trying to encourage people to come for treatment without fear of disclosure or embarrassment.

Mr. Livesey asked Dr. Butler if it would be true to say that the rate of incidence in the Yukon is one of the highest in Canada.

Dr. Butler said this is correct. He stated he gave a release to the papers on this to warn people of the true facts of the case as he felt the people should know. Anyone going around having extra marital contacts should know the incidence of this and as a public health measure they should disclose it and point out that it is much higher here. In fact they are fifteen times higher than the average Canadian rate and twice as high as the Northwest Territories rate but the Northwest Territories and the Yukon are the highest. He again stated they have to look at this from the actual statistics point of view as our figures are true where in provinces it is difficult to see with three million people that every case is reported. He doubted very much if the rate shown in Ontario is as low as it is but no-one can prove that.

Mr. McKamey asked if this increase is in the summer or the winter months.

Dr. Butler said this increase is in the summer due to the transient labor where men move from one construction camp to another. They get it spreading along the highways and they can often see it spreading and they eventually get the person. They have difficulties in that people will not tell the truth in who they get the disease from. Very often they will give them another name so they have to be very careful.

Mr. Livesey asked what special program have the Dept. of Health taken in order to eliminate this problem.

Dr. Butler said they have free treatment of the disease. Any doctor who treats the disease may get all the drugs from them or ask for reimbursement of the drugs he has used and they will hand them over to him. They treat every patient that comes and follow up every contact. They examine all prisoners now and this was just introduced in the last six months. Every Wednesday morning new prisoners are x-rayed, tested for any venereal disease and skin diseases and they hope to get a lot of cases in this way. They are using all known methods of prevention for venereal diseases.

Mr. Shaw said that most of these companies that employ large groups of men give medical examinations to see if the men are fit to carry on their duties. He wondered if at that time if these people are given a test for V.D.

Dr. Butler said as far as he knew they are not. Mining companies are mostly concerned with general fitness for work. It is difficult in that you can examine a man today and he is alright and tomorrow he may have the disease as there is a brief incubation period and you can have V.D. within two days of contact. He thought the pre-employment examination would help but it wouldn't reduce it to any extent. This is more of a social problem. They could ask the mining doctors to check for it as they do with the prisoners and this is an idea they could institute.

He stated that the blood test you get when you go to the hospital is only for syphilis and not gonorrhoea and syphilis is very low here.

Mr. Shaw stated it appeared to him that seeing the Yukon has the highest incidence that doctors could test for V.D. when they give this pre-employment medical and this would be getting at the root of the problem by checking the transients before they arrive. He felt this might help to eliminate the problem.

Dr. Butler said they could ask the various mining companies and they would co-operate. A lot of the mining communities have the men recruited and examined in Vancouver and there is nothing to say that the man, knowing that he is coming to the Yukon and there is a rather sparse female population there, that he decides to go out on the town in Vancouver the night before he comes up here. However, it might help to ask the mining companies to co-operate.

Mr. Livesey thought if they had the companies check their men say after they have been here a week they will know the situation then and this would be one way of checking it. He didn't feel they were checking on all the angles. They are trying to do the best they can but the results show they aren't doing all the necessary work. He stated that vessels at sea check the men before they go on and when they come off as the country has to be safeguarded against this sort of thing and the Territory has to be safeguarded in the same way and he heartily endorsed any method which will help to keep the rate of incidence down.

Dr. Butler said he would certainly arrange to write to the company doctors to pay special attention to the V.D. aspect in examining people. He stated the difficulty was that sometimes you have to examine a person three or four times before you know if the person is free or not and it isn't just taking a test and saying you have or you haven't got it. He said you will often miss a case and there is also an additional expense in regards to the laboratory test. Then there are a lot of people, like waitresses and such, that are transients from the word go. They arrive on a bus looking for work. It is usually the women that carry it and are the spreaders.

Mr. Shaw said if Dr. Butler asks those doctors to check for V.D. and it brings out 50% of the cases it will be well worth introducing.

Mr. Boyd questioned if waitresses were required to have a clean bill of health before they start handling food.

Dr. Butler replied they are supposed to have a medical examination but the examination is a food handlers examination. They have numerous cases where the same woman is mentioned in numerous contacts and on checking find negative results. In these cases treatment is given as there is so much evidence. It is not a simple procedure at all and is very time consuming.

Mr. Boyd asked if there was a thought of having some say inoculation where you would be immune to this bug.

Dr. Butler said unfortunately at the moment there is not. There is only the prophylaxis which the Army advise their staff to use but there is no inoculation or such for this.

Mr. McKamey said he noticed on the American side in the lavatories they have dispensers with preventives and he wondered why something like that couldn't be instituted in Canada and if there was a legislation prohibiting such a thing.

Dr. Butler said this is out of date. Before they had effective treatment these dispensers were in every city in Europe but they have all disappeared due to the fact that they have an effective treatment against it so there is no problem.

Mr. McKamey asked, regarding tuberculosis, what percentage of this treatment is to the natives.

Dr. Butler said none of it, as treatment for Indians is Indian and Northern Health Votes this is for purely non-Indian people.

Mr. McKamey asked in regard to Dr. Clark at Mayo, if there was any consideration of putting him on the hospital staff there. He does all the x-raying, lab work, anesthetic and so forth.

Dr. Butler said he was discussing this problem with the Territorial Treasurer before. Dr. Clark does his own x-rays and developing and also lab work. Any work that is done the hospital is to cover expenditures on inpatients and the daily rate of \$23.00 includes such services. There is no doubt Dr. Clark could bill the Territorial Government a certain percentage of that, which works out to about 20%. A suggestion has also been made that Dr. Clark and Dr. Kirk do have a lot of privileges in the hospital which are not normally accorded to doctors. He has space provided and at the moment no rent is being paid for that space and no fees have been collected from people coming to see him during the actual clinic hours. Normally there is a \$3.00 fee that is collected from both doctors and they have the use of the hospital facilities. They have been discussing ways and means of trying to correct this. He thought both sides were getting benefits.

Mr. McKamey disagreed with Dr. Butler on that point. He knew that Dr. Clark had the bulk of the work up there and does this work for nothing. He does the lab, x-ray work etc. and the government is making money on this as he doesn't get a cent. For each x-ray the Territorial Government gets \$3.00 from Dr. Butler's department. He felt Dr. Clark had five patients in the hospital continuously and he uses the x-ray room a great deal. He thought something should be straightened out. The room he uses is very small and most of the equipment is the doctors own equipment.

Mr. MacKenzie asked what the proposal is - the doctor be given a monthly retainer or salary or something like that.

Mr. McKamey could see no reason why he shouldn't be put right on the hospital staff on a monthly salary as he is doing the work anyway.

Mr. MacKenzie asked if they be allowed to investigate this matter and come up with a possible solution.

Mr. McKamey agreed to that.

Mr. Boyd asked who is supposed to be paying for it. He wondered if Dr. Clark was a good samaritan and didn't bill anyone.

Mr. McKamey said he bills but a lot of this comes under the hospitalization.

Mr. Boyd said if it comes under hospitalization is he working under it the same as Dr. Butler.

Dr. Butler said there is not sufficient volume of work to employ a lab or x-ray technician with the result that Dr. Kirk and Dr. Clark do their own x-rays and laboratory procedures. For inpatients this is covered by the \$23.00 per day rate and normally for x-rays they pay between \$8.00 and \$10.00. 30% of this is what is called an interpretation fee for reading film. The other 20% to 30% is the work involved in the taking and then 20% to 25% is for materials etc. Dr. Clark would be within his rights to ask for a fee for the actual taking - say 20% of the cost and this is the position at the moment. It is the same case with

outpatients in that the hospital gets the fee and Dr. Clark doesn't get anything as far as he knows. He does get something for examining the patient and they have tried to help him in that some cases where they refer Indians for an x-ray of the chest, even though he doesn't examine them, they pay him for a visit and they cover his expenses in this way.

Mr. McKamey said they have a lot of natives of white status and it is impossible to get 5¢ out of these people. You can go up there on any clinic day and the place is crowded and it is these type of people and natives. If the people do make money it goes towards their large families. If Dr. Clark didn't provide this treatment the people would be in the hospital and they would be paying \$23.00 per day. He felt the percentage he could collect 5¢ out of is very few. He felt they would save nothing but money if he was put on the staff.

Dr. Butler said Dr. Clark is paid for every patient he sees - every Indian patient that calls to his office and every indigent white person.

Mr. McKamey said he wasn't referring to that class.

Mr. MacKenzie said the only patient Dr. Clark wouldn't be paid by is the white person presumably with money who refuses to pay him.

Mr. McKamey said this is incorrect. It is the native of white status or metis indian and they do not come under Indian Affairs and possibly some are on welfare and a lot of them aren't. They still receive this care and are unable to pay for it and this is the type he is referring to.

Mr. Shaw said he had never seen such a dedicated person as the doctor at Mayo. His main ambition is to treat people and monetary is secondary and this is an unusual situation. It raises certain points where medical care is concerned in that some people can pay and some can't and then there are people who can pay but won't. They would have to create a medicare plan to make this work. He felt if they were going to pay for people that say they can't pay they would be embarking on a complicated procedure as far as medicare is concerned and he brought this factor up.

Mr. McKamey said he wasn't referring to medicare, he felt the man should be paid for the work he is doing in the Mayo hospital. He knew that the work he is doing is saving the government money and he didn't think they were ready for free medical treatment.

Mr. Shaw said he was fully in accord with Mr. McKamey in regard to this free care and being recompensed for it.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Shaw in the Chair, felt in some manner or other they should subsidize their doctors. He related an incident where a fellow couldn't get his wife in to see a doctor for six weeks and she had fallen and hit her head. She couldn't see an Army doctor at the hospital either as they were civilians. He didn't realize there was such a shortage and felt they should be subsidized. He stated he had a meeting in Watson Lake and they discussed a new doctor who is coming to the community. He had a problem in that it would cost him \$750.00 to move so the community decided to hold a dance, raffle, etc. to try and raise some money for this fellow and the mine would also assist. He wondered why they couldn't provide a \$200.00 assistance from the government under this vote to help doctors come in. He asked Dr. Butler to comment on this.

Dr. Butler said as far as this vote is concerned he is governed by the terms of reference. He agreed with this and thought there was a suggestion put forth by the Federal government that in isolated postings the Territory should subsidize doctors and this is worked out on the population factor - where there are small communities that can't support a doctor - the government would provide \$200 .00 per year. He said if they wished he could get copies of this for the members of Council so they could have a look at it. It was made for the Northwest Territories but they didn't accept this particular part of the health plan. He didn't feel a doctor in Watson Lake needs to be subsidized as far as his practice is concerned as a doctor can make \$23,000.00 there without any problem whatsoever because he is guaranteed an income of about \$13,000.00 between the Territorial Government and Indian Health. He felt Watson Lake were very good in that they have guaranteed him office space, a house and they would cover his moving expenses up to \$750.00. He stated the particular doctor they had in mind for Watson Lake is not coming for the reason that someone told him it would cost him \$8,000.00 to set up in Watson Lake and this is wrong. He has since been trying to contact another doctor who is also a veterinarian. The impetus must come from the community if they want a doctor and this is very much so in Watson Lake as they have really been working on this.

Mr. Taylor said this \$200 .00 was something the health committee thought would be a fair figure to ask for and would represent a portion of the \$750.00 on a contributory deal. This would be another inducement for doctors to come up.

Dr. Butler agreed.

Mr. MacKenzie thought that an income of \$23,000.00 would be an inducement to move anyone to Watson Lake without having any assistance in moving expenses.

Mr. Boyd thought this doctor must be in dire circumstances. If he is in the habit of earning more than \$22,000.00 and he can't raise \$750.00, something is funny.

Mr. Taylor said this doctor was just finishing his internship in June and is just embarking on a practise. He needed a shot in the arm to get him going.

Dr. Butler said this is correct and he hasn't had a practise although he had very good records.

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

2:00 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Taylor called Committee to order and said they were still on Vote 5 - Health & Welfare Department. They had been discussing Disease Prevention - Salaries \$8,050.00.

Mr. Boyd enquired as to what were the duties of the Sanitation Inspector whose salary was \$6,250.00.

Dr. Butler explained that the salary was for Mr. G. I. Cameron, who is also a Territorial employee. He comes under the Yukon Health Plan which is a shareable expense between National Health & Welfare and the Yukon Territory, but as he is not a qualified Sanitary Inspector he cannot be taken on as Federal. There are two posts for sanitation in the Yukon Health Plan and they have been able, he hoped, to recruit one as it is a scarce commodity in this country. This, Dr. Butler found difficult to understand as the salary is good and there is only one year's training. They are getting one man under the Yukon Health Plan who is ex-army and a qualified man, and Mr. Cameron is at present occupying the place of the second. This salary shows that he has been paid by the Territory but it is an expense under the Yukon Health Plan, a shareable expense. They cannot take over his employment due to the fact that he is not qualified. Two men are needed to do the job properly. So far they have been able to see to catering houses, sanitation of drinking outlets, and certain surveys in the immediate vicinity of Whitehorse, but very little has been done in the little towns at a distance such as Watson Lake. They would like to see to the water, sewage, and if the scheme for building in the Yukon comes into being, these men would be required to see to septic tanks and so on. With two men, one would be almost constantly employed in the Whitehorse area and the other one will be touring.

Mr. Shaw remarked that if the job was to embrace so many factors, then these men would have to be qualified and trained.

Dr. Butler stated that ideally it would be "yes", but it was most difficult to recruit such men. At the present time there is none in the Yukon and this one would be the only one. Mr. Cameron is quite knowledgeable on public health through experience although in the past he has not had enough time as he was responsible not only for health but for various other things. They will have the qualified man in charge and Mr. Cameron working under him. They are also arranging to train an Indian here, he is quite a good boy from the Watson Lake area and he has Grade 12. This will be no expense to the Yukon Territory, it will be on an educational grant from the Indian Affairs, and they have applied for him to get into Toronto next September. Toronto has the only school for Sanitary Inspectors in Canada, as far as is known, and they hope eventually that he will be the No. 2 here. Training this man will take two years.

Mr. Taylor remarked that they had arrived at the point where he had to raise the question of a resident nurse at Teslin. He could see no item in the budget which would provide for a nurse at Teslin and this has been required for some time. He believed the Administration had a copy of the petition, the original of which was in his hands - he had another petition from the people of Brooks Brook, and still another from the people of Swift River. This was something undertaken by the people themselves and forwarded to him at the last session, and he felt it was about time these people were given some consideration in this regard. Last year there was quite a discussion about this and he thought an honourable compromise to the situation was embodied in a motion made by him just prior to the prorogation of the last Spring Session. It reads as follows:

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- (a) The immediate construction of a health station at Ross River.
- (b) The immediate construction of a health station and the placement of a permanent registered nurse at Teslin.
- (c) The addition to the Watson Lake Nursing Centre which would provide for nurses' quarters for the proposed hospital, plus temporary nursing facilities.
- (d) That the construction of the Watson Lake Hospital be started in the spring of 1963 as provided for in the Health Plan revised with a view to opening said hospital during the fall of 1963.

He added that it had been a long, long battle and do they have to go from year to year to realize a thing like this. From the breakdown of revenues for the year 1958/59 it showed that at that time Teslin was contributing to the Yukon economy something like \$20,640.00 and Teslin has grown since then and is producing much more annually. If it seems to be a monetary situation he would suggest that the fire brakes proposed for Watson Lake be dispensed with and the money substituted for this item instead, namely, a permanent registered nurse at Teslin. Council had agreed, in what he thought was an honourable compromise, that this should be done. He was not asking for an \$80,000.00 Nursing Station, they could find modest quarters through either renovation of an old building, or with the proposed construction of a new school, quarters could be incorporated into it, or one of the old classrooms in the old school could be utilized as a residence for a nurse and a little place set aside to hold a clinic.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that the Yukon Health Plan does not provide for a permanent nurse at Teslin. It does provide in 1962/63 for dispenser services by the R.C.M.P. with a standard medicine chest and instruction manual and that is the extent of the Yukon Health Plan for Teslin and the extent of the financial provision in the Financial Agreement. Mr. Taylor's proposal had been considered by Ottawa and rejected.

Mr. Taylor said that in drafting this compromise the matter of finance was taken into great consideration - they did not build a \$15,500.00 Health Station at Ross River, they built one for about \$8,000.00 and made a saving. The intent of the motion was to work out an acceptable compromise to this proposal and he was quite certain that this would have covered a nurse at Teslin.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that from the financial aspect of things, it is not possible to regard a saving on a capital project as being available for use on operational maintenance. These are two separate financial positions altogether. Any money saved on the Watson Lake Hospital or the Ross River Health Station is capital money and is available for capital projects and not for operational maintenance. All capital requirements are loaned to them by the Federal Government - their operational requirements are subject to an Operating Deficit Grant.

Mr. Shaw said he recollected that the approved money was for a station and a nurse at Ross River and the Council's acceptance of the proposal was that it should be for Teslin and not Ross River.

Dr. Butler explained that a Health Station is not meant as a permanent place. What further advantages could there be to having a nurse at Teslin than one is already getting. At the moment the position in Teslin is that the Public Health Nurse is completely up to date and visits are regular each month, including visits to the schools, Indian and white homes, holding baby clinics, and generally looking after public health. There is also a registered nurse, Mrs. Kitchen, who is paid \$100.00 per month to look after emergency cases that may occur, there is also the doctor for consultation.

He could not see the need for a nurse there - they have all the services and more than any community provides within short driving distance from Whitehorse. He realized that every station would like to have a nurse, but nurses in Canada are 30% under the required strength, hospitals in the south have great difficulty in getting them. In Haines Junction station for example, there is a possibility of getting a nurse to fill the position that has been vacant for 7 to 8 months - they cannot seem to get nurses to go to isolated places.

Mr. Taylor stated that what they require at Teslin is not a Public Health Nurse but a registered nurse who can give both public health nursing and treatment to the local residents. There are a lot of people in that area and if a person is sick, two hours can make quite a difference. If they cannot get nurses, then they'll have to pay more to get them. A nurse could do a lot at Teslin even from the point of Social Welfare work. At present they are rushing people and children in and out of hospitals when the majority of the cases could be treated at home. The present situation leaves a lot to be desired, it is a great inconvenience and expense for a lot of these people although he understood that now these trips are being paid for.

Dr. Butler stated that the duties of a nurse dispenser are the same as that of a permanent nurse, except that her salary is graded on the fact that instead of working full time, she would be working one-third of the time. She looks after all emergency drugs there, attends to all cases of acute illness, examines patients, and if worried, she has the authority to call upon the doctor for consultation. Mrs. Kitchen is doing all this. At the time the petition was made, she was not in Teslin. Dr. Butler added that whenever he is at Teslin he sees the people in the streets and discusses their problems with them and he had been trying to get a Health Committee formed there to hear their views - it is a form of contact with them. Mrs. Kitchen has been working since January or February and as far as he knew, everything was satisfactory.

Mr. McKamey thought the set-up was most reasonable and he could not understand what the people were complaining about.

Mr. Taylor replied that Mrs. Kitchen was doing a good job there, but prior to her undertaking these duties on, the R.C.M.P. had the dispenser service and the people had to stand out in the weather to get medical attention. This move to get a local woman was designed to take the dispenser service out of the R.C.M.P. hands, but it was a temporary measure prior to getting a permanent nurse. Mrs. Kitchen is doing what the R.C.M.P. used to do with the exception that she has more opportunity to visit and counsel the people on health education and that type of thing - she was doing that before anyway, but now she is being paid for it. However, what the people there want is a nurse who is available 24 hours a day, who in cases of emergencies can travel to outlying points. If they cannot cope with this matter themselves, then the only alternative is charity.

Mr. MacKenzie explained that it was not a question of finance - the question, as he saw it, was who is responsible for the Health Services of the Yukon. According to the Yukon Health Plan, it is the Federal Government (Department of National Health & Welfare) and they feel that only this dispenser service is needed. The Administration here is not too active in that as it is the responsibility of the Department of National Health & Welfare.

Mr. Taylor remarked that this was partially the reasoning behind his memorandum to Council and his brief to the Royal Commission that they try to create a Territorial Health Department in the Territory and have policy decisions made here in the Yukon Territory. Ottawa has no idea of what is required here, they are thousands of miles away - they made a five-year plan and said within the next five years we won't need this and we won't need that, but they do not realize that situations change. All that is needed is a new producing mine that would bring in four or six thousand people, practically overnight, and this would create a problem. The two most important factors for life in the North are education and recourse to medical aid and we sit here undecided. This does not open up the North and it is grossly unfair to leave a population of about 800 people, exclusive of Ross River, without the services of a permanent registered nurse.

Mr. Shaw said that although he agreed with Mr. Taylor, there was one thing they had to take under advisement and that is the differentiation of the functions of a public health nurse to those of a registered nurse. A public health nurse is for preventative medicine a registered nurse is for treatment, and at Teslin they need the same as at Haines Junction. The requirements are more for treatment than for preventative medicine. Three years ago Councillor Livesey wanted a nurse at Haines Junction with the authority to look after emergency cases - but there is no nurse there now. If we had this properly categorized we would get something more solid out of it.

Mr. Taylor replied that no doubt they were in a categorical problem but the people in Teslin are asking for a registered nurse and a registered nurse could help out a public health nurse. The present dispenser service is insufficient as it gives no immediate aid to Brooks Brook, Swift River, or any of the little places along the road, consequently a nurse with a car is needed.

Mr. McKamey enquired if there was any public health nurse service along the highway.

Dr. Butler replied that the present arrangement is for the nurse at Watson Lake to go up as far as Morley River and from here to Teslin a Whitehorse nurse looks after the duties. One must remember that on treatment, if you are to have a 24 hour service, or emergency cases, you will have to have a nurse at every point along the highway within 20 miles distance. All their public health nurses have a treatment bag with every emergency drug required and a tremendous amount of treatment has been given, as a matter of fact more than half their time is occupied in treatment. At Teslin they do have a registered nurse, she is there for every emergency, the people from Swift River and Johnston's Crossing can come in by car to Teslin. Speaking purely medically and with the little experience he has had in the Yukon Territory and speaking as a medical administrator, he has tried to convince himself that a nurse is required at Teslin and he has kept an open mind on this, but at the moment, with their difficulty in getting nurses, he could not recommend it. On the disease side alone, there is a greater need at Ross River than at Teslin, but even there it is not really necessary.

Mr. Taylor agreed that a nurse was probably needed at Ross River, but disease has no boundaries - there is disease at Teslin also. For \$100.00 a month you cannot expect a nurse to be on duty 24 hours a day.

Mr. Boyd thought Mr. Taylor was getting just what he is asking for in Teslin. They are better served than most people in the Yukon Territory, even better than Whitehorse. He spoke to a woman at noon today, she had tried to go to a doctor and was told she would have to wait a week, whereas in Teslin, they can get a doctor within two hours.

Mr. Boyd stated that it would be impossible to have a nurse on duty 24 hours a day - they would **have** to have two or three nurses. If these people want so much, are they willing to pay for such a service.

Mr. Taylor remarked that the Territorial Agents are worked 24 hours a day. The nurse would not be on a 24 hour shift, but would be on call if she is at home. This is a humanitarian deal.

Mr. Boyd remarked that people have got to the stage where they can do nothing but sk - signed petitions are easily obtained, but if they had to put a hundred dollars behind their names, they would quickly change their minds.

Mr. Taylor remarked that as far as the people of Teslin are concerned, they are willing to pay their share if they have something to pay towards.

Dr. Butler wished that all complaints about delays in doctor appointments be put before him and he would be happy to investigate. He felt sure that private practitioners would co-operate fully.

Mr. Taylor stated that the day previous a man had mentioned that his wife had fallen and hurt herself and could not get an appointment for six weeks.

Mr. McKinnon stated that over the weekend he hurt his elbow and it has become infected. He telephoned the doctor of his choice that morning and was told that he was booked up for a week and a half. He was told however, that he could see another doctor at 4:30 that same afternoon, and anyone in the Yukon could do the same thing.

Mr. Shaw remarked that out-of-town patients have always been accommodated.

Mr. Taylor stated that they were getting carried away, but it was certainly obvious that more efficient medical facilities were needed in the Yukon.

Mr. MacKenzie said that the responsibility for health in Teslin and elsewhere lies with the Federal Government, therefore a direct approach must be made.

Mr. Taylor understood that Dr. Butler was thoroughly opposed to this. They pay the lion's share and Ottawa does the dictating, and he felt it was time they took over some of the administrative control and provide nurses. He would like an expression of committee on this matter and if they feel they should not provide a nurse he could suggest two other courses - one, ask the Federal Government to bring a nurse in, two, by asking for charity - one of the religious orders to provide a nurse.

Mr. McKinnon said as far as he could understand from Dr. Butler, the arrangement with Mrs. Kitchen, the registered nurse at Teslin now, has been in effect now for three months and he could not see how an honest assessment could be made as yet - they should give it at least a six months trial period and wait until the fall session to see how things are going.

Mr. Taylor stated that Mrs. Kitchen was merely continuing with the dispenser service that has been there for some time. The population figure of this area as at March 30, 1962 was 298 at Teslin, 76 at Brooks Brook, 62 at Swift River and 128 in other places. This is a substantial population and a dispenser service cannot cope with it. In Ross River there is an additional 179 people.

Mr. McKamey felt there was controversy over the matter as Dr. Butler says it can be done and Councillor Taylor says it cannot. He enquired as to when the petition was signed.

Mr. Taylor replied that it was signed and submitted to him prior to the spring session one year ago. There are three petitions in all - one from Teslin, Brooks Brook, and Swift River. The present nurse has a family to raise and children to look after besides her present duties and cannot be expected to meet the needs of the entire district.

Mr. McKamey said his comments on this are much along the lines of those of Councillor McKinnon. There is at present a registered nurse in Teslin and to employ another would be a duplication of services - they should await results of the present set-up before making a further move.

Mr. Watt sympathized with Councillor Taylor, but felt that the present set-up should be given a trial because circumstances have changed since the petition was put in. He felt that the matter should be deferred until the fall session.

Mr. Livesey was also sympathetic with Councillor Taylor as he himself was the only member of Council devoid of all nurses and all doctors, representing an electoral district that did not have either nurse or doctor in any one square mile of it. As far as the Alaska Highway is concerned he felt they should link the north with the south, and he felt this was the area that had the least medical attention. With the population figures submitted by Councillor Taylor, he felt certain that those people would need medical attention and some consideration should be given to them. There is also another aspect to the situation - the expansion of the Territory is combined to the type of service one can get and people coming to the Yukon enquire about the type of medical service that is available. The easier we can make it for people to live in these places, the better for all concerned. This applies not only to medical services, but to other amenities as well, such as theatres, etc.

Mr. Taylor stated that a motion had been passed through this Council, it hadn't been enacted upon and he would like to see it standing on record and of the Committee being in favour of enacting this motion. The people he represented have another request, and this time it is from Ross River. He received a communication from Ross River dated April 15th which states: "at present the only contact we have with Whitehorse or any other point is by a low-powered transmitter through the courtesy of Pacific Western Airlines or the Forestry Department. As we do not have a doctor or a resident nurse here, the people of Ross River are in an undesirable situation for a period of five months when the Canol Road is closed. We feel that a low frequency and a high-frequency radio transmitter with a minimum of 75 watt output should be installed by the Department of Northern Health & Welfare in the Yukon Indian Agency." They have been after this for a couple of years now. They have a 10 watt radio out there, Pacific Western Airlines give them weather information and so forth between Whitehorse and Ross River, but in cases of emergency they are strictly dependent upon their low-powered radio. With a 75 or 100 watt transmitter they would be placed in a better position, they could phone a doctor, describe the patient's illness, get advice from the doctor, or get a plane for assistance.

Mr. Shaw considered this a very reasonable request.

Dr. Butler said he had not heard of any difficulty, although this did not mean that there had been none. So far, when the Ross River area requires medical assistance, the Forestry Department phones them and they advise treatment. If a patient had to be brought out, this is done as quickly as possible. Good communication is necessary, but this would be a matter for Telecommunications.

Mr. Taylor stated it was desirable to have this 75 or 100 watt radio on a 4 to 5 channel basis having one frequency to link with Canadian Telegraphs in Whitehorse, one on Pacific Western frequency and another on the Yukon Forestry frequency which would enable them to work into the entire network if they wished to communicate. He wondered if the provision and installation of such a transmitter at Ross River could be included in the budget.

Mr. MacKenzie said that from a financial point of view the money could be available, but from the policy point of view it would be up to the Committee and Administration.

Mr. Shaw asked if it was Council's wish that Dr. Butler make enquiries in this regard.

Agreed.

Mr. McKinnon enquired where the transmitter would be located and what would be the estimated cost of it.

Mr. Taylor replied that he did not know where it would be located but it would possibly be in the hands of the Catholic Father who is there at all times and is the medical dispenser. It would be in a position where it could be reached any time of the day or night. The cost of a 100 watt transmitter, 5 channel, is approximately \$1,000.00.

Mr. Livesey asked if the Forestry Department had a radio station anywhere in that vicinity and if they had, he wondered if any combination of service could be made along such a line.

Mr. Taylor stated that in the summer months the Forestry Department radio is in constant use during the fire season and the only possible way one could utilize it would be strictly for emergency purposes. They would almost have to link up with Canadian National Telegraphs to get into that circuit. The Forestry Department in itself would not be sufficiently efficient.

Mr. Boyd enquired as to the size of the Forestry radio, to which Mr. Taylor replied 5 or 10 watt.

Mr. Livesey said that CNT also have a radio way of contacting people without telephone, it is normally connected by wire, and has any thought been given to that situation. Where they do not feel it is economic for them to put in a separate line down to any particular place of business or private home and so on, they have a transeiver in the place of business and all they did was to contact them from the repeater station and then working through the rest of the telephone network.

Mr. Taylor said this was what he had in mind - you could place a phone call from Ross River if this was implemented.

Mr. Taylor now went on to the next item - General Health Services, \$80,396.00.

Mr. Livesey said he noticed in the book, taking Haines Junction as an example, there is a sum of \$16,567.00 - prior to that, there have also been votes for the Haines Health Station, and none of this money had been used. He wanted to know what had happened to this money and to what use it had been put.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that for the year 1962/63 the money has not been transferred, it is there, and if the vote is not drawn upon for it, it will lapse and not be spent. The value for the money voted last year has not been received in the last year, but you will get it this year assuming the program is implemented, but it has not been lost.

It simply means that the Operating Deficit would be that much less and we would have that much more within the Operating Deficit Grant.

Mr. Livesey said that assuming they keep up with this situation by the time they come to the end of the five-year agreement they could go on a real splurge and it seemed to him that if they spent a little of this money they could save a little later on.

Dr. Butler said they had spent some of the money as there was a nurse out there for six months last year - however we could not give a figure as salaries are from Ottawa but he would say that something in the region of about half that amount had been spent.

Mr. Livesey said he recollected that at the time they were considering a nurse for Haines Junction, there was another suggestion agreed to - that not only would they consider Haines Junction but they would also consider a survey north of Haines Junction to the Alaska border. He wondered if such a survey had been made and what the results were.

Dr. Butler stated that at present they are keeping a record of all admissions into the hospitals in Whitehorse, this will give them a good idea of the amount of hospitalization from each section. A public health nurse hasn't enough work to do taking the highway from 1202 right through Haines into Champagne and into Whitehorse - this is the opinion of the previous nurse who worked there. If this nurse materializes we will give her one school in Whitehorse, giving her a chance to visit here once a month. With regard to future needs, it is at a fluid state. If the population increases, the five-year plan will have to be reconsidered.

Mr. Livesey said he could not see a nurse at Haines Junction not having sufficient work to do - there is plenty to do and will take sometime to catch up on all that is neglected. He was not happy to hear that she will be coming into Whitehorse.

Mr. Boyd asked what was the situation on the Old Crow Nursing Station.

Dr. Butler stated that there was a nursing station there with one nurse administered from Whitehorse. This station was previously administered by Inuvik Hospital because of easy access, however, a few months ago, Whitehorse had to take over the administration although patients requiring hospitalization still go to Inuvik as it is more economical.

Mr. MacKenzie added that the money provided for Old Crow Nursing Station and also the Watson Lake Nursing Station has been removed because both stations are covered by the Yukon Hospital Insurance. Nevertheless in the Yukon Health Plan, the five-year agreement, provision was made in this particular Vote 5.

Mr. Taylor went on to Social Assistance - \$7,800.00.

Dr. Butler said that the man in Dawson gets \$2,400.00, the other is fee for service basis for all the other people on social assistance throughout the Territory. Dawson City is the only place where this salary basis has been in vogue, whether this is a good thing or not is subject to controversy, but the general feeling in the profession is that it is much better to pay a man a fee for service basis. You have the occasion when you give a man a salary and he does not carry out the work, the work may be too much, it can be either way, but when he is on a fee for service basis, then you are much more likely to get value for money.

Mr. Shaw could not quite see that - for example, a man 80 years of age who may be in hospital six or eight months in the year, and a doctor going around would naturally visit that person every day. From his own experience every time a doctor looks in at you, it costs an extra \$5.00. This can develop into quite a substantial amount, being checked every day.

Dr. Butler said there is an arrangement in all medical fees in the Yukon Territory which is on the B.C. scale. For chronic cases there is a reduced scale and irrespective of how many times a doctor visits he can only charge a maximum of so many visits per month. However, they do at times get complaints that where a man is on a salary basis and is called to see social assistance cases, he is slow in arriving at times, or does not call at all.

Mr. Livesey said they have been discussing the question of money and yet the Federal Government at the moment has no budget and the budget will not be brought down till June. To what extent are the votes fixed and to what extent are they flexible.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the votes had been examined in Ottawa and approved by them - any Federal monies that form part of these estimates are also in their own Federal estimates. For all practical purposes they could go ahead and assume that these are fixed but at the back of their minds they have to bear in mind that Parliament may throw something out. It is a remote possibility.

Mr. Livesey said that the budget which would be brought down in June would be by an entirely different political party which was not in power when this budget was discussed in Ottawa and the following government, which has been highly critical of the former government, may not necessarily follow any directives given by their predecessors.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that they could not stop their day to day operation on that - they would have to assume that they will pass the estimates and proceed on that basis. Their figures were trivial compared with others.

Mr. Shaw said that the Commissioner-in-Council on behalf of the Queen had signed an agreement with the Governor-in-Council on behalf of the Queen to enter into a certain agreement and he could not foresee any person or persons that are in office could change an agreement that has already been signed, sealed and delivered. He felt that the Government in power, regardless of what party it is, would have to honour that obligation.

Mr. MacKenzie remarked that quite a large amount of the money in the estimates is not covered by the Financial Agreement at all, but by the Engineering Services Agreement. Those items involve Federal money, often 100%, and maybe one of those items might be struck out - that they could not foresee. However, they would have to assume it will go ahead as planned.

Mr. McKamey asked if there had been any cut-back in the budget since they had their Financial Advisory Committee meeting in respect of the fiscal agreement.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that in respect of the fiscal agreement "no", in respect of the Engineering Services Agreement "yes". For example, Whitehorse-Keno Road had \$500,000.00 allocated for it, but the Federal Government reduced it to \$350,000.00.

Mr. Taylor went on to the Capital Section of Health, Vote 10.

Mr. MacKenzie said there was one point he would like to comment on. That morning he had informed Committee that the salary figure of \$3,625.00 was shareable, but he was wrong in saying that - it is a Territorial cost. That is salary paid to Miss Oswald who is working for Dr. Butler.

Mr. Taylor went on to the Ross River Health Station - \$3,000.00.

Mr. Livesey remarked that he believed it was a carry-over from an old vote.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that between \$6,000.00 to \$7,000.00 had been spent on that up to the end of February out of a vote of \$15,500.00. There are probably expenditures since February of which he has not a record as yet - it is being processed at the present time.

Mr. Taylor went on to the Watson Lake Hospital, \$25,000.00.

Mr. McKamey said he had made a note on this when they were discussing it - he was going to write a letter asking for justification of this amount at the moment.

Mr. Taylor stated that the expenditure was more than warranted and he could foresee two or three years before this was completed. The amount of \$25,000.00 might provide for the foundations and the framework of the building this year and he understood that some \$100,000.00 was outlined for this particular project. The plan is that the present Watson Lake Nursing Centre becomes a nurses' residence and that they get a 10-bed hospital in operation - also it was asked that provision be made for the construction of an additional 10-bed wing should it be required within the five-year agreement. He had raised the question with the Health Committee the other evening in Watson Lake, and they were un-animously in favour of proceeding with the hospital.

Mr. McKamey said he thought the reason why it came up for discussion was because the occupancy rate at the nursing station was 5.4.

Dr. Butler said they had an average but he did not have the figures with him at present. In Watson Lake they would have about three beds occupied. In the present centre they have eight beds. One of the difficulties has been in the interpretation of the word "nursing station" - in other parts of the country a nursing station is called a cottage hospital, but if there is not a doctor in it, you cannot call it a hospital, because you cannot operate a hospital without a doctor. They feel that at the moment they should wait to see how the eight bed nursing station caters to the needs of Watson Lake. His advice would be to view the situation next April. The money to be spent this year is purely for foundations and in a discussion with the Territorial Engineer he was told that the entire thing could be put up next year much quicker than laying foundations this year, getting snow on it, and then putting a structure over it next year. He had put this to the Royal Commission on Health when they were here and in the annual report it was suggested that it be deferred until next year till they see the position. If Watson Lake develops he would certainly sponsor it but at the moment he could not professionally say that they should go ahead with it.

Mr. Taylor remarked that this was certainly the attitude of the Northern Health Service and of the Director. He did know that the present two nurses are overworked and that the members of the community are pitching in. It is difficult to have a doctor around if he has no place to work in, and this hospital would provide the place-without a hospital there is that much less chance of having a doctor. This community is serving the basic medical needs of over 3,000 people, from Northern B.C., the Yukon Territory, and part of the Northwest Territories. It was his idea to ask for a cost-sharing agreement with B.C. on the operation and maintenance as they serve the needs of a reasonable amount of people from B.C.

Mr. McKamey said to build a foundation they year, the NHA would turn down a loan on this basis as a certain amount of damage would be done to a foundation that is out in the weather over the winter. The logical thing to do would be to build a hospital in one year.

Mr. Boyd remarked that Dr. Butler said there were eight beds and only three or four would be utilized with the present population - how could they overlook this fact and go for a ten bed hospital. It is premature.

Dr. Butler said he had discussed this with the Watson Lake Health Committee and they had assured him that the present facilities were more than adequate for present needs. He might have taken them wrong, but he did form that Committee, and he sees them every time he goes down there.

Mr. Taylor was surprised to hear of the views of the Committee as they had been fully supporting the hospital. There seems to be a lot of things going on that he did not know about. He had no indication that they were to stop proceeding with the hospital.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Mr. Speaker do now resume the chair and hear the report of the Chairman of the Committee.

Motion Carried.

When Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, Mr. Taylor gave the report of the Committee as follows:

Committee convened at 10:40 this morning and continued discussion on Bill #6, the Main Supply Bill with Commissioner Cameron, Mr. MacKenzie and Dr. Butler in attendance. Progress is reported.

Committee Report.

Council accepted the report of the Committee and adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a.m. Wednesday, April 17th, 1963.