

Arthur K.

1-8-34

Wednesday, May 1st, 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:

- (1) A reply to Question no. 12 which stated that applications for building permits for public assembly are forwarded to Mr. G. Whatmough, Fire Marshal, for his approval before building permits are issued. Plans for proposed residential buildings are not referred to Mr. Whatmough. This policy applies in the case of applications received from persons wishing to construct a building in a Territorial Sub-division. Reply to Question No. 12
- (2) In regard to motion no. 16 stating this matter will be looked into and the advice of the Territorial Engineer will be obtained regarding a well in this location. We have no definite plans regarding the garage as the money has not yet been voted. Reply to Motion No. 16

Mr. Taylor gave notice of motion regarding the transportation of prisoners. Motion No. 30

Mr. Shaw gave notice of motion regarding low rental homes. Motion No. 31

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that due to the fact that the Sister's of St. Anne have decided to withdraw in the very near future from the operation of St. Mary's Hospital at Dawson, the Yukon Government is faced with the following problems: Motion No. 29

- (1) To provide in the broad sense hospital facilities.
- (2) To provide accommodation and care for indigent aged pensioners.

Be it recognized that the Yukon Government is faced with certain undetermined capital expenditures.

Be it recognized that for the foreseeable future nursing station facilities are inadequate for this area in relation to the distance from the only large hospital facility in the Yukon, namely the Whitehorse General Hospital which is 338 miles distant by road and that this Dawson facility services as far as 200 miles north, a distance of over 500 miles from Whitehorse.

Be it recognized that all facilities for fairly comprehensive surgical requirements are already established in the present hospital and to discard and not utilize these present facilities would be backward step in the development of the Territory.

Be it resolved therefore that a survey be conducted to establish the practicability of putting a wing on the present hospital for the following reasons:

- 1. This will provide facilities for aged pensioners.
- 2. This will retain present facilities such as operating theatre and could have reduction of rooms and continuous night nursing care, as, an economy measure.
- 3. This will also provide accommodations for residential nurses.
- 4. This will also provide kitchen facilities for both hospital and indigent aged people as well as others.
- 5. This can be constructed at less capital cost.
- 6. This will be more economical in operation cost insofar as all facilities and service will be under one roof.
- 7. In event that increase in population and production does not materialize the capital cost as well as operational cost have been reduced to a minimum.
- 8. In the event that mineral and oil exploration develops into production this proposal will have flexibility for increased utilization without further capital cost of a large nature.

Mr. Shaw stated that this has been discussed at some length in Council and the object he has in mind is that a survey be conducted. It isn't establishing any particular program but he wanted it to be borne in mind that they try and retain, without unnecessary expense to the Territory, at least the facilities that they have established there at this time. His proposal in putting a wing on the hospital would be <sup>no</sup> great cost. Without getting into all the details, if 3000 feet of floor space were put in there it would be a cost of \$45,000.00 The foundation will have to be fixed at some time, even to put in the pensioners and that is estimated at approximately \$25,000.00 so they would have a total expense of \$70,000.00 or \$80,000.00 The proposal that was first given was to build a nursing station of \$120,000.00, plus the fixing of the present building so that they would have a cost of at least double or more of what this proposal is for. At the same time they would have actually less facility and would be doubling the operational cost. In other words they would be heating and servicing a home for the older people and they would also be servicing this hospital. This would mean economy in construction and operation and further to that the building is a very historic building. It was the first court house in the Yukon Territory and it would be a very sad thing if that were allowed to collapse. All it requires is that a foundation be put under it.

Mr. Taylor thought the motion quite self-explanatory and as a result of much consideration Mr. Shaw has made a wonderful attempt to solve an urgent problem.

Mr. McKamey commented it is a very good motion and fills the requirements. He thought it sad that this has come up now as it could have come up possibly a year ago and if they had provided some assistance then the Sisters would probably have reconsidered and stayed.

Mr. Shaw stated that those Sisters have done a tremendous job in that particular area since 1899 but he thought it got to a stage where they feel they can do so much more service elsewhere.

Mr. Boyd stated his only qualms are that to maintain a hospital status might prove to be difficult to justify, however, this is only a proposal that a survey be made and after the survey is made there will be some answers and he would go along with the motion.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor directed the following question to the Administration: Question No. 17  
Re serving of meals in cocktail lounges - (1) is it presently lawful to serve full course meals in cocktail lounges; (2) would the Administration undertake to notify all operators of the policy in this regard?

Mr. McKinnon stated that Question no. 12 was not fully answered in his estimation and he would like an answer to the second part.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Bill No. 5, An Ordinance to Amend the Engineering Profession Ordinance, be given third reading. Third Reading Bill #5.

FIRST and SECOND reading was given to Bill No. 8, An Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance as amended. First, Second & Third Reading

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Bill No. 8, An Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance be given third reading. Bill #8.

Motion Carried.

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 public bills and motions.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

In  
Committee.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Bill No. 9, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, be reported out of committee as amended.

Discussion  
of Bill  
No. 9

Mr. Livesey thought one point should be made clear before they pass this motion as far as the Administration is concerned and that is that in view of the amendment it is not the intention of the committee that ordinary members of the force, of the peace officer corps in the Territory, would be appointed as inspectors but rather that senior officers would be appointed as inspectors and he thought that was the intention of the motion yesterday.

Mr. McKamey stated that if they agree to something it should be put in this bill otherwise it won't have too much effect.

Mr. Shaw stated he didn't know if they can add anything to a bill in a case like that but a recommendation could come from committee in this respect without touching the bill.

Mr. McKinnon said it certainly wasn't his intention to bring any amendments up to the Liquor Ordinance at this session but now that one has been put before them he thought it only fair that he bring up a private members bill concerning a very great weakness that has been found in the Liquor Ordinance and is going to be tested in the Territorial Courts within the next few days. He was going to let this lie until the Liquor Committee had made their findings and come up with recommendations but if they are going to go around changing this ordinance piecemeal any time they feel like it, he felt that he should be allowed to bring up his amendment to the Liquor Ordinance also.

Motion Carried with

Mr. McKinnon and Mr. McKamey opposed.

Discussion followed on Bill #10, An Ordinance to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, with Mr. Hughes present.

Discussion  
of Bill  
No. 10

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Hughes to explain this bill briefly.

Mr. Hughes said at the moment a corporation has to cover all its employees with workmen's compensation even if it is a private corporation in which a family group owns all the shares. It has been said that this imposes quite a burden financially on this small corporation. In the other provinces the executives of corporations need not be covered, it is optional. He has asked the Chairman to allow him to supplement this because after the draft legislation was prepared he received a communication which should come to their attention. Ottawa said that it had considered similar legislation for the Northwest Territories Compensation Ordinance but it was felt that this class of amendment, which curtailed the application of the ordinance, should not be initiated by the Administration although executives of a company might still be declared subject to the ordinance. The executive himself does not necessarily make the decision, it may be decided for him. Provincial practice should not be used as criteria as most executives or working directors of companies in the north are engaged in occupations much more hazardous than the usual executive in the province. He thought one might take issue with that statement, however, that was the opinion formed in Ottawa. They say many young companies with a minimum financial backing could decide not to cover their executives in order to save insurance and in the event of an accident, as a result of disability, a resident could find himself without any means of support. He said it was in view of that that Ottawa felt the Administration should not be pressing this. They have brought the bill before them, but they are not sponsoring it in any way. A request has been made which the Territorial Secretary has taken note of, for this optional facility, but you may decide that they shouldn't have an option in the light of these remarks and their own knowledge of the position. They thought this should be brought before them so they could consider it and be apprised of the dangers, the possible unfairness to executives in that they couldn't option themselves out because in order to save insurance they might decide that they are an executive and shouldn't be included, these are the dangers.

Mr. Shaw said he could give a very good illustration of what could happen in relation to this Bill. He happens to be a part of a small corporation and there is employed, by that corporation, a mine manager. This manager's functions are operating heavy duty equipment, welding and doing all the functions of a relatively hazardous operation. If this person could not be insured, if it was up to the company to say he is an executive and they don't have to cover him, that person is put in a very bad position in case something happens if the company has no money and no personal liability, the assets might not be sufficient to recompense a person for getting injured. To accept this, there is the above illustration they could get involved in. He knows in such a small company such as this, if a person has shares in the company and then if he becomes a director, which is just a title in a small company, then he is not eligible for unemployment insurance stamps, if he is a shareholder he is, so there are sections in there where this could serve a good purpose as an overall picture but there are instances where it could be detrimental to small companies. He asked Mr. Hughes if it is optional whether this person joins, it just says he can't benefit from workmens compensation.

Mr. Hughes replied that at the moment everybody has to be covered and this would exclude him out and he would be on an optional basis to participate. He thought the saving would be about \$360.00 a year and as stated before, a request has been received and this gives them an opportunity to decide to accede to the request or turn it down.

Mr. Shaw stated under the workmens compensation the most that you pay compensation on is \$4000.00 a year. One of the highest rates charged say in mining would be around 4% or 5% so the maximum would be \$200.00 per year for an employee employed the year around. There are some jobs that will go 1½% or 2% - it depends on what the operation is. He doubted if there would be many in the \$300.00 a year class. The overall picture is it has some very good merits but the disadvantages in relation to the advantages would indicate that is a bad move.

Mr. Boyd said for example Mr. Shaw himself could be the mine manager and perform the actual work of a mine manager in the conditions he mentioned. He asked if passing this Bill meant that these people would not necessarily be covered by workmens compensation and whether it is optional.

Mr. Hughes replied 'yes' if the person was an executive officer. It is a difficult thing to define an executive officer. An attempt has been made by reference to his power to sign contracts, some position of responsibility. If the person is in that category then he would be an executive officer and need not be included in workmens compensation. This would affect a saving to the company at a risk to the individual. In larger companies this isn't a serious question because they have their own insurance scheme but it is in the smaller company where the saving is needed and yet it is the smaller company that is least able to look after a person if he is injured and is not covered by workmens compensation.

Mr. Boyd thought they were stretching the paint pretty thin because the gentlemen that are performing the work, you can give them any kind of a title and call them an executive, but the point they would be leaving themselves open for is anyone of these people could be hurt and maimed for life and they as the public would be responsible for the welfare of their families and he didn't like this angle. He thought they should be covered if they perform this type of work.

Mr. Livesey thought this situation could be out - you could appoint almost anyone as an executive officer and he asked Mr. Hughes if he could advise just who could become an executive officer if this change was made.

Mr. Hughes said the question is whether they have power to enter into contracts on behalf of the employer corporation and obviously no employer corporation is going to give every Tom, Dick and Harry signing authority for contracts just to save \$300.00 a year. He stated this works in the other provinces

and he has had personal experience of being an executive in a corporation in Ontario and he was on an optional basis but fortunately the corporation for which he worked was big enough so that they weren't interested in saving \$200.00 a year and none of the executives optioned out. In an effort to save overhead a small company may place employees in a position of jeopardy. It is entirely up to them to decide if they think this is a good idea or not.

Mr. Livesey said the present Workmens Compensation Ordinance makes allowance for the employer to insure himself. Does this mean that the employer would be allowed to insure himself under the ordinance but disenfranchise his employee, manager or foreman. This could create some argument between the employee groups and the management groups.

Mr. Hughes replied that this piece of legislation does open up possibilities of abuse and he has drawn their attention to the limitations and he couldn't carry it any further.

Mr. Shaw felt, for the protection of all concerned, it is necessary to have workmens compensation under the present terms. If the person that owned the company had the option of either joining or enjoying the workmens compensation security option of it - he couldn't see anything wrong with that because that is settled by the individuals themselves.

Mr. McKamey said he thought it would be kind of shakey to accept subsection (3) the way it is. Mr. Boyd brought up a good point, such an amendment may fall back into the lap of the government. The company he represents asked him to explore the possibilities of approaching some of the insurance companies here in the Yukon to see if they could give him the same insurance as the compensation board would and at a less cost but this is impossible. He didn't know but he might be a victim of this Bill if he was to agree to it.

Mr. Shaw stated he would be a victim if he disagreed with it.

Mr. Boyd didn't know if he would be a victim or not but he isn't going to vote for this Bill.

Mr. McKamey thought it should be optional whether or not he wants to pay compensation. He asked Mr. Hughes if this could be defined or not.

Mr. Hughes said this was the considered attempt by the draftsman. He has taken this approach and it isn't quite the same approach as the Ontario approach. If committee felt there was merit in the principle of an option and they wished to see the matter reconsidered and redrafted, then if they make the appropriate motion he would be able to proceed from there. Another attempt could be made to give them the benefit of the principle without the dangers that would follow from this Bill.

Mr. Boyd thought if a company is big enough to incorporate it is big enough to carry protection for those that perform the manual labour and he saw it the same as insurance - when you go to buy your licence plates you are told you have to have insurance.

Mr. Shaw said where you exclude the persons less likely to get injured, the executives, you raise the hazards for those that are left in the insured field so that the rates would go up on those left. The smaller the group that you have to insure for the risk entailed, the figures would show higher, the larger the group the lower the premium and that is a consideration in this matter.

Mr. Boyd stated that virtually a man who asks not to be covered, who is carrying on a hazardous occupation, he is asking the public to look after his family if he isn't carrying insurance.

Mr. McKamey said 'no' this is erroneous. This man doesn't necessarily have to be carrying on a hazardous occupation - he could be a bookkeeper or an accountant and didn't know what was hazardous about that.

Mr. Boyd said as he understands it a bookkeeper doesn't require workmens compensation in any company - as long as he is not carrying on a hazardous occupation.

Mr. Hughes said he hoped Mr. Boyd hasn't put that principle into practice because he would not be quite in order if his employee was a bookkeeper and was not covered in the Yukon.

Mr. Livesey brought to the attention of committee the account on Page 200 of the Votes & Proceedings 1962(5th Session). At that time they were discussing the workmens compensation of a man named Mr. Doherty in regard to the five year limitation in the Workmens Compensation Ordinance. He understood the Administration were going to do something about that before this session. He read from the Journal in relation to Mr. Doherty and his accident and asked what action has Commissioner Cameron taken in regard to this.

Mr. Hughes stated he has those particular files on his desk and it has been under review. If he may he would like to prepare a more formal answer.

Mr. Livesey agreed.

Mr. McKamey moved that committee defer Bill #10 pending a motion in respect to a proposed amendment to this Bill.

Mr. Watt seconded the motion.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Hughes stated he had an answer in relation to Mr. Taylor's question (see page 327) regarding issuance of brewing permits and how people would secure permits in the outlying districts. He discussed this with Mr. Vars and the procedure will be the liquor vendors will have a supply of application forms which the intending brewer will sign in triplicate and the vendor will then send the applications to Mr. Vars who will in turn process them and pass them on to the Customs and Excise. The Customs and Excise will actually issue the permit if they approve the application then the Commissioner will approve it. If there is no liquor vendor they will have to write to the Customs and Excise in Whitehorse but there will be forms available. This will be an interim procedure and after two or three months it will be reviewed to see if it is working reasonably well. It will take about ten days before these forms are out to the vendors.

Reply  
Re  
Brewing  
Permits

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) asked if these permits are on a yearly basis or are they subject to renewal each year.

Mr. Hughes said he understands they are an open permits.

Mr. Taylor thought this was something a lot of people would like to see in the outlying areas and now it is in effect it is possible to brew beer for your own consumption.

Mr. Taylor said Mr. MacKenzie, the Territorial Treasurer, has a long letter from the Board of Management of the Yukon Hospital Insurance Services concerning a point raised by Mr. John Watt - namely hospitalization rejected by the medical referee, and he wondered when this could come before committee.

Mr. Watt suggested they discuss this when they discuss Bill #13.

All Agreed.

Committee proceeded to Bill #11, An Ordinance of the Yukon Territory to Incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of Yukon and the Bishop of Yukon, and discussion followed with the presence of Magistrate Adams.

Discussion  
of  
Bill #11

Mr. McKamey asked Magistrate Adams to give the background of this Bill.

Magistrate Adams stated that the situation has been in the Anglican Diocese of the Yukon that there has never been an incorporation. The Bishop for

the time being has held all property in his own name not even as a corporation sole but as a person and this is a matter which has been disturbing the powers that be as far as the church is concerned. They have been trying to get it changed but every time it has come up something has interfered in some way. He advised Bishop Marsh that the first thing he should do is to get the Synod incorporated and get proper canons for the Diocese. That is the reason for the Bill before them now. It incorporates the Synod of the Diocese as a corporate entity to carry on the business of the Anglican Church within the boundaries of the Diocese of the Yukon and it also incorporates the Bishop as a Corporation Sole for the following reason: a man by his will may leave a bequest to Bishop Marsh, Bishop of the Yukon, and by the time he dies and the will becomes effective Bishop Marsh may have retired and another Bishop be there. But as a Corporation Sole when he is designated as Bishop of the Yukon in any document then it becomes the property of the Corporation Sole and the succession to any other Bishop who may be afterwards appointed. At the present time the situation is silly. There are still titles held in the name of Bishop Bompas which have to be brought into proper form and it is the intention, once this Bill is passed, that all necessary documents be processed to get all the property transferred into the name of the Diocese. They were particularly anxious to get this through at this time because there will be a Synod held in June of this year. Once this is through the Synod in June can go ahead to approve canons of the Diocese which are working simply on a six paragraph constitution at the present time. Consequently they have run up against question after question and there have been no canons laid down so that is why they want to get the matter straightened out.

Mr. Boyd asked to hear the Legal Advisor's remarks.

Mr. Hughes said there are certain matters he wanted to bring to the attention of committee and to Magistrate Adams. Since they have received the copy of the Bill he has been in communication with their advisors and they note as this is a private Bill concerning matters affecting the Diocese of the Yukon only and not the general public the Administration is not too concerned with questions of drafting. From their point of view a change of pace in punctuation, etc. and the use of terms such as 'north of the tree line' which is rather vague but it probably isn't going to do any harm and offhand he couldn't attempt to better it. They are concerned about Section 9. and 10. of the ordinance. The point raised is there any other denomination having an official or person who is styled Bishop of Yukon or a similar title. Is there going to be confusion created by allocating this name to Bishop Marsh. The Administration is asked whether it is satisfied that the Anglican Church of Canada is the Church of England in Canada. The significant points arise in Sections 9 and 10 because if you look at these sections you will see that this is a statutory transcript of land. Section 10 is the mode of execution of transfers. Those two activities are spelled out in the Land Titles Act and as that is a Federal Act it is felt that Sections 9 and 10 should be taken out.

Magistrate Adams said he was not aware there was any conflict in these two sections but he didn't think Section 10 applied because it is simply saying the way the conveyance would be made. He is wondering how that conflicts with the Land Titles Act.

Mr. Hughes stated that the Land Titles Act provides for the method of execution by corporations and individuals and the method of attestation and

it is felt Section 10 would add nothing and in fact would indicate interference and trying to set up housekeeping on its own.

Magistrate Adams said with Mr. Hughes' assurance that there will be no difficulty whatever in conveying either to the Synod or from the Synod to anyone else as the occasion arises, he is quite prepared to drop Sections 9 and 10 because he had no idea there was any conflict with the Land Titles Act as it stands. On the first point raised he said there is a very small portion of the Yukon Territory north of the tree line which actually belongs, by arrangement to the Diocese of the Arctic, there is an arrangement that the coast line, because it is inhabited by the Eskimos should be given to Bishop Marsh of the Diocese of the Arctic for administration purposes and because it is far easier to get at that area from Inuvik than it is from here. He thought there would be no conflict in having that in as it was. The second question, as to the Church of England in Canada being now the Anglican Church of Canada, that change was made by the Dominion wide Synod in either 1958 or 1959 when it was decided that the main Church of England was not sufficiently clear to a lot of people in Canada. The name of the Church of England in Canada, as it was, was changed to the Anglican Church of Canada. The difficulty is that it must be made very clear because some of these properties held may have been transferred to the Church of England in the Yukon Territory, and he wanted it clearly set out that any property held presently in the name of the Church of England will henceforth be held by the Synod in the name of the Anglican Church of Canada, which is now the official designation of their church.

Mr. Shaw said he noted in Section 8 "the Synod may exercise all its powers " etc. and he imagined the powers to execute any transfer of lands after this initial transfer would present no problem and he asked the legal advisor if this is correct.

Mr. Hughes stated that he will expect that if it is a transfer of property it will be signed by the Bishop and that is where he will look for the authority and as long as there is an affidavit establishing the Bishop and his line of succession in the title he will accept it because he realizes this difficulty has to be overcome and now is the time to clean it up.

Magistrate Adams said that in the canons of the Synod - once the canons are passed - there will be a provision for the conveyance of properties, etc. so he didn't think there would be any difficulty.

Committee adjourned at 12:00 noon.



Mr. Taylor called Committee to order and said that prior to the noon adjournment they had been discussing Bill No. 11.

Mr. Boyd moved an amendment to Bill No. 11 that paragraphs 9 and 10 be deleted.

Mr. Livesey seconded the motion.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to Bill No. 12, An Ordinance Empowering the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory to Grant a Franchise to the Yukon Electrical Company Limited to Sell and Distribute Electrical Energy in the Teslin Area, Yukon Territory. He read the Bill.

Discussion  
Re Bill No.  
12.

Mr. Livesey remarked that he would have to disagree. He then proceeded to read extracts from the franchises in respect of Haines Junction, Watson Lake, Carmacks and Carcross and to make comparisons with the Bill before them. We stated that the situation pertaining to Bill No. 12 is entirely different to the situation in respect of the aforementioned places.

Mr. Taylor said that this was a private members Bill and he had talked to the Legal Adviser on the subject. He quoted a letter from the Legal Adviser on the subject. He quoted a letter from the Legal Adviser which stated inter alia that - "I have considered your suggestion that the words "Commissioner in Council" should replace "Commissioner" in the proposed Teslin franchise. In the Carcross electrical franchise the expression used was upon such terms and conditions as are approved by the Commissioner in Council. This was apparently used because the actual agreement was not ready at the time. In the present case you have a form of agreement set out in a schedule - for practical reasons the agreement is capable of variation by agreement between the Commissioner and the Yukon Electrical Company Limited, but this is designed to make the agreement reasonably flexible. In 1959 in the Second Session, Chapter 3, in your own constituency in Watson Lake the Commissioner was authorized to grant a franchise for the distribution of electrical power upon such terms and conditions as the Commissioner considers satisfactory. This form of wording has created no difficulty in the past and I think that on reflection you may feel satisfied that it will create no difficulty in the future."

Mr. Livesey said this was not true and he fully remembered the exact situation which occurred there and it arose from a question as to the matter of any further alteration of the agreement between the Commissioner and the Company and Council felt it had nothing to do with the fact that the agreement was not ready. The agreement was always ready. Council felt at that time that if they agreed for twenty years to a Bill which authorized the Commissioner only and the Company, then the Council had nothing to say for twenty years covering the agreement. They felt it should be "Commissioner in Council" for the simple reason that they did not want to use the Bill as a form of enabling the ordinance to legislate themselves out of business. Mr. Livesey admitted that it had worked out well as also the Carmacks and Carcross franchises. Both of these in Bill form included the words "Commissioner in Council". This would enable Council at any time to look into the matter on behalf of their constituents.

Mr. Taylor said his feelings were much the same as those expressed by Councillor Livesey and he had suggested prior to the actual drafting up of this particular Bill that the words "Commissioner in Council"

should be used instead of the term "Commissioner" itself, but there appears to be a reluctance on the part of the Administration to consider this for some reason or other. He would move an amendment to Bill No. 12 that the words "in Council" be added after the word "Commissioner" in section 2 of the Bill.

Mr. Livesey seconded the motion.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Watt enquired if the people in the Teslin area know that the Bill is being passed.

Mr. Taylor replied yes, this Bill was deferred in the Fall Session in order to obtain their views and there has not been one dissenter.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to Bill No. 13, An Ordinance to Amend the Financial Administration Ordinance. He asked Clerk-in-Council to request the attendance of Mr. Hughes, Legal Adviser, and Mr. MacKenzie, and then proceeded to read the Bill. Discussion  
re Bill  
No. 13.

Mr. Livesey asked Mr. MacKenzie what the reason was for the change in this ordinance.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it was due to the acquisition by the Administration of a cheque signing machine - it saves a great deal of time by senior members of his staff. As a result of the acquisition of that machine it was necessary to amend this ordinance in this way. As Council will see from the Explanatory Notes, the present ordinance does not provide for the signing by mechanical means.

Mr. Livesey thought this would give a rather broad meaning and include other things. He quoted - "and signed in such manner as the Commissioner directs." It gives a very broad picture of the situation and the machine could be changed for something else later on without having to change the ordinance.

Mr. MacKenzie agreed to that. It enabled the Commissioner to issue regulations. The ordinance can be specific and relate to mechanical equipment or it can be in this way which gives the Administration some latitude.

Mr. McKamey enquired as to who operates the machine.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that one of his female staff would operate it, but it is controlled in three ways. There are two keys to the machine, one switches it on and the other opens the place where the signature platen is inserted. When the machine is not in use, the signature platen is under his personal control, under lock and key. Three people are involved in the use of this machine - he, the person with the key, controlling the use of the machine, and another person with the key to the place where the platen is inserted. It is pretty well watertight.

Mr. McKamey asked Mr. MacKenzie how he controlled the number of cheques that go through this machine.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that there is a numbering mechanism in the machine and whenever a cheque goes through, it revolves and shows the number of cheques that have gone through. They know how many cheques are given to the girl to process and they can read on the numbering machine how many cheques have been processed. It is checked every day.

Mr. Boyd assumed the Commissioner would only issue a regulation provided the machine broke down.

Mr. MacKenzie said the Commissioner would have to issue regulations to allow the machine to be used. It would have to be both ways. He would have to issue a regulation now to use the machine and also to sign cheques without a machine.

Mr. Boyd assumed the machine was not in use now.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it had been in use for some time. He added that it was the Legal Adviser who worded this ordinance.

Mr. Hughes said that as a matter of fact he did not draw up this ordinance. In view of the experience gained in Ottawa on their machines it was referred directly to them and this was how it came back. They had been prepared for some little more detail, but Ottawa drew it in this form. They felt that the day to day operation, the breakdown, the change in machine, and so on, and indeed a change of Treasurer, all this could be done by the Commissioner making a direction so it was felt that this was the easiest practical form. He did not know how long this machine had been in operation now, but he felt enough experience has been gained for Mr. MacKenzie to have spotted any problems.

Mr. Shaw moved that the Bill be reported out of Committee without amendment.

Mr. Watt seconded the motion.

Mr. McKamey said he had a question to ask which did not pertain to the motion. The Financial Advisory Committee proposed a question at their meeting this last winter and Mr. MacKenzie was asked at that time if the Territorial Government did business with more than one bank in Whitehorse. Apparently, they did business with only one bank and it was felt that some consideration should be given to other banks. What progress has been made in this regard?

Mr. MacKenzie said it would not be correct to say that they restrict their business to one bank - they carry accounts in both, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal. The major business is done with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, or has been. In the Bank of Montreal, they have two accounts, but the intention is, and has been, for a couple of years now to give more business to the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. McKamey asked if this could be put on a more equitable basis.

Mr. MacKenzie asked if the intention was to take away from the Canadian Bank of Commerce certain accounts.

Mr. McKamey said yes.

Mr. MacKenzie said this could be done, but he believed the Canadian Bank of Commerce are the Government bankers and it is advisable to keep in one bank all accounts related to Consolidated Revenue Fund. He added that recently he arranged with the Canadian Bank of Commerce to give them interest on their bank balance so it would be a bit of a slap in the face to take things away from them. The Canadian Bank of Commerce is doing them a favour in giving them interest on their bank account, it is big money, the rate is 2% per annum, and it would mean about \$15,000.00 to \$20,000.00 per year.

Mr. McKamey believed the other bank would do the same.

Mr. MacKenzie said they might, but banks as a rule do not give interest to government on their bank accounts as the banks do so many favours for the government outside, without charge. They have been favourably treated in

getting this interest. They can hardly go to the Canadian Bank of Commerce now and take this away from them. However, it is fully intended to give more business to the Bank of Montreal and this bank knows this.

Mr. McKamey said that the Bank of Montreal was first to be established in the Yukon and they should show some recognition for providing this service in the early days and he could see no reason why some accounts should not be turned over to them to put things on a more equitable basis.

Mr. MacKenzie stated that he would be glad to consider that.

Mr. Livesey said that seeing section 21 is so broad, could this by devious ways and means be explained in such a manner as to allow the Administration to make certain payments without any acceptance by the Council or make payments other than those upon which the Council cast a deciding vote in favour, such as the budget. Could this be interpreted in such a manner as to allow that sort of thing to take place.

Mr. MacKenzie said no, such things would have to get by him as Manager of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, that responsibility is placed upon him under the Financial Administration Ordinance and any payments that he authorized have to be approved by the Commissioner in Council. This is simply the mechanical arrangement for the signing of cheques.

Mr. Taylor said there was a motion before Committee. It was moved by Mr. Shaw and seconded by Mr. Watt that Bill No. 13 be reported out of Committee without amendment.

Motion Carried.

Mr. MacKenzie stated he wished to bring up a matter at this time and it had to do with a point raised by Mr. Watt last week concerning rejected hospitalization and the fact of a patient receiving a bill from the hospital for a rejected claim. He wrote to Ottawa and asked for their experience in the Northwest Territories and he had a letter in reply which he proceeded to read. He felt that it was an informative letter. They are carrying on with the policy they are operating now and in the event of any protests, then they will take them up with the Board in Ottawa through the doctor by the patient.

Mr. Watt enquired if a right of appeal was needed in the Territory at the present time.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that they did not. The situation is that if a patient receives a bill from the hospital he runs to his doctor with the complaint and his doctor should take it up with the Board in Ottawa. The doctor is the key person, he has to provide the justification for the extra beds - if the doctor cannot, then he is either at fault and the patient's recourse is to get another doctor.

Mr. Watt said that was what eventually happened to the case he mentioned.

Mr. Livesey said that if they go to a medical man to find out whether they should or should not go to a hospital, and if the doctor makes a decision that you should go in, then surely when you come out someone has to be responsible for your going in. It could not be anyone else then the one who advised you to go into the hospital in the first place and, if they accept this fact, they will certainly accept a good many people who are now sitting in a position whereby they are worried stiff as far as going into a hospital is concerned. At least this is an attempt to solve that problem.

Mr. Taylor stated that in reviewing the Bills he noticed No. 18 referring to Superannuation and as they had Mr. MacKenzie present now, it would be a good idea to bring it up at this time. He read the Bill. Discussion re Bill No. 18.

Mr. McKinnon asked if any consideration had been given to the day to be fixed by order of the Commissioner and whether all details have been ironed out at this date.

Mr. MacKenzie said that as to the date on which the new scheme will take effect, they are pretty well agreed that it should be the 1st of September, 1963. With regard to details they received a visit from an official in Ottawa and obtained a lot of information from that person. They do not have it all, it is a highly complicated scheme, and it is not possible to have all the details ironed out yet. They will be dealt with as and when they arise, and he hoped it would be between now and September.

Mr. Livesey had some difficulty with Section 6 in the first paragraph - "The Commissioner may make regulations specifying, for the purpose of this Ordinance, the circumstances under which an employee's service in the public service of the Territory shall be deemed to be substantially without interruption." Did this mean that the regulations when drafted by the Administration shall be such that employees who were employed at different periods of time over the last ten years or so can be included in the scheme on the basis of continuous employment although they were not in continuous employment.

Mr. MacKenzie explained that that particular point relates to labouring types who do not work regularly throughout the year or day after day, who break off for a couple of months. He thought that in the Federal Scheme the maximum is three months, anything over three months' break between two periods of service cannot be regarded as consecutive service. Anything under it is consecutive service. With them, they would still have to agree on whether that is satisfactory, the Yukon winter being so long. This is a point still to be settled.

Mr. Watt asked what did they think was a period of break in respect of a seasonal employee to become eligible for the superannuation.

Mr. MacKenzie said he would be inclined to say six months, but it hadn't been thought out fully as yet.

Mr. Boyd moved that Bill No. 18 be accepted as written without amendment.

Mr. Watt seconded it.

Mr. Livesey asked when Council could be informed on the exact meaning of the regulations under Section 6.

Mr. MacKenzie felt the earliest would be the Fall Session of Council. They have to have regulations drafted and they will follow largely the Federal regulations with local exceptions. This will take a lot of time, more likely they could be tabled for Council's consideration at the Spring Session.

Clerk-in-Council said that as soon as the regulations are made Council will get a copy - they do not wait until the next session.

Mr. McKamey said that in respect to section 3 where it is stated - "Every employee is required to contribute by reservation from his salary or otherwise", he would like to know what "otherwise" covered.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that he could not think of an instance where it would be used. Reservations for salary would apply to current service contributions in every case, possibly "otherwise", is intended for retroactive service.

Mr. Livesey asked whether this would not embrace any deficit the employee may owe on any part that he may wish to incorporate or as far as, say, any other scheme which would be attached and would be acceptable within the meaning of this agreement.

Mr. MacKenzie said yes, that is so, it is to cover eventualities.

Mr. Taylor asked members if they were agreed to the motion in respect of Bill No. 18 which was made by Mr. Boyd and seconded by Mr. Watt.

Agreed.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor went on to Bill No. 15, An Ordinance to Repeal the Low Rental Housing Agreement Ordinance. He read it.

Discussion  
re Bill  
No. 15.

Mr. Livesey moved that Bill No. 15 be reported out of Committee without amendment.

Mr. McKamey seconded the motion.

Mr. McKinnon said he would be as consistent as can be in voting on this Low Rental Housing Agreement. He was against the deletion of this from the budget and he was certainly against this ordinance to repeal the Low Rental Housing Agreement. To him it was one of the three-phase solutions in solving the squatter areas, it is one that he did not think any alternative could be found for, and he did not think they would see a solution to the squatter situation until such a Low Rental Housing Agreement or Ordinance is passed before this table. He would like to draw Council's attention to a letter he received yesterday afternoon from Mr. E. Nielsen, MP, stating that in the case of the Low Rental Housing project, CHMC's standards are required to be met, that no alternative scheme of less than standard be acceptable or is it desirable. He thought that Council may have deleted this from the budget without having all the facts at their hands, and that they are not certain whether or not these monies that have been deleted from the budget can be used in any further step to alleviate the squatter situation. He disagreed with this repeal on the grounds that it would have provided work for the people of the Yukon Territory, it would have provided for Federal money coming into the Territory at very little cost to the taxpayers of the Yukon Territory. It was 75% recoverable from CHMC, the other 25% was to be split between the City of Whitehorse and the Territorial Government. He thought it s shame that in one year's time Council could reverse their decision entirely for what they once accepted and he could not understand what the change in thinking can be. This was particularly painful after it having been originally the City of Whitehorse that could not agree and could not finance their share of this agreement - they are in dire financial straits but they saw the benefits that this would bring to the immediate area of Whitehorse and they have dug down and found the money to finance their share of this agreement, but now the Territory reneges on its share of the fund. He could only say in conclusion that this was to be the beginning in Whitehorse of this type of Low Rental apartments for the Yukon Territory and now that the Councillors have seen fit to delete this type of Low Rental Housing from the budget and repeal the ordinance, he could only say that this would stop the principle of this type of planning for the rest of the Yukon Territory.

Mr. Livesey noted that Mr. McKinnon had made reference to Mr. Nielsen's letter to Councillors which he thought, personally, was ill-advised. This was served on them as some sort of a summons and actually it was, it was a summons to get up and try to undo some of the mistakes that have been made and do something far more constructive. He felt that when one uses the broad term "condemning low rental housing" this is sufficiently broad to confuse the public perhaps to the extent that it is intended or unintended, he did not know, but he certainly did think it confusing, and confusing to the public. Councillors have not condemned low rental housing at all, what the Councillors have done is condemn high skyscraper, high rental, high cost, high subsidy and low rental housing - that is what they have condemned, if it is low rental housing. Actually, to be specific, what they have done is to condemn so-called low rental apartments, not low rental housing. These apartments are not low rental and to make them look as though they were low rental, they had to be subsidized. Now who is giving who, and with what? It was all very fine to go off on a long tangent of tears and other forms of emotion about cutting down and preventing that in solving all these problems for a lot of poor people - there are other ways of getting around these problems which are far more practical. Referring back to the letter he believed there was a certain mention about "not fulfilling our duties to the people of the Yukon" or something of that nature which he felt was a lot of eye-wash. Just because they do not fulfil the promises of one individual, surely this does not condemn them as not being honest in their representation around this table towards the people of the Territory. This is an unfair criticism towards Councillors as a body. They have not gone out making any extended criticisms of any particular member of the Federal Government, but it seems the position is in reverse. They are not trying to pick on anyone and make fancy criticisms - what they are trying to do is something constructive and practical and he felt sure Council will come up with some solution, without making any explicit statement at the moment.

Mr. Watt wished to clarify his stand on this and he did have a clear stand. As a taxpayer in this community he did have reservations about the subsidy they would have to continue to pay to operate and maintain this apartment block, but this program could serve some good. He did not think it would serve as a permanent home for anybody, but it would be useful for people in the low income group who have children and cannot find facilities in Whitehorse and private enterprise cannot supply it. That was why he supported the vote when it came to the Votes and Proceedings and supported the vote of the Main Estimates to build these apartments, but at a later date he did not stand up every five minutes to go over old ground as this was a waste of time. With reference to the letter they have all received and which stated - "I share the feelings of these people which I am sure must now border on complete despair", Mr. Watt thought this to be a bit of an exaggeration. He did not know what was the purpose behind it, politics perhaps. There is a motion before the House for a different type of plan that could provide housing for the people in the squatter area and this type of housing is something that has to be continually subsidized by the people of the Yukon, it is a plan whereby these people can become taxpayers in the community and they can pay their way if they wish to do so, and this would be through low cost housing in its truest and best form.

Mr. Boyd said that no one need be hurt over the abandoning of this project, in the first place it starts out to deceive the people - it is called low rental housing, but it should be given the right name and they should tell the people the situation. There is a letter supposedly going into the press, condemning them, but it is forgotten to say in this letter to the press that these apartments are going to be \$15,000.00 apartments and that it is going to cost somebody \$1,200.00 per year per family, or \$12,000.00 per year for the block. In cancelling this, he was the person who did the most talking, and he did so with the view that if they are going to spend this kind of money let it be spent on homes for these people where they can get their own wood, fuel, and where they can be something more than parasites. The rent that they would pay in the overall picture would not even pay for the fuel, let alone anything else. This is not making men out of people, this is not making

children acceptable to society. He was highly disgusted at the letter they are speaking about - it is a left-handed pitch and Mr. McKinnon knows this to be very well so. If the man that wrote that letter had any gumption in him, he would come along and say - "why did you do this?", before he forwards the letter to the newspapers. As he was not going to class himself as a politician, he moved that the Bill be passed without amendment.

Mr. McKinnon felt that certain allegations had been made around Council table this afternoon. He would remind Mr. Boyd that this letter was addressed specifically to him and it was specifically requested by the writer of the letter that he be given the opportunity to discuss the matter with Councillors. Mr. Boyd had made an allegation that this person did not have enough gumption to come before them, but he submitted that the honourable man who wrote this letter had asked to be invited before a Committee of Council to explain his views and here we sit around condemning him because he has not enough gumption to present his views to us. He would ask that in all fairness, after Mr. Boyd's statement, that Committee invite Mr. Nielsen to come before Council and explain his views, which is exactly what he wants to do and, before this motion is passed, he would ask Committee to invite Mr. Nielsen to appear before Committee and explain the reasons for this letter and the reasons behind this low cost housing ordinance, and he would make that in the form of a motion.

Mr. Boyd said that Mr. Nielsen did not have to come before them in Council, he could find them any time of the week, at any hour of the day. He hadn't waited for their opinion, he already has a letter going to the press, regardless of whether they invite him or not, he had no concern for them, he is trying to disillusion by not stating the facts. After all is said and done, Councillors have some thoughts that are as good as Mr. Nielsen's - there is nothing so good that something else might not be a little better and something that happened a year ago might not be justified at this time - things can change, they change every day, people change. There was nothing wrong with the action they have taken and he was proud of it - he wanted homes for those people, he did not want them to be classed as parasites. Give them a house, let them take as long as they want to pay it. He had ideas concerning these homes and he would be glad to discuss them with the proper people at the proper time. This is more sensible than building apartments for people who will <sup>not</sup> own a stick or a nail for the rest of their lives if you allow them to remain there.

Mr. Livesey thought that the gentleman who wrote the letter has classified Council as a pack of political morons - he, the writer of the letter, was now worrying about their moral fibre, and he says - "In my view, and I think you will be interested in my view, the action of Council amounted to absolute abdication of its collective moral (he is worrying about our morals - this is really something) responsibilities and individual abdication of the duties which each of the Councillors owe to their fellow humans." What have we got here? We have a political tear-jerker accusing us in writing of coming to this table to do that which we promised the people we would do - in other words, it is a contradiction of the very reasons why we came to Council. Each and every one of us have now been classified in this category, political morons. Mr. Livesey thought this was a little bit rough, it also pointed to the fact that someone was sadly disappointed that Councillors saw fit to move in a different direction which he as an individual, and others working with him probably saw fit to reason. They may have changed their thinking somewhat, but he did not think they changed their morals, and he did not think they had abdicated their throne. This, in his opinion, was a lot of nonsense. He felt the letter should be answered.

Mr. Shaw said that the basic reasoning of Council, or certain members of Council, is that they may come up with a scheme that will benefit the people in question. The idea of the apartment housing has a lot of merits



but, as with all matters, you weigh the pros and cons and it just happens there are different feelings as to how this money should be spent.

Mr. McKamey stated he had always tried to be consistent in his thinking and he had been opposed to this low rental apartment agreement ordinance ever since it was tabled in this Council. He knew that politics entered into this but he felt sure that in the next four years they would not have to worry about any party politics in the Yukon, and he felt they could all work together to the good of the Yukon Territory. He urged Council to drop all ill thoughts and dissension that have been created between two levels of representative government in the Yukon Territory and to work on something more constructive. This Bill was erroneous right from the start - it reads as a Low Rental Housing Agreement, and he thought it was costing in the neighbourhood of \$16,000.00 a block, but obviously there is going to be a considerable loss and somebody will have to pick up the tab, and no doubt the Yukon taxpayer will be the one. This is not closing the gap, instead they have created three classes of people, whether they like it or not - there is not supposed to be a class distinction, but apparently there is if viewed financially. They are able to make CHMC loans, NHA loans and they have passed a Bill out of Committee that will enable low cost housing - where this low rental apartment fits in between the two, he could not see. There is no place for it to fit in. The gap to be closed is from low rental housing down to the person that is a seasonal worker and possibly only makes a few thousand dollars a year. They have widows in the Yukon Territory with quite large families, then they have natives of white status, and natives. These would not be the type of clientele that they would rent the low rental apartments to. They have a problem here, but they also have a problem in the Yukon. There are families with twelve to fifteen children living in a two-roomed shack and it is a disgrace - he did not think it existed anywhere else in Canada. This is what the Council should strive for and this is the gap they have to close. If the money that has been proposed for low rental housing could be utilized in this respect, they would be doing the proper thing and he could not see how they could be condemned in any way.

Mr. Taylor felt he should express his views also. When this project first came before Council, he thought it was a very worthy project and therefore, he voted for it but at this session, in reviewing it he felt they had come to a situation where they have better proposals, sounder proposals. They are dealing with a fair amount of the taxpayers dollars here and \$155,000.00 would build many low cost homes. They could put approximately 18 of these homes into operation connected to sewer and water, so they haven't just cast this thing aside without coming up with a better solution. Insofar as the letter is concerned, he also felt it was ill-advised, it tends to criticize Council, and he felt there could have been a better approach to the problem at the time it was under discussion rather than march in and deliver almost an ultimatum to Councillors. He would vote that the Low Rental Housing Ordinance be repealed. They are not scrapping the possibility of doing any housing, but they are certainly scrapping the possibility of building a high-cost apartment building.

Mr. Boyd commented that the interest on \$150,000.00 per year is \$12,000.00 and this figures out at \$1,200.00 per family. They will not be making any money, they have maintenance, they have everything else, and it is obvious the proposal was ill-conceived, it was not thought out far enough.

Mr. Watt suggested that Councillors think seriously of this low rental housing program which they had in mind, and maybe it could be discussed within the next two days to make it effective.

Page 383

not present

Mr. McKinnon said that Mr. Livesey in his interpretation of the letter from Mr. Nielsen said that he considered them all political morons - but he would like to inform the honourable member from Carmack-Kluane that he was excluded from the letter. He felt it only fair and just that Mr. Nielsen be allowed to appear before Committee and discuss with them and he would move to defer discussion on the motion that they are now discussing until such time as Mr. Nielsen appears before Committee to discuss this low rental housing agreement with them.

Mr. Watt seconded the motion.

Mr. Taylor stated that it had been moved by Mr. McKinnon and seconded by Mr. Watt that consideration of the question be postponed until Mr. Nielsen appears before Committee. Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Watt and Mr. McKamey agreed to it, Mr. Livesey, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Taylor disagreed.

Motion Defeated.

Mr. Taylor now read the motion before the House - It has been moved by Mr. Livesey and seconded by Mr. McKamey that Bill No. 15 be reported out of Committee without amendment.

Mr. McKinnon said this question had been discussed on several occasions during this Council Session, he had looked through the Votes and Proceedings of the last session when this Bill was under discussion and he had to admit that Mr. McKamey had been consistent against this type of housing project. Much discussion went on at the first session 1962 on this original ordinance and there was debate on how these programs were working in other provinces. Mr. Finland was before Committee at this time - he had the experience in dealing with these units in other provinces, he made it clear that these were not for bums and destitute people and committee finally agreed on these matters. Many questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of Committee at that time and therefore he could not fix in his mind the reason that the honourable members have had a complete reversal in their thinking on this matter when only a year ago they had agreed to it. He would like to hear from the various members as to their reasons for this change in thinking - he could not understand it and would like to be able to.

Mr. Shaw thought that was a reasonable request and said he would give his personal viewpoint. A year ago there was a problem in the City which almost seemed insoluble and that was to remove these people from the various slum areas and at that time it was pointed out that this apartment proposition was to fit in with the general picture to make this thing workable. For that reason he was in favour of it so that it would enable the people of Whitehorse to cast their choice on the matter of Lot 19. On two occasions the people of Whitehorse turned down this Lot 19 proposal, in the meantime he has travelled to various points of the Territory and he honestly believed, as Mr. McKamey pointed out, that they have a group of people who are desperately in need of some type of assistance. Some of these people work only three or four months of the year, and some of the widows have a few children with no homes to put them in. They have absolutely nothing and are desperately in need of a roof over their heads. Now the Lot 19 deal has fallen through and that changes the situation in many aspects. From newspaper reports it appears that these squatters want land to build their homes and when a questionnaire was sent out to ask what people required, there was only one application for the low rental apartment affair. In an expenditure of Government money for low rental housing they would be inundated with applications from all parts of the Territory and

it is up to this Council to make an honest effort to implement a program so that as many people as possible can take advantage of it and have it so that they can reasonably help pay for some of the services. This apartment deal creates a very expensive capital cost, it would have heavy operational costs, it would have a lot of administrative difficulties, there would be many difficulties that would go along with certain advantages. It is up to them to first take care of the things that have to be taken care of and to spread that as far as possible and to give these people an opportunity to hold their heads up so that they may be able to break even on this. He was in favour of the principle of low rental housing but he did feel that this particular deal will not fit in with the immediate needs of all the people of the Territory.

Mr. Boyd said he would like to answer Mr. McKinnon in another trend. Mr. McKinnon is seeking a reasoning behind Council's action - well, if you are a married man, with three or four of a family, with your wife at home toiling every day, can you imagine your humiliation when you are unable to buy anything. This could be a great damage to a man's makeup and this is one thing they will eliminate if they do not put these people in this kind of apartment housing. Put them in a house instead of an apartment. He wanted these people to be given a chance of making men of themselves.

Mr. McKinnon said he was still rather in the dark. Mr. Shaw seemed to feel that the three-phase program of squatter clearance in the City has gone by the board, but he could not disagree with him more, as Lot 19 has more chance of succeeding at the present date than it ever has had. He had a meeting with these squatters and they were united and decided they were going out to try and help themselves as the ratepayers of Whitehorse were prepared to give them a chance on Lot 19. He had promised the squatters that if some eighty of them moved to Lot 19, he would certainly do as much as possible to help with the other two phases of the program, one being the Low Cost Housing Ordinance, which Council had passed, and the other being the Low Rental Apartments. It was with very sincere disappointment that he saw Mr. Fordyce, the President of the Squatters Association, the day after this Low Rental Housing Apartment Ordinance was thrown out of the budget, and he felt sure this has just taken some of the wind out of the sails of the squatters. They are just not going to be as active and positive about trying to help themselves now that Council has seen fit to reject this proposal. In reply to Mr. Boyd's remarks about the humiliation of a man having to come home to these subsidized apartments, his own experience was that these nice bright attractive units have lifted the morale of the adults and of the children living in them and they are proud to go home to a nice apartment where once they went home to a shack.

Mr. Livesey felt that prolonging the discussion was an entire waste of time. The feeling has been broadcast by different individuals in favour of continuing with the previous program that the whole of the Low Cost Housing thinking has been trampled in the gutter. This is not the case at all and anyone purporting to say that it is, is mistaken. What the Financial Advisory Committee suggested was that they separate and segregate one particular aspect of low rental housing and take it out - that is what they have done. In his opinion these are not low rental apartments, but high rental ones and if they did not have a subsidy, they would be in a higher rental level. They should face the facts and not speak of heart-rending situations and all this sort of thing. He did not feel there was a single member sitting around the table who did not have his whole heart and soul embodied in the need of his fellow man. The allegations in the letter are tripe, no question at all about it in his mind, and who is to say if the Council comes up with a better solution that they will not have done a better job. He was not pushing this for any Federal political philosophy either, he was not trying to make hay in any department, nor trying to have his name in headlines. By supporting this move, he was supporting a new move in a new direction. Where is this site for the new apartment block - he could not see it - where is this place? He called question on the motion.

Mr. Taylor read the motion - It has been moved by Mr. Livesey and seconded by Mr. McKamey that Bill No. 15 be reported out of Committee without amendment.

Agreed.

Motion Carried.

Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Watt wished it recorded that they were opposed to the motion.

Mr. McKinnon moved,, seconded by Mr. McKamey that Mr. Speaker do now resume the Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of Committee.

Motion carried.

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

Committee Report

Committee convened at 10:35 this morning to discuss public bills and motions. It was moved by Mr. Shaw and seconded by Mr. Boyd that Bill No. 9 be reported out of committee as amended. Motion carried. It was moved by Mr. McKamey and seconded by Mr. Watt that Bill No. 10, be deferred pending the drafting of a proposed amendment. Motion was carried and progress is reported on Bill No. 10. Magistrate Adams attended committee to discuss Bill No. 11. Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey, that sections 9 and 10 of Bill No. 11 be deleted. Motion was carried and progress is reported on Bill No. 11. It was moved by Mr. Taylor and seconded by Mr. Livesey that Bill No. 12 be amended to insert the words "in Council" after the word "Commissioner" in section 2 of the bill. Motion was carried and progress is reported on Bill No. 12. Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Watt that Bill No. 13 be reported out of committee without amendment. Motion was carried. Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Watt that Bill No. 18 be reported out of committee without amendment. Motion was carried. Mr. Livesey moved, seconded by Mr. McKamey that Bill No. 15 be reported out of committee without amendment. Mr. McKinnon moved, seconded by Mr. Watt that consideration of this motion be postponed until Mr. E. Nielsen has appeared before committee. This motion was defeated. The previous question respecting Bill No. 15 was then voted on and the motion was carried.

Council accepted the report of the Committee and adjourned until 10:00 o'clock A.M. Thursday, May 2nd, 1963.

Thursday, May 2nd, 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:

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|---|--------------------------------|
| (1) A reply to motion for Production of Papers no. 12, regarding water delivery, Porter Creek and Crestview which stated that it is intended to review present arrangements and change the charge rate of 3/4¢ a gallon as may be necessary. In dealing with this matter all relevant factors will be taken into consideration. | Reply to<br>P. of P.<br>No. 12 |
| (2) A reply to motion no. 4 regarding Rapids Road campground site. (set out as Sessional Paper No. 30)  | Sessional<br>Paper<br>No. 30   |
| (3) A reply to Question no. 8 regarding the operating of a rock crusher during the winter months. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 31)   | Sessional<br>Paper<br>No. 31   |
| (4) A reply to Question no. 13 regarding Lewes River dam stating this is a policy decision. My opinion is to remove it as it serves no purpose. It is my intention to correspond with the Director and see if funds may be made available for the removal of the structure.   | Reply to<br>Question<br>No. 13 |
| (5) A reply to a question raised in committee (see page 117) by Mr. Watt, regarding the insurance against risk of injury sustained by students attending the new Whitehorse Vocational Training School. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 32)   | Sessional<br>Paper<br>No. 32   |

Mr. Livesey (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) stated as chairman of the committee formed to look into the question of the Watson Lake Separate School problem, which arose in the estimates, he would like to report that after several meetings the committee has been unable to reach a decision, therefore, on that basis there is no report. The committee members felt, at the last meeting, that the best plan in order to go forward, would be to enter into discussions on the question through the means of debate in the House and make an attempt to settle the question in that manner.

Mr. Livesey (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) gave notice of motion regarding the Lewes River Dam. Motion  
No. 32

Mr. Livesey (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) gave notice of motion regarding an invitation to the new Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources to visit the Yukon. Motion  
No. 33

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that in the opinion of Council the practise of parading prisoners from the Whitehorse Police Detachment to the court room in public view should be immediately discontinued. Motion  
No. 30

Mr. Taylor stated the reason for this motion arises from the fact that he stays in a local hotel and every morning there comes a varying number of prisoners; prisoners in the sense that they have been arrested the night before and been housed awaiting their day in court; parading by from the detachment over to the Federal Building, in public view. It is his contention in doing so these people are held to public rebuke prior to having their case heard in the court of law. He felt that these people, some guilty and some not, should not be prejudged in this manner as it is highly undemocratic in a democratic society such as ours and he thought they should be transported from the place of the jail to the place where court is held in a manner other than that which exposes them to public view. He suggested they have a paddy-wagon that could transport them to the back door of the Federal Building and they could then be taken to court and the cases heard.

Mr. McKinnon said there is no doubt that the practise of parading the prisoners from the detachment to the court room is one of the reasons that the coffeeshop is jammed to the hilt at 10:00 o'clock every morning for people to watch Whitehorse's answer to the Easter Parade and he has seen occasion and known people in this lineup that have been coming over to the court and have been later found innocent of the charge for which they were paraded in public view. There are very few people who have watched the lineup, have ever bothered to find out the results of the various cases. It seems that public nature is prone to presume these people guilty without even finding out the results of the case. He agreed with the motion 100%.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey, to take the place of the Low Rental Apartment program which the majority of the Council felt did not serve the requirements of the Yukon at this time in relation to the capital expenditures per unit as well as the high operational cost per unit.

Motion No. 31.

Be it resolved therefore : that the Administration be respectfully urged to enter into discussions with the Department of Northern Affairs with a view to establishing the following program;

- (1) A system of low cost homes of prefabricated material or log construction as strictly functional units, with facilities such as utilities to be in line with conditions prevailing in the locality in which each such home is so constructed.
- (2) That each unit so constructed to be considered as a low rental home.
- (3) That preference of occupation be given to those of large families in the low income group who are unable to construct their own homes.
- (4) That the cost of utilities be borne by the tenant.
- (5) These homes to be made available in different areas of the Yukon.

Mr. Shaw stated he had asked Mr. Maczynski of the Welfare Department to come before them to answer questions and as this man has to go back, he requested this motion be discussed in committee and preferably this morning.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that motion no. 31 be referred to committee.

Motion Carried.

FIRST and SECOND reading was given to Bill No. 9 as amended.

First Second & Third reading Bill #9.

Mr. McKinnon and Mr. McKamey were opposed.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Bill No. 9, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, be given third reading.

Motion Carried with Mr. McKamey & Mr. McKinnon opposed.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Bill No. 13, An Ordinance to Amend the Financial Administration Ordinance, be given third reading.

Third Reading Bill #13.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Bill No. 15, An Ordinance to Repeal the Low Rental Housing Agreement Ordinance be given third reading.

Third Reading Bill #15

Motion Carried with Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Watt opposed.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd; that Bill No. 18, An Ordinance to Provide for the Superannuation of Employees of the Yukon Government, be given third reading.

Third  
Reading  
Bill #18.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole to discuss public bills, motions and memoranda.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

In  
Committee

Discussion took place on motion no. 31, Low Rental Homes, with Mr. G. Maczynski present.

Discussion  
of Motion  
No. 31

Mr. Shaw stated that in the first place it is his belief that they have a desperate need of a low rental system of housing - one that is actually low rental and if it can't completely pay its way the deficit will be reduced to a minimum. They have a group of people that have no roof over their heads and he felt that to institute a system such as this, they can provide houses at a minimum cost. These homes can also be constructed in various parts of the Territory. In regard to Section 3, this refers to the type of people who have large families and it is impossible for them to construct a house. In Section 4 - he felt the philosophy that is better for the people, the state and the Territory, is a system whereby the people are also making a contribution compatible with their income and we are not providing everything, but just providing them with a minimum amount of assistance. In relation to Section 5 he was sure they would agree there are very few areas in the Yukon that do not have a crying need for something of this nature. In fact it has got to the stage now that there are people who have no homes. At the same time this isn't to be a give away program. You take an area, make available a group of these low cost units and the rental would be \$30.00 to \$40.00 per month plus, if possible, enough to get a small capital return from this investment. It would be providing something that is in line with the general wish and desire of the people in the Territory. He thought it was up to the representatives of the different areas to ascertain what is a dire necessity and give it first consideration. He felt that once they have ascertained what that need is, to put forth every effort to try and have this particular program implemented. He felt it vitally necessary, and a good program. It is sensible and economical and it would certainly fill the requirements of this type of people in the Territory who have no means at the present time of ever living in any decent quarters. He thought they should bear in mind the dignity, the ambition, the wish of the people that are going to be able to take advantage of these particular things.

Mr. McKamey asked Mr. Maczynski his views as he is dealing with welfare in the Yukon and he wanted to know how we compare with outside provinces, where the need really lies - in apartments or houses - and at what level.

Mr. Maczynski stated that his experience and knowledge is quite wide and he emphasized that he is not speaking on behalf of the Department of Welfare. As a citizen he was enlightening them on some of the needs and the aspect of the housing for the Yukon. As far as he could see in the Yukon, this is the number one problem - no one could deny this - they see it every day, hoping that something will be done. They have experiences where one family had to move four or five times because they couldn't keep a place stable enough. He could not see why any Canadian should have to undergo such a cruelty, because this is nothing but cruelty, to have to move from one place to another because landlords need their house or they can get a better rent. They have beautiful schools but the homes these children come from are the problem. In a lot of the homes there is no water, no facilities to clean up the children and when the schoolteachers send those children back home to be washed the parents try to clean them up, but it is practically



impossible. There are some homes existing in the Yukon that they wouldn't believe existed unless they saw them themselves. He stressed again he wasn't speaking on behalf of welfare but as a citizen of the Yukon. He has seen so much misery in these homes that the problem of welfare for improvements could not even begin unless the housing problems can be solved first. The majority of the problems such as juvenile delinquency and the break up of homes stem from the poor housing in the Yukon. They have experience with the Indian Department where they build homes they automatically see a big improvement in the social lives of the families. He knew that a proposal was made for the apartment houses and he stated they are very unfeasible in the Yukon due to the fact of having a racial and social problem. Putting them in one block is asking for trouble. It would be found for years to come, in his opinion, that the Yukon is not ready for any apartment houses to throw those families together. The majority of the families who are in need of homes are those who are the problems; who have had a social difficulty; and who the various departments and charity groups have tried to help. But they have come to the point where they can't do any more unless they get housing. He agreed with Mr. Shaw and he would go as far to say why not cut logs in the Yukon and build log houses and this would also create some employment. He stated that it is an urgent need and the problem must be dealt with now, not sometime as there is one thing to keep in mind and that is in these homes there are children who are living in a most terrifying condition and he felt that it is the fate of the children they must consider. A lot of the families are large families and some have twelve children. Are they going to penalize the twelve children because the father is incapable or drinking or are they proposing that these children should be removed? They can't start to remove the children. One problem they must face is that human beings have had problems and they have had people who are unable to help themselves since man was created and it is nothing new in the Yukon. Here everybody is complaining because somebody is drunk, and every small town experiences this, but we cannot deprive the future Canadians, that is the present children. They are entitled to grow up like any other Canadian, that is their right, the right this Council is safeguarding. They need houses not only in Whitehorse but in Dawson, Mayo and Keno. If they had housing they would have employment for those families but lack of housing is what is causing the people to move out. Naturally they have families who will be a disappointment to society. If they could save the children and help them to become good citizens, to grow up in a proper atmosphere of a healthy home, he thought they would be doing a job and this is where he would say keep in mind the children in these homes - the children who are living like rats and he didn't mean anything else. He has been in homes where he couldn't stay for more than five minutes because he would get sick. He wondered how anyone could ignore the need for better housing. In that particular case the man is working is trying to feed and clothe his family but the cost of living in the Yukon is quite high and the man said if you force him to do anything else he can't do it so we might as well take the children. Mr. Maczynski couldn't see the need to remove the children if they can help them in another way. He thanked committee for giving him a chance to speak.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Maczynski - from the cases and conditions he described, are most of these people welfare problems or are they a type of people that could pay \$40.00 or \$50.00 a month for a reasonable type house.

Mr. Maczynski stated that some of those people could pay during the time of employment. The employment in the Yukon is approximately six months, from April to November or December. During that time they can pay and are willing to pay but during the unemployment season, if they are not receiving any other income, naturally someone would have to take part.

Mr. Watt said most of these are cases that need welfare assistance part of the year.

Mr. Maczynski said welfare assistance or unemployment assistance.

Mr. Boyd stated that what Mr. Maczynski is really saying is, if they give them work they can have the homes. He certainly wants to see them in homes but more important there is no sense putting them in a home if they can't work. He knew they had to have a home but the home will go back to the same state as it is today unless they can give them something with which to make a living. He thought work comes first and homes come hand in hand with it. It is the same with education, they have been educating these people for twenty years or more but they have been sending them back to the very homes they are talking about where they can't use their education and their money is lost. They must do something more than build homes.

Mr. Shaw stated that it has already been ascertained that these people at times are unable to pay rent and will have to be subsidized to a certain extent. This form of subsidy is the very minimum subsidy that it is possible to get. It is something that is a practical solution to a need that is existing in the Territory. There are times that some of them can't work although some of them will be able to have steady employment and pay, but he knew of people who are working steady but they can't make sufficient money to feed their large families and build a house. There also are people who work very little but he submitted that he thought that the people he just mentioned are the people that must get first consideration in any housing program that is partially subsidized by the government. This program brings the subsidy, which will have to be borne by the taxpayer, to a very minimum and in doing this they have the hopes of raising the standards of these people and of the children.

Mr. Boyd asked if it wouldn't be possible to start this house program and in talking about log homes, give them the ground but let them help to build their own home and let them own it - make the rent applicable to the purchase of the house so they have something to call their own.

Mr. Watt said this is embodied in another motion and the main part was instead of paying rent the money be embodied as purchase rental type of thing. He thought this could be financed and done where it would cost the purchaser approximately \$50.00 a month for a reasonable unit and it would be something that he would own and he would become a taxpayer in the community.

Mr. Shaw agreed with this proposal but he thought this was a little different. As stated in the first paragraph they are taking the place of something that has been rejected by the majority of Council. In other words this is a subsidized program for low cost housing and therefore he is working on the assumption that there is an understanding that there is a requirement for this type of low rental affair. When they get to the basis of purchasing a home - if they take a home that cost \$7,000.00 which is a minimum type home that could be built and you take that at a basis of 7 1/2% interest on the capital construction of this home, that will bring them to about \$500.00 per year interest or \$40.00 per month interest alone. How are they ever going to pay the capital back on this? They must look at this and some of them may pay this for twelve months, some six months or less and some won't be able to pay at all. There are a large group of people in the Yukon that if they can pay \$40.00 a month that is the maximum they will be able to pay. He didn't think Mr. Watt's motion would fit into this category because this is compatible to the low rental apartment deal.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd Chairman) stated this proposal expresses the majority of opinion around the table and he thought the words of Mr. Maczynski very good. He brought to the attention of committee that facilities are available in the vocational school for the prefabricating of small homes. Possibly this facility could be utilized to implement a type of program such as is planned here but he thought the most important thing is impressing the Department of Northern Affairs and the Federal Government of the desperate need of this type of a program. Mr. Maczynski bore out that the apartment is not the answer, individual homes are the answer and the majority of Council agreed along these lines and he urged full support to the motion.

Mr. McKinnon asked Mr. Maczynski if he was familiar with the low rental apartment plan sponsored by the CMHC across the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Maczynski said not too much. He had studied some of it and it is generally the government or CMHC who built the houses and turn them over to the family who are assessed according to their income - they could go as far as \$5.00. The same thing would have to apply here - if they turned the house over to a family you assess their income and say it will cost so much - there is a maximum what is payable and there is no such thing as a minimum. In most of the cases when the family can no longer pay their rent due to sickness or unable to find employment, etc. then it is continued by the Department of Welfare who keep up the payments. In relation to Mr. Boyd's statement on employment - all he could say is what he is asking is a miracle. That has never been done in any country and cannot be done in the Yukon. There has never been in the history of mankind such a thing as everyone being employed as there are such people who cannot be employed. Widows with children are usually the kind of people who get the low rental house. They will have social problems due to alcohol or other reasons and this fact must be accepted. Unfortunately they might think why should the public support them, let them starve or live in the bush, etc. - but this type of thinking disappeared fifty years ago and they are making progress in civilization. They will always have social problems and there is nothing they can do about it - it is a human weakness that must be understood.

Mr. Boyd stated that he knew that every man isn't going to work and there are widows too but he also knew there are a lot of people that can go to work if they have a chance and they can better themselves. He said there must be more work, and he was talking about Canada as a whole, and if they can't do this they might as well go fishing.

Mr. McKinnon said he agreed with Mr. Maczynski that in the majority of places one of these CMHC low rental apartment schemes could not have worked but he thought it could have worked quite well in the City of Whitehorse. There would have been no problem of assimilation and integration and it could have worked. He thought Mr. Maczynski should be made aware that this money was made 75% recoverable but from CMHC, providing a certain standard was met, this money will not be given to the Territorial Government unless this CMHC standard is met in the future and he thought the idea of the low rental housing across the Yukon Territory is a good idea but he didn't think that the money that was earmarked originally for this apartment scheme will be put into this scheme because these houses will not be able to come up to CMHC standards. He thought the approval of these apartments would have been a start in the right direction for the City of Whitehorse and he thought they would have worked quite well.

Mr. Shaw stated that this proposal does give them a roof and also give them the incentive to pay and work for their own utility. He thought a low rental apartment per capita, is a much greater welfare contribution by the taxpayer than a system such as this and it is inflexible. This has flexibility and is in line with the preference of most of the people in the Yukon.

Mr. Livesey thought there were a number of points to consider. One that this is an inquiry into some new thinking with regard to solving the problem of housing in the Yukon. He stated there has been a lot of talk over the past years of what is going to be done about housing but he didn't think many could show him too much that has been done yet. One of the reasons that more more hasn't been done is because he didn't feel the proposals put forward were those that would meet the needs of the Territory. This motion is a new approach to an old problem. It intends to bring in some concrete proposals that can be accepted by the people in a number of areas where need exists. They have heard about the welfare side of the problem but he wasn't convinced that this was the whole intent of the motion - it is only part. They are looking at the needs of the people and that covers a lot of areas of earning capabilities and his capabilities in other ways. They are trying to bring in an entirely different, broader view and not just one view as in the case of the low rental apartments. They are looking for a means of

uplifting the individuals. Work has to be supplied and when it is supplied those who don't accept it are putting themselves in a category of their own and they can be criticized to that extent. But they aren't talking about this they are talking about asking the Administration for an approach to solve the problem. So far it hasn't been solved, they are trying to solve it here and it is a move in the right direction and he was in favor of it.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Shaw in regard to item 1 why he excluded conventional building materials? He felt conventional building material are far superior to anything that has been devised in the prefabricated field or log.

Mr. Shaw stated his intent in the motion is to provide homes that are economical to build. He isn't an expert in this line so he put prefabricated material because he thought they could put up buildings in a reasonably short length of time, and at reasonable costs. He didn't want to be too specific but he wanted to outline his general thoughts so he wasn't necessarily including this.

Mr. McKamey said in respect of utilizing Yukon logs - he has a house that is built out of Yukon spruce and his opinion is that it will not hold nails, you can put this Yukon spruce on the roof and nail a metallic sheeting over the top and the nails will pop out. He thought it would be a waste of money because in sixteen foot lengths some of it made a complete turn.

Mr. Watt said on a tin roof, even if you had good B.C. fir the same thing would happen. As the weather warms up and gets colder the metal expands and works the nails out. He thought the material they get here, particularly in the last few years is good and he would sooner have lumber from here than say in B.C. He thought they should leave this up to the Engineer.

Committee adjourned at 12:00 o'clock noon.

Mr. Taylor called Committee to order and said that prior to the noon adjournment question had been raised on the motion under discussion.

Mr. McKinnon stated that he would certainly agree to the motion proposed by Mr. Shaw to see a solution to this problem of providing homes for people on a low rental basis who otherwise could not afford a decent place to live. However, there would be great difficulty in finding the finances to put this motion into effect and he did not think that the monies voted under CHMC for the low rental apartments would be applicable in this case unless through a re-negotiation of the five-year agreement.

Discussion  
Re Motion  
No. 31.

Mr. Taylor called question to the Motion. There was no opposition and Motion No. 31 was carried.

Mr. Watt presented his Motion No. 27 and asked if Mr. Spray was available to attend Committee.

Discussion  
Re Motion  
No. 27.

Mr. Taylor instructed Clerk-in-Council to request Mr. Spray's attendance in Committee.

Mr. Spray attended Committee.

Mr. Shaw said that Mr. Watt's motion clearly showed that Council was trying to fit in a program that will meet the requirements of the people. He would try to analyse it roughly. For example, it says that rental purchase payments would not exceed fifty dollars per month, but he felt that the homes would exceed more than \$50.00 a month if they were to consider facts and figures. Assuming the house will cost \$8,000.00 at an interest rate of 5% they will come up with a figure on this amount that the interest per year will be \$400.00. To work within the area of the \$50.00 they will say that \$200.00 per year is paid on the capital which gives them the figure of \$600.00 per year, at \$50.00 per month. To amortize this, to stay within this range, would mean not twenty years, but it would take forty years. When saying forty years, he was considering the total amount, but if they were to cut down on forty years, it would mean at least thirty-six years or something like that.

Mr. Watt said it was not necessary to go as high as \$8,000.00 - they could enquire of any contractor in town as to what could be built for \$6,000.00. A full basement would not be necessary.

Mr. Spray stated that last year a contractor from Porter Creek came forward with plans for a house - 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bathroom and utility room which he claimed he could construct for \$7,000.00 to \$7,200.00 in the Porter Creek area. This is basically the minimum of a CHMC home - there is no central hallway, with bedrooms on one side, kitchen on the other, without basement.

Mr. Watt said that if such a house could be built, and the purchaser makes a down payment of \$500.00, there will be \$6,500.00 still to be payable and the \$50.00 per month would adequately take care of it, at 5%, for 20 years.

Mr. McKamey stated he had made a thorough investigation on pre-cut and pre-fabricated houses in B.C. last winter and he felt this type of house would be suitable to the Yukon. They are very economical to heat as compared to frame-type structures and they can be erected in one week. He felt they should give this a real hard look and explore the possibilities of bringing in such a home from B.C. It would save on labour costs. Their main worry at the present time is to provide accommodation for the type of person who cannot afford a house

at that price range and to put into the hands of a contractor would mean that profit would have to be considered. Also they might wind up with something that just would not last twenty years - the house would not be fit to live in at the end of that time.

Mr. McKinnon said he would be agreeable to accepting the motion.

Mr. Shaw felt these proposals should be put to the Government. So far they have been restricted by regulations which have precluded them from entering into arrangements which can be entered into in other parts of Canada and it is their duty, as representatives of the people, to give their views to the Federal Government.

Mr. Watt stated that the idea of the motion is to try and give low income people the same opportunities as are enjoyed by those of a higher income group - in other words, those who are not able to build under CHMC financing because of low income and location difficulties.

Mr. Boyd remarked that he would like to leave a thought with the Administration or Ottawa, that this would be an incentive program - if a man pays rental throughout the year he becomes a taxpayer, with other obligations entering into it, school taxes and so on, and so possibly one-half of the interest should be credited to the purchase price of the house. They have now got him into a house, paying taxes, making an effort, and up-grading himself. Compared to where they have him today, that would really be an incentive program.

Mr. Watt asked if it was possible to finance the project through their Low Cost Housing Ordinance.

Mr. Spray replied that he could not answer that. The money is available from Ottawa for this program for them to make loans to individuals. Off-hand, he would say they would have to get the authority from Ottawa.

Mr. Watt stated that when CHMC make loans to these people the contractor gets the money to build the homes, but actually they are individual loans.

Mr. Spray agreed with that, but added that if a loan were given to an individual they cannot stipulate that he must go to certain contractors. The contractor has to go to the person first and then have them get the loans. If you don't have one contractor then you defeat the purpose right there. The idea of one contractor for ten or fifteen homes is fine if you can get ten or fifteen people to go to the same contractor.

Mr. Taylor called question on the motion.

Agreed.

Motion Carried.

Discussion took place on motion no. 15.

Discussion  
of Motion  
No. 15

Mr. McKinnon stated he had done some research on this motion and discovered the Yukon is quite unique in certain aspects. One, the Yukon is the only place in Canada that has not some kind of cost-sharing arrangement with either the provincial or Federal Government in the building of community centers. The only method the Territorial Council has of financing any cost of approved community centres is through the Community Development Fund which comes from the Liquor Tax. The Yukon is also unique in that it is the only province or territory in Canada where the Councillors have personal funds made available to them to distribute

in the manner they saw fit. He was not condemning or condoning this practice but he felt that this method of distributing public funds could lead to misuse - he was not saying that it ever has or that it ever will, he was only stating that in some instances he could see where it could be misused to some extent. It is very difficult for a community to go on an extensive building of a community centre the reason being that any Councillor has only \$8,000.00 in any one given year to distribute to approved projects. He was sure it would be more equitable and much easier if this Liquor Fund money was put in a central pot with the Federal and Territorial Governments offering matching grants. Any community could request from this fund the amount of funds needed to build a community centre that would be a real benefit to the citizens of the community. The method of distribution now is particularly onerous with varied groups each thinking it is the most deserving. It is almost impossible to contribute to them all and to those that are worthy there is so little to give as the fund wears thin by the time contributions are given to the various organizations. In this way nothing can be done that is of any great benefit to the community. This cost-sharing practice has gone ahead in every province that he studied across Canada, including the Northwest Territories, and it seems a good way of establishing some very fine civic centres throughout the Yukon Territory. In this motion he would merely like the Administration to sit down and peruse the various legislation across the country and the Northwest Territories and present something that they think can be workable to the people here.

Mr. Boyd said he seconded the motion as he thought it an excellent one. For example, any community centre worth building would cost around \$40,000.00 or \$50,000.00 and it would take a few years to get that built. If all this money was in one pot they could spend \$56,000.00 a year where it was most needed - on top of that they would have, on the basis of \$48,000.00, another \$24,000.00 a year, which would cut their spending costs in half. In this way they would have their big community centres laid out the way they wanted them in much less time.

Mr. Livesey stated he looked at the proposed scheme more than once and to some it might appear to be okay, but he was quite happy with the situation as it is. He felt they were being treated fairly and they did not have any problems along that line. The introduction of this ordinance would defeat the purpose for which they had been working the last few years. He remembered a few years back when the facts were brought to the Council table that out of ninety some odd thousand dollars for a period of five years the outside areas got \$20,000.00 and the rest went to the city. To get this ordinance passed would mean putting it right back into the hands of the Federal politicians rather than keeping it in the hands of the Territorial politicians from whence the tax arrives. Matching grants in his area would legislate the whole program right out and in that case they would be worse off than they were before. He had no complaints against the Administration at the moment about this grant. He was quite happy about the way it is being run, he hadn't heard any complaints about the distribution of funds and he hadn't heard any complaints from any other place in the Territory either. He would oppose any change.

Mr. McKamey saw nothing wrong in supporting the ordinance Mr. McKinnon proposed and they would be very foolish in turning down any Federal participation in the building of community centres. This plan is in force in the Northwest Territories and it has presented no problem in the distribution of monies. He felt it would not present any problem in the Yukon either. They could work on the same basis that they have always worked on, only the Federal Government would participate to a degree. He was in favour of this motion.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that the monies now being used are not from the Liquor revenue but from the General revenue - the terms of the Five Year Fiscal Agreement were altered to provide for this. These funds are only expended for capital expenditure to provide recreational facilities and this is closely linked with social development in the outside communities. He could see a problem in Whitehorse in the distribution of these funds as the city has such a wide field of recreational facilities but in the

hinterland the shoe is on the other foot. They have to wait many years to fulfill these projects - in some cases they go to the bank and pay it off bit by bit. He saw a great deal of merit to Mr. McKinnon's proposal, however they should not change the present situation too radically until such time they have had a chance to look into the matter carefully. He asked if the motion inferred that this be presented as an ordinance in bill form or as a sessional paper for the consideration of Council towards the drafting out of the Community Centre Ordinance.

Mr. McKinnon replied that he was not fussy as to which way it appeared. He assured members that no politics was involved in the presentation of this proposal, this was done on his own initiative because he thought they could come up with some better way of reaching more funds for helping the communities along and still have control over these funds. Another consideration was that he thought it dangerous that the Yukon Councillors should have control over public funds, it is a dangerous precedent in any legislative body. The Yukon was the only place that he could see in the Dominion of Canada that did not have some kind of help from the Government in establishing better recreational facilities for their citizens. This money also could be used for political purposes and he thought this legislation would prevent this situation from arising.

Mr. Livesey said that it is quite true what they have is unique but it is not true to say that it hasn't operated successfully. The time to start revising is when there is something wrong with it or when there are much better ways of doing it. He would not be in agreement with tampering with something that is at the moment very successful. He could certainly see a situation arising whereby their progress, as they know it today, can be legislated out altogether. Talking of matching grants, he was not referring to those areas that had thousands of people to support it, but of the outlying areas which cannot come up with this kind of money. When talking of the distribution of funds, they are talking of the areas that need it most. In years to come when they have community centres started and when they have engendered this spirit of cooperation that might be the time to revise this.

Mr. McKamey moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Motion No. 15 be deferred until 2:00 P.M., Friday, May 2nd, so that Councillors could have the necessary information before them.

Mr. Taylor said that first and foremost to have a Community Centre Ordinance tabled before the Council would be ultra vires in view of the fact that they are bound by a Five Year Fiscal Agreement with Ottawa. The only way in which they can work a Community Centres Ordinance in the manner Mr. McKinnon has outlined within the period of this Five Year Agreement is by re-negotiation of this agreement and Council will remember that when they discussed the expenditure of Community Development Funds and asked that provision be made in the Five Year Agreement for assistance in matching grants and several other avenues of approach, in all cases they were turned down and it was suggested that the new method of fair and equal distribution be used during the period of the Five Year Agreement. In view of this he could not vote for the motion as it now reads. With regard to the control of funds, his constituents provide him with a detailed audited statement of accounts of all monies used and this statement is presented to the Commissioner. If the Commissioner is satisfied that this money is being properly spent, then he will authorize that a cheque be issued. Therefore this money is not under one man's complete control.

Mr. Shaw wondered if Mr. McKinnon would be agreeable to having all the information pertaining to this tabled before Council in the form of a sessional paper.

Mr. Taylor remarked that it is quite clear they cannot accept or reject an item on which they were not clear and he suggested that the relevant information be supplied to Council.



Mr. Livesey said that what the motion asks is simply that a Community Centres Ordinance be tabled before the Territorial Council at the earliest opportunity - he took it to mean that was a draft, a new draft of an ordinance drafted by their Legal Advisor. How can something be tabled if it hasn't been drafted yet?

Mr. Boyd asked if an amendment to the motion could be made.

Mr. Taylor replied that it would be out of order because they have two motions before committee, they have the original question on Motion No. 15 and they also have a motion moved by Mr. McKamey and seconded by Mr. Watt that the question on Motion No. 15 be deferred until 2:00 P.M. Friday May 2nd.

Mr. McKamey withdrew his motion and Mr. Watt withdrew as seconder.

Mr. Boyd moved an amendment to the motion - "That a draft of Community Centres Ordinance be tabled before the Territorial Council as a sessional paper at the earliest opportunity.

Motion Carried as amended  
with Mr. Livesey opposing.

Discussion followed on Motion No. 17 with Commissioner Cameron and Mr. MacKenzie present.

Discussion  
of Motion  
No. 17

Mr. Watt stated that many children were in need of these facilities but could not have them as they did not come under the Indian Act.

Commissioner Cameron said he has had a couple of discussions with the staff of the Department of Indian Affairs and Department of Welfare. They are now in the process of taking the necessary action with Ottawa to get the maximum utilization of one building in particular. It belongs to the Department of Indian Affairs and that is the Protestant Hostel and it is considerably low on occupants. This has to go through the Department of Indian Affairs in Ottawa and today he had sent away a five page letter outlining the situation as it exists and Mr. Fry has written to Ottawa on the same matter.

Mr. Watt asked would the Territory pay for and participate in some kind of a plan with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Mr. MacKenzie asked what children Mr. Watt was referring to.

Mr. Watt replied that in many cases it would be children helped through Welfare assistance from time to time. The type of children that are Territorial responsibilities but who need these facilities.

Mr. MacKenzie said that in other words children coming from outside to attend school here, and possibly who are Welfare cases, and for general purposes. As regards financing, money for such a project could be found, but it would not be very substantial.

Commissioner Cameron said that possibly he could elaborate on this particular question. The money would be paid to the Department of Indian Affairs based on lodging (if it were a block of rooms accepted by a certain organization there could possibly be a flat rate), meals would be charged at three meals a day - the Welfare Department would pay it if it were Welfare cases, whichever department these children fell into that department would pay to the Department of Indian Affairs. They should get the maximum utilization out of the building because it is being heated and maintained and staffed as though it were working at full capacity; therefore the services would be available to whichever department required these facilities.

Mr. Shaw wished to know the capacity of both hostels, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant, and the occupancy in each one.

Commissioner Cameron replied that the Protestant Hostel is authorized to handle 148 and the enrollment at the present time is 84, there are 64 vacancies; the Whitehorse Hostel, which is administered by a Catholic Order but still owned by the Department of Indian Affairs which controls admissions and discharges, is authorized for 100 and there are 33 enrolled, with 67 vacancies.

Mr. Watt thought the committee should go on record as thinking that something should be done about utilizing more fully the facilities that are in the Territory.

Motion Carried

Discussion of Motion No. 26 took place.

Discussion  
of Motion  
No. 26

Mr. Boyd said he was concerned with the number of Territorial employees living in Territorial Government owned or rented homes. He understood the policy was these people could live in these homes for a period of two years but he noticed that some have been since 1958 and 1957. In one case of 1957 this gentleman lived in a government-owned home prior to moving into this present one. He wished to know why this was going on in view of their policy.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that whilst the policy is established now to allow Territorial employees to live in government houses for a period of two years and clear them out in the third year, it has not yet been implemented in the form of a letter or memorandum to all employees. It will be, but first of all they want to settle the new rents. The rent question is taking a little time to work out, he had the figures but he would have to examine them, and he hasn't done so yet.

Mr. Boyd asked when it is expected these notices will go out.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it will be some time this summer.

Commissioner Cameron added that a little time will be involved in this and there is also a little confusion. The confusion arose from the fact that this was discussed in Council two or three years ago and it was agreed then that the Territory should attempt to get out of the housing business. In most cases there was to a term of two or three years, but for reasons he was unable to find the Administration changed their mind on this. Apparently Mr. Collins, for some reason or other, found that it couldn't be implemented at the time. They had a meeting on this three months ago and looked over the rent situation. The Teacherages are the ones they will have to give the hardest look at.

Mr. Boyd said that in the outlying areas there are several homes with people living in them since 1957, but he was not referring to the outlying areas. In Whitehorse the situation is different. These people are not even citizens. They don't pay taxes; they pay nothing. They should be put out to build their own homes.

Mr. McKamey asked if there was some intention to rotate the Territorial Agents every two years.

Commissioner Cameron replied that he hadn't heard of it.

Mr. McKamey said it would be difficult to expect some people to build their own homes in outlying districts and then be transferred in a couple of years. They also have to give consideration to teachers because a good teacher is hard to come by.

Mr. MacKenzie remarked that there would be no point in moving a particular teacher out in that category and leave the house empty.

Mr. McKinnon asked if this policy was going to apply to single teachers or to married teachers.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the intention was to apply it universally, single and married.

Mr. McKinnon said he would certainly like to hear Mr. Thompson's comments on this. If this policy is carried out they will have great difficulty in retaining teachers in the Territory. He was referring to the single teachers who are not positive they'll make their homes here. If this policy is put into effect many of them will be gone.

Commissioner Cameron said it was very difficult to come up with a cut and dried rule, and yet it should be active. They have such a difference in the types of dwellings, amounts of rent paid, locations, that they have to be careful they don't cut off their nose to spite their face. In the case of teachers in the Yukon Territory, particularly married teachers, after they have been here for a few years and become Yukonized a bit and they feel they like the country, they can build their own homes. What they want to prevent is getting involved in any more widespread housing development for Territorial employees. There are a lot of problems and this is probably why Mr. Collins felt they couldn't just two years ago say - "Three years from today everybody is gone". These things have to be handled with a certain amount of care.

Mr. Shaw said that at the time this was discussed the object was not to put single teachers out of present teacherage accommodation. It was not to put these people out of districts that are out of Whitehorse - the object was very clear. There were married people living in government houses that had been living in these houses for quite a number of years and the rents they were charged at that time was something like \$35.00 a month, and heat, light, water, taxes and every other thing were provided. It was felt that these people did not have the right to this type of subsidy. There are persons on the list who have been working for quite some time for the Territorial Government, their wives are working in some other occupation. These people could possibly afford to rent or build their own place. It was not the intention to kick out all the single teachers because it is very difficult for a single teacher to find a place to live in Whitehorse.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Mr. Speaker resume the Chair and 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 this morning to discuss Bills, Motions and Memoranda. Mr. Maczynski attended committee to discuss Motion No. 31 respecting Low Cost Housing. Motion No. 31 was carried in committee. Mr. Spray attended committee to discuss Motion No. 27 which was also carried in committee. Committee then discussed Motion No. 15 respecting a Community Centre Ordinance. Motion No. 15 was amended and carried in committee. Commissioner Cameron and Mr. MacKenzie attended committee to discuss Motion No. 17. This motion was carried in committee. Committee then discussed Motion No. 26 respecting Territorial Housing. This was subsequently dealt with as was the desire of Council in this regard. He further reported that committee has now concluded all deliberations on motions in committee.

Council accepted the report and adjourned until 10:00 A.M. Friday, May 3rd, 1963.

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

Mr. Speaker tabled the following memoranda from Commissioner Cameron:

- (1) Reply to motion for Production of Papers no. 18 regarding fish seeding program. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 33) Sessional Paper #33
- (2) Reply regarding motion no. 28 with respect to the building of a foot bridge across the Yukon River. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 34) Sessional Paper #34
- (3) Reply to motion for Production of Papers no. 8 and Questions 14 and 15 regarding Votes and Proceedings of and Bills passed by the Northwest Territories. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 35) Sessional Paper #35
- (4) Regarding proposals for extending the facilities of schools at Haines Junction, Mayo and Teslin. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 36) Sessional Paper #36

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, for leave to introduce Bill No. 19, An Ordinance to Amend the Forest Protection Ordinance.

Motion Carried.

Mr. McKinnon gave notice of motion concerning a visit by a senior officer of C.M.H.C.

Motion No. 34.

Mr. Taylor gave notice of motion concerning a Ross River school.

Motion No. 35

Mr. Shaw gave notice of motion in relation to grants to Klondike Visitors Association.

Motion No. 36.

Mr. Taylor stated in regard to Production of Papers No. 9 if Council has prorogued before this information regarding a senior legal advisor, is received then the information should be forwarded to all members of Council.

Production of Papers No. 9

Mr. Livesey (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that in the opinion of Council, the Administration should discuss the question of removal of the Lewes River Dam with appropriate authorities and advocate such removal for the purpose of clearing the river for boat traffic from Whitehorse to Marsh Lake and beyond.

Motion No. 32

Mr. Livesey stated that this is a question he brought up during discussion of the budget but in order to make it official he has brought this to their attention because there is a tremendous interest in Whitehorse concerning this dam and he knew that they have in this area a tremendous number of boat owners who are interested in travelling from Schwatka Lake to Marsh Lake and through all the other wonderful waterways that are accessible by taking this route from Whitehorse. This is also an excellent attraction for the tourist traffic and especially when they have advertised their boat ramp problems and have settled them. They will all combine together to create a waterways scenic travel route that could be advertised very well. He felt locally a lot of people would be happy to see something done about the dam and rather than wait for it to rot, he wanted to help speed things up by taking it out altogether.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Livesey, (with Deputy Speaker in the Chair) moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that the Honourable Arthur Laing, newly appointed Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, successful Liberal candidate in the recent Federal Election and Member of Parliament for Vancouver South, be extended a most cordial welcome and invitation to visit the Yukon Territory to discuss low rental housing and sewer and water problems as well as other important

Motion No. 33

subjects with the Commissioner and other members of the Government.

Mr. Livesey stated one of the reasons he has brought this to the attention of the House is that he feels it would be beneficial for the Council and the Administration here in the Territory to meet with the new Minister. The closer the original relationship the sooner they will be able to get together on a number of problems facing the Yukon. As a gentleman from western Canada is now Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources this could be a great benefit to the Yukon and there could be a sense of closer relationship. He made the suggestion specifically pointing to low rental housing to show our deep interest and concern in this particular problem in the Territory. He thought we should take this up with the Minister and discuss it with him as soon as he arrives if he is able to accept our invitation.

Motion Carried.

Motion re Submitting Bills.

Mr. McKamey moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that today be the last day for submitting public bills.

Motion Carried.

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

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

In Committee

Discussion followed on Bill No. 10, An Ordinance to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

Discussion of Bill No. 10.

Mr. Shaw reported that Mr. McKamey and himself, as a committee of two on this particular bill, find that this is quite a complicated procedure and they have no recommendations at the present time except they feel that they should not continue further with this bill.

Mr. Livesey said he had asked the Legal Advisor for an explanation from the Administration covering those points raised by the House on Workmen's Compensation at the fall session with respect to Mr. Doherty and the five year restriction covering compensation for accidents and Mr. Hughes was going to look into the situation. He felt that when this bill is proceeded with perhaps at a later date that all these other problems should be incorporated into any repeal of the present ordinance.

Mr. Shaw stated that there is a resolution to the effect that the Administration do take under advisement the whole Workmen's Compensation Ordinance at which time no doubt they will come up with definite proposals.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that Bill No. 10, An Ordinance to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, be deferred to the fall session.

Motion Carried.

Committee proceeded to Bill #11

Mr. Shaw moved, Mr. Boyd seconded, that Bill #11, An Ordinance of the Yukon Territory to Incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of Yukon and the Bishop of Yukon, be reported out of committee as amended.

Discussion of Bill No. 11

Motion Carried.

Committee proceeded to Bill #12

Mr. McKamey moved, Mr. Shaw seconded, that Bill #12, An Ordinance Empowering the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory to Grant a Franchise to the Yukon Electrical Company Limited to Sell and Distribute Electrical Energy in the Teslin Area, Y.T. be reported out of committee as amended.

Discussion  
of Bill  
No. 12

Motion Carried

Discussion followed on Bill #16, An Ordinance Respecting Registration of Corporation Securities, with Mr. Hughes present.

Discussion  
of Bill  
No. 16

Mr. Boyd stated that it must have taken someone quite some time to hustle out this legal phraseology and he thought it would take him, as a layman, a long time to understand it when they get to the finer points. He would be prepared to leave the wording, correctness, etc. to the discretion of the legal department. Anything they might come up with would be an endless chain of questions and they would accomplish nothing.

Mr. Taylor asked Mr. Hughes to give a brief outline of the purposes behind the Bill.

Mr. Hughes stated that in the 1958 Revised Ordinances there was the Assignment of Book Debts Ordinance but as he noted in the explanatory notes it specifically provided that corporations assignment of book debts could not be registered. This cuts both ways, say if you are in business as a corporation and you wish to raise some working capital, you have book debts piled up, you can go to the bank and assign them but the bank isn't too happy with it because they can't then register this assignment of book debts and put other people on notice. They can do this in the case of an individual and register the assignment but for some reason or other, he didn't know the reason, this was something that was excluded in the case of corporations so that today, as they have more corporations doing business, it is felt that they should give them the opportunity, and give their creditors the opportunity of examining the register. Once the assignment is registered the whole world would be put on notice. It is to the advantage of the corporation and its to the advantage of the person doing business with them. There is a thirty day limit for registration and this means that a corporation can't delay indefinitely. If a bank takes an assignment it should move to register and that is the whole purpose behind it. It is something everybody else has and why it was excluded in the past he didn't know.

Mr. Shaw noted that they have a prohibition in the present ordinance but he could see nothing here that will take away that prohibition that presently exists.

Mr. Hughes said no - it isn't really prohibition. The Assignment of Book Debts Ordinance will remain in the books but it never applied to corporations wishing to assign book debts. They are being asked now to come with a Corporation Securities Registration Ordinance which will allow this. This doesn't affect individuals to carry on business at all. Their position is regulated by the Assignment of Book Debts Ordinance which was passed years ago. They could have said lets take out this exception in Section 3 of the old ordinance and it would have applied to corporations but it is felt better to give the corporations a separate ordinance.

Mr. Shaw said if a person wishes to assign book debts they might look at this ordinance and say it doesn't apply to a corporation and unless they go to the Corporation Securities Registration Ordinance they may be somewhat confused. He asked if that couldn't be a possibility.

Mr. Hughes stated the only comments he could offer is everyone doing business has to inform himself and most of these assignments of book debts will be made to banks and the financing institutions. He didn't think in practice the danger is quite as real as it might seem and the alternative is to put a note, in the old ordinance saying that for corporations see such and such and it would be an index note - but he didn't think this appropriate. The person doing business will very speedily inform himself of the different position of corporations.

Mr. Livesey said the impression left with him is they are taking an interest in corporations and creating new avenues. He was wondering if the Legal Advisor could advise him as to whether this ordinance, apart from the fact it is with relation to a corporation, is essentially the same as that provided now for individuals and private businesses and if this is merely opening the same avenue of privilege to a corporation that is already in business.

Mr. Hughes said in his opinion yes.

Mr. Livesey wondered if Mr. Hughes could inform committee, in his opinion, why corporations were not included before.

Mr. Hughes replied he had no information on that. He noted that in the provinces it was the practice to legislate for assignment of book debts first, they were separate just as they are here. Possibly it was felt that the special needs of corporations necessitated a special act or ordinance.

Mr. Livesey said generally speaking, except for some variations that have been incorporated in the drafting, he was wondering if Mr. Hughes could advise him of the origin of the legislation.

Mr. Hughes said there is in existence a model act which was settled by the conference of Commissioners on uniformity of legislation. They will realize, on these noncontroversial acts and ordinances, how convenient it is for the company that is doing business across Canada and all the different provinces to have a fairly standardized procedure. In the Yukon there are 450 companies registered now and doing business and they have to provide them with machinery for doing business.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Bill #16, An Ordinance Respecting Registration of Corporation Securities be passed out of committee without amendment.

Motion Carried

Discussion followed on Bill #6 with Commissioner Cameron, Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. Baker and Mr. Thompson present.

Discussion  
Bill #6

Vote 1 and 2 committee agreed to.

Vote 3 - Department of Education, Page 83 and 84 - Watson Lake Elementary School and Page 86 Watson Lake Separate School.

Mr. Shaw proposed they defer that until this afternoon for discussion.

All Agreed.

Page 91 - Teslin School

Mr. Livesey said he wanted to hear what the proposals are and have them described so they would know how to proceed with the changes and recommendations as provided for them by memoranda this morning dated May 2, 1963 (set out as Sessional Paper No. 36) covering the financial situation on the changes as compared to the dictates of the vote.

Mr. MacKenzie said they have the proposals explained briefly but clearly and the statement is attached to the memorandum. The present facility is two classrooms and accommodation for two teachers. The proposal is to convert the present school into teachers' apartments and construct a new school containing three classrooms. The cost of that, the estimated net will be within the funds to be provided for additional classroom construction in the financial agreement and that seems to be acceptable financially.

Mr. Watt asked about Page 2 of the summary of expenditures - Does this show a summary of school expenses for the whole five year period or for 1963-64 period.

Mr. MacKenzie stated this is simply a summary of the figures on page 1. The Haines Junction School in the summary \$13,200.00 is not provided for, and that figure appears at the end of the first section on Page 1 of the statement and is an expenditure not provided for in the Five Year Agreement.

Mr. Boyd said if they go ahead with these three projects they will still have \$48,000.00 in the fund which is to carry them until the duration of the Five Year Agreement.

Mr. MacKenzie said that is correct providing they can recover from the Federal Departments what they feel they are entitled to in the way of Federal children. It is subject to a written agreement before they do that. They have to negotiate and if they have no difficulty in negotiating that then this is the situation. If they object and make the objections stick then the picture will be very different but he didn't anticipate any.

Mr. Shaw said this is a proposal between now and 1967 and it doesn't state when they will be put into effect.

Mr. MacKenzie said this statement is headed Proposed Changes in 1963/64 Plans and the intention is to undertake this work this present construction season.

Page 116 - Old Crow School

Mr. Livesey said one question was that this school was an added responsibility and wasn't covered in the Five Year Agreement. Also when the costs were arrived at he didn't believe the present administration in comparison to the proposed administration is in their favor, but was in reverse due to the distance between our headquarters, from the point where we operate to administer the school and the point where the Northwest Territories through the Department of Northern Affairs may have operated. Also the matter of the school teachers salaries and the school coming under the Department of Northern Affairs salaries which were a much higher scale than ours and the question arose as to what effect this would have on our present agreement with the school teachers here in the Territory now.

Mr. MacKenzie said in regard to the Administration costs - they have written to Indian Affairs and suggested that unusual administration costs, ex. the charter of an aircraft to fly the School Superintendent to Old Crow on an inspection trip, could justifiably be charged to the cost of running that school and that will be recovered from Indian Affairs. He has put that up to them in writing and they haven't had a chance to reply yet but he thought they would go along with it.

Mr. Boyd stated that the cost of the high salary of the teachers was clarified the last time they discussed this. It had been taken up with the Teachers Association and they were quite prepared to recognize it as an isolated point uncomparable to anything else in the Yukon as far as teachers are concerned. Therefore a northern allowance of some figure would be used rather than try to gauge their actual salaries in comparison with ours.

Commissioner Cameron said there was a letter received today from the Director stating that as we requested they were going to make the handover by July 1st instead of September 1st because they are now on their summer holidays. They have agreed and this submission has gone to Treasury. A lengthy letter went out from our Administration in the last few days explaining that if these things cannot be cleaned up in a very short period of time, if we are going to become involved in the handing over, we would be much better off to wait another year. This would be rather unfortunate as the people in Old Crow would like to have it done this year. At the same time we don't want to become involved with a partial takeover. They are also negotiating to get the necessary money for any extra travelling that might be involved. One cost he didn't think we would get any assistance on and will have to come out of our own coffers is the nine non-Indian children of which we will have to accept the cost. The teacher situation has been clarified as Mr. Boyd stated.

Mr. Shaw hoped that every effort will be made to implement this program so they can commence this fall.



Mr. McKamey asked if they are going to lose the same amount of money on the Administration cost of the Old Crow School as they do elsewhere in the Yukon. He stated recently we are losing \$123.00 per pupil and now we have 70 more pupils at Old Crow. He asked if this was true.

Mr. MacKenzie said his argument is false.

Commissioner Cameron said one point is the per pupil cost in Old Crow has been computed at approximately \$1,000.00 per student and this money is going to be turned over to the Yukon Administration for the operation of the school. This is based on the actual cost as they have found it so it will be a different cost picture completed from what they are presently operating under.

Page 100 - Haines Junction School.

Mr. Livesey stated, as they will remember, when he brought up and discussed the new proposals in committee they were quite a little different to the proposals of the vote in the budget. The proposals were that it should be considered impossible to go ahead with the old school on account of the condition, site and all the surrounding objections to it and that a new area should be found. He noticed that the site apparently decided upon by the Engineers Department in conjunction with the Administration and the Department of Education is a different one than proposed and he wondered if either Mr. Baker or Mr. Thompson could assist him.

Mr. Baker said that he copied the lot information, from Mr. Livesey, onto a piece of paper the day they discussed this and he transferred it onto the drawing he subsequently presented to him and he thought this was the location Mr. Livesey had decided on.

Mr. Livesey said no and showed him the plan.

Mr. Baker stated that he has no objection of moving the location of the school to the location Mr. Livesey proposed.

Mr. Livesey said he wondered if Mr. Baker could give his assurance that everything would be in order there as far as sewer and water services, etc. are concerned.

Mr. Baker said they would do their utmost to provide proper sewage disposal facilities and also a proper well. He hoped that if they do get a partial sewer and water system up there this year that they can connect the school to the system.

Mr. Livesey said he was happy to hear they have no problems. He believed their proposal was for a four room school and he wondered if Mr. Thompson could say why a three room school is proposed.

Mr. Thompson said the present enrollment of the Haines Junction School is approximately 50 students and the preschool figures submitted by the people of Haines Junction indicated some 35 students entering the school over the next five years. The committee on education in 1960 recommended that the enrollment of a school should exceed 90 before they consider four teachers for that school, grades 1 to 8. They are enrolling grades 1 to 9 in Haines Junction and possibly they would consider having a fourth teacher when the enrollment is approximately 85 or so. But it doesn't appear within the next five years the enrollment will exceed 85 or 90 and for that reason they are suggesting that a 3 room school be built. This 3 room school will be of the expandable type so they can quite easily and inexpensively add a fourth room.

Page 110 - Beaver Creek School.

Mr. Livesey said the question here was covering the item of \$1,000.00 in the budget and he was wondering what they intended to do there. They have some rough playground conditions. He didn't believe there was any backstop equipment for playing ball and he asked if the Department of Education and the Engineer Department could advise him as to what they are going to do.

Mr. Baker said they are prepared to do anything Mr. Thompson wishes. If the playground is to be surfaced they can do this or put up a backstop if this is required, they will see this is done.

Mr. Thompson stated there is definitely a need for a softball backstop and he thought something should be done about the drainage. He was up there this week, the ground is still wet and he thought with some surfacing and work on the drainage it should be a very good playground. He didn't know if all this could be done with a \$1,000.00 but Mr. Baker's Department would do as much as possible this year with the \$1,000.00 and if necessary they could put more money in to finish the job next year.

Mr. Livesey said this is a small local problem he could take up with the respective departments if committee would agree to that.

All Agreed.

Committee adjourned at 12:00 o'clock Noon.

2:00 o'clock p.m.

Discussion  
re Watson  
Lake School

Mr. Taylor called Committee to order and said it was Committee's intention to discuss the Watson Lake Separate School, Vote 10, page 288.

Mr. Shaw stated this matter had been deferred a while back and that a Committee was formed of four members to bring back advice to the Council and he would like to hear what the members of this committee had come up with.

Mr. McKamey remarked that he could not understand how a committee could arrive at a decision with four members - this is an even number and the usual practice is to have an odd number of members in a committee. With an even number it is impossible to cast a deciding vote.

Mr. Taylor explained that this was more of a fact-finding subcommittee in order to save the time of Council and the Committee as a whole. He asked Mr. Livesey to proceed with his report of the situation.

Mr. Livesey stated that the committee had been formed to come up with a decision and after having given considerable time to discussions of the matter found they were unable to arrive at a decision as there were just as many for as there were against. It was therefore decided that members of this subcommittee would give their individual opinions when the matter came up for discussion in committee.

Mr. McKinnon proceeded to give his report, which was also the opinion of Mr. Taylor, as follows:

Having attended meetings of the Separate School Committee and listening to the various witnesses and arguments, Councillor Taylor and myself recommend that a separate school be established at Watson Lake for the following reasons:

(1) The separate school petitioned for at Watson Lake under the terms of agreement between the Catholic Episcopal Corporation and the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is to accommodate the children of Catholic parents both at Watson Lake and Upper Liard. The Indian children of Catholic parents at Upper Liard are presently attending the Lower Post Residential School. It would seem to follow the philosophy of this Council to have these children attending day school in Watson Lake, then returning to their parents' homes at night.

(2) Committee was informed that the Residential School at Lower Post was operating at maximum capacity and health authorities could not allow this school to absorb the increased enrolment expected from children of Catholic parents at Upper Liard.

(3) Approximately half the children attending the Watson Lake Separate School will be of Indian status. Indian Affairs have no intention of constructing a school at Upper Liard. They would rather participate in the educational program of the Yukon Territory which we feel is beneficial to both the Indian children of Upper Liard in the consolidation of education in the Territory under one department. To this end the Department of Indian Affairs will share in approximately half the capital cost of the construction of this school. They will also contribute fully to the operation and maintenance costs of the school in respect of the children for which they are responsible.

(4) The Catholic parents of Watson Lake have recognized their responsibilities and have expressed their willingness to help integrate the Upper Liard Indian children into the Yukon Educational System. The majority of the Upper Liard children are Catholic and the Catholic parents of Watson Lake, after much discussion, have reached a humane decision in their attempt to integrate what is possibly the most primitive group of Indians in the Territory into our educational system.

(5) There is no reason to believe that Watson Lake will not continue its present fast rate of growth. It is our opinion that in the foreseeable future both the public and separate schools will achieve the maximum usage for which they were designed.

(6) Committee was informed that public and separate schools were tried under one roof in the Northwest Territories and that this system works unsatisfactorily. It was noted that two administrations in one building, be they elementary and secondary, or public and separate, was not advisable and, in practice, unworkable.

(7) The Catholic Episcopal Corporation informed Committee that they intended to construct their own teacherage at Watson Lake at no expense to the Government of the Yukon Territory.

(8) The Catholic Episcopal Corporation was reluctant to give up the titles to their schools in Whitehorse. They were assured that the agreement between the Catholic Episcopal Corporation and the Commissioner had been examined thoroughly and that the agreement would be honoured.

(9) The Catholic Episcopal Corporation has acted in good faith and has fulfilled all the terms and conditions of the agreement. The Territorial Legal Adviser has informed Council that the agreement is binding since there has been no failure of the Corporation to carry out its obligations which would entitle us to declare the Agreement abrogated.

We conclude that Council has no alternative and must honour the commitments between the Catholic Episcopal Corporation and the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory that this same Council agreed to.

Mr. Livesey gave his and Mr. Boyd's views as follows: If he remembered correctly, when the whole question of education in the Territory was discussed, they were at that time in a position where a tremendous amount of over-crowding was present in the City of Whitehorse and the situation was such that it was brought to the attention of the House in numerous ways. There was a lot of interest shown outside and it was felt that some sort of crisis had developed and to a certain extent it had. This brought a lot of pressure for new buildings and coupled with it was the added incentive that they were going to expand education in the Territory and there is actual proof that this has been done. The broad outlook was more education, more equipment, more buildings and that these places of education were going to be placed in the most convenient areas. He thought at that time that the main objective was to look after Whitehorse, where the main problem lay, and after they had struggled with this problem and the committee on education had been set up, they discussed the committee's findings, and came up with the formula which they thought would solve part of the situation. Later the question arose as to whether they should include with education the additional advantage, as thought by some, of teaching religion to the normal curriculum of pupils attending school on a basis whereby the Territorial Government would assume the responsibility of all schooling in the Territory. They have moved in this direction, they have studied the separate school situation,

and they have studied the question of increased academic qualifications, but one must always remember that there are limits to what can be done. This does not mean they are going to abandon any of their ideas or go back on what they have agreed to. As a matter of fact in the Yukon Territory the question of separate schools have been dealt with in a form of leadership as they have moved further than any province in taking care of the entire question of education in the Territory. This is quite a job for one small area to accomplish, and they are limited by the amount of finances they can obtain from the people in the Territory and the finances they can obtain from the Federal Government. This is a reality and must be taken into consideration. At the time this matter was first discussed, this limitation was understood, and it was his understanding that the Catholic Episcopal Corporation had agreed when it came to the question of setting up separate schools in the outlying areas that there would be some reservations in thinking in this regard. He thought there was an agreement in regard to non-duplication especially within the short period of time that has elapsed since the changeover which cost the Territory a terrific amount of money. He expected they would be given a breathing spell. When looking at the outlying areas they can see these outlying areas cannot support a school in a school district, not yet, although some day this might happen. He personally felt that the question of separate school education is more in the line of separate school districts than it is in the line whereby the Territorial Government supports this sort of thing. Along this line of thinking he must refer to the five-year Financial Agreement which has set up a certain amount of money for schools and for classrooms and the facts have to be looked at in a practical light. He felt that thinking should be directed to more academic training ( he is not saying the other training is not necessary, that is a freedom of the people) and he would have to emphasize that more academic training is what they need and this academic training will only be provided (to his way of thinking) if they have the schools to give that form of education. They know that more schools are needed throughout the Territory, but when they look at the unemployed, not only in the Yukon, but also throughout Canada, it has been shown that a lot of unemployed are those under Grade 8. Their objective is to train the youth of the Territory so that they can obtain employment and the employer will not have to go outside to obtain employees. He felt that under the agreement, and in the terms of the five-year financial agreement, and in view of all those limitations that they can see, without discussing taking away anyone's rights, if they hold back temporarily at least until they have set up more schools that are definitely needed, they will, in the end, be taking a broader view of the entire situation. This, therefore, should be taken into consideration when looking at Watson Lake. When the Engineering Department was asked to draw up a set of figures covering respective costs it was shown that if they could add on to the present school in Watson Lake they could save in capital cost something in the neighbourhood of \$75,000.00. On top of this they will be saving in operational costs. By adding to the present school they will be saving this money and still have one additional classroom than if they built a separate school with one addition to the Territorial school. It was discussed briefly in Committee if they could add on to the present school in Watson Lake and then carry on with the separate school by having it on one side of the present building, but it was stated that this had been tried in Inuvik without success, so it was felt that it could not be worked in Watson Lake either. This is a rather unfortunate situation because it suggests that if the children were brought together they would become enemies. He concluded by saying that as far as he was concerned it was the economic aspect of this that he was quite concerned with - with the \$75,000.00 saved they could build another school in another part of the Yukon Territory where a school is badly needed at the present time. They can only do a certain amount of work each year with the amount of money available and this is the position with regard to Watson Lake at the moment.

Mr. McKamey said Mr. Livesey had mentioned that there are other districts in the Yukon which require schools - he would wish to have these places named.

Mr. Livesey replied that Pelly River was one. That is an area where they have a tremendous number of families, most of them natives, although he would like to call them Canadians and not Indians, and he felt there would be a concentration of effort there some day. Also recently, they had a request from Mr. Taylor to look at the situation in Ross River, so here are two places.

Mr. McKamey thought he understood that with respect to this Ross River School a motion had been tabled for a feasibility survey - this did not indicate a definite requirement in the immediate future. A lot of factors would have to be considered to warrant the Territorial Government in additional expenses of constructing schools and other facilities in that district. As for Pelly River, which he passes through on frequent occasions and is well acquainted with, there is not a definite requirement. They have million dollar hostels across the river to put these children in, and these hostels are nice and clean. The children have good shelter, warmth, food and clothing. The Pelly River and Ross River natives depend a lot on trapping for a living, they go out more and more as furs are fetching a high price, and it would be rather embarrassing for the Territorial Government to construct schools in these two places as the parents of those children want them in the hostels while they go trapping. It had always been his contention that to educate the native children they would have to do it in such a fashion that this education is not lost. To allow these children to return home at night would mean they would not apply themselves to what they have learned in school and it is a known fact that these people are unable to assist their children in the furthering of their education.

Mr. Livesey felt he should have expanded the statement about new schools to include new classrooms. If they look over the budget they will find that a tremendous amount of money has been spent on new classrooms over the past few years. On the hostel situation he believed that one is about a third filled and the other is between half and two-thirds filled - these places are certainly not living up to their previous expectations.

Mr. Watt mentioned that he had a copy of the agreement between themselves and the C.E.C. where there is a safeguard against uneconomic units being constructed in the Territory and the Commissioner has to be satisfied that these units are not uneconomic.

Mr. Boyd said he would like to add to the thoughts expressed by Mr. Livesey, which were his thoughts also, but not all of his thoughts. To start with they have a four-roomed school built and designed to take care of another eight rooms and his proposal is that these eight rooms at a cost of \$140,000. The proposal in the book before them has been changed somewhat - it calls for a four-room separate school, but now it has been changed again to a three-room separate school. Assuming this separate school is built, it will give them seven rooms instead of the eight that he had proposed. It is going to cost them \$75,000.00 more to build seven rooms than it would be to build eight rooms - on top of that it is going to cost them \$900.00 a year for maintenance; a duplication of janitor services; an additional \$2,700.00 for heat; \$1,750.00 more in power costs; the extra principal's salary; telephone, insurance, etc. They will end up with \$75,000.00 to start with and about \$6,000.00 a year thereafter, and what do they get for it - seven rooms. They can have a twelve room school equivalent to the schools in Whitehorse, this is what the Department of Education would like to see because there will be everything under one roof. No one can deny the economics of it. There is nothing in writing to say how he should vote - he reserved that right himself. He was there to see how public money is to be spent, and he will do this to the best of his ability. They had teardrops in committee yesterday over the housing question, the high rental apartments that they turned down, they have \$80,000.00 and with this they can build \$8,000.00 - \$10,000.00 homes and connect it with education. If these homes are built close to schools, they would not have to build hostels, keep a staff and run fabulous buildings. For \$75,000.00 they could get eight homes. Indian Affairs will share the cost of the twelve rooms on the basis of the percentage of Indians in attendance, irrespective of whether it is a separate school or a public school. He could not believe that all Catholic parents want a separate

school in Watson Lake. He knew for a fact that some do not care which school their children go to and he would state for a fact, beyond contradiction, that there are parents in Watson Lake who do not want a separate school, they do not want their children to go to a separate school because they do not want separation. He had no fight with religion, this did not come into it at all, he was thinking in terms of dollars and cents, and how they were going to vote the taxpayers' money. If members of committee wished to vote for something other than facts, that is their business - they could say to themselves - "We are going to build a separate school", and, in doing so, they would be spending \$75,000.00, plus approximately \$6,000.00 a year, as a grant to the Catholic religion. That is what it boils down to. He would go further and say that the parents of these children asking for the separate school would do well to think of what their children are going to do when they get out of that school. Are they going to work? They should think of something constructive in the Yukon that will create work and to arrive at that they will have to spend some money in doing it and get something for their money. The agreement, in the first place, was pushed, it was hasty, and it appeared to him ill-written, poorly written.

Mr. McKamey expressed concern and surprise at Mr. Boyd's remark with regard to the agreement.

Mr. Shaw could not understand why there should be a requirement all at once of eight classrooms in a small place like Watson Lake. He wished to know if it was the intention to close down the facilities at Upper Liard and Lower Post and bring those children down to Watson Lake.

Mr. Taylor gave a run-down on the situation. First of all, the people of Watson Lake were not pushed into this and this most definitely was not the case. Secondly, with reference to Mr. Shaw's remark, Watson Lake is not such a small place, it has become big over the past few years. It is a community that can boast two banks, six cafes, four hotels, and is not a small place in the terms of thinking in the Yukon; also the population has grown to some considerable degree. Lastly, with reference to the school facilities, three more classrooms have to be put in regardless of what happens. They now have three classrooms in the Panabode School which are unsuitable and the present main four-roomed school is over-crowded with classes being held in the hall and with the laboratory being used for a classroom. So, whatever happens, four more classrooms are required. There is no school at Upper Liard - the children are bussed into Watson Lake. With regard to Lower Post, the children there do not attend the Watson Lake School because Lower Post is in B.C. and has a day school and it also has a residential school. It is expected that if the separate school is built some of the native children from Lower Post, those with a good home life where minimum standards are met, will leave the Lower Post Catholic Residential School and attend the proposed school. Mr. Taylor added that his findings were based on three principal points: 1) the economic consideration, 2) the educational consideration, 3) the constitutional consideration. Watson Lake is becoming one of the principal communities in the Yukon. It is certainly the most rapid growing one and is not a small town any more. The old Panabode School is no longer suitable and will be turned into a teacherage as soon as the new school is built. The proposed separate school will not have a gymnasium, but instead an activity room will be provided, so there will not be a duplication of gymnasium facilities. The children that will be attending the separate school will be from Grade 1 to 7 and the children in the other grades will attend the public school - this is a point to remember.

The C.E.C. have agreed to construct at their own expense their own teacherage estimated in the amount of \$25,000.00 so this is a consideration. As far as tax dollars are concerned there are a number of people who have no children going to school and many of these people are, in fact, Catholics, and they do contribute tax dollars towards education. They are now looking at an expenditure of \$162,000.00 to build this school and some members consider this ridiculous and say: "Why not put it on the existing school" but, to do this, would mean that in another three years they would have to build another school anyway. They should look at the

overall picture and into the future and he felt this expenditure would most certainly justify itself. This school will be designed for expansion to a twelve room school and he would say that provision has been made in the five-year agreement for the construction of schools, including separate schools. The Federal Government will contribute their share and the Watson Lake separate school is 50% recoverable from the Federal Government, that is the capital construction. In dealing with the educational aspect, there is not really a duplication of educational services because, in his opinion, the difference lies in a definite permeation of religion in separate schools. In Quebec the Protestants are in the minority and they have separate schools while here the situation is in reverse. This situation has been lived with for many years on both sides of the fence. In the agreement between the C.E.C. and the Commissioner it has been provided that if a separate school is established in any district that this will not diminish the number of children in the present facilities and this, of course, has been adhered to in every respect. Now they are faced with the decision as to whether or not they should honour this agreement made one year ago and this is the first test of the agreement. Father Studer had been looking over school possibilities in Watson Lake for two years so this is not a hasty decision on the part of these people. The petition was circulated by the lay people themselves and during the recent recess of Council he had asked many questions because he had heard that some of these people did not want a separate school. It is possible that one or two may not care whether there is a separate school or not, but all those he spoke to were certainly in favour of the school, and most emphatically so.

Mr. Watt felt they were not in a position now to say this agreement is no longer in effect - they have an agreement, and if the requirements of the agreement have been met, there is nothing they could do about it. He suggested that Commissioner Cameron and Mr. Thompson be present at the discussions.

Members Agreed.

Commissioner Cameron was away from his office, but Mr. Thompson arrived.

Mr. Watt told Mr. Thompson that he wished a clarification of the situation. There was an agreement and he intended to stick to it at the moment until he had proof that the agreement had not been adhered to by the C.E.C.

Mr. Thompson replied that, in his opinion, all the terms of the agreement have been met with regard to the number of children in the area where these children have to be and so on.

Mr. Watt said that what gave rise to some doubts in his mind was that mention had been made in previous discussions that some students may have been transferred from one area to another, but from Mr. Thompson's reply he gathered there were sufficient students in that area to warrant the building of a separate school.

Mr. Shaw thought he should make it known what he felt in this particular matter. He was on the Council when they went through what Mr. Taylor called three trying years and was therefore pretty well conversant with the matter. It was unfortunate Committee did not come up with a solution of this. He listed again Mr. Boyd's points re economics and added that he had no objections to the establishment of separate schools provided they did not cost more money. Now, if a minority creates a cost to a majority, there is a situation for which an answer has to be provided somewhere along the line. He enquired of Mr. Taylor if those people would be prepared to put up this money and, if they were, he would be prepared to go along with the idea. He really could not see how he could agree to spending an additional \$75,000.00.

Mr. Taylor replied that what must be remembered is that in the Yukon we are primarily under Federal control. This would indicate the essential difference between the Yukon and the provinces of Canada as the provinces are controllers of their own financial destiny.

Mr. Watt stated that in looking over the budget on provision for classrooms it would be safe to assume that this school that is being planned in Watson Lake will be utilized to the fullest so the cost picture is not a true picture when this school is utilized to its fullest extent. The extra \$75,000.00 is money they are laying out now instead of at a later date. In other words, they are setting out the expenditure possibly a year earlier.

Mr. Boyd said that what Mr. Watt is suggesting is that they build this separate school and eventually it will be all important, but, in the meantime, the general school is going to remain dormant, it is never going to come up to its standard.

Mr. Shaw reiterated that he was concerned about economic duplication and suggested they add on to the present school they have in Watson Lake to the necessary size and make a section of it into a separate school. They will have one heating system, one janitor system, and that will give economy as they will save the money and have a separate school. If one increases and the other decreases, the children could be switched over.

Mr. McKamey stated there has been a lot of talk on saving dollars and cents. Last year Mr. Livesey had expressed the view that spending money on the Dawson Festival was a waste of money and he did not hear any complaints from Mr. Shaw on that. He moved that Committee accept Establishment 311.

Mr. McKinnon seconded the motion.

Mr. Livesey said that speaking on the motion, he was against spending money on the Dawson Festival last year and he is just as consistent this afternoon as he was last year. He read an extract from the five-year financial agreement which stated inter alia that: "From these funds Territorial Councillors can then provide whatever assistance they consider reasonable towards the capital cost of new territorial separate schools." He added that he had never gone against any principle which allowed minority groups their proper rights and he was not going against it this afternoon, and it was not his intention to go against it, but he had to say that he was somewhat shocked and surprised when he looked at the estimates and found a new separate school in Watson Lake for which he knew not one thing. No one can say, on this question of separate school education, that he did not take a very reasonable attitude with all the problems connected with it - in fact, he proposed the original motion. He would repeat that at the moment they are not ready financially, under the circumstances and in view of the financial agreement, to move into a double standard of education in the outlying areas yet. When they made the agreement, did they have the right to demand that Councillors from here to eternity should all follow it - things have to change from time to time so that all the rough spots are smoothed out. He could assure Councillors it was his impression when they concluded this agreement that they would not be entering the outlying areas yet - he knew it was coming, but not at this time, certainly not within a year. No one can guarantee that any of these districts are going to grow or expand into tremendous areas of activity and he thought that those interested in separate schools would give them a break, for some time anyway. Generally speaking, separate schools are not paid for out of government funds. Some member had mentioned that the agreement was drawn up in haste and he was probably referring to, where it is stated in the agreement on page 2, subsection 4 "that time is of the essence in this agreement", time was of the essence and it was quite fair to say so.

Mr. Boyd moved an amendment to the motion that they build eight rooms on to the present school and carry-on on that basis eliminating a separate school.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that in all fairness to both parties the original motion had to be dealt with first to determine the principle upon which they are going to decide and, depending upon the outcome of the motion, then certainly another motion with regard to its application would be in order.



Mr. Boyd said he disagreed but if the Chairman made a ruling on it he will probably have to abide by it.

Mr. Taylor commented that he did not wish to infringe on anyone's rights but the amendment as proposed would completely reverse the intent of the motion so on those grounds he would have to rule Mr. Boyd's motion out of order.

Mr. Boyd disagreed with the Chairman's ruling. He said that one motion is for a seven room setup and his motion was for eight rooms - it was just a case of a different type of structure.

Mr. Taylor stated that his interpretation was that in the first motion it was stated "that committee accept Establishment 311," the Watson Lake Separate School, whereas the motion as proposed by Mr. Boyd is something different entirely. Establishment 311 refers to the Watson Lake Separate School as being a four classroom school, miscellaneous work, sidewalks, etc., in the amount of \$162,000.00.

Mr. Boyd said that as it is not the intention to build a four classroom school now, so they should not vote for a four classroom school.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that the matter of how the school is going to be built could be decided following the acceptance of the school in principle and he believed that was the intent of the motion.

Mr. McKamey agreed to what Mr. Taylor said and added that another motion would be in order following the original motion.

Mr. McKinnon stated that it was up to the Chairman to make a ruling as to whether the amendment made by Mr. Boyd is allowable or not and if Mr. Boyd was not satisfied with the ruling then it is his prerogative to challenge the ruling and the House decide whether they will back the ruling or not. He concluded by saying that he agreed with the ruling and that it would be in order to make another motion later on.

Mr. Livesey wished to know that if the motion is passed does it mean to say that it will be accepted and considered on the basis of the terms on which it had been presented in the budget, without variation.

Mr. Taylor replied that he would interpret this in the words of the mover and seconder of the motion that if it is desirable to change the item as outlined that a further motion to this effect would be considered.

Mr. Livesey said that all the motion does then is voting for the principle, not the facts as laid out there without variation. In other words, they were voting for the principle of a separate school at Watson Lake or no separate school at Watson Lake. Was that correct?

Mr. Taylor replied that according to his understanding that was correct.

Mr. McKamey, Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Watt voted in favour of the motion. Mr. Boyd, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Livesey were opposed. Mr. Taylor cast the deciding vote in favour.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Shaw wished to know what they were going to do now with regard to Establishment 309.

Mr. Thompson said the matter was somewhat confusing because of the fact that last year they were going to build teacher accommodation at Watson Lake but in view of the people he could get at that time and the construction period was short, it was not built. This year, however, it is most necessary that they have accommodation for the teachers and it is proposed that the three classroom Panabode School be converted into a

teacherage, and because of that, they have to add to the existing public school building which is at present over-crowded. All they are doing, by building these four classrooms, is more or less keeping the present school at the same classroom size because the Panabode School will be teacher accommodation for both the public school and the proposed separate school.

Mr. Boyd thought he heard the Catholics were being generous in this case and were going to build their own teachers' quarters. He wondered if this could be confirmed or whether they would be asked at a later date to buy the teachers' quarters back from them, or what will the status be in the future in regard to supplying teachers' quarters. Will they be taking back other people's buildings? Another question he would like to ask is with regard to the number of children who will be attending this school - has Mr. Thompson any guarantee that these eleven children, that they have dwindled down to now from Lower Post, will be at school or can the Indian Affairs still change their minds about information that may not be factual.

Mr. Thompson stated that with regard to the first question he understood from Father Studer that there will be a residence for the Sisters, but the lay teachers will not be living in this residence and Father Studer wished accommodation provided for the lay teachers. If it is a three-room school there may be two Sisters and one lay teacher and they would be asked to provide accommodation for the lay teacher. With regard to the Indian children all he could go by are the figures he gets from Indian Affairs. Last fall they gave an estimated figure of around thirty to forty students. However, there was a change in superintendents and the present superintendent has gone over the situation very carefully. He wants to place in the separate school only those children who come from homes of a sufficiently high standard so that the children will come to school clean and neat. Those homes which cannot look after their children to an acceptable standard will continue to go to the Lower Post Residential School. At the present time about half the Indian children (one-half of this figure of 22) are going to the school now and there will be an additional ten or twelve entering the territorial school system.

Mr. Watt asked Mr. Thompson if, in his opinion, both items 311 and 309 are necessary to bring the school facilities up to date.

Mr. Thompson said yes, they would have to have these additional rooms.

Mr. Shaw moved for the acceptance of Establishment 309, Watson Lake Elementary High School.

Mr. Watt seconded the motion.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to Vote No. 8, Physical Fitness, page 236.

Mr. McKinnon believed this item was pending discussion of the sessional paper (No. 11), and the report from the Committee on Physical Fitness which has not yet been presented to Council. He wondered if this item could be deferred until that time.

Discussion followed and it was decided to set a time for this in the discussion of the agenda.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to Vote 10, page 311, the Construction of a Fire Break at Watson Lake. Mr. Taylor stated he was not in agreement with this expenditure. He had asked that this item be deleted from the budget and that this \$10,000.00 be put to a better purpose as it is certainly not desirable to have this in Watson Lake at the present time. In his opinion, it is an unwarranted expenditure in view of the fact that they have no town site plan at present and he would like this item deferred and deleted this year.

Mr. Boyd asked if this came under Forestry - would Forestry not have the final say? He would say that Watson Lake, like Porter Creek, is a virtual San Francisco and if any fire starts going there, the entire works will be gone. He stated that fire breaks were important.

Mr. Taylor said that the final decision rests with Council.

Mr. McKinnon moved that Establishment 436 be deleted from the budget.

Mr. McKamey seconded the motion.

Mr. Watt said he would feel responsible if the motion was passed, a fire did start and the town was burned down.

Mr. Shaw felt the same as Mr. Watt. He did not know the circumstances but rather than take drastic action such as this, he said "drastic" because if a fire should start and rage there he would hate to think that he was responsible for that happening. He would suggest that maybe a recommendation could be made to the effect that, unless it is absolutely necessary, the installation of the fire break be held off until the planning of the town site has gone into effect.

Mr. Taylor explained that he did have a town site plan coming in and this requires a fairly wide fireguard - he and many of his constituents in that particular area feel that it is at this time a premature waste of money and they should wait until they see where their community will grow, looking ahead twenty years. He would therefore like this item deleted from the budget and the \$10,000.00 put to work on another project if at all possible.

Mr. Shaw said he would have to abstain in this instance as he could not accept that particular responsibility.

Mr. Boyd remarked that there are bulk storage tanks in Watson Lake and somebody had thought it fit that fireguards are necessary - he therefore could not vote taking this item out of the budget.

Mr. Taylor replied that there were fireguards around the bulk plants.

Mr. Watt said that he felt like Mr. Boyd. Many persons may consider the firebreak unnecessary, but the experts say you have to have it, so they have to have it. He would therefore vote for this money to be used where needed whether in Watson Lake or any other area. Once it is in the vote, it can be used anywhere else, possibly some where else this year and Watson Lake next year as this is all part of a five-year program.

Mr. Taylor explained that in Watson Lake at present they have a very efficient fire fighting service, they also have a Forestry Service and heavy duty equipment all over town with which to combat a fire. He therefore saw no need at the present time for the construction of this fire break more particularly as it could destroy what may be a future part of their community - it would lay it to waste. He believed the program resulted from someone's idea in the Yukon Forestry Division and he would ask for the rejection of the item this year - he would be willing to consider it next year in the light of the proposed community plan. He thought the money could be used for a more worthy project, say, nurses at Teslin.

Mr. Livesey remarked that looking at the Carmacks Road reminded him that fire can do considerable damage when it gets out of control - also, along the Alaska Highway, the cost of a fire there went up to probably a million dollars to stop a fire in an area where there was no valuable timber. He would not say that he agreed to the item because he knew nothing about it, but he did know that the principle was for the prevention of fire and, therefore, the item should be left in the budget because if they take it out of the budget it is lost. He felt they could say "no" about something,

but they could not say something positive at the same time unless the Administration agrees on some particular plan.

Mr. Shaw thought it a good idea to leave that in and propose a motion in respect of what is desired.

Mr. Taylor felt that by leaving it in Northern Affairs will at their discretion put in the firebreak at any time.

Motion defeated.

Mr. Taylor with Mr. Shaw in the Chair, moved that this money not be expended this year for the purpose as outlined.

There was no second to the motion.

Mr. Shaw declared that under the circumstances there was no motion.

Mr. McKinnon found it difficult to understand the position taken by Mr. Taylor. He was positive that if Mr. Taylor would take his case to the Commissioner explaining that he would not like this firebreak, installed until after the town planning was received for Watson Lake the Commissioner would be more than willing to listen to him. He could not see the Administration disagreeing on this point.

Mr. Taylor replied that the majority do not always get what they want. With regard to the firebreak, it is just a chance method hoping it may stop a fire, but quite frankly he has not seen a firebreak stop a fire yet - he had served as a Park Warden and the only firebreaks he had seen stop a fire were those built at the time of the fire, fought with the nature of the fire itself. A fire could roll across a half mile fire break as though it wasn't even there.

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

Motion Carried.

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

Committee convened at 10:30 this morning to discuss bills and memoranda. Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that Bill No. 10 be deferred to the fall session. Motion Carried. Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Bill No. 11 be reported out of committee as amended. Motion Carried. Mr. McKamey moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw that Bill No. 12 be reported out of committee as amended. Motion Carried. Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Bill No. 16 be reported out of committee without amendment. Motion Carried. Commissioner Cameron and Mr. MacKenzie attended committee to discuss Bill No. 6, the Main Supply Bill. Discussion took place on the separate school situation at Watson Lake. Mr. McKamey moved, seconded by Mr. McKinnon that committee accept Establishment 311, Vote 10, Watson Lake Separate School. Motion Carried. Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Establishment 309 Watson Lake Elementary High School be accepted. Motion Carried. Mr. McKinnon moved, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that Establishment 436 be deleted. Motion Defeated. Progress was reported on Bill No. 6.

Committee  
Report

Council accepted the report and adjourned until 10:00 A.M. Saturday, May 4th, 1963.

Saturday, May 4th, 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. 19 regarding personnel of the R.C.M. Police in the Yukon. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 37) Sessional  
Paper  
No. 37

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey, that it is the opinion of Council that in order to assist the Tourist industry to grow it is advisable to provide a continuous form of entertainment in the nature of a show, for the influx of visitors expected to visit Dawson this summer. Motion  
No. 36

Be it recognized that mistakes of the past show that an approach to this has to be made which is based on sound principle, policy and management.

Be it recognized that the Klondike Visitors Association, a voluntary group, operating successfully for ten years, have proven their ability to conduct sound tourist attraction management.

Be it recognized that this Association have requested the business men at Dawson to pledge, and or, contribute a minimum of \$2,000.00 to institute a continuous plan of entertainment throughout a two month period and that an agreement has been reached in this respect.

Be it also recognized that this amount of \$2,000.00 is not sufficient to conduct an adequate program and that to assure a continuous program of two months, a deficit of \$8,000.00 can be expected.

Insofar as this intended program will also benefit all of the Yukon either directly or indirectly it is respectfully requested that the Administration supply a grant to this organization to a maximum of \$6,000.00 for the purpose of this program and that the actual amount of the \$6,000.00 granted be based on an amount of \$3.00 for each \$1.00 raised by donation as outlined in paragraph four.

Be it recognized that the Administration shall be provided with all pertinent data required from the Klondike Visitors Association to assure that any funds so allocated are in the manner provided for in this resolution and the recommendations thereof.

Mr. Shaw stated that during the course of the summer there are many people coming into that particular area and last year they had many things that the visitors could do. However, they approach another year, they have a different situation entirely where they have to get back to the realities of life and work out something to entertain the visitors that will come in. For the last ten years the Klondike Visitors Association has been operating quite successfully on their own work and with their own funds. They have received a grant from the Territory for 50% of the advertising material they have put out, but they have done a tremendous amount of work and raised and spent more money than the amount of the grant would indicate. All the work, with the odd exception, is donated by the people in this particular group. They expect a lot of people in the area this coming summer, they have done a lot of advertising and it creates an interest. Last year this organization had three Klondike Nights each week throughout the summer period. This work was volunteer and they had a program whereby if they had any money left over they would pay the people that ran the games and acted on the stage. However, they spent all their money in operating it so it ended up no one got any wages. They are approaching another season and it is found that it is impossible to be able to get, due to the small population, people to go every night. So they felt all they could handle at the time would be one Klondike Night a week. Many people, including himself, felt that they should provide something every night. Therefore they would try and get the business people around Dawson to contribute. A plan was instituted and these people agreed to put up a minimum of \$2,000.00. To operate every night it is obviously going to operate at a deficit and it is estimated at approximately \$135.00 a night. On the weekends these affairs will make money but during the week

they won't. He was asking for the grant for that reason and it would be based on the amount of contributions which the people themselves contribute. This resolution asks for assistance to help them and in so doing they would be directly and indirectly benefiting the whole of the Yukon Territory in the tourist program.

Mr. Boyd was interested to know how many people are in this group, where do they entertain and is the show gratis to the public.

Mr. Shaw stated that he couldn't say how many people are in the group - probably between 45 to 50. It requires twenty people to operate a Klondike Night for every night. The admission to the public is not free it has been \$1.00 or \$1.50 in the past. The phoney gambling of the Klondike Night is not based on earning money but to show the visitors how things used to operate in the early days. It was held in the Community Hall in the past and this year they are attempting to utilize the Palace Grand. It is their desire in the future that they build this up into something larger and have a larger performance in the show but at the present time they are going to be restricted to the Shooting of Dan McGrew and possibly another little act. It is compatible to the resources of the people in the area.

Mr. McKamey stated he was fully in agreement with the motion. He felt that Mr. Shaw was shooting a little low financially. There are only about one hundred people financing this and when you consider less than that contributing \$2,000.00 - this is a terrific contribution to the development of the tourist industry in the Yukon. He thought this 3 to 1 basis is low and without the Klondike Night in Dawson it would be pretty dead and it wouldn't be much encouragement for the tourist. He thought that this should have been \$10,000.00 and should be raised. They wouldn't have to spend that amount but it would provide continuity. To put this on every night is quite a hardship.

Mr. Shaw appreciated Mr. McKamey's remarks and said what has happened in the past has to be taken into consideration. They started off with a big bang. The balloon blew up and they were left with nothing but shatters. They are now starting from the bottom again. This organization had no connection with the affair of last year; they operated successfully last year as they have done the previous nine years. The assistance they can get will pay off to the Territory.

Mr. Boyd said he appreciated the situation and he would vote for the motion.

Mr. Watt believed they have a Department of Travel and Publicity whose Director assesses the effects of different capital expenditures on the tourist industry. They have an item of grants for the Tourist Director to give out to help along with different things that help the tourist business. It is hard for him in Whitehorse to assess this \$8,000.00 on the tourist industry - if it brings the tourists in or if it gives the tourists something to do while in Dawson City. He thought this type of aid should be made available to other parts of the Territory too on a one-third, two-thirds basis.

Mr. Shaw stated this group has worked for ten years for no profit for one purpose - to encourage tourists in the Yukon Territory. The program they are discussing has to be sustained every night for two months - not because they want to but to entertain visitors. From the money they have earned they have built a tourist camp, put signs on the road, bought 10,000 pamphlets each year which they spread all over the country. This is actually tourist promotion and that is the purpose of it. This resolution is asking the Administration if they could assist. This is a community affair which has extended into a Territorial proposition.

Mr. Taylor said if he could get \$6,000.00 or \$8,000.00 he would put a nurse in at Teslin. However in view of the comments of Mr. Shaw and in view of the fact they had a big festival last year that advertised Dawson City in the Yukon, no doubt there will be a great influx of visitors this year and they need some attractions so he would support the motion with some misgivings.

Mr. McKinnon wanted to know why this Klondike Night program is going to run at a \$8,000.00 deficit. Is it because of rent or because there are going to be salaries for the people putting on the Klondike Night.

Mr. Shaw said that people will have to be employed. The budget is based on paying \$2.00 an hour for these people from 7:30 to about 12:00 o'clock every night throughout the week and it takes 15 to 20 people to operate it. It is impossible in a small community to get 20 people to go down every night to put on this performance. Last year they made a special effort for three nights a week but it is just too much.

Mr. Boyd wanted to know what the profit was for last year on a voluntary basis, on a three night weekly play.

Mr. Shaw had a report on what was earned and what was spent for last year. The total expenditure was \$10,453.12 and the revenue was \$10,985.71 and as of December 31, 1962 they had \$532.59 on hand so it is a pretty well break even proposition.

Mr. Watt said he still thought that the Department of Travel and Publicity should look after it and they should increase the grant.

Mr. McKamey said this has nothing to do with Establishment 292 - Travel and Publicity.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that the Administration is respectfully requested to undertake a feasibility survey respecting the No. 35 Motion desire of the residents of Ross River to acquire a two to three room school in the Ross River community in the 1964 fiscal year.

Mr. Taylor stated this arises from the fact that this fall there should be some forty children ready to go to school. In view of this there will be an increase one year hence so consequently the people of Ross River feel that a feasibility survey should be made to determine as to whether or not it is advisable or in fact possible to put a Territorial day school at Ross River.

Mr. McKamey stated that this is a double barreled motion, a feasibility survey to construct a school in 1964, and he wondered why in 1964. Only recently they found out they have two beautiful hostels and beautiful schools in Whitehorse and they are providing accommodation for these people. The other members of Council thought there would be a shortage of money and there would be if they built schools wherever people take a notion to go in the Territory. He thought this premature as there is nothing to support the economy in Ross River at the present and no one can say where there will be a townsite.

Mr. Taylor said that Mr. McKamey seems to know more about this than the people they are asking to look into it. In regard to the hostels it was a Federal matter and they have proposed a means by which they could get maximum use out of them if the government agrees. They can haul children in from all over the Yukon and put them in the hostel to justify the expenditures however he thought it is the desire to have the children leave the hostel residential type things and grow up and be educated with relation to having a home life with their families. He had a letter from Ross River stating there are 33 children at present going to school at either Lower Post, Whitehorse or Carcross. There are 40 preschool children and seven families are moving back to Ross River from Upper Inland this summer which will bring an additional 15 children of school and preschool age. There will be 40 children ready for school in the 1963/64 school term. The people feel that a two room school is wanted with the number of children there. He had talked with Mr. Kulan and they thought they should provide a feasibility survey and look into the problem. He thought Ross River secure in its location as it is located at the crossroads of a very vastly expanding road network, and has a good future.

Mr. Watt stated that he couldn't see anything in the motion that makes it mandatory upon the Administration to build a school in Ross River. He would support the motion and it leaves it up to the Administration to take into consideration what Mr. McKamey has pointed out.

Mr. McKamey said his interpretation of the motion is for the Administration to undertake a feasibility survey respecting the desire and Mr. Taylor is telling them at the moment that it is the desire of these people to have a school. They know what the answer is.

Mr. Boyd stated that first it isn't for them to pass a motion of this kind. The Department of Education are here for that purpose. They are alert and very wide awake and so is the Department of Indian Affairs. It was only yesterday that Mr. Taylor said these people were almost in the Stone Age and they heard they were going to take 40 children from Lower Post and put them back in their homes at Upper Liard but they find out now they can only take eleven because the homes are not good enough to bring the children up in so they have to keep them longer. He wondered if the fifteen children going back to Ross River from Upper Liard were in the same category. His point was that they have people to decide this and it isn't up to them to dictate the policy of what should be done. He was wondering what capacity Mr. Kulan was in this territory. He would vote against the motion because he would assume and take it for granted that the Departments of Education and Indian Affairs together have this in hand, they know and will do, in their opinion, what is right and more ably than they can.

Mr. Taylor stated that every time he mentions Ross River the member from Mayo has risen to his feet and tried to cut the thing in flames. In regard to the school in 1964 - they feel it will take the education department a year to make an assessment. About the desire of the people - that is what he is talking about so there is nothing under cover and he is asking the Administration to look into it. In regard to Mr. Boyd's statement of the Lower Post children this wasn't correct, and isn't related to this. Mr. Kulan happens to be the spokesman for these people at Ross River - he has a trading post, a sawmill and heavy duty equipment and he has made his permanent residence at Ross River. He asked their support for a feasibility survey.

Mr. Shaw felt this is merely an invitation for the Administration to look into this matter. He assumes that when they look into it and find they require other facilities they will suggest that. He would look with a careful eye if a school were started up but this motion doesn't ask for that. They have a huge school proposition recently passed for Watson Lake, it is a large area and it appears to him when they increase the school facilities there must be some way that they must be utilized to the full advantage, and the Administration will take this into consideration.

Mr. Boyd asked if Mr. Taylor had gone to Mr. Thompson and the Indian Agent on this and if so what kind of an answer did he get.

Mr. Taylor replied that he had taken this up with Mr. Thompson and showed him the letter and he said certainly, if it is the desire of Council to do this he would be pleased to do it. If he had stated whether or not they were going to build a school his motion wouldn't have been necessary. He said it was also well to remember that they have over six million dollars worth of school facilities in Whitehorse.

Mr. McKamey moved that this motion be deferred until Monday morning, May 6, following Orders of the Day, with Mr. Thompson and the Indian Agent present, so they could get their views.

Mr. Boyd seconded the motion.

Motion Carried.



Mr. McKinnon moved, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that it is the opinion of Council that a senior officer of the C.M.H.C. be invited to appear before Council at the fall session to clarify the many questions concerning C.M.H.C. regulations as they apply to the Yukon Territory. Motion No. 34

Mr. McKinnon thought the motion was self-explanatory and he wouldn't attempt to confuse it by trying to explain it.

Mr. Shaw stated that they have had this person up here before and it appeared to him, in regard to the people in his area, that he answered his questions fully. They can't take advantage of CMHC plans for helping people build homes but they would have to be introduced into a Federal-Territorial proposition. If Mr. McKinnon has questions in relation to this area he wasn't against it.

Motion Carried.

First and second reading was given to Bill No. 19, An Ordinance to Amend the Forest Protection Ordinance. First and Second Reading Bill #19 &

First and second reading was given to Bill No. 11, as amended. Bill #11

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw that Bill No. 11, An Ordinance of the Yukon Territory to Incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of Yukon and the Bishop of Yukon, be given third reading. Third Reading Bill #11

Motion Carried

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that Bill No. 16, An Ordinance Respecting Registration of Corporation Securities, be given third reading. Third Reading Bill #16

Motion Carried

First and second reading was given to Bill No. 12, as amended. First and Second Reading Bill #12

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that Bill No. 12, An Ordinance Empowering the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory to Grant a Franchise to the Yukon Electrical Company Limited to Sell and Distribute Electrical Energy in the Teslin Area, Yukon Territory, be given third reading. Third Reading Bill #12

Motion Carried

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Council convene at 9:00 A.M. Monday instead of 10:00 A.M.

Motion Carried

Mr. Boyd 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 discussing the Physical Fitness Program.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

Mr. Shaw suggested they proceed with the report on Physical Fitness.

Mr. McKamey asked if they could discuss other memoranda due to the short length of time they have before 12:00.

Mr. Livsey replied that they moved into Committee to discuss Physical Fitness and Amateur Sport and this is what they should discuss.

Mr. McKamey asked if Mr. McKinnon could make a report in seven minutes.

Mr. Livesey said on a point of order he suggested that is an ambiguous question and had no relation to the facts and they are supposed to proceed with the reading of the memorandum which is necessary.

Mr. McKamey moved, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that Mr. Speaker now resume his Chair and hear the report of the Chairman of the Committee.

Motion Carried.

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

Committee convened at 11:50 this morning to discuss Physical Fitness and Amateur Sport.

Committee Report

Council accepted the report of the Committee and adjourned until 9:00 o'clock A.M., Monday, May 6, 1963.

11/21/63

Monday, May 6th, 1963  
9:00 o'clock A.M.

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

Mr. McKamey moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the rules of the House be suspended for this day in order that a member's bill be introduced and be given its various readings.

Motion Carried.

Mr. McKinnon moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, for leave to introduce Bill No. 20, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance.

Introducing  
Bill No. 20

Motion Carried.

First and Second reading was given to Bill No. 20.

First &  
Second  
Reading  
Bill #20.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing bills, sessional papers and motion no. 35.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

In  
Committee.

Discussion followed on Physical Fitness and Amateur Sport.

Mr. McKinnon stated there are quite a few important things embodied in the report. (Sessional Paper No. 11) One is the principle and in this report the definition of fitness, which he thought as well as most people in the Territory, is that it should be in its broadest sense to entail both the actual physical fitness and the mental fitness. Another part of the report deals with how much money, the maximums that will be allowed, under this report, if it is accepted, and he thought these should be dealt with. He felt they are low and if they are attempting to spend the grand total of \$59,000.00 in the next fiscal year they won't even get a start with the sums as they now stand. He then gave them his activities in this Fitness & Amateur Sport field as a committee of one. His main project was to spend as much of the \$15,000.00 that was allocated to them last year as an outright grant. In the course of his duties he got involved with Mr. McFarlane who was up here on the survey and had occasion to work hand in hand with him and also travel to Watson Lake in this connection. He thought the best way was to put an advertisement in the paper and let various people who desired assistance in this field apply to him and he would process them and send them to Ottawa. He received approximately 15 different requests and 10 of these were in good enough form to send to National Health and Welfare in Ottawa. He gave a rundown of the people who applied, the amount requested, the amount granted, the purpose for which they wanted the money and the reason for either the acceptance or the rejection of the project. From the list they could see a definite trend that capital projects are definitely out and he was of the opinion that this is what is needed most in the Yukon. Once you get the equipment you can always come up with the operation and maintenance cost but this isn't eligible under Physical Fitness and Amateur Sport. They have seen in the reasons for rejections, in some of the projects submitted to Ottawa, that the only things that are going to qualify are going to be straight physical fitness programmes and not activities maintaining mental optimum as Mr. McFarlane pointed out when he was here. Also the sums of grants are low and they will not utilize what could be used in a very limited way in the Yukon to the best of their ability, if the sums were not increased. He was speaking in respect of the grants for the operating cost of community centers and they should be set as high as possible so they can recover as much as possible under the Federal Government. When all is said and done one would have to conclude that this is more of a political football than anything else. It is not going to help the Yukon to any great degree because the main use of the money seems to be

Discussion  
of Sessional  
Paper #11.

in leadership and training clinics, physical fitness scholarships and things of this nature and is not what the Yukon would desire under a program like this. It would be more in the capital cost of places where people could enjoy recreational activities and in the acquisition of equipment to enjoy these activities.

Mr. Shaw wondered if the people who made requests for grants were notified by letter that their requests were not adhered to.

Mr. McKinnon replied yes, they all were. He has a fat file of correspondence on this and everyone of them has been notified whether their program was approved, accepted or rejected, and the reasons, etc.

Mr. Shaw stated he was disappointed that the government has apparently accepted this for actual physical sports. He hoped that it would have been accepted under the broader concept which Mr. McFarlane discussed when he was here. Because, as far as the Yukon is concerned, it could help in many ways besides just physical fitness. There is mental fitness equally as important. He had discussions with Mr. McFarlane on this matter and it was his theory that it could be distributed for mental fitness as well as physical fitness. But it now appears that the money the Yukon will get will be very limited.

Mr. Taylor, with Mr. Boyd in the Chair, stated that apart from the Wason Lake proposals as outlined by Mr. McKinnon this morning there is one personal feeling he had and that is arising out of these discussions and in consideration of this fitness and amateur sport, what they must do is open up their territorial gymnasium facilities and encourage badminton, basketball and this type of thing. In private discussions it was felt that this was something they could do themselves within Council and his only comment was that this should be done at this session and the use of these facilities be encouraged and funds be provided for the additional janitorial and instructional service with which to implement such a program.

Mr. Boyd stated he was quite happy with Mr. McKinnon's remarks and he took it that he is still a one man committee and will look after the interests of all concerned for the coming season.

Mr. McKinnon requested they discuss the proposals and the monies involved under item 4 as he didn't agree with them.

Mr. Boyd asked who set these figures in the first place?

Mr. McKinnon replied they were set by Mr. McFarlane and it is up to the Territorial Council to either adjust, lower, raise them or whatever they see fit.

Mr. Shaw stated the Federal Government is providing this money and he wondered if they have made up their minds in which direction they are going to make this grant available. Is it going to be for fitness and amateur sport or physical fitness and amateur sport.

Mr. McKinnon stated this question has been asked of Ottawa time and time again and they have not come down with an absolute decision. Whether it is going to fit the broad definition of fitness or whether it is going to be purely physical fitness. From the requests that the Yukon forwarded and the rejections they got back, it would seem to him, they are looking for a physical fitness program in that sense of the word.

Mr. Shaw said, until they get direction from Ottawa as to what they are going to do, can they serve any useful purpose at this particular time in working out a program.

Mr. McKinnon said if they do not approve a program at this session or the fall session they will not be eligible for any grants from the Department of Health and Welfare during this fiscal year. Last year was an exception because they realized the Territory could not get an accepted program

prepared. If they don't go through this program and forward it to Ottawa for their approval, they will not be eligible for one cent. He felt people should still send their requests through him or one of the offices in the Federal Building and these requests still go to Ottawa and at least they will get a letter saying they are either accepted or rejected and what amount. In some instances it will help - for example the Old Crow Skiers.

Mr. Boyd asked if the same thing could be accomplished at the fall session instead of now.

Mr. McKinnon replied no, because it would mean that they would only have time between the fall session and the end of the fiscal year that organizations could apply for grants. If this is approved now organizations can apply for grants from the acceptance of the report until the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. McKamey suggested they go through this report.

All agreed.

Mr. McKamey wondered who would be responsible in defining an area as to whether it was a large settlement or a small settlement.

Mr. McKinnon stated there is no definite description on what is to be considered a large or small settlement, the municipalities are the only thing that is certain. The only way that this program can be put into effect is to have a person in the employ of the Territorial Government to take the requests for these grants and to make such decisions as necessary.

Mr. Boyd asked if there was a different definition for a large and small community all across Canada.

Mr. McKinnon stated this plan is individual to the Yukon. Other provinces have made their own plan and this may be a completely different approach than other provinces have taken towards their physical fitness needs.

Mr. Boyd asked if these one-third, one-fifth, etc. are the pattern for the Yukon only or for the whole of Canada.

Mr. McKinnon stated that there was not another province in Canada at this time that had completed their physical fitness program so they didn't have the advantage of looking at other provinces plans to see what they had come up with. The Northwest Territories was the only other one that had finished their plan.

Mr. Shaw stated he didn't think they could make any comparison. The Federal Government asked for a survey to be made in each one of the provinces and territories and make their proposals known to them so they are starting from scratch just like the others.

Mr. McKinnon stated Mr. Delaute was very active working with him and Mr. McFarlane and he wondered if he could be called before committee and give his opinion of this report.

Mr. Delaute attended committee.

Mr. McKinnon said there was one question he would like to ask and that is if this program is accepted by the Territorial Government who is going to be the liaison man between the Territorial Government and the Federal Government in implementing this program.

Mr. Delaute replied the Commissioner.

Mr. McKinnon said it could be handled through his office with no difficulty.

Mr. Delaute replied that in this report Mr. McFarlane recommends that they have a director. It would be up to the Administration to consider who would be the co-ordinator and he would inherit the job of doing the liaison work between the Federal Government and the Commissioner.

Mr. Boyd asked if he would be a government employee.

Mr. Delaute said he would be employed by the Yukon Administration.

Mr. Taylor asked in the selection of such a director would a qualified Yukon resident be given first opportunity before taking someone from outside.

Mr. Delaute stated that all appointments in the Yukon Administration are governed by the Public Service Ordinance.

Mr. McKinnon said he and Mr. Delaute have had discussions on what they thought should be the definition of physical fitness and they both felt that it should be used at its broadest sense to include things that weren't actually physical fitness but could be termed recreation needs for different people. But Ottawa doesn't seem willing to accept the broad sense and he is wondering if Mr. Delaute has heard anything more on this.

Mr. Delaute stated that he did get a reply back from the Director of fitness and amateur sport which stated they didn't quite want to say fitness is only physical fitness and yet they didn't want to admit that fitness should cover almost anything else. It was a letter you could interpret many ways although they did exclude artistic endeavours, school activities and activities handled by mental health clinics. They can't pin them down to an exact interpretation of the word fitness.

Mr. Boyd said in regard to curlers coming into town and staying during a bonspiel, what proportion would be paid from now on of their expenses.

Mr. Delaute replied that this would depend on the adoption of the report and also he would judge that the new agreement was to be 60-40, with the Federal paying 60% and the Territory paying 40% and this was the provision made in the estimates this year based on that proportion. This doesn't mean that the organization themselves would only get a portion of their costs. They could apply the whole thing and the Territorial would pay 40% and the Federal Government would pay 60%.

Mr. Shaw stated he didn't know how they could come up with something at this time when everything else is so indefinite. They must have the views of the Federal Government to accept the principles or reject them and they will have to wait until the fall to see what the plans are from Ottawa. If it is just for physical sport it will narrow it down to a relatively small project or if they accepted an overall picture, which he felt they should, then they will go on from there. He suggested that whatever request they get in Ottawa from all over Canada will determine the program.

Mr. Watt asked if there was any way the City could more actively participate with the Territorial Government in a physical fitness program - something where the City, even if they paid part of the wages, could share the co-ordinator's services.

Mr. Delaute replied that certainly the co-ordinator's task wouldn't be directed solely to the City of Whitehorse. They would be directed to the whole Territory and he would co-operate with every organization throughout the Territory. He would encourage them to perform whatever program he is putting into force. It would be up to the City of Whitehorse to have someone who he could help along and direct his footsteps in the right direction.

Mr. Boyd thought this co-ordinator would have to be a pretty independent man.

Mr. Delaute stated that when he went to Ottawa with the question in mind of what constitutes the proper project for approval, and there were others that had the same idea in mind, at one of the meetings they did sit down and list a number of criteria based on what had been done up until then. The type of projects that had been submitted, not a very great number had been approved, and they did arrive at a list. He gathered as time goes on other criteria will be added to this. They don't seem to have a ready answer to a question like that. When Mr. McKinnon co-ordinated their endeavors for the last fiscal year, he gave out the information of what the definition of fitness and amateur sport was and they did get many types of requests including physical fitness and others. He mentioned the request of the recreational director for the Skookum Jim Memorial Hall, which would appear to have been approved if there had been time to put it into effect, and in a sense there they don't limit themselves entirely to physical fitness - it is fitness. The criteria that they seem to accept readily are projects they refer to as clinics. If you want to hire someone to train local people into organizing certain activities they accept that readily. Student aid is the primary object of this whole program; bursaries encouraging young people to take a course in physical education. One project was submitted on behalf of one agency which was to bring in someone as an adjudicator of drama activities and that was turned down. So that caused him to write to the Director and ask for their present definition of fitness and he pointed out that Mr. McFarlane in his report had taken the broader interpretation of it and also this had been the interpretation when inviting projects from the Yukon agencies for the last fiscal year. He interpreted the reply as meaning that they still abide by the original definition of fitness. Whatever program might be adopted in the Yukon, they have a fairly good chance of most of it being implemented in the form of projects under the agreement that might be in existence for any particular fiscal year.

Mr. Watt said in regard to Municipalities page 5 of the report, Leadership, he thought the grant of \$1,800.00 was pretty low and it should be raised either to  $\frac{2}{3}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$ . In the large settlements under the same category  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the salaries of the part time leaders are paid compared to  $\frac{1}{3}$  for municipalities. He felt 50% should be contributed by the Yukon Government otherwise a small percentage of this \$56,000.00 which they have voted on, will be used if the municipalities, large and small settlements have to contribute  $\frac{2}{3}$  of every dollar spent in the program. He knew that the City of Whitehorse couldn't afford great sums of money for this so if these percentages were raised they could benefit more. The maintenance costs should also be raised as for every dollar that is put up for maintenance the City of Whitehorse would have to pay \$4.00 to the Yukon Government's \$5.00. So the municipality wouldn't participate to too great an extent because it would cost them too much money. The City of Whitehorse is very interested in some type of fitness program and they want to participate and co-operate with the Federal and Territorial Governments in this. He suggested that the percentages of the participation by the Yukon Government be increased and increased substantially.

Mr. Boyd thought this was based on what population the City has to support it. That is why they have set the figure as is, whereas the smaller places haven't got the population to support it, so need more help. He didn't think they have anything to go on and he wondered if this physical fitness program is going to be in operation this year.

Mr. Delaute replied that a sum of money has been allocated this year to the Yukon and provision is provided in the estimates for the Territory's share. The agreement will be drawn up and when it is signed by the Commissioner and the Minister of Health and Welfare, it will be

applied in the different communities; what percentages recoverable and whether they should be maximum or minimum. Once that is finished the report can be accepted without trouble and can go into effect immediately. He couldn't see much difficulty in changing these figures, if that is Council's wish, and they would arrive at a solution in short order.

Mr. Boyd said assuming this was passed does that make it law or is it subject to approval by someone else.

Mr. McKinnon said it is subject to approval of the Department of Health and Welfare.

Mr. McKamey wanted to hear Mr. Delaute's views on the Conclusion, page 22, regarding Elsa - Calumet activities and facilities and the doubt that they are eligible for fitness grants.

Mr. Delaute replied that if one were a co-ordinator he would look at the program and see who have the benefits and who haven't. Even here in Whitehorse you have people who belong to the Army and Air Force who have recreational organizations that are supported and presumably have enough to keep themselves occupied, properly fit mentally or otherwise. But there are other groups in Whitehorse who haven't and perhaps they should get more benefit. This is the way he would judge the situation.

Mr. Shaw didn't think they had to go over every recommendation but the principle should be accepted in general. He agreed with Councillor McKinnon that with the maximum amounts set up and the program being so restricted, they aren't going to use up anything like the amount. When communities have to raise this amount of money they are going to find it very difficult, even if it is one half or one third. He felt it was taken out of the air to try and assist and he didn't feel it was possible to get down to details now. They have a general program to start with and as they get going then they see where certain things can be straightened out. He didn't agree to maximum amounts.

Mr. McKinnon said the figures that are in this report were as Mr. Shaw said, picked out of the air. Mr. McFarlane and he agreed in principle that there should be a better cost sharing arrangement for the smaller communities that did not have any facilities. But the figures were something that were put in for a figure and a figure only, for Council to either change, increase or decrease as they saw fit. That is why this particular section of the report is presented at this time. He moved that on page 5 of Mr. McFarlane's report dated March 18th, 1963 the following changes be made:

- (1) Under allotment of Funds, A. The Municipality, Leadership - read one-half instead of one-third in (a) and (b);
- (2) Under 2 Operation - read one half instead of one fourth;
- (3) Under 3 Maintenance - read one half instead of one fifth;
- (4) Delete all references to maximum grants;
- (5) Under B Large Settlements and C Small Settlements - change all percentages to read two thirds in each case and delete all references to maximum.

Motion  
re Physical  
Fitness &  
Amateur  
Sport.

He believed that this would be fair to all the different kinds of settlements and would provide much more incentive to the people to come up with their share of this fitness program. If this motion was passed they would be in a much better position to utilize the full amount of the \$59,000.00 provided under the next fiscal year.

Mr. Shaw asked Mr. Delaute if a co-ordinator is going to be employed.

Mr. Delaute said if the Council were to report back to the Commissioner that they agree with this report, subject to any modifications, the Commissioner was to accept that and proceed with the implementation of this report, the first thing he would do is to invite applications for the position of co-ordinator.

Mr. Watt seconded the motion.

Motion Carried.

Committee adjourned at 12:00 o'clock Noon.

...Page 430



2:00 o'clock P.M.

Mr. Taylor said that prior to the noon adjournment they had been discussing a motion by Mr. McKinnon in relation to Physical Fitness and Amateur Sport.

Mr. Boyd moved that the balance of the report on Physical Fitness and Amateur Sport be accepted in general principle as is.

Mr. Shaw seconded the motion.

Mr. McKamey said that speaking on the motion he would like to know who was being referred to on Page 22 of the report, at the conclusion, which states: "This, I believe, should be a Yukon Government decision." In other words, to whom was the decision being left.

Mr. McKinnon assumed it would be the responsibility of the fitness co-ordinator.

As Mr. McKamey was not satisfied with Mr. McKinnon's answer it was decided that Commissioner Cameron should be asked to attend committee.

Commissioner Cameron attended committee.

Mr. McKamey asked Commissioner Cameron to define the words "Yukon Government decision" in respect of Item No. 14, the Elsa Calumet Company town.

Commissioner Cameron stated that assuming they had a Physical Fitness co-ordinator, it would be discussed with the co-ordinator and he believed the reason this was put in was to point out that there could be situations in the Territory that would vary from one place to the next, for example, what may apply in Carmacks may not apply to Elsa, and so on. Say a group is formed in Elsa and they get no assistance from the company, then the co-ordinator would be perfectly within his right to say that this is a good thing, whatever it is, and they should get assistance. Then again the company might go along with it and do certain things, in which case this money should not be utilized for a duplication of services.

Mr. McKamey said that the co-ordinator could say "no" and that would be it - there would be no recourse. What happens then? He felt that the decision should be left with the Commissioner in Council.

Commissioner Cameron had no objections to that but, there again, a time element would be involved where the obvious answer would be in the negative to start with and then they would have to sit in Council to have it discussed and a decision made. However, there is the possibility that Ottawa might still say "no", that it did not come under the Physical Fitness Act, but there would be no refusals as far as an individual is concerned pertaining to certain items unless there were definite grounds for it to be turned down. He believed the company, at the present time, had a recreation hall but if they decide now they shall do nothing about this recreation hall and expect to get the money from the Fitness program, the co-ordinator and the Administration would no doubt consider that this wasn't exactly fair because the company had a change of heart thereby refusing to expend funds that they normally expended for better employer-employee relations.

Mr. Shaw felt that all these places should have consideration, that none should be left out from their fair share of these activities.

Mr. McKamey wondered why this conclusion had been adopted, why Mr. McFarlane wouldn't state one way or the other but left it to a government decision.

Commissioner Cameron replied that it was put in as an example should an occasion arise where there could be mispending of the funds. The funds are to assist individuals and communities in the Territory that are deprived, for reasons of being a small group with no funds available from other

sources, of Fitness programs of any type. He believed that Mr. McFarlane did not mean that where a company in a company town were supplying certain facilities that the company should necessarily be reimbursed for those facilities. He believed that this was what Mr. McFarlane was pointing out - that it would be left to negotiations with Ottawa and the Administration here and the co-ordinator. He did not think it was meant to keep any money out of Elsa, this was not his understanding of it at all.

Mr. McKamey said that as far as the Keno Hill Club is concerned, there is a regular payroll deduction every month and this is how they have their facilities, the employees dig down into their own pockets. He believed that the Recreation Club actually belongs to the U.K. Club although it is on government property. United Keno are pretty tight-fisted and anything the employees want they have to pay for. However, he felt nothing much could be gained as they could propose an amendment to this by having "Commissioner in Council", but the final say would rest with Ottawa.

Mr. Watt said that moving on to another subject he would like to hear from Commissioner Cameron on the question of medical insurance for Vocational School students in the light of the memorandum which they received from him dated May 1, 1963 asking for Council's opinion on the matter. He believed at the time this was first discussed that Committee had agreed the insurance should be taken out.

Mr. Livesey said he merely wished to point out that he did not see Destruction Bay on the list of Physical Fitness program, page 8, and he would like to see its name added.

Mr. McKinnon remarked there were considerable reams of material on file concerning Fitness and Amateur Sport and much of it is from Ottawa. They will see from it that Ottawa was very indecisive as to how this Fitness program was going to work and Mr. McFarlane was under great difficulty in preparing this survey because there were actually no criteria and no sound directive from Ottawa and this is why the report ended up being as general as it is. However he had worked within the limited confines of direction from Ottawa and did a commendable job on which he should be congratulated.

Mr. Shaw agreed to that and added that Mr. McKinnon should also be congratulated for the effort he put in on this program, as it was a very difficult assignment indeed.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to Motion #35, Ross River School, with Mr. Fry, the Indian Agent and Mr. Thompson present.

Discussion  
Motion  
No. 35

Mr. McKamey stated he had four questions to ask in this connection, namely, (1) Is it economically feasible to construct a school at Ross River in 1964; (2) How many students would this remove from hostels and the Whitehorse schools; (3) Would this provide a duplication of educational facilities; (4) Has anyone approached the Department of Education from the Ross River district with a petition for the establishment of a school there?

Mr. Thompson replied that he presumed the first question meant would it be more economical to educate the children in various schools elsewhere than it is in Ross River itself, but he couldn't answer this as he did not know how many children from Ross River are being educated elsewhere. He understood that one or two are obtaining their education by a correspondence course.

Mr. Taylor said that the report from Ross River says there are 33 children who are at present going to school either at Lower Post, Whitehorse or Carcross, of these 19 are Catholics, 11 Anglicans and three Baptists.

Mr. Fry stated that the community in Ross River is predominantly Indian. The two who take correspondence courses are probably the only one-Indians in the area. Ross River has always been a bush community and the children have to be taken out to school. To build a school there is in a sense a duplication of facilities inasmuch as the children are already in school somewhere. The other consideration is, where would they want a child in our society to go to school, away from home or at home. As Councillors were aware there are plenty of facilities in the hostels in Whitehorse, they are not short of space there by any means, in fact they have a surplus, but they did not have a surplus at Carcross or Lower Post in the same sense and gradually, as the population expands, their needs expand. As the hostels are not designed to accommodate every grade level (it wouldn't be practical for pre-primary grades), and if they needed extra accommodation, it would be logical to expand at Ross River rather than expand elsewhere, but this point need not necessarily be reached in 1964. The next consideration, which is acute, is that in one strict definition this is integration, but it would be integration in a predominantly Indian sense. If a school was built there they would be integrating a few non-Indian children with a large number of Indian children instead of the other way round. Before doing anything they would want to know which Indian families would send their children to school on a day basis from home as many of the families there still live in tents. They have a program to correct this situation, so there is work for them to do in Ross River and a lot of thought to be given to the question of which children can make a go of day attendance. They certainly will not have this information available this coming September, but it is conceivable a picture could be given to the Councillors by this fall of how many children in Ross River could make a success of going to school on a day basis from September 1965. Apart from the economics of the thing, what would determine the question is that in a Canadian society we would like a child to go to school from home if possible and if there are enough children to warrant two classrooms, then it would be up to Council to decide whether these classrooms are to be provided or not.

Mr. McKamey asked what these people did for a living.

Mr. Fry replied that they trap but they do not obtain as much revenue as they could, they work in labouring jobs in the summer time, but it is not a community in which they have a high rate of assistance from able-bodied people. The Indians all go out on their traplines but when they have a day school they will have to break this tradition and mother will stay home and look after the children while father goes out to the traplines. This adjustment could more easily be made at Ross River than at Pelly Crossing because, at the present stage, there are not so many distracting influences at Ross River. He did not think that the economy of Ross River would interfere with the operation of a day school provided they were careful in the initial stages to select out of the community those families and children who already, by their way of life, have indicated that they are at a level where they can undertake this responsibility. He would suggest that they go into this with some caution.

Mr. McKamey asked Mr. Thompson if the Department of Education had been approached with a petition for the establishment of a school at Ross River.

Mr. Thompson replied in the negative.

Commissioner Cameron stated that Ross River is in rather an odd position at the present time as it is pretty well the same today as it has been for many years, in fact with a considerably less population than it had a number of years ago. When the Pelly Lake Trading Post closed down the biggest majority of the Indians moved in from Pelly Lake to Ross River and for a few years after the last war there was some white population, mostly adults, because of the operation on the highway. At the present time, down from Ross River itself, down to Pelly, there is a copper showing which some day, if there was a railroad to go through which could be feasible, and there would be ten or fifteen years of copper mined there and shipped out.

In the past few months a considerable amount of staking has been going on up towards the Bruce Lake area. This could prove to be valuable property and establish a town. But at the present time, even if the population justified it, it would be difficult to say where a school should go because if you built a school at Ross River at the present time and twenty miles north or south a mining town is set up, you would naturally want to expand the school, or you may feel there should be some transportation means. From the Administration's standpoint he did not think they would be justified in building a school at Ross River for the next two or three years. As much as he would love to see schools, it was his honest opinion that this was not justified in view of the number of schools they have in the Territory, the hostels, and the educational facilities now available.

Mr. Taylor said that the motion concerns itself with next fall and not this fall and that it requests that a feasibility survey be made. The petition received by him from the people at Ross River stated that this fall there could be at least forty children ready for school and that this figure will increase year by year considering the pre-school age children. Mr. Fry had stated that a close look be taken to determine who would be eligible for this day school and Mr. Taylor thought that by supporting this motion they should adhere to the residents' request and look into the thing. This is all that the motion asks. In view of Commissioner Cameron's remarks about a copper showing, and also of other mineral deposits in that area, these factors would have to be taken into consideration in assessing the feasibility of a school at Ross River.

Commissioner Cameron remarked that the wording of the motion is a little confusing. The desire for a school is certainly there, and for the survey they could dig up the figures very rapidly, but as for the feasibility, he did not think that with the present population it is feasible at the present time to put a school in there.

Mr. Boyd said that what concerned him about these people is could they bring them up in a school and allow them to go back to the tents. To get down to solid facts the Indian Department, as he was told, was going to remove fifty children from Lower Post to go to school in Watson Lake, they then made a survey and got it down to twenty-nine because they couldn't bring these children back to their homes and still integrate them with white people in the schools. Now, according to the list supplied them, there are only eleven being moved from Lower Post to this new separate school in Watson Lake and the reason is that they cannot bring these back to their own homes as yet. The homes are not fit for this. They are now told that seven families with sixteen children are going from Upper Liard (these are Watson Lake potential school children) to Ross River. What is the status quo of these seven families. This is a job for the Administration to find out and Mr. Taylor should go to the Administration - he was asking the Councillors to do something for which the Administration is set up to do. The Administration will give him all the facts.

Mr. Fry stated that he did not have a declared intention from the seven families at Upper Liard that they are going to Ross River - they might have this intention, they might have declared it to somebody else, but they have not declared it to his Branch. Without their names, he wouldn't be able to tell whether they fall into the group which his Branch feel are capable of sending their children to day school, or whether they fall into the group that is not ready for day school.

Mr. McKamey said he would agree with the motion if it were re-worded as his interpretation of the present motion is that all they would be required to do is conduct a survey respecting the desire of these people - they all know what the desire is, and after the people say "yes", they would more or less have agreed in principle that the Territorial Government go ahead and construct the school. This is definitely wrong. He knew for a fact that the people of Ross River depend on trapping, and when that fails they depend on the Department of Indian Affairs for financial assistance. With the construction of a school there the natives will say "Let's move back to Ross River because if there is no work there we'll get assistance from the Government, the taxpayer". They'll wind up having a Welfare town up there. He knew for a fact that when these people take a notion to go

trapping, everybody goes, and what's going to happen to the school. He did not think the natives could be broken of this habit overnight.

Mr. McKinnon said he would like to move an amendment to Motion No. 35 - "That the Administration is respectfully requested in conjunction with the Department of Indian Affairs to assess the educational needs of the Ross River area and report their findings back to Council."

Mr. McKamey seconded the motion.

Motion Carried as amended

Mr. Taylor proceeded to the Teslin School and said there was an item he would like to bring to Council's attention. In dealing with the Teslin School project, when moving into the new school which is being constructed this year, it is the intention to convert one of the two classrooms in the old school into a two room unit as a nurse's quarters and small clinic room. With this in view he had talked the matter over with the Territorial Engineering Department and they said it would cost \$4,600.00 for this renovation work to be done. This would provide bedroom, living room and kitchen for the nurse and a small clinic room. As they are unable to have a permanent nurse at Teslin, he is putting this motion for Council's consideration: "That the spare classroom in the old Teslin School be re-constructed to serve as a nurse's quarters and a small clinic room."

Mr. McKamey asked if they would be combining health and education.

Mr. Taylor replied that this was not so as this old building will not serve as a school any more.

Mr. McKinnon seconded the motion.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Taylor if he had secured Dr. Butler's views on this matter.

Mr. Taylor replied that he had tried to contact Dr. Butler but without success; however he felt that Dr. Butler would have no objections as the unit would be used by the travelling nurse. He added that this station would serve 800 people, part of these people are from Brooks Brook but they will be moving into Teslin.

Mr. Shaw said he felt the matter should have been brought to their attention before.

Mr. Taylor stated he was unable to provide this information on time but he has now heard from the Engineering Department and he thought the proper time to bring it up would be when they discuss Vote 10.

Mr. McKamey asked if the Department of Education had been approached on this.

Mr. Taylor replied that he spoke to Mr. Thompson and he raised no objections. He offered this as a compromise to what has been a pretty sorry situation for the people of Teslin as far as nursing facilities are concerned. They were promised a nurse last year but this was not done and it will not be done this year, and the dispenser nurse has no place to work in.

Mr. Boyd said it wasn't a question of \$4,600.00 but he felt they should not construct anything without first hearing from the Department of Northern Health Services and under the circumstances he could not vote for the motion.

Mr. Watt remarked that like Mr. Boyd he was completely in the dark and did not feel competent to vote now.

Mr. McKinnon stated that even if they voted for the motion he understood that the Administration could, after consultation with Dr. Butler and the Engineering Department, reject the motion if they felt it was not feasible to construct the unit.

Mr. Boyd felt that Council could not give an opinion without having facts and they did not have any facts or information from the departments that would be concerned with this.

Motion defeated

Committee proceeded with the estimates.

Mr. McKamey asked what the final decision was on the \$65.00 item for the additional cost of culverts.

Mr. McKinnon replied that culverts would be installed where needed, at no extra charge, for lots bought at the original purchase price - an added \$65.00 will be placed on future lots to be sold.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to Justice and asked Committee what their decision was on this matter.

Mr. McKinnon said there was no doubt but that they would have to meet the cost of this in the Yukon Territory. He suggested they agree to the expenditure and defer the bill to the fall session.

All Agreed.

Mr. Taylor referring to Vote 14 asked committee if they were agreed on Physical Fitness and Amateur Sport.

All Agreed

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Bill No. 6 be reported out of committee as amended.

Motion Carried.

Committee proceeded with discussion of Bill No. 19.

Discussion  
Bill #19

Mr. Taylor stated in reviewing this particular ordinance he noted it is an all-encompassing ordinance and he proposed an amendment to it which would provide that: "Subject to Section 13 no person other than (a) a person who habitually follows the native way of life, or, (b) a trapper or prospector bona fide engaged in trapping or prospecting shall during the fire season set out, start or kindle any fire for the purpose of clearing land, cooking or preparing food, or obtaining warmth, or burning any inflammable material or for any industrial purpose except pursuant to a permit therefor issued under section 16."

Mr. McKinnon asked if there was any interpretation of what the native way of life is.

Mr. Taylor said that his original thought was that it should be an Indian as defined under the Indian Act, but then there are those of mixed blood who live a native way of life but are not defined as Indians under the Indian Act. So it was felt that a better way of putting it is "one who habitually follows the Indian way of life".

Mr. Boyd stated that it reads now a man will get a permit and it is good for one year, or longer or indefinitely. If he were to go trapping he would have to get a licence, if he were to go prospecting he would have to do a lot of things before he could go, the same with fishing, and he thought everybody should do the same thing. The permit is a warning and it makes people conscious of what to do and what not to do and he assumed that wardens, on their rounds, would ask for a campfire permit and if the man didn't have one, he would give him one.

Mr. Taylor said that he did not think they would find anyone more conservation minded with regard to fire and game than those people who make their living in the bush. He felt the permit to be another limitation of freedom, that is requiring a permit to light a campfire in the bush. The people in the bush, with few exceptions, take every care to watch their campfires and that was why he proposed this amendment.

Mr. Boyd mentioned that it was only recently that Mr. Taylor got equalization for the Indian, but now he was trying to set up a point where they are different - he would like to see them treated in the same way as the other people here and he thought this was good education for them. They should buy licences because they can be on a pretext of prospecting - if you count the prospectors here, there are about three hundred of them, but when you get down to it there are only five or six.

Mr. Taylor said he was including natives with trappers and prospectors and this involved both white and native people. These permits can be easily lost, they serve no useful purpose to those who work in the bush, and if a warden happens to pop into a camp these men could be penalized for building campfires in the bush.

Mr. Watt felt that if proper advertising were given at all approaches to the Territory that would be sufficient as he could not see a person being penalized for not carrying a permit. He would have to vote against the suggested amendment.

Mr. McKinnon said that penalties are already provided in the Ordinance and this was just to allow a couple more areas where these penalties would cover. However he would like to have the opinion of the Legal Advisor on Taylor's amendment and how this would be decided in Court as to what will determine the native way of life.

Mr. Hughes stated he had been consulted by Mr. Taylor on the preparation of the proposed amendment and, as originally brought before him, it had the expression "Indian" as defined under the Indian Act. This presented difficulties as it would not convey exactly what Mr. Taylor meant so they came up with the expression "habitually following the native way of life". It is an expression which has been used to enable those people living in Old Crow to take what is normally regarded as the Indian share of caribou. There are many in Whitehorse, who according to his definition, might be regarded as following the native way of life and they are not the type of persons Mr. Taylor would like to encourage to light campfires. He thought the Court would bear in mind their general habits. The phrase has practical value although it becomes a little nebulous when they try to reduce it to legal jargon. The Indians come in for their truck licences, their car licences, their welfare payment and so on, so there are plenty of opportunities for them to get permits. Why make an exception when it is no hardship. In other provinces the position has been quite the same, there are no exceptions. The most important part about this is the back of the permit where it just points out the few basic rules which we all forget from time to time.

Mr. Taylor stated that with regard to the back of the permit there isn't anybody who lives in the bush who does not know how to control a campfire. He felt they owed something to the people who pursued this way of life.

Mr. Taylor moved that Bill No. 19 be amended as he proposed.

Mr. Shaw stated that as there was no seconder to Mr. Taylor's motion he suggested they proceed with the bill.

Mr. McKinnon wished to know the length of time these permits would be good for, could Indians, prospectors and trappers have a permanent permit, and how would they be obtained by the tourist population? Would they be liable to prosecution if they had no knowledge of these permits?

Mr. Hughes replied that it was not an offence to start a fire in a camp-ground with the proper facilities, but they would have to work out the mechanics of distribution. Where there are tourist points there will be convenient distribution centers. With regard to the length of the permit it is certainly for the fire season and he couldn't see why this shouldn't be effective until recalled. They didn't want to double and treble administrative work by issuing a permit to a man who has had one the previous year. They give a man a permit once and it serves its purpose.

Mr. McKamey stated he was in favour of the bill because they could drive from here to Dawson and count on two hands the miles that haven't been burnt off. They asked the Forestry here a few years ago to give them the figures in replanting along side the road between here and Mayo and Dawson and they came up with the figure of \$11,000.00 a mile.

Mr. Taylor said that by buying a permit the situation is not materially changed.

Mr. McKinnon said that the only difficulty with respect to the ordinance is that one can never guarantee that good common sense will prevail. A person may be lost in the bush and start a campfire for warmth, even in the summer it gets rather chilly at night, and you say he won't be prosecuted, that good sense will be used, but how can a person be assured of this.

Mr. Livesey said that speaking of absurdities the ordinance as it stood was certainly an absurdity because he had an instance last year where he informed a tourist that a fire could not be lighted on his property. The tourist said he could. So I said: "How can you light one when I can't." The tourist replied: "The law says you can't, but there is nothing to say I can't", and he lit a fire. He believed this question was discussed in Council in 1958 and they thought about these permits at that time but the Administration did not think too highly of it. At that time they did not have the number of forest officers they have today, so it is a much simpler proposition now. He agreed this was only an educational program to start with, and as long as it is he would have to go along with it. He felt it very necessary to educate people coming along the highway and it might do a deal of good to add the cost of the last fire at the bottom of the permit.

Mr. Taylor said that with regard to the permit they were concerned with the Campfire Safety Rules and that side would cost them a mimeograph machine at distribution points to hand these Do's and Don'ts out to people. Further if you enter the Territory and wish to proceed to the bush and light a campfire you look for the warden but if you cannot find him, you go ahead and light your fire anyway. He felt this was quite unworkable - the wardens could be out for as long as a month on a fire, they are always back and forth. He was against the bill.

Mr. Shaw cited an instance that happened two years ago when a man left a fire smouldering in a campsite and drove away. He put it out and then reported the case to one of the Fire Wardens as he had taken the licence number on the car. The Fire Warden got in touch with the man who was most apologetic for his careless action and said he didn't realize what a hazard he was creating. In other words, had that fellow been more advised on the danger of this, he would have been more careful.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that Bill No. 19, An Ordinance to Amend the Forest Protection Ordinance, be passed out of Committee without amendment.

Mr. McKinnon said he intended to vote for this amendment but if he hears of one instance where a person is prosecuted on this ordinance through ignorance, he would be the first man to stand up here and attempt to have it repealed.



Mr. Watt stated he was in favour of an educational program which could be done now without this amendment to the ordinance. He would vote against the bill.

Mr. Hughes noted what Mr. McKinnon had said and this would be borne in mind. He would add that a forest officer means also a member of the R.C.M.P. but he suspected that, in practice, it would be a ranger who would be administering this.

Mr. McKamey felt more publicity should be given to the prevention of fires through the media of the local papers and the radio. The future economy of the Yukon is actually based on mining in the years to come and there is a problem now. It is practically burnt off from here to the headwaters of the Stewart River. This once provided a lot of timber for the United Keno Hill Mines which uses quite a lot of timber per day. About two months ago he asked United Keno what they planned on doing in the near future. The Proctor Construction that is producing a lot of lumber, around four million feet, for the United Keno Hill, has its stocks almost coming to an end. United Keno will have to transport this lumber from the B.C. Coast and this will probably cost \$360.00 a thousand landed at the mine. There is a big difference between \$360.00 a thousand and \$100.00 a thousand, which is what they are paying now. So if they do not stop these river valleys from burning out, as they have in the past, what they will be doing is reducing the incentive for mining companies to come in due to the high cost of operating.

Mr. Taylor said that if this bill is passed it is detrimental to the wardens in the field. The only thing it could do is if the holder of the permit is required to sign it, it would open the door for the Forestry Department to come back and convict him. They will be committing every person who buys one of these licences, whether it is their fault or not, to this penalty.

Motion Carried with  
Mr. Taylor opposed.

Committee proceeded with Bill No. 20, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance.

Discussion  
Bill #20

Mr. McKinnon commented that this amendment to the Liquor Ordinance came as a result of a decision handed down in the Police Magistrate's Court in Whitehorse recently.

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Bill No. 20 be reported out of Committee without amendment.

Motion Carried

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

Motion Carried.

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

Committee convened at 9:20 this morning to discuss Bills,  
Sessional Papers and Motions.

Committee  
Report

Discussion took place on Physical Fitness and Amateur Sport, with Mr. Delaute present. Mr. McKinnon moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that on Page 5 of Mr. McFarlane's report dated March 18th, 1963, the following changes be made: (1) Under Allotment of Funds, .. The Municipality, 1. Leadership - read one-half instead of one-third in (a) and (b); (2) Under No. 2. Operation - read one-half instead of one-fourth; (3) Under No. 3. Maintenance - read one-half instead of one-fifth; (4) Delete all references to maximum grants.

(5) Under B. Large Settlements and C. Small Settlements - change all percentages to read two-thirds in each case and delete all references to maximum. Motion Carried. Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that the report of Fitness and Amateur Sport be accepted in principle. Motion Carried. Committee discussed Motion No. 35 with Commissioner Cameron present. This motion was amended and carried in committee. Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. McKinnon, that in the opinion of Council the spare classroom in the old Teslin School be reconstructed to serve as a nurse's quarters and a small clinic room. Motion defeated. Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Bill No. 6 be reported out of committee as amended. Motion Carried. Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that Bill No. 19 be reported out of committee without amendment. Motion Carried. Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Watt, that Bill No. 20 be reported out of committee without amendment. Motion Carried.

Council accepted the report of the Committee and adjourned until 9:00 o'clock A.M. Tuesday, May 7th, 1963.

Tuesday, May 7th, 1963.  
9:00 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:

- (1) Reply to Question No. 17 regarding Meals in Cocktail Lounges. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 38) Sessional Paper No. 38
- (2) Reply to Motion for Production of Papers No. 20 regarding White Pass Taxation. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 39) Sessional Paper No. 39

Mr. Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that Bill No. 19, An Ordinance to Amend the Forest Protection Ordinance, be given third reading. Third Reading  
Bill No. 19

Motion Carried with  
Mr. Taylor opposed.

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Bill No. 20, An Ordinance to Amend the Liquor Ordinance, be given third reading. Third Reading  
Bill No. 20

Motion Carried

Mr. McKinnon said that he has been a member of the Hospital Advisory Board, appointed by this Council, for the past two years and as he won't be in the Whitehorse vicinity this summer, he wondered if Mr. Boyd would be agreeable to taking his position for the remaining period.

Mr. Boyd replied that he would be willing.

Mr. Watt moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that Mr. Boyd be the new member appointed to the Hospital Advisory Board. Motion Re  
Hospital  
Advisory  
Board

Motion Carried.

Mr. Shaw said another matter that has to be determined and that is the representative to the meeting that will be held during the summer in relation to matters of mutual interest between B.C., Alaska and the Yukon. A member or members of Council are required to act as observers at this particular meeting which will be held in Whitehorse.

Mr. Taylor said that in view of the fact Councillor Shaw has served as observer at this gathering for the past number of years he recommended that Mr. Shaw be reappointed to fill this position.

Mr. Shaw thanked Mr. Taylor but he would be pretty busy in the next couple of months or so and he thought this would be an opportunity for many members of Council to be present at this meeting. However, there has to be one official delegate from the Council.

Mr. Boyd asked when this meeting will be held.

Mr. Shaw replied that he would have to look up the exact date but he thought it was in the fall. In the past he wrote a report immediately after his return and sent it to all members regarding the meeting and what transpired. That would be the duty of the person who took on this representation. Motion  
Re. B.C.  
Alaska-  
Yukon  
Meeting

Mr. Boyd moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Mr. Watt be their representative. Motion Carried.

Motion Carried.

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. McKinnon that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and Council resolve into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing any matters left to discuss in committee under Bills, Sessional Papers and Question No. 17.

Motion Carried.

In Committee of the Whole:

In  
Committee

Discussion followed on the supplementary report (not out as Sessional Paper No. 40) for sewer and water in small communities with Commissioner Cameron and Mr. MacKenzie present. Sessional Paper No. 40

Mr. Shaw asked Mr. MacKenzie if this fits in with the financial aspects.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that it looks to him like a departure from the arrangements envisaged when the Financial Agreement was negotiated but this is the first time he had seen the paper and he should like to read it and digest it. From the figures shown of \$1,297,000.00, that is far more than they have provided for. He wondered if they didn't agree the other day in Council that it was a matter to take up with Ottawa in the fall when the finance committee went there.

Mr. McKinnon said it was agreed that this would be one of the Financial Advisory Committee's jobs when they went to Ottawa. They would try to find the money for the total plan somewhere and if this would be a renegotiation of the Five Year Agreement then this is what it would have to be. It was mentioned in their initial report that some of their work was done in the winter and much of it would have to be gone over to make sure that the results they came up with were the proper ones. He didn't see how they could proceed on these sewer or water facilities for these communities until there is some renegotiation with Ottawa on the Five Year Agreement and until the final detailed engineering survey is presented before them.

Mr. MacKenzie thought this was quite right.

Mr. McKamey wondered if Commissioner Cameron and Mr. MacKenzie agreed on the financial aspects of this.

Commissioner Cameron said this report is verbatim as it was received from Mr. Lawrence. This is further to what has already been supplied.

Mr. MacKenzie said he would have to have time to examine this but in general it is outside their means right now. They would have to approach Ottawa on this as it is a departure from their Five Year Agreement.

Mr. Boyd said that he thought the people in these districts would have to be told how much this is going to cost and let them prepare themselves. He was afraid of it cost wise, for the people. When, say the people of Porter Creek, come to pay the bill about a third will want it and the rest will dig their own wells.

Mr. McKamey wondered how they would charge a nine unit motel or a fifteen unit hotel.

Commissioner Cameron replied that these people have probably done what is usually done on a computation basis for any community for water and sewer. There are Canadian Standards - a scale is set down, so many gallons per person, or so many gallons per shower or tub, etc. and this is what they would base the figures on to start with. He agreed with Mr. McKamey and the others that there wasn't too much more they could do on this. They wanted this information to come before them at the present time and Mr. Lawrence and his men have to complete all the facts and figures. There will possibly be some changes, when it is completed, in this report. They did rush them a little bit to get in the preliminary reports and they followed up with this report. They will continue to make the final study, survey and drawings so they will be available and then as Mr. MacKenzie pointed out they will have to approach Ottawa and see where they stand financially when they know the final picture. In the meantime the Councillors know this project is under study and no one wants to see the same problems they have in Whitehorse. By the next time they sit this should be all completed and ready to go either in part or in its entirety.

Mr. Taylor said it seemed to him one of the high cost factors is the practice of putting in two ditches, one for sewer and one for water, rather than laying them in the same ditch with the water main two or three feet above as is done in Whitehorse. They are duplicating ditching and the pipe laying. If this could be overcome they would by far reduce the cost in all four projects.

Commissioner Cameron said he would go along with that and he didn't think they used two separate ditches anymore, to his knowledge.

Mr. Taylor stated that he thought this was done in all four plans. He had raised the question with Mr. Lawrence and he said you don't put the sewer and water mains in the same ditch. One goes down the middle of the road and the other down the side.

Mr. McKamey stated that he thought this was a requirement of the Department of Health -- that these two mains not be in the same ditch for contamination purposes.

Commissioner Cameron said this may be true but it is in the same main in Whitehorse. It was discussed at the time and they said there was no contamination and they do litmus tests, etc. but this could have changed.

Mr. Shaw said it depends on the type of pipes. In Dawson the pipes are kept separate but the pipes that supply the water and carry away the sewage are woodstave pipes. If they had steel piping possibly this situation wouldn't arise.

Commissioner Cameron said that they are talking about water first and sewer later and he could see a problem there. They couldn't use the same ditch if they put in water first and sewer later because the sewer pipe has to be under the water pipe and this may be what they had in mind.

Mr. McKamey said there was a couple of mistakes in this report. He requested that they eliminate a loop in the southeast corner of the system in Mayo and they eliminated the loop of the southwest corner instead of the southeast and it makes a difference of \$17,000.00. He asked that this be brought to Mr. Baker's attention.

Commissioner Cameron said yes, as Mr. Baker will be working in close contact with the survey.

Mr. Livesey said one of the questions the individuals in the different localities may ask is how much is this going to cost them. Looking at the report he couldn't see any way in which any member of the House can inform his constituents as to how much it is going to cost the average household in the local areas. This isn't in the report they have received.

Mr. Taylor replied that this cannot be determined until the snow is gone and the final survey is made.

Mr. Shaw said the survey will be conducted this summer in these localities to get an itemized list, to get all the plans laid out and then it would need to come before Council in the fall. A plan then drawn up and during the winter the people would be offered a plebiscite in relation to this matter. Next spring the O.K. would be given to whatever was accepted in these subdivisions, sewer or water. They can't do anything this summer, or in the winter, so it will have to wait until next year.

Mr. MacKenzie was excused from Committee.

Discussion followed on the reply to Question No. 17, Serving of Meals in Cocktail Lounges with Mr. Hughes present.

Mr. McKinnon said if his memory serves him correct, when they were working on the amendment to the Liquor Ordinance approximately.

Discussion  
of  
Sessional  
Paper No.  
38

a year ago, there was some discussion on the availability of meals in licenced premises particularly a cocktail lounge. He thought it was the intention of Council that meals and food should be provided in all licenced premises if it was practicable to do so. He believed they were informed by the Legal Advisor, at that time, that there was absolutely nothing in the ordinance that prohibited meals of any sort from being allowed in licenced premises. In regard to this memorandum, it seems they haven't a definite answer like this anymore and it is up to the proprietor to decide whether or not he is going to risk the chance of prosecution by serving meals in his establishment. He asked if there was a simple answer to the question, "are full course meals allowed in cocktail lounges and licenced premises or are they not".

Mr. Hughes said if he embarks upon giving a direct answer this means that almost any question can be brought to the Table and he can be used as a legal sounding box and all the lawyers in the Territory will be out of business. They would bring their problems to Council and take it to the Legal Advisor. The fact is that the position is unchanged, there is no direct prohibition against serving food. This was either an accidental misconception or misunderstanding. There is nothing which prohibits the serving of food, however he would draw their attention to the requirements of the food regulations so that in case someone starts up in the business of providing food they are not overlooking these regulations.

Commissioner Cameron said that an establishment that has a hotel and a cocktail lounge but no cafe could not serve meals in the cocktail lounge because they would have the sanitary inspector and the medical health officer after them on an infraction of the sanitation regulations and the public health regulations. He didn't believe transporting of food from across the street or a block away would be permitted.

Mr. Taylor (with Mr. Boyd in the Chair) said he raised this question in an effort to determine what has been an age old problem in the outlying districts respecting the serving of meals in cocktail lounges where there are cafes associated with the facilities. In Section 10, of Chapter 18, subsection (b) it says the licensee of a tavern or cocktail lounge may have available sandwiches and other light food refreshments. Many of the operators throughout the Territory have asked the Inspectors about this and they also have interpreted this to mean that you can't have anything that requires a knife and fork in a cocktail lounge. This is the type of interpretation that has been placed upon it and it was his hope that this could be clarified. The operators of these lounges could be informed that as long as they comply with the food regulations, they could serve a steak or bowl of soup, etc. in a cocktail lounge. In the outlying communities they do not have the cabaret setup as they have in the larger centers and consequently if a person is drinking during the evening it is quite desirable to want a steak brought in, etc.

Commissioner Cameron asked if it is the Council's wish that where this meets the sanitation and public health regulations, that this be permitted in taverns, cocktail lounges and cabarets.

Mr. Taylor said yes, it is his understanding that this be so, but he didn't know how committee felt. As long as the food is prepared and looked after in a sanitary manner that it be allowed in cocktail lounges.

Mr. McKamey said that as far as he is concerned he thought they would be foolish to restrict food in any type of a drinking establishment providing they meet the sanitary conditions because as long as you provide food you aren't going to have impaired driving, drunkenness, etc. and he could see nothing wrong with it.

Mr. Shaw didn't feel it would eliminate impaired driving but it would certainly help it. He thought the request was to find out what can and can't be done.

Mr. McKinnon said some serve full course meals and in the last week one of the lounge operators informed him that he was told by an inspector that it actually wasn't legal and only food eaten with the fingers should be allowed in the cocktail lounge. He didn't agree with this interpretation and evidently Councillor Taylor has had the same problem in his district.

Mr. Shaw stated from the reply it doesn't indicate T-bone steaks and all the trimmings, however, he would submit that if it is felt they should have meals, subsection (b) could be extended so there would be no ambiguity to the ordinance and people would understand what they could and couldn't do.

Mr. Hughes replied that there is no prohibition written in the ordinance against the serving of food. What the licensee has got to do is to see that he has the Health Departments approval for the food facilities. There seems to be a certain amount of confusion in the interpretation but his interpretation is, there is nothing preventing the serving of a full course meal in licenced premises provided those licenced premises comply with the health requirements. If a regulation is necessary after discussions with various departments he would recommend the preparation of that regulation to the Commissioner. There was in his mind no validity for the contention of this knife and fork rule.

Mr. Taylor said the general public including the licensee do not look at these things with the legal or legislative background that would enable them to place the interpretation that the Legal Advisor or other people associated with law would place upon it. They depend in many occasions, on the interpretation set down by the Inspectors who have in some instances recommended you can't serve anything that requires a knife, fork and spoon. He suggested to clear this a regulation be issued setting it out that it is lawful under certain provisions to serve and consume a meal in a cocktail lounge.

Commissioner Cameron stated that he didn't realize the problem was there. He has had a full course meal in a cocktail lounge in Dawson City but has never had one in a cocktail lounge in Whitehorse and he just assumed that it was the wish of the operator that he didn't want people eating full course meals when he had a cafeteria. He could instruct the Inspectors that this isn't the case and it wouldn't require regulations.

Mr. Taylor said this is fine to inform the Inspector but they should be instructed to inform the licensee. Some licensee's might refuse this in fear of losing their licence, etc. and if the point was cleared by the Administration by letter that this can be done then the licensee would feel much better by having this clear cut explanation rather than an off the cuff remark from the Liquor Inspector.

Mr. Shaw said as the representatives of the particular areas have discussed this they can inform their constituents accordingly and that would be sufficient enough.

All Agreed

Commissioner Cameron was excused.

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

Motion Carried.

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

Committee convened at 9:25 this morning to discuss sessional papers and questions. Commissioner Cameron and Mr. MacKenzie attended committee to discuss sewer and water proposals. Committee then considered Question No. 17.

Council accepted the report of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker said they have reached the hour of prorogation and he called their attention for their replies to the speech from the Throne.

Mr. McKinnon gave his reply. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 41) Sessional Paper No. 41

Mr. Taylor's reply. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 42) Sessional Paper No. 42

Mr. Boyd said Mr. Speaker I would just like to thank the Administration and their staff for their efficiency and cooperation during this session.

Mr. Watt gave his reply. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 43) Sessional Paper No. 43

Mr. Shaw said Mr. Speaker I have no profound statements to make at this time. We have spent considerable time in debate on many things, matters that have come before us and I haven't anything further to add.

Mr. Livesey (Deputy Speaker in Chair) gave his reply to the Throne. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 44) Sessional Paper No. 44

First and second reading was given to Bill No. 6 as amended. First, Second and

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. McKamey, that Bill No. 6, in Ordinance for Granting to the Commissioner Certain Sums of Money to Defray the Expenses of the Public Service of the Territory, be given third reading. Third Reading Bill No. 6

Motion Carried.

Mr. Livesey: Commissioner Cameron, the Council of the Yukon Territory has, at its present sittings thereof, passed a number of bills to which, in the name and on behalf of the said Council, I respectfully request your assent.

Clerk-in-Council said: The bills requiring assent are -

Bill No. 2 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE

Bill No. 3 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE TAXATION ORDINANCE

Bill No. 5 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE ENGINEERING PROFESSION ORDINANCE

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

Bill No. 8 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LOW COST HOUSING ORDINANCE

Bill No. 9 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE

Bill No. 11 - AN ORDINANCE OF THE YUKON TERRITORY TO INCORPORATE THE SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF YUKON AND THE BISHOP OF YUKON

Bill No. 12 - AN ORDINANCE EMPOWERING THE COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY TO GRANT A FRANCHISE TO THE YUKON ELECTRICAL COMPANY LIMITED TO SELL AND DISTRIBUTE ELECTRICAL ENERGY IN THE TESLIN AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

Bill No. 13 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION ORDINANCE

Bill No. 15 - AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL THE LOW RENTAL HOUSING AGREEMENT ORDINANCE

Bill No. 16 - AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING REGISTRATION OF CORPORATION SECURITIES

Bill No. 18 - AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE SUPERANNUATION OF EMPLOYEES OF THE YUKON GOVERNMENT

Bill No. 19 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE FOREST PROTECTION ORDINANCE

Bill No. 20 - AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE



Commissioner Cameron gave his proroguing address. (Set out as Sessional Paper No. 45)

Sessional  
Paper  
No. 45

Mr. Livesey: "I would also like to say I believe the Council does and will continue with its work between sessions and I certainly think this will be very beneficial to all concerned and hope that we will work as hard as we can towards bringing all the necessary conclusions to those matters still before us in order that we may present them at the fall session. Until then I wish you all a very happy summer and lots of prosperity."

Clerk-in-Council: "It is Commissioner Cameron's will and pleasure that this Council be now prorogued and this Council is accordingly prorogued."

Council prorogued May 7th, 1963.

OPENING ADDRESS

BY

GORDON R. CAMERON, ESQUIRE

COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

AT THE

7TH SESSION OF THE 19TH WHOLLY ELECTIVE COUNCIL OF THE  
YUKON TERRITORY

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Whitehorse, Y.T.

25th March 1963

Mr. Speaker,  
Members of Council:

It is my privilege once again to welcome you and officially open this Seventh Session of the Nineteenth Wholly Elective Council of the Yukon Territory. This being the Spring Session the main topics will be as usual the main estimates for the operation of the Territory for the ensuing fiscal year.

The Advisory Committee on Finance held meetings in February and will be presenting to you its recommendations in respect to joint discussions with the Administration concerning estimates of revenue and expenditure for the Government of the Yukon Territory for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1964. The deliberations of the Committee should greatly assist Council as a whole in its discussions of the estimates and should go a long way if it is to serve its true purpose towards simplifying your consideration of the Administration's financial requirements.

The expenditure estimates for a number of Departments show substantial increases which indicate the trend that may be expected to continue in future years. In saying this I have in mind, particularly, estimated expenditures on Education, Health and Welfare. Development of the services provided by these Departments has been rapid and substantial and higher expenditures must be looked for in the future.

I am glad to be able to say that revenue also shows a rising trend as has been the case for the past few years.

It has been gratifying to all concerned to note the keen interest shown in the Resources Conference held in Whitehorse recently under the auspices of the Whitehorse Board of Trade in cooperation with the Yukon Chamber of Mines. The status of the delegates who attended the conference is a clear indication of the importance of this meeting in the development of our economy.

This summer the northern Coordination and Research Centre of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources will initiate the Yukon Research Project. The aim of this project is to concentrate more attention on research in the Yukon especially in the social and economic fields and to make the results of this research

available to everyone interested in the development of the Yukon. Initially planned as a three-year project the program will include this summer a sociological study of Whitehorse and a social and economic survey of Dawson. The project coordinator will work as closely as possible with the residents of the Yukon in planning the research to be done and arrangements are being made to form a local research committee that will help to guide and advise on the different aspects of research. The results of the research carried out under the auspices of the Yukon research projects will be published in a special series of reports. These reports will be distributed throughout the world to universities, northern research organizations and individuals interested in the problems of northern development.

The development of the Vocational Training Program is progressing. While the opening of the school may not be as soon as had been hoped the structure is now 90% complete. All sixteen positions on the staff, besides that of the Director, have been filled with nine of the incumbents being residents of the Yukon.

At the pleasure of Council a tour of this fine school will be arranged.

The Liquor Committee has held several meetings, both public and private, in the last few months. Whilst complete revision of the Liquor Ordinance will not be possible until the Committee submits its final report, two obvious requirements which have been recommended by the committee are that more effective authority be given to a Liquor Inspector and that permission be resumed for the manufacture of home-brew and for private wine-making. Consequently, it is intended to present to you an amendment to the Liquor Ordinance in relation to the powers of Liquor Inspectors. Furthermore, steps will be taken to adopt regulations with the view to permitting the manufacture of home-brew and the making of wine by private individuals.

The Council Member for Whitehorse north to whom was assigned the task of implementing as far as possible the agreement for the present fiscal year dealing with fitness and amateur sport, has been diligent in his task. To date, a grant of up to \$5,988.00 to the Yukon Olympic Association has been approved to cover certain expenditures incurred by the Old Crow Skiers during the present fiscal year.

A member of my staff represented the Yukon Administration at a Federal Provincial Conference on Fitness and Amateur Sport held in Ottawa on January 28 and 29, 1963. Mr. H. Gordon McFarlane, on loan from the Community Planning Division of the Department of Education of Ontario, conducted a survey in February on Fitness and Amateur Sport requirements in the Yukon. A copy of his report will be submitted to you as a sessional paper.

The Engineering Survey for the communities of Mayo, Watson Lake, Haines Junction and Porter Creek, pertaining to water and sewer, is to get under way immediately and the representative of the Company doing the survey will be available to Council if they wish to speak with him.

Almost a year has passed since I assumed office. It has been a most interesting and informative year for me and I take this opportunity to say how much I have appreciated your friendly cooperation at all times. I extend my grateful thanks also to all members of the staff of the Administration without whose assistance, advice and loyalty, my task would be well-nigh impossible to achieve.

Mr. Speaker, Members of Council, you will be asked to consider the following items of legislation and such other matters as may be brought before you:

- Bill No.1 - An Ordinance Respecting the Taking and Recording of Evidence by Sound Recording Apparatus
- Bill No.2 - An Ordinance to Amend the Municipal Ordinance
- Bill No.3 - An Ordinance to Amend the Taxation Ordinance
- 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 No.5 - An Ordinance to Amend the Engineering Profession Ordinance
- 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 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 No.8 - An Ordinance to Amend the Low-Cost Housing Ordinance

I thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of Council.

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Files 1-11-5  
1-8-33

P.O.Box 2029,  
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

18 January, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,  
Members of Council:

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With respect to Motion No. 2 proposed by Councillor McKamey and seconded by Councillor Shaw at the last Session of Council, regarding construction of a new airport at Mayo, this information was passed on to our headquarters in Ottawa who, in turn, referred it to the Deputy Minister of Transport.

We have received a reply to the effect that the Deputy Minister of Transport, Mr. J.R. Baldwin, had no plans for constructing a new airport at Mayo or for reconstruction of the existing airport. Development of mainline airport facilities is based on the needs of scheduled service. Non-scheduled and charter operations fluctuate so much that their requirements cannot be accepted as a satisfactory basis for development of mainline airports.

On the other hand if developments north of Mayo lead to the establishment of large-scale facilities for the exploitation of resources with a resulting need for regular air transportation the Department of Transport would be prepared to reassess the situation.

This is forwarded for your information.

Yours sincerely,

  
G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

P.O.Box 2029,  
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

18 January, 1963

Mr. Speaker,  
Members of Council:

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With respect to Motion No. 7 proposed by Councillor Shaw and seconded by Councillor Taylor at the last Session of Council, regarding the lengthening of the Dawson Airport runway, this Motion was passed to Northern Administration Branch for discussions with the Deputy Minister of Transport and interested officials.

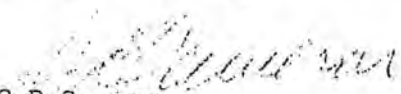
A reply has now been received from our headquarters, which reads as follows:

"A copy of Motion No. 7 passed by the Yukon Territorial Council at the Fifth Session, 1962, and received with your memorandum of 28 November was referred to Mr. J.R. Baldwin, Deputy Minister of Transport. With his reply Mr. Baldwin sent a copy of a letter dated 13 July, 1962, which he had sent to Mr. Erik Nielsen on this subject. This letter referred to an earlier submission by the Dawson City Chamber of Commerce requesting an extension of the runway at the Dawson Airport. Mr. Baldwin's letter to Mr. Nielsen indicated that an investigation had been made but that the airlines concerned, including two American carriers, had indicated the present length of the runway was no real disadvantage to current or proposed operations.

There was, therefore, no justification for an expenditure of funds to lengthen the runway. Mr. Baldwin's latest letter notes there has been no change in the situation and his Department has no plans for a runway extension at the Dawson Airport.

The above is submitted for your information.

Yours sincerely,

  
G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

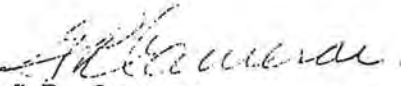
Labour Provisions Ordinance

For a number of years the City of Whitehorse has employed firemen on a twenty-four hours on and forty-eight off basis. In the recent case of Kizulczuk versus the City of Whitehorse, Mr. Justice Parker held that as a result, the employee concerned in the case had worked in excess of the forty-eight hours per week specified in the Labour Provisions Ordinance, and for the work in excess of forty-eight hours the employee was entitled to time and a half.

Since this case may be appealed, it should not be discussed, but it raises several matters of principle of which the Council should be aware. These matters were raised with Ottawa following Mr. Justice Parker's decision, and as a result of our discussions, it is our opinion that no immediate action should be taken on the Ordinance until all aspects of the question have been examined in greater detail. To that end, it is proposed to examine Provincial Labour Legislation and after this is properly examined in the light of Yukon conditions, further changes in Territorial Legislation might then be considered.

One of the matters which appears desirable, at least on the surface, is the idea of establishing various categories of employee for which special conditions of employment would warrant longer or shorter hours and variations in remuneration. This of course also applies to the question of a minimum wage. At the last session of the Council it was recommended to the Administration that legislation be prepared which would establish a minimum wage of \$1.00 per hour throughout the Yukon Territory. The Administration agrees in principle with the proposal to establish a minimum wage, but we feel that a flat minimum across the board should not be established without first examining various types of employment, the conditions of employment, hours of work, etc.

These questions also raise the problem of equal pay for women for equal work. It is the view of the Administration that hasty and ill considered legislation would create as many problems as it solves and that the only adequate approach is a thorough examination of existing Provincial Legislation in relation to conditions prevailing in the Yukon.

  
G.R. Cameron

Commissioner

Members of the Council.

Highway Signs

The Highway Signs Regulations, brought into effect under the Motor Vehicles Ordinance by Commissioner's Order 1959-52 dated July 21, 1959, provide, in summary as follows:-

1. No signs shall be erected within the right-of-way of a highway without a permit from the Commissioner.
2. No sign shall exceed four feet in height or eight feet in width.
3. Where any sign requires maintenance, or is a hazard to persons or property, the Commissioner may serve notice upon any owner in writing to paint, repair, alter or remove the sign.
4. Where a sign is erected in contravention of the regulations, the Commissioner may serve notice in writing upon the owner, tenant or occupier of the premises to which this sign refers, and order him to remove the sign.

In carrying out these regulations, it has been possible to deal direct with those erecting signs within the road right-of-way of roads under the administration of the Territorial Government, 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.

With respect to signs in default of the regulations, the Administration has not issued notices in writing where it has been impossible to determine the owner of the sign from the sign itself, or if the sign advertises a business which is no longer in operation. In these cases, the sign in question has been removed without giving notice. In addition, no permits have been issued since May 30, 1961, for any sign within the right-of-way of the Alaska Highway at the following points:-

1. Watson Lake Mile 633.25 to 634.5
2. Teslin Mile 804.25 to 805.5
3. MacCrae residential and commercial 909.25 to 910
4. Canyon Crescent 911 to 912
5. Northwest Highway System Area and Porter Creek 915 to 922
6. Crestview 922.5 to 923
7. Forestview 924.5 to 925
8. Haines Junction 1015.5 to 1016.25

The administration of the Highway Signs has been running into increasing difficulty as the number of signs increase. The administration recognizes a legitimate need for publicity on the part of business interests who wish to bring to the attention of the travelling public the services they are able to provide, but at the same time it is recognized that it is a situation which can get very seriously out of control and thereby create a very unsightly and hazardous situation. Over the years quite a number of signs have been erected illegally, and the growing number of commercial establishments wishing to advertise by means of billboards within the right-of-way of highways in the Yukon has created a situation which we think must be drawn



to your attention. The proliferation of these signs calls for a new approach which would make it possible for businesses to advertise their services but at the same time permit some control over the haphazard erection of undesirable billboards. At present, the rash of signs outside communities in the Territory is unsightly and a nuisance not only for drivers but for those who must maintain the roads and ditches. In some cases these signs also constitute a serious distraction for drivers who are unfamiliar with the road.

In analysing the situation, it appears to the Administration that there are three types of signs which must be recognized:-

1. Highway directional signs erected by the Army on the Alaska Highway and by the Territorial Government on Territorially administered roads. These signs include stop signs, curve signs, warning signs, mileage signs etc.
2. Public service advertising placed by the Government. These signs include fire protection signs erected by the Yukon Forest Service and informational signs erected by the Department of Travel and Publicity.
3. Private commercial advertising.

It is the view of the Administration that the first two categories are already under the control of the Government and need not be dealt with by regulation. In the third case, however, it is recognized that some sort of control must be exercised consistent with the right of private business to advertise. After carefully considering the situation, it is our view that all private commercial advertising should be prohibited along the rights-of-way of roads and highways in the Yukon Territory in the immediate vicinity of established communities, but at either end of each community an area should be set aside with the proper access road and advance warning signs where commercial enterprises can erect signs under licence. These locations, if properly laid out and controlled could become attractive and informative points of interest for tourists travelling the highways of the Territory and at the same time, commercial enterprise could provide a genuine public service by erecting advertising signs at these locations.

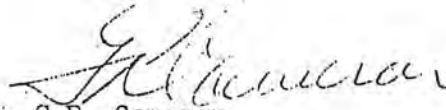
It is suggested that the problem of commercial signs be dealt with by dividing them into two categories:

1. Signs advertising businesses located on the highways of the Territory and which are not located within a settlement. This would include such places as Iron Creek Lodge, etc.
2. Businesses located within established communities such as greater Whitehorse, Watson Lake, Teslin, Haines Junction, Dawson City, Mayo, and Carmacks.

For Highway businesses, it is suggested that one sign at either approach to the business be permitted under licence. This would mean that a business can erect a sign advertising its business, but it cannot erect a multiplicity of signs which would confuse the travelling public. One of the most hazardous types of signs is the kind which repeats a message in several sentences, each of them on a separate sign. The most famous example of this is of course the Burma Shave Signs in the United States. For businesses within established communities, it is suggested that an area be set aside at either end of these communities where businesses can advertise under licence. These areas could have a proper access road from the main highway, and in the centre of the area we suggest erecting a map of the Territory with an arrow indicating the location of the person who is reading the sign. It will inevitably be necessary to make the odd exception to the rule governing established communities because there will be such places as Takhini Hot Springs, and the Whitehorse Ski Club, which are located off the main highway and which will have to have a special directional sign erected on the highway so that people

will know where to turn on to the access road to the business or club concerned. Any signs which are exceptions to the established rule should only be erected under licence.

The Administration requests the views of the Members of the Council on the foregoing proposal.

  
G.R. Cameron  
Commissioner

March 19, 1963

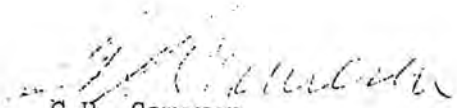
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

MAYO AIRPORT

In my memorandum of January 18, 1963, I informed you that the Department of Transport had decided a new airport at Mayo was not feasible at the present time. Since writing my memorandum of January 18, 1963, there have been further developments on this matter of which you might wish to be informed.

When the decision of the Department of Transport was made known to us, it was decided there might be sufficient justification for the establishment of a new airport at Mayo but in order to determine whether this was correct or not, we would have to obtain a great deal more economic information. Accordingly, we have started to gather together this information by writing to the White Pass and Yukon Railway and to Crest Exploration Ltd. to ascertain whether or not the savings which might be derived from landing larger aircraft at Mayo would make it feasible to build a new airstrip at that location. When we have sufficient economic data gathered together, and it appears feasible, we will make another approach to the Department of Transport.

  
G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

At the Fifth Session of the Council, 1962, Mr. McKinnon asked the Legal Advisor for advice on the question of whether a vote on Daylight Saving Time in the Territory, could be held in conjunction with the Territorial Election. The Legal Advisor requested permission to carry out further research on the subject, and he followed the matter up by writing the Chief of the Legal Division of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources in Ottawa.

In his reply, the Chief of the Legal Division stated as follows:

"Under Subsection (2) of Section 36 of the Interpretation Ordinance the Commissioner can make the necessary regulations to provide for Daylight Saving Time. There is no authority for the Commissioner to hold a plebiscite before making such regulations, and therefore the plebiscite should be authorized by a further ordinance or by a specific appropriation. Subject to there existing the authority of such an ordinance or appropriation, I see no legal objection to holding a plebiscite at the time of a territorial election."

In our reply it was stated that we could not agree entirely with the suggestion that the Commissioner could make the necessary regulations to provide for Daylight Saving Time because Section 36 of the Interpretation Ordinance actually appeared to provide that the Commissioner could make regulations varying the manner of reckoning standard time. In the light of this interpretation, the Chief of the Legal Division was asked if he thought the Commissioner had power to make regulations on the basis of local option. The Chief of the Legal Division replied as follows:

"The manner by which standard time is reckoned in subsection (1) of section 36 of the Interpretation Ordinance is the assignment of a specific number of hours, namely nine, behind Greenwich time. Subsection (2) permits a variation to be made by regulations. In my opinion this variation involves but the assignment of a number of hours other than nine behind Greenwich time. I suppose that a variation as suggested by you, namely the reckoning of Yukon Standard Time in relation to some time other than Greenwich time, would serve the same purpose and therefore also be within the Commissioner's powers. I only doubt that this would be practical.

The Commissioner has, in my 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.

In my opinion the Commissioner has not the power to vary the manner of reckoning standard time differently for different places within the Territory. The regulatory power of the Commissioner is given by Ordinance and not subject to plebiscite. In other words, as the law stands at present, there should be no plebiscite, but this does not mean that a plebiscite is not desirable or that the law cannot or should not be changed. On the contrary, if the Council considers it desirable, it may authorize a plebiscite."

It appears to the Administration that there are two possibilities:


1. The Commissioner may make regulations giving effect to the recommendations of the Council; or
2. The Commissioner may make regulations after a plebiscite has been held on authorization of the Council.

If it should be decided that a plebiscite is necessary, there are two main factors to be considered:

1. A plebiscite is expensive and there is no provision for this at the present time in the Territorial Appropriations.
2. 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.

The Administration requests the views of the Council on the foregoing issues.

25th February, 1963.

  
G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

P.O. Box 2029,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.  
March 27, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council:


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Re: Question No. L  
Area Development.

As of March 25, 1963, the Supervisor of Lands, Mr. F.A. McCall, took over the sale of building lots in Territorial Subdivisions. These lots which were surveyed on Crown Land were transferred to the Administration and control of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory by Orders-in-Council and will remain under the Commissioner's control even though they are sold by the Supervisor of Lands. Although the administration and control of the lots was transferred to the Commissioner they are still classified as Crown Lands.

By transferring the responsibility for the sale of these lots to the Supervisor of Lands it places all land sales under the control of one office. There are land agents in Watson Lake, Mayo and Dawson who will be able to handle the sale of Territorial Subdivision Lots and other Territorial lands for the Supervisor of Lands.

Policy, enforcement of regulations, building permits and building inspections remain under the direct control of the Commissioner through the Department of Housing and Area Development.

  
J.F. Delaute,  
Administrator.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 9 - 1963(First Session)

P.O. Box 2029,  
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory  
March 28, 1963.

MR. SPEAKER,  
MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:

RE: NOTICE OF MOTION FOR PRODUCTION OF PAPERS - NO.3

The following is submitted for your information in reply to the above Notice of Motion for Production of Papers No. 3 moved by Speaker John O. Livesey and seconded by Councillor Don E. Taylor.

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.

  
J.F. Delaute,  
Administrator.

P.O. Box 2029,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.  
March 27, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

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Re: Motion for the Production of Papers No. 1.

The following is submitted for your information in reply to the above Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers No. 1, moved by Mr. Speaker and seconded by Councillor Don E. Taylor.

By letter dated February 26, 1963, the Architectural and Engineering Division of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation notified the Administration that the Land Use Survey Plans for Haines Junction and Watson Lake were being printed and would be forwarded at the earliest opportunity. To date these plans have not been received.

  
J.F. Delaute  
Administrator.



March 18th, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Fitness and Amateur Sport - Yukon Territory

I enclose herewith the report prepared by Mr. H. Gordon McFarlane as a result of the survey he conducted in February of this year to assess the Fitness and Amateur Sports requirements of the Yukon Territory.

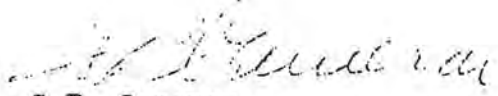
It will be observed that the first four sections of the report outline the proposals recommended by Mr. McFarlane. Basically, these consist of the appointment of a Fitness Co-ordinator for the Territory as well as the establishment of local committees in populated centres. The stress is on leadership training for the development of the Yukon Fitness Programme.

It will be noted also that recognition is given to the fact that physical, social, creative and intellectual fitness of the citizens of the Yukon is essential. It was thought appropriate to indicate this, having regard to the intimation given by the Directorate of Fitness and Amateur Sports to a Yukon representative who attended the Provincial Conference on the subject earlier this year, that, for the time being, the Directorate was limiting its interpretation of the word "fitness" simply to "physical fitness". In other words, it is felt that, should a fitness programme for the Yukon be implemented, it would be the intention to submit projects to the Directorate which come within the broader interpretation of "fitness" as set forth in Sessional Paper #17 - 1962 (5th Session).

One small point to which attention should be drawn is that in Proposal #7 of Section 4 of the report Paragraph 6, it would be the intention that the Fitness Co-ordinator, if one were to be appointed, should be responsible to the Commissioner of the Yukon.

It should be noted that for the year 1963-64 costs incurred under the programme would be paid out of the Operating Grant on a cost sharing basis of 60% - 40%.

I submit this report for your consideration and study and would very much appreciate receiving your views and advice as to whether the report should be implemented either in whole or in part.

  
G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

F I T N E S S    A N D    A M A T E U R    S P O R T -YUKON TERRITORY

(Report prepared by Mr. H. Gordon McFarlane)

Table of Contents

1. List of Proposals
2. Details of Leadership - Proposals 1 - 4
3. Details of Facilities - Proposal 5
4. Details of Co-ordination - Proposals 6 & 7
5. Introduction
6. Description of Region
7. Societies Ordinance
8. Community Development Grant
9. Survey of Guides and Brownie Movements in the Yukon
10. The schools of the Yukon
11. Municipalities Surveyed (a) Whitehorse  
(b) Dawson City
12. Large Settlements Surveyed (a) Mayo  
(b) Watson Lake
13. Small Settlements Surveyed (a) Carmacks  
(b) Keno Hill  
(c) Haines Junction
14. Company Towns Surveyed (a) Elsa - Calumet  
(b) Bear Creek
15. People Interviewed.

\* \* \* \* \*

ITEM 1 - List of Proposals

The Territorial Government of the Yukon recognizes that physical, social, creative and intellectual fitness of the citizens of the Yukon is essential and proposes:

Leadership

- (1) to create opportunities for training of activity leaders at training clinics to be held in the Yukon.
- (2) to create opportunities for training activity leaders at training courses held outside the Yukon Territory (Alberta and British Columbia)
- (3) to provide bursaries and scholarships for students entered or enrolled in Physical Education and Recreation courses.
- (4) to encourage and support area conferences which would develop leadership for the Yukon Fitness Programme.

Facilities

- (5) to encourage schools, churches, clubs to make their buildings available for Fitness Programmes.

Co-ordination

- (6) to encourage and support communities to set up recreation/fitness committees. The aim of the committee will be to co-ordinate activities to insure adequate activities for men, women and children in the community. To engage in satisfactory and constructive recreational activities.
- (7) to appoint a Fitness Co-ordinator for the Yukon to insure co-ordination of effort by the recreation-fitness committees and Departments of Government concerned with physical fitness, recreation, and continuing education.

\* \* \* \* \*

ITEM 2 - Details of Proposal 1

Local Leadership Training Clinics (held in Yukon Territory)

Area Leadership Training Courses will be for the definite purpose of training leaders in skills and leadership techniques. It will be open only to the following:

- (a) those persons who are already actively participating in a group concerned with the subject which the course is to cover.
- (b) those persons who possess the basic skills in the subject and express a willingness to teach it to others.

Such courses will be provided for specific representatives of communities or groups. The member to be admitted to the course from each group or community will be a matter for arrangement in each case.

Organization of Course

A committee will be formed from representatives of the organizations wishing to take part. It will act as a management committee.

The committee will be responsible for advertising the course throughout the area so that all interested groups will have an opportunity to send representatives. It will make all local arrangements -

- (a) where the course should be held,
- (b) how many applicants will be admitted,
- (c) a suitable accommodation for the course,
- (d) what the fees will be to each participant.

A - Payment of the Inspector

By the Local Committee

- (a) provide suitable accommodation for the instructor.
- (b) provide living expenses for the instructor.
- (c) payment of 50% of the instructor's travelling expenses from the instructor's place of residence to where the course is held.

By the Yukon Government Fitness Programme.

- (a) payment of 70% of the instructor's travelling expenses from the instructor's place of residence to where the course is held.

- (b) payment for the instructor's services at a rate not to exceed \$25.00 a day.

B - Payment to Students

- (a) payment of 100% of the student's travelling expenses from student's place of residence to where the course is held.

ITEM 2 - Details of Proposal 2.

"Outside" Leadership Training Courses.

"Outside" (Alberta and B.C.) will be for leadership training and advanced instructor training. It will only be open to the following:

- (a) those people who have taken a most active part in community organization and who possess basic skills in Fitness activities.

Payment of Student's Expenses

By the Local Community:

- (a) payment of 10% of the student's travelling expenses from the student's place of residence to where the course is held.

By the Yukon Government:

- (a) payment of 90% of the student's travelling expenses from the student's place of residence to where the course is held.
- (b) payment to the Alberta or B.C. Government, registration or accommodation charges for the course.

ITEM 2 - Details of Proposal 3.

University Scholarships

See provision of Undergraduate Scholarships and Bursaries in the National Fitness and Amateur Sport grant reference manual.

Note: Since there is no university in the Yukon, travelling expenses create a problem. Perhaps travelling expenses to and from the university should be included in these scholarship grants for Yukon students.

ITEM 2 - Details of Proposal 4.

Fitness Conferences

Municipal Councils and authorities in the Yukon can easily fall into a number of errors regarding a fitness programme.

The two outstanding errors are:

- (a) moving blindly without guidance or direction and hoping that the programme fulfils the community's wants and needs.
- (b) setting standards and policies that reflect the opinions of certain small vocal groups in the community but tend to disregard the less needy vocal majority.

Types of Subjects to be Discussed at Fitness Conference

- (1) what is the roll of a fitness committee?
- (2) what can be done to enhance the roll of the leader?
- (3) what programmes could be initiated that would eventually give our community residents an opportunity to learn new leisure time skills.
- (4) what could be done to arouse interest in the local community activities.

- (5) could the purpose and programmes of some of the town organizations be changed, and in doing so make a greater contribution to the community.
- (6) what activities could be organized to make better use of the community centre?

Results of Such a Fitness Conference

- (a) obtain information
- (b) discussion and evaluation of ideas
- (c) arrive at conclusions based on free expression of attitudes and opinions of the participants
- (d) recommend plans and policies related to community activity. \* \* \* \* \*

ITEM 3 - Details of Proposal 5. FACILITIES

Use of Facilities

A school in a Yukon community is usually the finest building to be found in the community.

The Department of Education should be stimulated to meet the needs of the citizens in Fitness. Night classes could be provided which would have a lasting and beneficial effect on the people of the Yukon! The use of school facilities should be extended and made available at a minimum cost.

Most communities have good recreation facilities. (Better facilities than towns and villages of similar size in Ontario.) The organization of activities in these community centres should be studied to insure maximum use.

\* \* \* \* \*

ITEM 4 - CO-ORDINATION - Details of Proposal 6.

Fitness Committees

- A. For a Municipality - Committee of the Municipal Council
- B. For Large Settlements - A community society incorporated under the Societies Ordinance.
- C. For Small Settlements - A community club or committee representing White and Native population.

Size of the Fitness Committee

The Fitness Committee should be composed of at least five members representing different recreation interest in the community. In a municipality, at least one member of the Committee should be a member of Council.

Roll of the Fitness Committee

- (a) to attain a complete and continuous knowledge of organized fitness activities in the community;
- (b) to assist community groups and organizations on request to plan and conduct their own fitness activities;
- (c) to conduct certain fitness activities which are handled most effectively by a municipal agency;
- (d) to act as a channel of communication with other communities and departments of Government;
- (e) to administer the funds that are allocated for fitness purposes.

Allotment of Funds - (paid by the Yukon Government to the Municipality or Settlement).

A. The Municipality

1. Leadership - (a) one-third of the salaries of full time Fitness and Recreation leaders in the municipality. Maximum grant - \$1,800.00  
(b) one-third of the salaries of part time leaders in a particular Fitness project (grant no to exceed \$300.00 in respect to each person so employed). Maximum grant for part time leadership \$1,800.00
2. Operation - one-fourth of the operating cost of a fitness programme. This would cover arena manager's salaries, caretakers salaries, craft materials, sport equipment, etc. Maximum grant for operation - \$1,500.00
3. Maintenance - one fifth of the maintenance cost for a fitness programme. This would cover heat, light, etc. Maximum grant for maintenance - \$1,000.00.

B. Large Settlements

1. Leadership - one-half of the salaries of part time leaders in a particular fitness project (grant not to exceed \$300.00 in respect to each person so employed) Maximum grant for leadership - \$1,500.00.
2. Operation - one-third of the operating cost of a fitness programme. This would cover arena manager's salaries, caretaker's salaries, craft material, sport equipment, etc. Maximum grant for operation - \$1,000.00.
3. Maintenance - one-third of the maintenance cost for a fitness programme. This would cover heat, light, etc. Maximum grant for maintenance - \$1,000.00.

C. Small Settlements

1. Operation - one-half of the operating cost of a fitness programme. This would cover arena manager's salaries, caretaker's salaries, craft materials, sport equipment, etc. Maximum grant for operation - \$1,000.00.
2. Maintenance - one-half of the maintenance cost for a fitness programme. This would cover heat, light, etc. Maximum grant for maintenance - \$750.00.

Note: For grant purposes, perhaps Dawson City should be considered a Large Settlement.

\* \* \* \* \*

ITEM 4 - Responsibilities of Fitness Co-ordinator - Details of Proposal 7

1. on request, co-operate with fitness committees and other community groups in planning, organizing and operating programmes of fitness and continuing education.
2. attain a comprehensive knowledge of various communities including the community leaders, organization, general social structure, recreation facilities and grant programmes of fitness and continuing education.

..... page 6.

3. on request, to make available any records of projects or activities that may be of value to further fitness and continuing education in the district.
4. on request, to interpret to the fitness committee the regulations under the Department of Northern Affairs affecting fitness programme.
5. assess community programmes of fitness.
6. in general, to be responsible to the Director of Health and Welfare for the administration of the fitness office.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ITEM 5 - INTRODUCTION

The word Fitness was defined during this survey as mental and physical fitness. The survey covered Physical Education, Recreation, and Adult Education programmes.

Some people in the Yukon Territory had defined the word Fitness as physical fitness only, while others had taken a broader definition of Fitness. In most cases, however, the first question asked by people was, "When do we get the money?"

This survey will not state when the money is coming, but it will, I hope, give ways and means on how to organize a Fitness Programme in the Yukon Territory so that activities will be available to all residents in both large and small communities.

It was found that the Yukon Territory had many recreation clubs and agencies. The problem was, to try and find a way to co-ordinate these agencies so that a better Fitness Programme would result. If a better programme does result, these agencies will need more money to operate, and to this end, the Fitness and Amateur Sports Act would contribute grants.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ITEM 6 - DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

General Description: The Yukon Territory is a beautiful mountainous area. Generally speaking, the climate is sub-Arctic with relatively short summers and long, dry winters. At Whitehorse, the capital, the Mean Daily temperature is 5°F in January and 56°F in July.

A Boreal Forest covers most of the Yukon with tundra vegetation on higher areas. At Whitehorse pine and white spruce are fairly plentiful. However, these trees are too small to be used as timber.

Communities: Whitehorse is the major community in the Yukon. Greater Whitehorse has a population in excess of 6,000 people. Other major communities are Dawson City with an approximate population of 800 people and Mayo with an approximate population of 400 people. The total population of the Yukon numbers around 14,500 people.

Native Population: Indians in the Yukon number close to 2,000. The Eskimo population is very small, numbering around 40.

Government: The Government is composed of a Commissioner who is the chief executive, and an elected legislative Council of seven members with a three-year term of office. The Commissioner administers the Territory under instructions from the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. The Commissioner-in-Council has power to make ordinances dealing with education, imposition of local taxes, and generally all matters of a local nature in the Territory.

ITEM 7 - SOCIETIES ORDINANCE

Community Societies in small settlements have the potential of playing a most important part in the Fitness Programme in the Yukon. If grants are allotted to these Societies as recommended, these small settlements will be able to carry on a Fitness programme for the total community. Settlements in the Yukon are just too small to have a Fitness programme operate in any other way.

Excerpts from Ordinance:

Title of Ordinance - An Ordinance to facilitate the incorporation of Societies for provident and other useful purposes, and to provide for their regulation. This Ordinance may be cited as the Societies Ordinance.

Section 3: A society may be incorporated under this Ordinance to promote any object of a national, patriotic, religious, philanthropic, charitable, provident, scientific, artistic, educational, social, professional, agricultural or athletic character or any useful object, but not for the purpose of carrying on any trade, industry or business.

Section 7: (1) Any five or more persons proposing to incorporate a society shall make and subscribe, in duplicate, according to the Form in Schedule A, the constitution and by-laws of the society, and shall transmit the same with the proper fees to the Registrar, together with a list of the persons appointed by the subscribers to act as the first directors of the society, stating their full names, addresses and occupations and the period for which they will so act; a notice setting forth the address of the society, and, if the Registrar requires it, the consent of an existing society to the incorporation.

(2) Where the objects of the society do not appear to the Registrar to be within the scope of this Ordinance or to be sufficiently set forth, he may require that the objects be altered accordingly, but where the constitution and by-laws appear to the Registrar to comply with this Ordinance, he shall issue under his seal of office a certificate showing that the society is incorporated and stating the locality in which its operations will be chiefly carried on; except that incorporation may after investigation be refused by the Registrar, but an appeal may be taken from his refusal to the Commissioner in Council; and, in the case of a society whose objects include that of operating a social club, the Registrar shall not issue a certificate unless the written consent of the Commissioner to incorporation is filed with the Registrar.

(3) Upon incorporation the Registrar shall retain and register one copy of the constitution and by-laws and return the other copy to the applicants, certified as having been registered by him, and shall forthwith at the cost of the applicants publish the certificate with a statement of the objects of the society in one issue of the Yukon Gazette.

(4) A certificate of incorporation given by the Registrar in respect of a society shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this Ordinance in respect of incorporation have been complied with, and that the society is duly incorporated according to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 14: A society may, if authorized so to do by an extraordinary resolution, subscribe to, become a member of and co-operate with any other society or association, whether incorporated or not, whose objects are in whole or part similar to its own objects.

Section 60: (1) For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance according to their true intent, the Commissioner may make such regulations as he considers necessary or advisable.



(2b) Without thereby limiting the generality of subsection (1), the Commissioner may make regulations (b) prescribing the method of inspection of societies' books of accounts and records; (d) prescribing the minimum membership fees and dues payable to any society by its members:

Community Societies in the Yukon: The following is a list of Community Societies operating recreation programmes in the Yukon:

- Bear Creek - 1962. Bear Creek Community Club, Bear Creek, Y.T.  
via Dawson City, Y.T.  
President - Graham Ticchurst  
Secretary - Barbara Hester
- Beaver Creek - 1959. Beaver Creek Community Club, Beaver Creek, Y.T.  
Chairman - Kenneth Ferguson  
Secretary - Mrs. Paula Smith
- Carcross - 1961. Carcross Community Club, Carcross, Y.T.  
President - Mr. J.R. Milne  
Secretary - Mrs. J. McMurphy
- Carmacks - 1962. Carmacks Community Club - Carmacks, Y.T.  
President - J.W. Israel  
Secretary - Mrs. Vera F. Liden.
- Crestview - Crestview Citizens' Association, P.O. Box 2815,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.  
President - John Lammers  
Secretary - Mrs. P. Wilton
- Calumet - 1962, United Keno Hill Mines Recreation Club,  
Elsa, Y.T.  
Treasurer - N.T. McGeachy
- Elsa - 1962. United Keno Hill Mines Recreation Club, Elsa, Y.T.  
Treasurer - N.T. McGeachy.
- Granville - 1962. Granville Social Club, Granville P.O.,  
Via Dawson City, Y.T.  
President - R.E. Veillet  
Secretary - Mrs. Hazel Kilbride.
- Haines Junction - 1962. Shakwak Valley Community Club, Haines  
Junction, Y.T.  
President - R.C. Watson  
Secretary - R.T. Clement.
- Keno City - 1962. Keno Community Club, Keno City, Y.T.  
President - Don McWatters 1963 - Don McWatters  
Secretary - Audrey Paull Heidi Wiesendahl
- Mayo - Mayo Chamber of Commerce, Mayo, Y.T.  
President - Mr. O. Hutton  
Secretary - Mr. Mel Mitchell
- Porter Creek - 1962. Porter Creek Citizens' Association,  
P.O. Box 1072, Whitehorse.  
President - Stan McCowan  
Secretary - MaryLin A LeBarge
- Teslin - 1962. Teslin Community Association, Teslin, Y.T.  
Secretary - Mrs. John Klassen
- Watson Lake - 1962. Watson Lake Community Club, Watson Lake, Y.T.  
President - Ed. Champion  
Secretary - Flo Carter
- Watson Lake District Citizens' Association, Watson Lake, Y.T.  
President - J. Thibodeau  
Secretary - Mrs. H. Kapler.

ITEM 8 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRANT

Money raised: By a 25¢ surcharge on each bottle of liquor.

Budget: \$56,000.00 per year.

Distribution: By the seven councillors of the Yukon Territorial Council. Each councillor has an \$8,000.00 budget.

Relationship of this grant to Fitness: This money can be spent on Community Centres, Curling Rinks, playing fields, etc. This Community Development grant can only be spent on Capital Expenditures (it does not necessarily have to be spent on community centres).

\* \* \* \* \*

ITEM 9 - SURVEY OF THE GIRL GUIDE MOVEMENT IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

This survey is included in the Fitness Survey for two reasons: (1) to show the extent of the Girl Guide movement and similar movements (Boy Scouts, Church organizations, etc. in the Yukon) (2) to recommend that these movements be considered part of the Fitness programme. In many small settlements in the Yukon, programmes such as the Girl Guides initiate a Fitness programme.

Brownies: Packs outside of Whitehorse: Elsa Pack, Beaver Creek Pack, Carcross Pack, Dawson Pack, Mayo Pack and Watson Lake Pack.

Number of Brownies: 93  
Number of Leaders: 13

Whitehorse Brownie Packs: Total number of packs 7  
Total number of Brownies - 190  
Number of leaders - 18

Guides: Girl Guide Companies outside of Whitehorse: 3  
Beaver Creek Company, Dawson Company, Watson Lake Company,  
Number of Guides 28  
Number of Leaders 5

Whitehorse Guide Companies: Total number of Companies 4  
Number of Guides 117  
Number of Leaders 8

Yukon Total Statistics: Brownies - 283  
Guides - 145  
Leaders - 44

\* \* \* \* \*

ITEM 10 - YUKON TERRITORY SCHOOLS

1. Departmental Staff: Superintendent of Schools  
Deputy Superintendent  
Four Stenographers.

2. Types of Schools:

- (1) Residential - Chooutla - operated by Indian Affairs
- (2) Separate School - St. Mary's at Dawson City.
- (3) Territorial Schools -
  - (a) Separate schools - two, for the education of children of Roman Catholic faith.
  - (b) Public schools - eighteen, for the education of children that are not of the Roman Catholic faith, excepting where the community is too small to permit both (a) and (b).

3. School Population - Dec. 31st, 1962.

	<u>Pupils</u>	<u>Teachers.</u>
Elsa School	73	3
Carmacks	54	2
Teslin	49	2
Swift River	8	1
Brooks' Brook	16	1
Christ the King Elementary	323	13
Christ the King High	151	8
St. Mary's	17	1
Granville	7	1
Whitehorse Elementary	738	30
Whitehorse High	307	20
Selkirk St. Elementary	221	8
Takhini Elementary	341	13
Porter Creek Elementary	112	4
✓ Dawson Elementary-High	190	7
Mayo Elementary - High	96	5
Watson Lake Elementary-High	148	7
Haines Junction	48	2
Kluane Lake	24	2
Beaver Creek	34	2
Carcross	13	1

4. Hostels:

Two Hostels in Whitehorse operated by Indian Affairs - one for Catholic, the other for Protestant Indians. The pupils attend schools in Whitehorse.

5. Adult Education:

- (1) Dawson - typing
- (2) Elsa - English for New Canadians
- (3) Whitehorse - English for New Canadians
  - typing - 2 classes
  - shorthand
  - sewing
  - mathematics 9 - 12.

6. Facilities: See communities surveyed.

\* \* \* \* \*

ITEM 11 - WHITEHORSE (Municipality)

Introduction: Whitehorse is the capital of the Yukon and the transportation centre of the Territory. Whitehorse, although it only has a population of approximately 6,000 people, is made of many neighbourhoods. Riverdale is a new subdivision, not unlike any other subdivision in a large Canadian city. Whiskey Flats and Moccasin Flats are similar to depressed areas in other Canadian towns. What makes Whitehorse different from other Canadian communities, are the Government Neighbourhoods. Namely, the Air Force Neighbourhood, the Army Neighbourhood, and the Department of Transport Neighbourhood.

The presence of Government agencies has a tremendous effect on the economy of the community. Any change in the numbers

employed by these agencies would have a great effect on Whitehorse. The presence of these Government Neighbourhoods will be reflected in the Fitness facilities and activities carried on in Whitehorse.

- (I) Facilities: The City of Whitehorse has outstanding recreation facilities both outdoor and indoor. The city is surrounded by mountains providing excellent facilities for hunting, fishing, and skiing. In addition, a pool fed by hot springs is only a few miles from the community. Residents can swim in the pool all year round.

The indoor facilities are excellent. There is a Civic Centre and there are no less than ten gymnasiums in the city. The following is a summary of the recreation facilities in Whitehorse:

\* Skating Rinks -

- (a) Indoor Rinks: The city arena has a seating capacity of 1,000 (unheated). It has a large lobby - the lobby is used for a Day Nursery during the day.
- (b) Outdoor Rinks: There are a number of outdoor hockey rinks in the city. They are located at the Army Base, the Air Force Base, the school, the Indian Hostel, and the R.C.M.P. Compound. In addition, the Kiwanis Club runs skating rinks for small children.

- \* Softball Diamonds - It is estimated that there are 12 softball diamonds (complete with backstops) in Whitehorse. In addition, the schools have small diamonds for junior play.

Tennis Courts - There is a tennis court located at the Army base.

- \* Swimming Pool - The Lions Club built an Olympic Size swimming pool (heated). The swimming pool has a modern bath house.

Swimming Area - A hot spring outdoor pool, complete with bath house, is located a short distance from Whitehorse. The temperature of the water in winter is close to 90°F.

Soccer Field - There is one soccer field located on the school property.

- \* Curling Rinks - There are 3 artificial curling rinks in Whitehorse: \*The city curling rink, the Army curling rink, and the Air Force curling rink. Ten sheets of ice in all.

Rifle Ranges - There is a rifle range located at the Whitehorse Elementary school (Army and Air Force ranges not included in this survey).

Gymnasiums -

- (a) In schools. Auditorium-gymnasiums are located in the following schools in Whitehorse:

Christ the King Elementary  
Christ the King High  
Whitehorse Elementary  
Whitehorse High  
Selkirk St. Elementary  
Takhini Elementary  
Porter Creek Elementary

- (b) In Hostels. Both the Protestant and Catholic Hostels have fine gymnasiums.

- (c) In Military Bases. The Air Force has an excellent recreation centre which includes a gymnasium. The Army gymnasium is on a similar scale.

Ski Hills - There are two ski clubs in Whitehorse (the third ski club is now being organized - Army). The ski clubs have excellent hills, complete with ski tows. The Air Force operates one ski club and the citizens of Whitehorse run the other (many people ski at both clubs).

\* Drama Workshop Theatre - The drama group has a small workshop theatre.

Football Fields - There is a football field located at the Indian Hostel. At present it is only used for touch football.

Halls and Clubhouses -

- \* (a) Elks Hall. The Elks Hall is a large building with a large hall suitable for community dances. The Teen Town operates from this building.
- (b) Canadian Legion Hall. The Canadian Legion Hall has a room for dances and social events.
- (c) Skookum Jim Hall. This is a community centre for the Indians and their White friends. The community centre has two small halls where social events take place - dances, crafts, and movies.
- (d) Army and Air Force Messes. Both the Army and Air Force have Officer's and Sergeant's Messes.
- (e) Church Halls. There are at least nine churches in Whitehorse. Not all of these churches have halls. However, activities are carried on in the church, e.g. Guides, Scouts, Women's Auxiliaries activities, Sunday School, etc.
- (f) Civic Centre Hall (arena). This is a large lobby or hall in the arena. The hall is used as a Day Nursery six days a week.
- (g) Union Hall. The Carpenters and Joiners Union have their own hall where meetings are held.
- (h) Library and Museums. The city has a small library. There is a small museum as well as other historical sites in Whitehorse.

\* indicates that the facilities are located in an area surrounding the hockey arena. This area is known as the Civic Centre.

Commercial Recreation Facilities -

- (1) A bowling alley is located in the Whitehorse Inn.
- (2) A pool-room is located on the main street.
- (3) There are two theatres in Whitehorse. Programmes change three times a week at each theatre.
- (4) There is a closed circuit T.V. channel operating about 5 hours a day.
- (5) A radio station, C.F.W.H. is a C.B.C. station.

NOTE: Army and Air Force base facilities listed in this survey are available and used by the citizens of Whitehorse.

(II) Service Clubs and Lodges: Whitehorse has a great many service clubs and lodges. To cite 3 examples; the Lions Club built an olympic size swimming pool, complete with bathhouse. The Kiwanis Club operates Kiddies' skating rinks. The Elks Club operates a Teen Town for Whitehorse youth.

All the service clubs and lodges listed, contribute in some way to the community life in Whitehorse. These clubs and lodges are:

- Kiwanis Club
- I.O.D.E.
- Elks Club
- Order of the Royal Purple
- Graduate Nurses Club
- Junior Chamber of Commerce
- Catholic Women's League
- Board of Trade
- Engineer Institute of Canada
- Order of the Eastern Star
- Lions Club
- Business and Professional Women's Club
- Canadian Legion
- Canadian Legion's Women's Auxiliary
- Odd Fellows
- Burns Club (band)
- Red Cross
- Eagles Lodge
- Rebeccas
- Trade Unions (Carpenters and Joiners)
- Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon.

In addition to these clubs and societies, the churches in Whitehorse have many men's groups and Women's Auxiliaries.

Churches in Whitehorse are:

- Baptist Church
- Christ Church Cathedral (Anglican)
- First Presbyterian Church
- United Church of Canada
- Sacred Heart Cathedral (Roman Catholic)
- Trinity Lutheran Church
- Bethany Tabernacle (Pentecostal)
- Kingdom Hall (Jehova Witnesses)
- Church of the Nazarene
- The Bahai World Faith (group)

NOTE: Some churches are well established in the city e.g. Roman Catholic, Baptist, Anglican and United Church have new churches. Some churches consider their operation as missionary endeavours.

(III) Major Recreation Agencies: There are many recreation agencies in Whitehorse. We have selected three main agencies and then grouped all the other agencies under the heading "Activity Groups and Clubs in Whitehorse". The Military contributes greatly to the recreation programme in Whitehorse. This survey of Military recreation agencies will only include the Air Force, although the Army has a recreation programme. The recreation agencies surveyed are as follows:

- (a) The City of Whitehorse
- (b) The Schools
- (c) The R.C.A.F.
- (d) Activity Groups and Clubs in Whitehorse

(A) The City of Whitehorse - The City of Whitehorse's Fitness programme centres around the arena, the softball stadium, and to some extent, the Lions Club swimming pool (the pool may be given to the City to operate in the near future).

The following is a survey of activities at the Civic Centre arena:

- Day Nursery - ( a hall located in the arena).
    - Registration - 19 children
    - Number of hours per day - 10 hours
    - Number of days per week - 6 days
  - Hockey Activities - The hockey leagues start November 24th and finish around March 15th.
    - (i) Pee Wee Hockey League. This 8 team league plays league games on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Team sponsors are: Whitehorse Star, Tourist Services, Yukon Electric, Lunde Metals, Elks, Dept. of Transport, Territorial Supply, T.&D. Rockets.
    - (ii) Midget Hockey. This 8 team league play their games on Saturday mornings, Saturday evenings and Monday evenings. Team sponsors are: Transport Union, Pepsi Cola, Camp Takhini (Army), Carpenters Union, Capital Hotel, Lions Club, Kiwanis Club and C.K.S.
    - (iii) Juvenile Hockey. This 5 team league plays league games on Wednesdays and Fridays. The team sponsors are: Royal Purple (Elks Women), Catholic Youth Organization, Hougens, Mile 918, and J.R.C.
    - (iv) Commercial Hockey League. This 6 team league plays three complete games on Monday evenings commencing at 5:00 p.m., ending at 11:00 p.m.
    - (v) Senior Hockey. This 4 team league plays league games on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. The league is composed of the Army team, the Air Force team, the Town Merchants, and the Dawson & Hall Construction Co.
- Practice times for these teams are on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 10:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m.
- Skating. Skating is on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday evenings.
  - Figure Skating. Girls figure skating is operated two afternoons weekly.
  - Softball. Softball leagues are operated by the city. The softball league categories are similar to the hockey leagues.

(B) The Schools - Of the seven schools in Whitehorse, four of these schools have just been completed. In addition, the Whitehorse Elementary School, up until last year, included the Whitehorse High School. Owing to these reasons, the Physical Education differs greatly in each school. The following is a summary of the Physical Education programme that takes place after school hours in the schools:

- basketball, inter-school (boys)
- basketball, inter-school (girls)
- basketball, house league (boys)
- basketball, house league (girls)
- touch football
- soccer, house league
- softball, inter-school (boys)

softball, house league (girls)  
softball, house league (boys)  
volleyball, inter-school (boys)  
volleyball, pick-up games (boys & girls)  
floor hockey (boys)  
track and field (play days at Elementary  
Schools)  
track and field (small meets at High  
Schools)  
curling (boys)  
curling (girls)  
table tennis  
gymnastics (boys)

In most schools the Physical Education classes are under the direction of one teacher. This teacher also teaches classroom subjects. In Elementary Schools, the pupils have one period of Physical Education a week. In High School the Physical Education classes vary from one to two periods a week.

- (1) The Whitehorse Elementary School, the old high school, is ideally located, and thus, many meetings are held in this school. This Elementary School also has an indoor rifle range and is used by the rifle club in Whitehorse.
  - (2) The gymnasiums can be used by community groups at a nominal charge. Many groups feel that the charge (approximately \$7.00 per night) is too high. This difficulty may be rectified when the new gymnasiums are completely organized.
  - (3) The outside sport facilities at the schools, softball diamonds, playgrounds, rinks are used by groups and organizations. There is no charge for the use of these facilities. The five new schools in Whitehorse have good outdoor facilities. Some schools have up to 15 acres of land surrounding them.
- Hostels: The Indian Affairs Branch operates two hostels (residence) for Indian students - one protestant, one Roman Catholic. The Indian students attend schools in Whitehorse. These hostels have excellent gymnasiums and outside sport facilities.
- (C) The R.C.A.F. Recreation Programme: The R.C.A.F. base has a recreation director who reports to a station recreation committee. The recreation committee is made up of representatives from various groups and organizations who operate recreation activities at the base. The following are the groups represented on the R.C.A.F. base recreation committee:

softball committee  
hockey committee  
rod and gun club  
ski club  
broomball committee  
weight lifting club  
camera club  
judo club  
drama club  
art club  
woodworking committee  
rifle club  
curling club  
entertainment committee  
bowling club  
basketball committee



In some cases the membership of these clubs have a greater percentage of civilian members than Air Force personnel. Whitehorse citizens participate in nearly all of these activities. They are only excluded if the facilities for the activities are limited (e.g. woodworking).

NOTE: Army - owing to lack of time, the Army base was not surveyed. I understand the Army has similar sports activities. The administration of these activities differs slightly from that of the Air Force.

(D) Activity Groups and Clubs in Whitehorse:

art group  
camera club  
film council  
Indian craft group - an Indian craft co-op operates in Whitehorse - it has its own store  
rifle club  
Boy Scout troops  
Wolf Cub packs  
Brownie packs  
Girl Guide Companies  
Choral Society  
fold dancing club  
junior band (gives public concerts)  
Little Theatre group  
music appreciation group - Alaska Music Trail sponsor its concerts - outstanding performers from U.S.A. and Canada.

Yukon Regiment  
Ski Club  
Conservation Association  
Horticultural Society  
3 Teen Towns - sponsored by Elks, Army, Air Force  
Catholic Youth Organization  
automobile club (rallys)  
dart club (14 teams)  
Red Cross  
Air Cadet Squadron  
Army Cadets  
Historical Society

- Commercial Hunting and Fishing - A number of big game hunters and guides operate out of Whitehorse. Take parties to hunt moose, mountain sheep and bear.
- Sourdough Rendezvous - A giant winter carnival that takes place at the end of February or the first of March. It has all the usual features of a winter carnival with carnival queens, parades, dances, dog races, ski races, contests, tug-o-wars, hockey games. The people of Whitehorse organize and run this Rendezvous with great spirit and vitality. Everyone in the community seems to take part in the organization and activities.

DAWSON CITY (Municipality)

Introduction: Dawson City is different from any other city in Canada and perhaps it should be treated different. It is one of the two municipalities in the Yukon. It is much smaller than the other municipality, Whitehorse. It seems unfair that it should come under the same regulation for Fitness Grants as Whitehorse. Perhaps Dawson should have the same regulations as Mayo and Watson Lake.

Dawson City has many good facilities for a municipality of 800 people. The Masonic Temple, curling club, the community centre, the Yukon Order of Pioneer Hall, the ice rink, to name a few. Many of these halls are so large, it would be

economically impossible to heat them.

Much has been written about Dawson City. As a way of introduction, let me say that Dawson today is a charming community with a wonderful past and may have a bright future in the years to come.

(I) Facilities:

Softball Diamond - There are three softball diamonds in Dawson. The best diamond is located at Minto Park. The Minto Park diamond has bleachers.

Hockey Arena - The hockey arena is an old indoor rink. The ice surface is small but an excellent rink for training young players. There is a canteen and lobby adjoining the rink.

Swimming Pool - Dawson has a swimming pool, but it needs repairs. Without these improvements, it is doubtful if the pool will be operational.

Curling Rink - The curling rink is a fine rink. It contains a social room and an observation deck. The rink has two sheets of ice.

- Halls - (a) Masonic Temple: The Masonic Temple is a fine stone-type building. It was once the Carnegie Library.
- (b) Community Centre (F.O.E.): is a large building. It is closed during the winter. The heating costs make this building impractical to operate during the winter months.
- (c) The Pioneer Hall: This building is a fine log-type building. Heating the Hall in winter is a problem.
- (d) Other Halls: There are other halls in Dawson (e.g. the Oddfellows Hall). Their halls need a great amount of repairs to make them suitable for recreation activities.

Schools - There is a modern elementary high school in Dawson with a small auditorium-gymnasium. Many community meetings are held in the school.

Library - A small library is located in the Territorial Government building.

Museums - A museum is operated in the summer months in the former Capital Building. Special displays are brought in from the "outside". The Palace Grand Theatre is a National Historical site. The City of Dawson itself is a National Historical site.

(II) Lodges and Service Clubs:

Kiwanis  
I.O.D.E  
Toatmistress  
Eastern Star  
Masons  
Oddfellows  
Rebeccas  
Chamber of Commerce  
Red Cross

Churches - Anglican, Roman Catholic and Evangelical. Each of these churches have groups connected with them. These groups are Womens' Auxiliaries, youth groups and Missionary Societies.

(III) Major Recreation Agencies: The following are the major recreation agencies in Dawson City:

- (a) the Municipality (the town rink)
- (b) School
- (c) Private Organizations

(a) Municipality - The following hockey leagues are organized in Dawson:

- Pee Wee league - 3 teams
- Midget league - 2 teams
- Juvenile league - 2 teams
- Girls' teen-age league - 2 teams
- Senior league - 3 teams

An All-Star team plays a home-and-home series with a Whitehorse hockey team each year. On alternate years the Pee Wee, Midget or Juvenile All-Star team plays a team from Whitehorse.

(b) School - In the High School division, one man conducts all boys' Physical Education classes. He also teaches classroom subjects. One woman teacher conducts the High School girls' Physical Education activities. This teacher also teaches classroom subjects. High School Physical Education classes average one hour per week.

The elementary Physical Education classes are conducted by each classroom teacher.

1. The Dawson High School takes part in the High School Boys' Curling Bonspiel.
2. The school track meet is held each spring.
3. An evening typing class is held for adults at the Dawson High School.

Recreation Activities held in the school by Outside Agencies:

- Girl Guides
- Brownies
- Boy Scouts
- Wolf Cubs
- badminton
- Bazaars
- Church Dances

The Klondike Korner, the local newspaper, uses the school Gestetner to print the local newspaper.

(c) Private Organizations: The work in recreation of private organizations and clubs is woven into rink and school activities. For example, the Kiwanis Club takes an active part in the hockey programme. Many organizations and individuals took part in the building of the swimming pool.

Commercial Recreation: There is a good theatre in Dawson. The programme changes three times a week.

\* \* \* \* \*

ITEM 12 - MAYO (Large Settlement)

Introduction: Mayo is a small community about 250 miles north of Whitehorse. It is a communication centre with a population of close to 350 people.

Facilities: school with small gymnasium  
community centre (under construction)  
I.O.D.E. Hall (small)  
Yukon Pioneer Hall (very old)  
2 churches (R.C. and Anglican)  
curling club

Activities: Parent Teachers Assoc. (active as a co-ordinating  
Brownie pack group)  
Drama group (very active)  
Judo club  
Badminton club  
Movies at the community centre  
work bees (completing community centre)  
womens' groups (suppers, bazaars, etc)  
Hospital auxiliary (sponsor Nurses Aid Course)

School Physical Education: Physical Education is conducted in the  
gymnasiums by the classroom teachers.

Conclusion: The community centre has given the settlement a  
goal to work towards. Most people donated \$100.00  
in cash or its equivalent in work. Dances and movies  
are now being held in the community centre. When  
the centre is completed, the main hall will be  
used for basketball, badminton, etc.

WATSON LAKE (Large Settlement)

Introduction: Watson Lake is a rapidly growing community.  
It seems to be suffering from "growing pains". The  
people seem to realize that a lot has to be done but  
cannot decide on what should be given priority. A  
number of people have their pet projects and these  
people are determined that their projects will be  
completed at the earliest possible moment. The  
community is also divided geographically. There is a  
Department of Transport section at the airport, an  
Army section close to town, plus a C.N. Telecommunications  
section.

(I) Facilities:

Community Centre - there is a fine community centre  
which has been newly decorated. The hall contains a  
small stage. The community centre is attached to the  
curling rink.

Curling rink - the town curling rink has three sheets  
of ice. Since the Community Centre is attached to the  
rink, it makes it the centre of activities in  
Watson Lake. The Army base at Watson Lake has a  
curling rink with one sheet of ice. Also, at the  
airport, the Department of Transport has a curling  
rink with one sheet of ice.

Gymnasium-Schools: There are two schools in Watson  
Lake (side by side). The new school has a good  
gymnasium with a stage.

Softball Diamond - The softball diamond is located at  
the school.

Playground - swings and playground equipment are  
located at the school.

(II) Clubs and Lodges

Lions Club  
Community Club  
Catholic Women's League

Churches Anglican and Roman Catholic

(III) Major Recreation Agencies:

(a) The Community Club  
(b) The School  
(c) Private Organizations.

- (a) The Community Club - The Community Club maintains and operates the curling rink. This includes the Community Centre's activities. The Community Centre is attached to the curling rink.
- (b) The School - in the Elementary School, the classroom teachers conduct the Physical Education classes. One man takes all the Physical Education classes in the High School. He also teaches classroom subjects. A woman teacher takes all the girl's High School Physical Education classes. She also is a classroom teacher.

Groups using the school -

Cubs  
Brownies  
Girl Guides  
Scouts  
badminton - men and High School students  
badminton - women and High School students  
basketball - men and High School students  
basketball - women and High School students  
Church groups - (special events)

- (c) Private Organizations - The work of private organizations centres around the curling rink, community centre, and the school. Many people feel that these organizations should concentrate more on youth - hockey should be played in Watson Lake.

\* \* \* \* \*

ITEM 13 - CARMACKS (Small Settlement)

Introduction: Carmacks is a small community about 125 miles north of Whitehorse. About two-thirds of the total population of 245 are Indians.

Facilities: school with playroom  
3 churches  
2 community centres (1 native, 1 white)

The visit to Carmacks was a short stop -- discussion centred around community centre. Apparently the Indians wrecked the first community centre in 1953 or 1954. The community centre was then given to the Indians. The new centre was built with private funds and Government grants. The questions discussed was; are the Indians eligible to take part in the activities at the white centre now that the liquor laws have been revised?

KENO HILL (Small Settlement)

Introduction: Keno Hill is a small settlement of 200 people. It is an old community. To an outsider it does not seem to have any purpose for existence. The new school has been closed and the children are now transported to school in Elsa.

Facilities: school (closed)  
Yukon Order of Pioneer Hall (very old)  
community hall (run down)  
curling rink

Conclusion: Keno is high up in the mountains. It will continue to exist only with the help of Elsa.

HAINES JUNCTION (Small Settlement)

Introduction: Owing to lack of time, the survey of Haines Junction was not possible. Following a telephone conversation with the President of the Shakwak Valley Community Club of Haines Junction, the following information was submitted:

(I) Sport Section, Shakwak Valley Community Club

Adult Curling Group (men and women; each team has one or more ladies, at least one beginner, curls at least twice weekly)

YouthCurling Group (school children, both girls and boys, from grade 5 - 9, meetings every Saturday morning)

Senior Hockey Group (men only, meet once a week)

Junior Hockey Group (school children, boys only, once a week during winter season)

Senior Broom Ball Group (men only, every Monday evening)

Junior Broom Ball Group (school children, boys only, every Saturday afternoon during winter season)

Track & Field Group (school children, boys and girls. Annual competition is held each season with the communities at Mile 1083 and 1202.)

Senior Softball Group (men's section & ladies' section)

Junior Softball Group (school children)

(II) Haines Junction Junior Audubon Society

This society consists of school-age children, both boys girls, from grade 1 - 9. Much of their time is being spent on physical activities such as gymnastics. This organization was formed in 1955 by R.C.M.P. staff and has operated continuously since that time. Mr. McKinnon has photos of their sport activities. Meetings are held every Friday from 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

(III) First Haines Junction Boy Scout Troop

This troop was formed in 1962 sponsored by the Haines Junction P.T.A. This young organization is very active in athletics, hiking, snow shoeing, shotting, etc.

\* \* \* \* \*

ITEM 14 ELSA - CALUMET (Company Town)

Introduction: Elsa and Calumet are two communities about five miles apart. The total population of these two communities is approximately 800 people. They are both "Company" towns, of the same mining interest. Because they are governed by the one Company, I have grouped Elsa - Calumet together as one town.

Recreation Organizations: The recreation club (known as the Y.K. Club) is the co-ordinating body of all recreation activities in Elsa - Calumet. This club also controls the finances. The executive of the Y.K. Club is made up of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, three directors from Elsa and three directors from Calumet. If the President is from Elsa, the Vice-President is from Calumet. The next term of office, the positions are reversed.

Facilities:

- Softball diamond, soccer field) combined
- natural ice rink
- school with small playroom (on Territorial land)
- swimming area 30 miles from town
- 2 auditorium-gymnasiums (1 in Elsa, 1 in Calumet)
- 2 curling clubs (one in each community)
- 2 theatres (part of auditorium-gymnasiums)
- ski tow

Activities:

- day nursery
- Trade Union activities
- Junior Red Cross
- Brownie Pack
- Cub Pack
- music society
- drama club
- arts and crafts club
- photography club
- softball (inter-community)
- soccer (inter-community)
- volleyball (pick-up team)
- badminton (men and women)
- ski club
- judo
- curling (men, women and juniors)
- gymnastic club

Conclusion: The Mining Company operates and maintains the recreation activities and facilities. Since Elsa-Calumet is a Company town, there seems to be some doubt if these communities are eligible for Yukon Territory Fitness grants. This seems to be a complicated matter which includes a school property, plus the granting of liquor licenses and a number of other Ordinances. This survey will not attempt to suggest whether Elsa - Calumet should or should not get Fitness Grants. This, I believe, should be a Yukon Government decision.

BEAR CREEK

Bear Creek is the only other "Company" town in the Yukon, located about 8 miles from Dawson City. The Bear Creek settlement is very small. Thirty-three families live in the community. It has a recreation centre and curling rink.

\* \* \* \* \*

ITEM 15 - PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

Department of Northern Affairs Officials	10
Superintendent of Schools	1
Assistant Superintendent of Schools	1
Drama Club Members	5
Service club members	7
Ski Club members	4
Soccer Players	1

ITEM 15 - PEOPLE INTERVIEWED (cont'd.)

Arena Manager	1
Recreation Director (Air Force)	1
Mining Company Officials	3
Curling Club Officials	3
Ministers & Priests	3
Health and Welfare workers	3
Doctors	1
Members of Yukon Council	5
Art Teacher	1
Physical Education Teachers	3
School Principals	5
C.B.C. Radio Station Director	1
Community Society members	11
Lands and Forest Personnel	1
Newspaper Editors	2
School Hostel Superintendent	1
Girl Guide Leader	1
P.T.A. Members	3
Private Citizens	8

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TOTAL 86



MINUTES of the Sixth Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Finance of the Council of Yukon Territory, held in the Federal Building, Whitehorse, on Monday, 4th February, 1963.

Present:	Mr. R.L. McKamey,	Member-Mayo District (Chairman)
	Mr. J.O. Livesey,	Member-Carmacks-Kluane Lake District
	Mr. H.E. Boyd,	Member-Whitehorse East District
In Attendance:	Mr. G.R. Cameron,	Commissioner, Yukon Territory
	Mr. K. MacKenzie,	Territorial Treasurer
	Mr. F.B. Fingland,	Administrative Assistant
	Mr. H. Thompson,	Superintendent of Schools
	Mr. W.McD. Holland,	Director of Vocational Training
	Miss M. Riddell,	A/Director of Welfare
	Dr. G.C. Butler,	Yukon Zone Superintendent Indian & Northern Health Services, Dept.of National Health & Welfare
	Mr. D. Spray,	Area Development Officer

PURPOSE  
OF  
MEETING

The Meeting had been convened by the Commissioner for the purpose of discussing the Territorial Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, for the fiscal year to commence 1st April, 1963.

CHAIRMAN

The Meeting was opened by the Commissioner at 10:45 A.M., and on the Motion of Mr. H.E. Boyd, Seconded by Mr. J.O. Livesey, Mr. R.L. McKamey was appointed Chairman of the Committee in accordance with Rule No. 2.

RESIGNATIONS  
AND  
REPLACEMENTS

It was noted that Messrs. McKamey and Boyd had been appointed Members of the Committee in place of Messrs. Shaw and McKinnon who had resigned membership at Fall Session of Council.

FINANCIAL  
POSITION  
OF  
TERRITORY

After some discussion on the function of the Committee and its rights and responsibilities, attention was given to the Estimates, the Territorial Treasurer, reporting on their effect upon the Territory's financial position. It was noted that whilst the Current Surplus Position was shown to be in the "red" to the extent of \$3,181,675.00 on the 31st March, 1964 this should be considered offset by loans from the Government of Canada, amounting to \$3,867,192.00. This showed a Working Capital Position of \$685,517.00. Current Surplus appeared in the "red" because the excess of expenditure over revenue was charged to that account, whilst loans to finance the Territory's operations represented by that expenditure were set up as liabilities and did not pass through Current Surplus.

The time being 12:00 Noon the Meeting adjourned for lunch.

VOTES  
1 AND 2

At 2:00 P.M. the Meeting was resumed, with the requirements of Votes 1 and 2 being examined and approved for submission to Council at the Spring Session. It was noted that due to the resignation of Mr. George O. Shaw from the Committee, the travel expenses provided for his attendance at meetings of the Committee would not be required and that the Estimates should be reduced accordingly.

Mr. Livesey raised the question of increasing the indemnity payable to each Councillor, expressing the opinion that \$2,000.00 was inadequate. That point of view was supported by Mr. McKamey and Mr. Boyd, and it was decided that whilst the matter should not be raised officially at the present time, it should be borne in mind as a matter to receive attention in due course.

VOTE  
3

Consideration of the Estimates for Vote 3 - Education Department, brought comment from Members on the substantial increase in operation and maintenance expenditure, estimated for 1963/64 to total \$1,507,592.00, an increase of \$278,869.98 over the current year. This was found to be largely due to a higher salary and wage bill, attributable to additional teachers, the employment of replacement teachers at higher salaries, and to annual increments for returning teachers. It was agreed, subject to the deferment of approval of expenditure for Old Crow School, that the Estimates for Vote 3 should be approved for submission to Council.

It was noted that cost per pupil year would amount, in 1963/64, to \$493.00 which indicated that the rate of \$350.00 per pupil year, at which the Territory was being reimbursed by Departments of the Federal Government, in respect of children of Federal employees living in tax free quarters, was inadequate. It was agreed that this should be drawn to the attention of the authorities in Ottawa for appropriate action. It was noted further that the new high school in Whitehorse had been named the "F.H. Collins Secondary School", which was contrary to the wishes of Council. The name that they had requested was the "F.H. Collins High School". It was explained that the term "High" was falling into disuse in British Columbia, and that use of the term "Secondary" was an attempt to follow modern practice. This question was to be brought up at the Spring Session of Council.

The time being 5:00 P.M. the Meeting adjourned for the day.

The Meeting resumed at 9:00 A.M. on Tuesday, 5th February, 1963 with further consideration being given to the Estimates for Vote 3 - Education Department. A number of points were raised and dealt with. The Committee called for a report from the Truant Officer on the number of hours spent on treasury duties.

The time being 12:00 Noon the Meeting adjourned for lunch.

At 2:00 P.M. the Meeting was resumed, with further consideration of the Estimates for Vote 3. The question of providing certain Vocational Training facilities in the F.H. Collins Secondary School, in addition to similar facilities in the new Vocational Training School, was discussed, from the point of view of possible duplication, and it was decided that the courses provided in the secondary school were desirable and should be continued.

The time being 5:00 P.M. the Meeting adjourned for the day.

VOTE  
4

The Meeting resumed at 9:00 A.M. on Wednesday, 6th February, 1963 with consideration and approval for submission to Council of the estimated expenditure for Vote 4 - Territorial Secretary and Tax Assessor.

VOTE  
5

Consideration of the Estimates for Vote 5 - Health and Welfare, raised a number of questions which were satisfactorily answered, and the Estimates were approved for submission to Council.

VOTE  
6

The Meeting adjourned at 12:00 Noon for lunch and resumed at 2:00 P.M. with consideration being given to the Estimates for Vote 6 - Municipal and Area Development Administration. Territorial Grants to the City of Dawson were noted to be substantial, and the status of the City was discussed, with a view to possible reduction from that of a municipality. It was noted that there was some duplication of services, particularly engineering.

A question was raised as to whether or not the appropriate Departments of the Federal Government should share in the cost of providing fire fighting services at certain points in the Territory, as for example, Teslin, the population of which is largely Indian, and it was agreed that the matter should be taken up with the appropriate officials in Ottawa. It was considered that cost-sharing should be on a basis similar to that pertaining to the Yukon Health Plan, namely, 70/30%, approximately, according to the division of the population between Indian and Non-Indian categories.

A further point in connection with fire fighting services related to Mayo. In view of the preponderance of Federal buildings there it was felt that the Federal Government should bear some part of the cost of providing a fire fighting service. The point was to be taken up with Ottawa.

The time being 5:00 P.M. the Meeting adjourned for the day.

At 9:00 A.M. on Thursday, 7th February, 1963 the Meeting was resumed with further consideration of the Estimates for Vote 6 - Municipal and Area Development Administration. The Estimates were approved for submission to Council, the wish being expressed that expenditure on City of Dawson, Establishments 183, 184, 186, and 207 should be deferred until such time as the future status of the City could be determined.

Also deferred was expenditure on Establishment 209, Rental Subsidy C.M.H.C. Low Rental Apartments, Whitehorse, the wisdom of undertaking the construction and operation of such apartments being questioned.

VOTE  
7

The Estimates for Vote 7 - Game Department, were examined and approved for submission to Council.

VOTE  
8

Members raised a number of points in connection with the Estimates for Vote 8 - General. It was required that the question of providing electric plugs for car heaters at certain Whitehorse schools, for the benefit of teachers using their private cars, should be looked into.

Mr. Boyd expressed opposition to the policy of employing more than one member of the same family in the Territorial Public Service, on the grounds that an unfavourable impression was created in the public mind. This policy had been in force for a very long time, but it was agreed that it was undesirable and that it should be re-examined. The Estimates for this Vote were approved for submission to Council.

VOTE  
9

Estimates for Vote 9 - Roads, Bridges and Public Works were examined. Apart from the requirement that expenditure under Establishment 252, Territorial Buildings, Old Crow School, \$400.00, be deferred, for the reason stated in paragraph 4 on Page 5 of these Minutes, the Estimates were approved for submission to Council.

It was suggested that the Northern Canada Power Commission should possibly be required to contribute to maintenance costs of Mayo Lake Road, Establishment 268, and this point was to be taken up.

The possibility of some recovery being made of expenditure on Atlin Road, Establishment 260, was raised, and it was required that this be looked into.

The time being 12:00 Noon, the Meeting adjourned for lunch.

At 2:00 P.M. the Meeting was resumed, Mr. Boyd being absent for a period of two hours, serving on the Liquor Committee.

VOTES  
11, 12, 13  
& 14

The Estimates for the following Votes were considered and approved for submission to Council without change:-

- Vote 11 Yukon Hospital Insurance Service
- Vote 12 Travel and Publicity
- Vote 13 Justice
- Vote 14 Debt Redemption Loans and Investments - Amortization

VOTE  
20

Estimates for Revenue were examined and approved, with Item 20/6/5. Subsidy, Low Rental Apartments, being questioned in line with the last paragraph on Page 3 of these Minutes.

The time being 5:00 P.M. the Meeting adjourned for dinner.

At 7:00 P.M. the Meeting was resumed with attention being given to Vote 10 - Capital.

VOTE  
10

Various items were queried, and with certain reservations the Estimates were approved for submission to Council.

In regard to expenditure in the City of Dawson, namely, Establishments 319 and 320 - Dawson Elementary/High School and Teacherage Accommodation respectively, it was required that action be deferred pending clarification of the future status of the City.

The rate of recovery from Departments of the Federal Government in respect of their share of Territorial Public School Construction Costs was queried, the rate of 5% being considered inappropriate in certain cases, e.g. Carmacks, where pupil enrolment was 50% Indian, and the new Watson Lake Separate School where the situation was similar. The question of revising the 5% rate of recovery was to be taken up in Ottawa.

It was required further that no expenditure be incurred in Old Crow on education, either Capital or Operation and Maintenance, until such time as a written agreement satisfactory to the Territorial Government had been signed with the Department of Indian Affairs.

The opposition of Mr. Boyd to the construction of the proposed Separate School at Watson Lake, at the same time as a four room extension was to be added to the newly completed public school there, was noted.

Expenditures under Establishment 210 - Road Equipment, on automobiles for various Departments of the Territorial Government was required to be deferred, pending a review of staff transportation policy, it being considered that the requirements of the situation might possibly be better met by setting up a car pool.

Establishment 349, \$31,250.00, construction of low rental apartments, was to be a deferred item in line with the point made in the last paragraph of Page 3 of these Minutes.

The time being 9:30 P.M., the Meeting adjourned.

At 9:00 A.M., Friday, 8th February, 1963 the Meeting was resumed for consideration of a number of points. Expenditure under Establishment 211, Furniture and Office Equipment for the Department of the Territorial Secretary and Tax Assessor, was approved, provided that it was found to be essential, every effort being required to be made to make use of existing equipment which might be available elsewhere in the Federal Building.

Expenditure of \$25,000.00 on a new hospital at Watson Lake, Establishment 331, was examined at it was agreed that Councillor D. Taylor be asked to justify the construction of a hospital in Watson Lake in 1963/64 fiscal year. It was the view of the Meeting that the requirements of the situation might possibly be satisfactorily met for the time being by the existing ten bed Nursing Station in Watson Lake.

Difficulties encountered in obtaining loans for construction of houses in the Territory were discussed, and it was required that Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa, be approached for a clear-cut definition of policy and requirements.

The Chairman declared that the Committee had concluded its business and the Commissioner terminated the Meeting.

K. MacKenzie  
Territorial Treasurer

Footnote:-

In amplification of these Minutes, attached hereto is a paper prepared by the Members of the Advisory Committee on Finance, under date of the 8th February, 1963.

KMack/JIG

Verified:-

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R. L. McKamey,  
Chairman.

March 7th, 1963.

February 8th, 1963.

We, the duly appointed Financial Advisory Committee of the Yukon Legislative Council have the honour of presenting herewith our recommendations in respect to joint discussions with the Territorial Administrative Departments concerning the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the Government of the Yukon Territory for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1964.

(Sgd.) R. L. McKamey  
R. L. McKamey, Chairman

J. O. Livesey

H. E. Boyd

The Financial Advisory Committee were unanimous in the following Recommendations:

1. Sessional Indemnities

In view of the period of time in which the present annual indemnity has been static, the Committee felt that consideration towards increasing such indemnity was justified by virtue of the added responsibility - move towards responsible government - added time required for personal attention to duties previously non-existent, as even the need to make it possible for persons of integrity - knowledge and experience to become interested in a practical way in the affairs and interests of the legislative government.

2. After some consideration of the actual costs of operation and maintenance under Vote 3 - Education - it was found that the total receipts of school fees plus school tax amounted only to about one-half of the cost of operation, namely, \$1,507,592.00. In view of the lack of administrative costs in the latter total and the additional costs of building and loans, it was felt that the amount received by the Territory from Federal Departments per student appeared to be low and worthy of further review.

3. F.H. Collins - School - Re Motion

The Committee brought to the attention of the Administration, the fact that during a previous Council Session a motion had been passed which named the present Frederick H. Collins Secondary School - the Frederick H. Collins High School. Although on the surface this may not appear to be an important factor to some thinkers, the Committee felt that firm decisions of the Council should be carried out to the letter of the law.

4. Camp Takhini School

A question was raised reference what was understood to be economical steam heat for Camp Takhini School from the Department of National Defence. When compared with Christ the King School, under similar capacity conditions - where the latter cost annually \$4,050.00 - the former estimated cost was \$6,120.00. The lower rate appeared to be one in relation to the use of oil for heating. The Committee would be interested to find out why steam was considered economical.

...../8

5. Old Crow School

Covering the proposal to 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, the 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 costs - also the possibility that if the Territory took over, pupils presently at Fort McPherson and Aklavik would be moved to Old Crow and a new addition built.

6. Dawson - Elementary/High - (Additions - Capital)

(1) 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.

(2) It was also felt that in view of the grants made by the Territorial and Federal Governments to the Dawson area, and the present unbalanced conditions covering expenditure and returns, 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.

7. Heating Costs - General

"The Committee noted with some concern that the costs of heating practically in almost all votes covering operation and maintenance had increased over the costs for the previous year and felt that wholesale costs had not risen sufficiently to justify the across-the-board advance."

8. Fire Protection

In view of the increased costs of fire protection, it is the opinion of the Committee that the Federal Government should share the costs with the Territorial Government and suggest a 70/30 arrangement as a satisfactory basis towards a solution.

9. Building Inspector

"The Committee recommends that a Building Inspector qualified in every respect be employed."

10. Haines Junction Educator Service

The Committee recommends that Haines Junction be included in truck service provided in Vote 6 - Est. 203 - in accordance with the decision of Council during the Fall Session, 1962.

11. Sewer and Water (outlying communities)

The Committee felt that there was a dire need for immediate consideration of the sewer and water problems of Territorial communities situated outside of the present Municipal boundaries, and wished to go on record as being opposed to the come - a day - go - a day tactics.

12. Low Rental Apartments

The Committee felt that a government subsidized low rental apartment scheme under Establishments 209 - Operation and Maintenance and Est. 349 - Capital - Vote 10 - was inadvisable at the present time.



13. Insurance

That insurance coverage under Establishment 223 - Vote 8 - should be placed for bid by public tender.

14. Vote 8 - Public Utilities Commission - Est. 245

Delete - ?

15. Atlin Road

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.

16. Recreational Roads

"Committee recommended that provision be made to provide access to Pich-Handle Lake, Mile 1158 Alaska Highway and Minto Lake - Mayo District."

17. Cars for Government Employees

It was agreed that a review to further clarify the need for purchase of individual units for employees should be seriously considered - and the entire question be reviewed for the purpose of deciding between the various methods available which policy would be more profitable, and that the program to purchase be temporarily withheld until agreement was reached.

18. Sale of Lots in Territorial Subdivisions

"The Committee recommends that any person who builds a home on a lot in any Territorial Subdivision outside of a Municipality be entitled to a refund of 50% on the price of the lot."

19. Construction of Fire Breaks - 436

"The Committee felt that this project could be carried out by minimum security prisoners - and that the work would contribute to the health and betterment of those incarcerated for minimum offences."

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 13 - 1963 First Session.

P.O. Box 2029,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.  
March 29, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council:

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Re: Notice of Motion for Production of Papers  
No. 2 - Unemployed Persons.

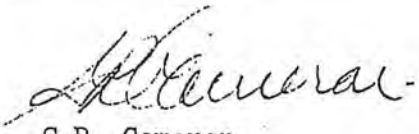
The following is submitted for your information in reply to the above Notice of Motion for Production of Papers No. 2 moved by Speaker John O. Livesey and seconded by Councillor Don E. Taylor, and was obtained from the Manager of the Unemployment Insurance Commission here in Whitehorse.

"We wish to advise that our records indicate that the peak in unemployment was reached at the end of January, 1963, when 542 men and 159 women were registered for work. This total of 701 persons was composed of 501 skilled workers and 200 unskilled.

To our knowledge, the slashing project undertaken by the Indian Affairs Branch in the Watson Lake area was the only one instituted in the Yukon Territory to alleviate unemployment. This commenced about the 15th February and employed an estimated 180 men.

There were no winter works projects undertaken by municipalities or unorganized settlements in the Yukon this year so far under the Federal Government's Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program. We do understand, however, that the City of Whitehorse expects to have one such project commencing soon on the Robert Campbell Bridge.

We hope that this information can be of some assistance to you and we are pleased to be of service in this respect."

  
G.R. Cameron  
Commissioner.

P.O. Box 2029  
Whitehorse, Y.T.  
April 3, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

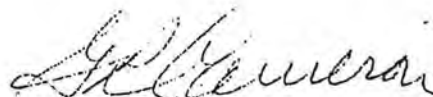
Members of Council:

Re: Question No. 2

The following is submitted for your information in reply to Question #2 by Mr. J.O. Livesey.

1. Flood conditions and their cause were given consideration by the Territorial Engineer at the time.
2. Based on information available, a grade raise is required just past Taylor & Drury's store. This work consists of the installation of a 36" cluvert and 500' of grade raise; estimated cost \$3,000.00. Surface gravelling is also required on the river bank road; estimated cost - \$1,000.00.

No provision has been made in 1963-64 estimates to do this work. Funds would have to be found in the estimated amount of \$4,000.



G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Box 2029,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.  
April 2nd, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council:

Reply to Question No. 3

The following is submitted for your information in reply to Question No. 3 by Speaker J.O. Livesey.

The text of Motion No. 19, Fifth Session, 1962, was forwarded to the Director of Northern Administration on Dec. 7, 1962. The reply to this motion was given by Mr. R.G. Robertson, Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources as set forth in Votes & Proceedings of the present session for Tuesday, March 26th, 1963.

" G.R. Cameron "

G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 16 (1963 First Session.)

B R I E F  
to the  
YUKON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Respecting Health and Medical Service  
in the Yukon Territory, with  
particular reference to the  
South East Yukon.

Submitted by  
DONALD E. TAYLOR, Member  
Yukon Legislative Council

Watson Lake, Yukon  
March, 1963.

## INTRODUCTION.

This Brief has reference to my Electoral District, in which I have lived for the past many years, and now have the honour of serving as representative to the Yukon Legislative Council. Therefore, I shall deal with the principal communities, Watson Lake, Teslin and Ross River. The geographic location of this district, however, is such that other communities must also be taken into account although they are situated beyond the boundaries of our Yukon Territory. Among these are Lower Post, and Coal River in British Columbia and Tungsten situated in the Northwest Territories just a few miles beyond our boundary. In this regard it is well to realise that our destinies are closely linked and Health Service needs respect no boundaries.

I shall not refer to other points in the Territory specifically, but feel that the problems of our district could be common to other communities in the North. Also I will make no reference to Whitehorse, as this City and surrounding area is most adequately served in all respects.

## PRINCIPAL POINTS OF SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of Ross River is located on the Pelly River in a more remote area of the District. During the summer months the settlement can be reached by travelling the Canol Road, but in winter or during the break-up period, can be reached only by charter aircraft. In view of the large mine potential of this region, a new all-weather road is being constructed from Watson Lake to Ross River and thence on to Carmacks. In view of its outstanding resource potential as well as its geographic location, Ross River could very well become a principal community in the foreseeable future.

The community of Teslin is located on the Alaska Highway at Mile 804, and this long established community serves as a central supply and communications point for a vast area.

Also in this district are other important small settlements such as Swift River, Upper Liard, Brooks Brook, etc.

Three terms of reference are used in this brief, Medical Facilities, Personnel and a general reference to matters in common to the entire Territory.

## MEDICAL FACILITY.

The Settlement of Ross River is presently served by visits of nurses and occasional doctors from Whitehorse. The Settlement is generally reached by charter aircraft, although during the summer months visits are sometimes made by road. A small health station is being constructed by the Territorial Government at the present time, which will accommodate and provide a working place for visiting personnel as well as provide the community with an isolation point in the event of such items as epidemics, etc. Dispenser services are now provided, as in the past, by the local Catholic priest.

The Settlement of Teslin receives visits from time to time, by nurses from Whitehorse; Dispenser services, until this year were in the hands of the local R.C.M.P. Detachment, but now a local citizen has undertaken the task. The large important need in this community and surrounding area is the placing of a permanent Registered Nurse in Teslin to provide the so necessary treatment and diagnostic service as well as the matters pertaining to Public Health. As will be noted in Appendix A of this Brief the Teslin Area encompasses over five hundred people, some of which are more than one hundred miles by road from Whitehorse. This general situation has caused much physical and financial stress, and in many cases mental anguish, to the citizens of the district in times of accident or sickness.

The community of Watson Lake, and the surrounding district, is presently served by a nursing station, staffed by two Public Health Nurses. Every effort is being made to acquire a doctor to fill the vacancy left upon the departure of

Dr. W. Prowse from the community early this year.

The population of this District is scattered over quite a sizeable area, including many residents of Northern British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. As you will notice in Appendix A, the relative population from all about, is quite substantial indeed, and further, this population is growing rapidly. This is a direct result of increased resource development and construction work in the district. Other than by a network of roads and highways, the area is best served by Canadian Pacific Airlines and by charter air services which cover a larger area than considered in this report, even though basing at Watson Lake.

Evidence will show then that our rather unique situation is much emphasised by the vast areas of scattered population relative to the transportation means and costs involved, to say nothing of the time and distance factor, in obtaining adequate medical, diagnostic and treatment care and facility. This has placed quite a burden on the citizens of the district in the past and in fact on some occasions has proved to be a detrimental factor in the growth of the District, for whom would wish to settle with a family in an area such as ours without having direct access to medical aid.

The cost of providing existing and proposed facilities, to some degree is shared by both the Territorial Government and the Federal Government, with of course, the Yukon taxpayer paying the larger portion of the costs involved. Federal participation in this respect is necessary by reason of the small Territorial tax field, and also by reason of paying the share of its dependents.

Administration of present facilities in the Yukon Territory has for the most part, been left in the hands of the Department of National Health and Welfare, through its Indian and Northern Health Services Branch. With the sole exception of some local problems of a nonpolicy nature, all policy decisions are made in Ottawa, many miles away from the Yukon and its peculiar problems. This includes not only Administrative decisions but involves construction standards as well. The latter has resulted in high cost facilities resulting in inadequate coverage of the large area concerned.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the 10-bed hospital provided for Watson Lake in the Five Year Inter-Departmental Fiscal Agreement, be constructed immediately, the present nursing station being converted to a Nurses' Residence as planned.
2. That provision be made in construction planning, for the addition of an additional 10-bed wing at a later date when required.
3. That a cost sharing agreement be sought with the Province of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, in the operation and maintenance of this hospital.
4. That a modest and suitable nursing station be constructed at Teslin this year, including such equipment as required to best serve the area.
5. That when the population of Ross River should increase beyond two hundred and fifty residents, that the existing structure be altered to provide permanent facilities for a nurse.

#### PERSONNEL.

The community of Watson Lake, was fortunate to have in the past, the services of a very fine physician, whom unfortunately due to financial and other problems decided to return to practice in Alberta. A new doctor is now being sought to fill this gap, by both the community and Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation who require a local physician to attend the needs of their mining and milling operations. It is interesting to note that in order to leave Tungsten, N.W.T. to see a physician or dentist it is necessary to drive a total distance of one thousand miles return. A most undesirable situation indeed, to say nothing of the

cost. The big problem in retaining a doctor in the Watson Lake area is not only the high cost of living, but the availability of facilities in which to be able to practice. I refer, of course, to small hospital facilities.

The only other medical facility available is handled by the Public Health Nurses under the direction of the Indian and Northern Health Service. This function, it is my understanding, was primarily designed to provide preventive service rather than treatment service, but at the present time provides both.

In the more remote and outlying communities such as the Highway points as well as Ross River, nurses visit from time to time dealing principally with preventive medicine and health education. This, of course, does not meet the continuing need for treatment facilities, unless of course, your misfortune is timed with the arrival of these personnel. This problem must be resolved.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

6. That upon completion of the Watson Lake Hospital, the premise be staffed with sufficient personnel to ensure its most efficient operation.
7. That a permanent Registered Nurse be employed at Teslin this year, and paid commensurate with isolation consideration and duties performed.
8. That when the population of Ross River should increase beyond two hundred and fifty residents, that a permanent Registered Nurse be provided as related to recommendation number seven above.

#### GENERAL.

As noted before, there has been in the past, a tendency to over spend in constructing medical facilities in small communities, where less costly and more modest buildings would serve most adequately. This would provide also for more adequate facility coverage within the framework of our financial capabilities here in the Yukon Territory.

Administration of health and medical facilities from so far away as Ottawa, in my opinion, is both inefficient and undesirable. It may be noted that the Territorial Government looks after their own hospitals with the exception of The Whitehorse General Hospital, both in finance and administration. Further the Territorial Government now enforces a public health ordinance, dental profession ordinance, hospital aid ordinance, Medical profession ordinance, optometry Ordinance, as well as others related to matters of health and medical practice. I feel that the interests of all would best be served through the institution of a Territorial Health Department, administered by a highly competent and well paid director. This would mean that Indian and Northern Health Service would no longer function in the Territory, and the newly created Department would, in conjunction with the Department of National Health and Welfare, resolve its own problems here in the Yukon Territory. A reasonable cost sharing arrangement, based on the present requirements could be negotiated.

The matter of dealing with the health needs of our native citizens should also be considered. The time is fast approaching when complete integration will necessitate his paying for his own medical and dental care. At the present time, however, he is considered to be a ward of the Government and so all costs are met by this agency. A special doctor and, in fact, Department now administrate to this need. On very rare occasions in the past, dentists of doubtful ability were sent to the Yukon from Ottawa to serve the Indian people and their dental needs. This consisted entirely of pulling teeth and nothing more in the dental line. Local dentists from Whitehorse now are looking to the native needs on a fixed per day basis, which to my thinking, is highly unsatisfactory. Though these people in many cases require special attention in both dental and medical fields, I feel that they should receive the same treatment as all other people by those in private practice, regardless of who pays the bill, the individual or the Government.

Finally, there are many citizens in the Yukon who are not covered by any particular medical care plan, and consequently, must bear all the burden of costs squarely on their own shoulders. On the other hand the members of the various Civil Service Groups and corporation employees enjoy such benefits. I feel incompetent to provide any solution to this problem but would suggest that some form of Government operated plan be instituted to fill this need.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

- 9. That modest, efficient and less costly structures be maintained or constructed in small communities resulting in reduced expenditures.
- 10. That a Territorial Health Department be instituted to replace the Indian and Northern Health Service in the Territory, and that a highly competent and capable administrator be sought to act as Director of this new Department, and that he be paid a proper salary commensurate with his duties and responsibilities in this regard.
- 11. That all Health and Medical services be designed to provide equal care and consideration for both white and native status citizens.
- 12. That a medical care plan may be established by the Government to provide for those residents of the Territory not already provided for.

APPENDIX A.

Relative Population to Watson Lake Hospital (Proposed)

(Determined) Yukon	_____	1222	
" B.C.		773	
(Projected) Both		888	
Resident Area Population		1995	
Add Projected Population		888	
	Total	<u>2883</u>	people

It is interesting to note that a survey was also taken of the occupancy rate of Hotels in the Watson Lake Area, and calculated at a basic minimum of seventy-five per cent annual occupancy,

Total Beds Available	156 (Not including new hotel)
Occupancy Rate	75% (Based on 1961 figures)
Annual Occupancy (Minimum)	42,705 people
Average Daily Occupancy	117 people

<u>Teslin Area Total Population (March 30, 1962).</u>	502
Projected summer population including construction mining and exploration companies known to be active in this area this coming season	312
Present Population	<u>502</u>
Summer Total	<u>814</u>



MEETING OF SEPARATE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

1. Need for the following information was stressed in order that the Committee could continue it's work relative to settling the Watson Lake School improvement situation which concerns itself with student accommodation.
2. Could the administration supply the following information:-
  - (a) The names of the children who will attend the separate school if it is built.
  - (b) What schools are the aforementioned students attending at present?
  - (c) What are the occupations of the parents and by whom employed?
  - (d) How many parents are receiving Government benefits of any kind?
  - (e) What are the different advantages economically between building two structures as compared with building a single structure to accommodate all elements?
  - (f) Would it be possible to adhere to the separate school proposal and build one building to house both?
  - (g) Could the legal advisor be present at future Meetings of the Committee?
  - (h) Could the Committee be supplied with a complete legal evaluation of the separate school agreement.
  - (i) The committee would like the following persons to attend the next Meeting.
    - (i) Commissioner G. R. Cameron
    - (ii) Territorial Treasurer - Mr. Ken MacKenzie
    - (iii) Territorial Engineer - Mr. Ken Baker
    - (iv) Director of Education - Mr. H. Thompson
    - (v) Legal Advisor - Mr. C. P. Hughes
    - (vi) Father Studer
  - (j) How many more children at Lower Post or in the vicinity of Watson Lake who may be scheduled to attend the new separate school in the near future?
  - (k) Requests for this information be directed to the administration through the Clerk-in-Council - all answers if possible should be received by the Committee before Council next re-convenes.

(Sgd.) Mr. J. O. Livesey

J. O. Livesey,  
Chairman.

P.O. Box 2029,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.

April 10th, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

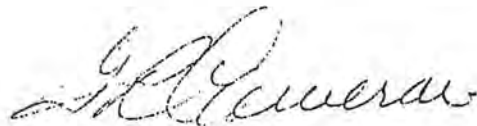
Member of Council:

Re: Notice of Motion for Production of Papers  
No. 10 - Sewage Eductor Unit.

The following is submitted for your information in reply to the above notice of motion for production of papers No. 10 moved by Speaker J.O. Livesey and seconded by Councillor John Watt.

The Sewage Eductor Unit has been purchased and assembled and is ready to go into operation immediately final arrangements have been made for operators and cost figures have been arrived at. The Territorial Treasurer is presently going into the matter of the charge which will be made to each household.

The services of the Sewage Eductor Unit will be made available to the residents of as many communities throughout the Territory as possible. It is hoped to put this Unit into operation as soon as possible this spring.



G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

P.O. Box 2029,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.  
April 5, 1963.

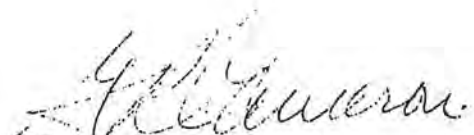
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council:

Reply to Question No. 4.

The following is submitted for your information in reply to Question No. 4 by Speaker J.O. Livesey:

1. The Director of Game states that the wolf population is naturally high in the Territory, but he does not believe it has increased to any extent.
2. The Director of Game states that wolves have been responsible for killing several horses in the area near Mile 965 on the Alaska Highway. They naturally take a certain amount of game at all times. The Director of Game personally visited the area where the horses were killed and baited the carcasses, and also placed out several game meat baits. Several warning signs were placed around the area.
3. In the opinion of the Director of Game the situation is under control in the Territory.

  
G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Re: Question No. 5-Liquor Control

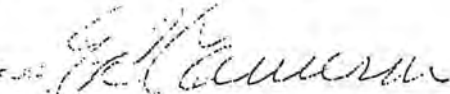
My answer to this question can best be set out in a series of points, as follows:-

1. The budget does, repeat, does, contain the business of Liquor Control in that the net profit for the year is shown under Revenue.
2. It would be most misleading to include in the budget the details of Liquor Control operations. Revenue would be distorted by inclusion of proceeds of liquor sales, and Expenditures would be equally distorted by the inclusion of liquor purchases.
3. Liquor Control must be looked upon as a trading organization, only the net profit from which appears in the budget.
4. The financial transactions of Liquor Control are authorized by Section 83 of the Liquor Ordinance, which reads as follows:-

- "(1) From and out of the Liquor Account there may be paid all expenses incurred in the administration of this Ordinance, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing,
- (a) the cost of all liquor purchased pursuant to this Ordinance;
  - (b) the cost of transporting, storing and insuring such liquor;
  - (c) the rental of lands, buildings or equipment required for storing liquor, liquor stores, offices and the cost of maintaining such lands, buildings or equipment, including insurance thereon;
  - (d) the costs of administering office and liquor stores, including the rental of equipment, furniture and supplies;
  - (e) the remuneration of persons appointed under this Ordinance for the administration of this Ordinance and the payment of their necessary travelling and removal expenses;
  - (f) the employer's share of unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and other assessments in respect of the persons referred to in paragraph (e);
  - (g) the printing of licences, permits, listings, notices and other stationery required for the purposes of this Ordinance; and
  - (h) the payment of such expenses as the Commissioner deems necessary concerning any hearing held pursuant to this Ordinance.
- (2) All payments made under this section shall be by cheque drawn on the Liquor Account signed by
- (a) the Territorial Treasurer, or in lieu thereof, by an officer appointed by the Commissioner; and
  - (b) the Commissioner, or an officer appointed by him other than the officer appointed to act in lieu of the Territorial Treasurer."

(3) This Section together with the inclusion of the year's net profit in Budget Revenue provides all the authority needed by the Administration for liquor transactions.

(4) The Provinces appear to follow procedures which are the same as ours and it may safely be assumed that we are not out of order in what we do.

  
G.R. Cameron  
Commissioner

Whitehorse, Y.T.  
April 9, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

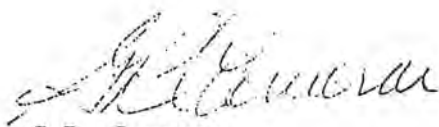
Members of Council.

Re: Motion for the Production of Papers No. 12.  
Territorial Liquor Sales.

The following is submitted for your information in reply to the above mentioned moved by Councillor Don Taylor and seconded by Speaker J.O. Livesey:-

Gross Liquor Sales by Store - Year 1961-1962.

<u>Store</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Tax</u>	<u>Total</u>
Whitehorse	\$1,495,428.70	\$51,641.80	\$1,547,070.50
Dawson	235,915.50	8,045.45	243,960.95
Mayo	246,478.90	8,082.30	254,561.20
Haines Junction	79,860.20	2,737.85	82,598.05
Watson Lake	<u>231,561.35</u>	<u>8,094.70</u>	<u>239,656.05</u>
	<u>\$ 2,289,244.65</u>	<u>\$ 78,602.10</u>	<u>\$ 2,367,846.75</u>

  
G.R. Cameron  
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO.22 - 1963(First Session)

P.O. Box 2029,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.  
April 10, 1963.

MR. SPEAKER

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:

Re: Corrections Program - Yukon Territory

Arrangements have been made for Mr. Duncan L. Clark, Corrections Officer, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, to come to Whitehorse to discuss further with members of Council a Corrections Program for the Yukon Territory. Mr. Clark will be arriving in Whitehorse by air on Wednesday, April 17th.

It was felt that it would be helpful to the discussions if Members of Council were to have access to the attached copy of a reference for advice prepared for the North West Territories Council on the subject of the Territorial Jail and Correction Service.



G.R. CAMERON,  
COMMISSIONER.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

REFERENCE FOR ADVICE

TERRITORIAL JAIL AND CORRECTION SERVICE

The Commissioner requests the advice of the Council with respect to development of a jail and correction service for the Territories.

## Territorial Jail and Correction Service

### INTRODUCTION

The custody of prisoners in the Northwest Territories, both those waiting trial and those sentenced for short terms, has been provided by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police since they established their first detachments in the north. As law enforcement was expanded, the administration of justice also included the services of a resident judge, magistrates, and other court officers, as a responsibility of the Department of Justice. The Minister of Justice is, and will continue to be, the Attorney General of the Northwest Territories.

The Federal Government has provided these services, including police costs, without cost to the Northwest Territories. The Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations on the Northwest Territories 1962, which is the basis of the 1962-67 Financial Agreement, recommends that the Territorial Government assume financial responsibility for police services, the administration of justice, and the operation of a jail in the Territories. Both governments agreed that the available custodial facilities are no longer adequate for the purpose and, furthermore, that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police should be supported in their request to be relieved of responsibility for the operation of Territorial jails. The Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice would operate the jail, at Territorial Government expense, until the Territorial Government took over the operation of this institution.

### PROVISIONS FOR A TERRITORIAL JAIL UNDER 1962-67 FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

In general terms, the requirements for the Territorial jail are to provide custodial facilities in the MacKenzie District for prisoners waiting trial or under sentence of one year or less. In practice, as far as sentenced prisoners are concerned, only those sentenced to six months or less would be confined in the Territorial jail. The institution would also accommodate prisoners under sentence of the death penalty, which might have to be carried out in the jail.

The Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice was asked to undertake the planning of the new Territorial jail, and the Commissioner of Penitentiaries has proposed a jail which can be described briefly as follows:

- 1) medium security - property enclosed within a 12 foot chain link fence and floodlit at night, construction of cement block.
- 2) accommodation for 40 men and 15 women in one building, with outdoor exercise areas.
- 3) single cells and congregate ablutions, with electronic locking and unlocking of cells.
- 4) small reception unit - including death and maximum security cells.
- 5) classroom and vocational training shop.
- 6) central kitchen, laundry, sewing room, boiler room, stores, garage, and fire department.
- 7) 15 male staff and 5 female staff.
- 8) administered and operated by the Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice, at Territorial Government expense.



- 9) estimated cost of construction - \$715,000; operation - \$175,000 per year.

#### ASSESSMENT OF TERRITORIAL CUSTODIAL REQUIREMENTS

The Administration has been in consultation with the Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice in further study of requirements for a Territorial jail. It is agreed that only a portion of the prisoners in the Territories, probably less than 50%, require the security arrangements provided by the institution proposed by the Penitentiaries Branch. It was also agreed that those prisoners not requiring medium or maximum custody would benefit from the advantages of a program in which security requirements are of minimum concern. In consequence, it has been proposed that the entire custodial and correction program be developed under Territorial auspices instead of adhering to the original plan whereby the Department of Justice would design, build, operate and finally turn over a medium security jail to the Territorial Government. This proposal has been considered by the Minister of Justice, and he has stated that "...in my opinion, the administration of the correctional system should be turned over to the Territorial Governments as soon as possible - indeed, from the inception of the system if the Territorial Governments are in a position to administer it". It is the general consensus and the trend in Canada and in other countries, that custody and correction should be recognized as an integral aspect of the social services. Legislation would be required to enable the Territorial staff so employed to be properly authorized. In any event, however, the Minister of Justice would continue in his capacity as Attorney General for the Territories.

The proportion of offenders who are security risks must be provided for, but the majority who must be confined need less expensive and more productive alternatives than has been proposed. In this regard, it is noted that more than 90% of the inmate population in the Territories have been confined for periods of less than three months and that a minimum security program would be adequate for these prisoners.

#### PROPOSED TERRITORIAL JAIL AND CORRECTION SERVICE

In the development of a Territorial custodial and correction service, it is proposed that the following basic principles be applied:

1. Classification and segregation of offenders according to their individual needs.
2. Men and women, so far as possible, to be detained in separate institutions, or in separate premises within the same institution.
3. Young offenders to be kept separate from adults.
4. Staff to be selected on the basis of integrity, humanity, personal suitability, and an adequate standard of education and intelligence.

It is also proposed that the Territorial custodial and correction service include:

1. maximum use of juvenile and adult probation services for the supervision of selected offenders who will serve their sentence in the community.
2. juvenile and adult institutional services for the re-training of those offenders who require confinement.

### PROBATION

There will be an early implementation of a probation service for the Territories: The cost for confinement of adult offenders, anywhere in Canada, is known to be approximately \$2,000 per inmate per year, and generally more in the case of juvenile offenders. The cost in both instances will be higher in the Territories. Probation costs, anywhere in Canada, are approximately \$100 per year for each offender under supervision in the community. Again, this figure will be higher in the Territories. It is a matter of record that those offenders exposed to the normal custodial routine of our Canadian institutions will return to the community only to repeat their criminal behaviour in 3 out of 4 cases, whereas only 1 out of 4 of those sentenced to probation will return to a life of crime. Ideally, this should be the only condition required to justify one program technique as against another - a saving in terms of people. By using probation as an alternative to confinement, however, a mere four offenders serving a sentence under supervision in the community will represent a saving sufficient to meet the salary requirements of a social worker who can supervise considerably more than four offenders with like success.

### INSTITUTIONS

#### (a) Medium security jail

- 1) property enclosed within a chain link fence, construction of cement block.
- 2) accommodation for 20 men and 10 women in one building, with outdoor exercise areas.
- 3) single cells and congregate ablutions for men, with similar separate provisions for women.
- 4) small reception unit - including separate provisions for death and maximum security cells.
- 5) Classrooms and maintenance workshop.
- 6) central administration and ancillary service.
- 7) administered and operated by the Territorial Government.
- 8) staff-to-inmate ratio 1-to-3.
- 9) estimated cost of construction - \$450,000; operation - \$140,000 per year.

#### (b) Minimum security camp

- 1) accommodation for 20 men in one building; consisting of two 10-man dormitory units, a common relaxation area, and congregate ablutions.
- 2) cookhouse and stores
- 3) combined recreation and chapel building.
- 4) maintenance workshop and stores.
- 5) administration building.
- 6) wood construction throughout, heated by wood and coal, and power supply by generator.

- 7) staff-to-inmate ratio 1-to-3.
- 8) administered and operated by the Territorial Government.
- 9) estimated cost of construction - \$90,000; operation - \$60,000 per year.

(c) Juvenile institutions

In the event a juvenile offender cannot or will not remain in his home while waiting court appearance, it is proposed that the welfare authorities provide suitable accommodation, with due regard for the knowledge that relationships and attitudes acquired in the course of conflict with the law will influence his future respect for the court and the community it represents. As the pressure of work in the Territories does not yet justify a full-scale Juvenile Court, complete with its own detention facilities, probation staff and clinical services, it is proposed that the Juvenile Court process continue as a judicial function only, and that probation, institutional administration and diagnostic services be recognized primarily as a welfare responsibility. For purposes of confinement, it is proposed that consideration be given to the further implementation of hostels, in harmony with the hostel idea which is already an accepted principle in the Territories.

January 21, 1963.

Whitehorse, Y.T.  
April 11, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Re: Motion for the Production of Papers No. 7

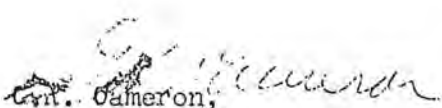
Upper Canol Road.

The following is submitted for your information in reply to the above mentioned moved by Councillor Don Taylor and seconded by Speaker J.O. Livesey:-

The proposal to extend the Canol Road beyond Ross River has been the subject of discussion between the Territorial Engineer and the Engineering Division, Northern Administration Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

It is intended to make an air survey by helicopter, provided time and funds are available in 1963, with a view to the first phase of work being undertaken with additional funds which might be approved for the fiscal year 1964-65. The work would be spread over a period of time, at the rate of about forty miles of reconstruction per year.

Plans for the extension of the road must include provision of a new Ferry across the Pelly River at that point.

  
G. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.  
April 11, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Re: Notice of Motion for Production of Papers  
No. 11 - Services - Haines Junction.

The following is submitted for your information in reply to the above mentioned moved by Speaker Mr. J.O. Livesey and seconded by Councillor John Watt:-

1. Fire Alarm System for Haines Junction School - The contract to install a Fire Alarm System in the Haines Junction School was let to Delta Electric of Whitehorse January 15th, 1963. This contract has been completed.
2. Relocation of Fire Siren in Haines Junction - The necessary material for this work has been ordered and the matter is in the hands of the Territorial Engineer.
3. Arrangements for a Special Ring in the Haines Junction Telephone System for emergencies - The Territorial Engineer has this under study with representatives of Canadian National Telecommunications.
4. Use of the Water Supply Available in the Refinery Area by Residents of Haines Junction - Permission to use the well in the Refinery Area was received from the Alaska Yukon Refiners and Distributors Ltd., December 31st, 1962. The contract was awarded to D.E. Marvin, January 29th, 1963 to move the well-house, pump, etc. and complete setup at the refinery well. This contract has been completed.
5. First Aid Supplies in Haines Junction - The Chief Medical Health Officer, Dr. G.C. Butler, notified the Administration on December 5th, 1962 that he would arrange to have First Aid Supplies sent to the R.C.M. Police in Haines Junction for use during emergencies. This has been done.
6. Installation of Additional Street Lighting in Haines Junction - Plans were received from Yukon Electric Ltd. for adequate street lighting in Haines Junction. No monies have been requested in the 1963-64 estimates for installing more street lights. There are presently 7 street lights, of an incandescent nature, in the community. Funds will be made available in supplementary estimates for additional street lighting.
7. Relocation of Refuse Grounds - The Territorial Engineer was instructed to put back into operation the old Refuse Grounds in Haines Junction. Arrangements for maintenance of this site were made in January, 1963. This has been done and the original site is now in use.

G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.  
April 18, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

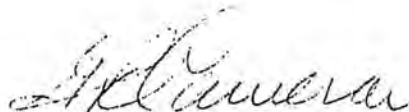
Members of Council.

Re: Reply to Question No. 6

The following is submitted for your information in reply to Question No. 6 by Councillor J.K. McKinnon:

Saving to the Government of the Yukon Territory by purchasing Compact Bottles of Beer and Ale, rather than the standard size:

- (a) It is estimated that the saving on freight will amount to \$20,400.00
- (b) The estimated saving per dozen package on compact bottles is .09¢ per dozen.
- (c) The administration has agreed to a reduction of 10¢ per dozen effective April 23rd, 1963.



G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.  
April 18, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.Re: Motion for the Production of Papers No. 15  
Liquor Department

The following is submitted for your information in reply to the above mentioned moved by Councillor R. McKamey:-

1. No. of personnel employed by Liquor Department, eighteen.
2. WHITEHORSE LIQUOR STORE

Vendor	\$ 6,250.00
Warehouseman	5,500.00
Senior Clerk	4,750.00
Store Clerks (three)	4,000.00
Janitor Watchman	3,600.00

DAWSON

Vendor	\$ 5,800.00
Janitor	3,000.00

MAYO

Vendor	\$ 5,500.00
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HAINES JUNCTION

Vendor	\$ 5,500.00
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WATSON LAKE

Vendor	\$ 5,750.00
Store Clerk	4,000.00

LIQUOR INSPECTOR

Clerk-Typist	\$ 6,000.00
	3,000.00

LIQUOR CONTROL

Senior Accounts Clerk	\$ 4,500.00
Clerk-Typist	4,000.00
Superintendent Liquor Control	8,300.00

DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES - WHITEHORSE

To receive and tranship all stock required for the Territory and stock required by the four Liquor Stores in various locations in the Territory.

To assemble and stamp all supplies required by Liquor Outlets in the area. To assemble and load all supplies of Beer and Ale required by Tavern Operators.

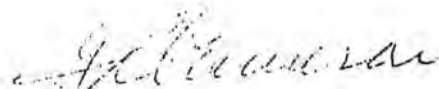
To maintain all warehousing area in a clean and orderly condition, service and maintain all mechanical equipment, such as, flat bed warehouse truck, conveyor rollers etc.

DUTIES OF VENDORS IN STORES OTHER THAN WHITEHORSE:

To act as Territorial Agents. This includes the sale of Business Licences, Vehicle and Operators Licences, Truck Permits etc. and general land transactions, such as tax collections, conducting of land tax sales.

To act as game department representatives for the sale of Hunting Licences, receiving of Wolves turned in for bounty collections.

As Territorial Agents, they are called on by the Engineering Department in such matters as, snow removal equipment use and other duties necessary in the area.


G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Box 2410,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.  
April 18th, 1963.

Mr. G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Dear Sir:

In reply to the request by the Yukon Territorial Council for information regarding the activities of individuals or Companies connected with operations relative to commercial fishing during the year 1962 in the Yukon Territory; I should like to submit the following.

The following table shows the licence sales in the Yukon Territory since 1954.

Year	ANGLING		COMMERCIAL		
	Resident	Non-Resident	Gill-Net	Fishwheel	Domestic
1954-55	2143	1752	24	5	28
1955-56	2213	1566	17	4	21
1956-57	2210	1730	22	5	14
1957-58	2433	1845	15	3	16
1958-59	2543	2029	18	3	12
1959-60	2473	3336	19	2	15
1960-61	2612	3721	16	6	16
1961-62	2600	3959	24	7	7
1962-63	2672	3637	43	7	Domestic Deleted.

It will be noted that up until December 1958 the Royal Canadian Mounted Police handled all fisheries matters in the Yukon Territory, they were not, however, required to keep fishery statistics. The following commercial fishery table therefore begins in 1958-59 when a Fisheries Office was opened in Whitehorse, Y.T. It will also be noted that for the first two years accurate figures of the amounts of fish taken were very difficult to collect, only recently are these figures becoming fairly accurate. For the fiscal year 1962-63 there will be amendments as the final figures are received.

COMMERCIAL GILL-NET FISHERY.

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
<u>Whitefish</u>					
summer	)	20,515	9,285	12,780	13,660
export				2,275	2,213
Winter	12,050)	9,900	9,585	7,457	8,012
<u>Lake Trout</u>					
summer	)	30,413	12,701	9,291	15,102
winter	31,300)	11,811	11,003	9,334	4,916
export				1,304	706
Artic Grayling	400	115	3	34	261
Ling (Burbot)	500	1,163	383	2,762	3,037
Inconnu	100	937	30	1,099	68
*Other	2,100	3,550	1,901	5,680	4,108
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>47,450</u>	<u>70,404</u>	<u>44,391</u>	<u>52,017</u>	<u>52,015</u>

\*Other fish includes Northern Pike, Suckers and Least Cisco.



Commercial Gill-net fishery cont.

Under the Yukon Territory Fishery Regulations revised as of December 1961 (copy attached) commercial licences are restricted to Resident Canadians. At a cost of \$10.00 they may use up to 600 yards of a minimum extension measure of 4 inches gill-net. Each fisherman actually engaged in fishing requires a licence.

No attempt is being made to place values on the above fish at the present time; the price varies considerably depending on season, local market, outside market, competition with other areas such as Great Slave Lake and the freight rates. Both Whitefish and Lake Trout therefore are sold at prices ranging from .12 to .40 cents per pound. The best prices being brought in the Yukon.

As yet there has not been a Company in the Yukon to solely handle fish; any buyers have been on their own and selling their fish mostly to Menzies Fish co. Limited in Edmonton, Alberta.

Some of the restricting factors with commercial fishing are as follows.

- A. Low Quotas The quotas for commercial export lakes has been started at  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of fish per lake surface area restricting to 32 lakes that are 8 sq. miles or more in surface area. This figure was given to us as one following similar lakes in the North West Territories. Should it be found that the growth rate of fish in the Yukon Territory is greater, then I am sure that consideration will be given to raising the quotas.
- B. Whitefish under 2 pounds dressed weight are not readily sold on the outside markets. The Yukon has numbers of whitefish which do not quite meet these requirements. A processing plant here could produce "Pan Readies" which utilizes one to three of these smaller fish readied for the "pan".
- C. Some lakes of the Yukon Territory appear to have a high infestation rate (*Triaenophorus crassus*). By filleting much of this fish would pass the Whitefish Inspection Export Regulations.
- D. Assistance by the Territorial Government in opening winter roads to commercial fishing lakes would greatly increase the number of lakes available by road. I believe the fishermen would be willing to share the expense of this.

As the quota has already been removed from the Yukon portion of Atlin Lake the prospects look fairly bright for other lakes to have their quotas taken. There have been several interested enquiries regarding processing plants for this summer which should prove an incentive to the fishermen.

As an indication of the poundage of fish of all kinds from the several types of fishery for the past five years the following table was prepared.

	<u>1958-59</u>	<u>1959-60</u>	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>
<u>COMMERCIAL</u>					
a. Gill-net					
local	46,450	78,404	44,891	44,438	49,096
export				2,275	2,919
b. Fishwheel					
Salmon	54,000	44,643	94,770	77,561	69,378
other		910		966	40
<u>SPORT</u>	20,200	27,000	41,442	51,956	83,600
<u>INDIAN</u>	44,100	168,140	293,255	327,665	336,400
TOTALS	<u>164,750</u>	<u>319,097</u>	<u>474,358</u>	<u>506,165</u>	<u>541,433</u>

NOTE. Figures for the first two years were not complete and in many cases estimates only were made.

W.K. Elliott,  
Fishery Officer.

P.O. Box 2029,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.  
April 23rd, 1963.

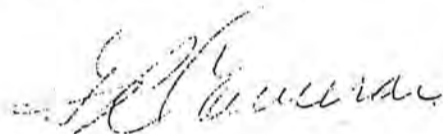
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Re: Reply to Question No. 7

The following is submitted for your information in reply to Question No. 7 by Councillor J.K. McKinnon:

1. No, only on a temporary basis, where it is necessary to bring personnel in from outside. This is arranged at the Staff house, only three teachers are there at present.
2. Staff house.
3. No, they are not. Personnel are informed that temporary accommodation is available, but they must make their own arrangements before they bring in their families.



G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 29 - 1963(First Session)

Whitehorse, Y.T.  
April 23, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Re: Motion for the Production of Papers No. 17

The following is submitted for your information in reply to the above mentioned moved by Councillor Geo. O. Shaw:-

A draft proposal for placer mining safety rules was drawn up in November, 1962. Since that time two meetings, one with the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation officials, and one with the Yukon Gold Corporation's employees' Union, a branch of the United Mine, Mill and Smelter, were held in Dawson this winter. The Union has since submitted additional suggestions which they would like to have considered for inclusion in the rules. However, none of the 35 to 40 small placer miners actively engaged in placer mining in the Yukon Territory has seen the draft proposal. It is planned that these operators will be visited this summer for inspection purposes and these proposed rules will be left with them for study so that any comments they wish to make may be submitted. It is felt that these placer mining safety rules will not be implemented until the spring of 1964.

"G.R. Cameron"  
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.  
May 1, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

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Motion No. 4.

The following is submitted for your information in reply to the above mentioned Motion moved by Councillor John Watt and seconded by Councillor J.K. McKinnon:-

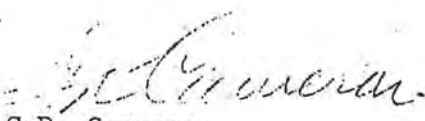
The Motion covers two types of expenditure; firstly, Capital, which would cover the work of upgrading the site, and, secondly, Operation and Maintenance, which would cover the maintenance of the site.

For Capital Expenditure on campgrounds during the current 1963/64 fiscal year the sum of \$30,000. has been provided, of which 50% will be recovered from the Federal Government. However, this \$30,000. is reduced by a carryover from the last fiscal year of \$19,939.20. We have, therefore, only \$10,060.80 available for Capital Expenditure on campgrounds during 1963/64. This is inadequate and it would be impossible to set any part of it aside to pay for Capital Expenditure on the Rapids Road Campground Site.

For Operation and Maintenance Expenditure on campgrounds \$22,000. has been voted for 1963/64, with 50% recoverable from the Federal Government. There is no carryover to reduce that amount, but I am informed that it is all needed for the campground maintenance programme that has been planned by the Superintendent of Forestry. None of it could be used for the Rapids Road Campground Site without detriment to one or more other campgrounds.

Financially, therefore the upgrading and maintenance of the Rapids Road Campground Site would be impossible to handle this fiscal year without detriment to one or more other campgrounds. It is suggested, however, that the work be considered for inclusion in the Estimates for 1964/5 when we shall have more money from Ottawa for the purpose.

Also if the site is to be accepted in the Forestry campground program, then I suggest a precedent would be set that would leave our Department open to the acceptance of other sites regardless of location or condition that have been or will be started or established by various organizations throughout the Yukon.

  
G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.  
May 1, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

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Question #8

Question #8, put forth by Mr. Watt to Administration as follows:-

1. Has the Yukon Government ever tried to operate rock crusher plants during the winter months?
2. If so, what were the results?
3. If winter crushing has not been tried would the Administration try it for a test period next winter?
4. Could part of the labour costs of such a winter rock crusher program be recoverable through the winter works program?

Following are the replies:-

1. In 1960 we operated our plant until mid-November. This plant was located at Milepost 3 Whitehorse Keno Road. In 1961 the plant operated until mid-October and was located at Milepost 108 Stewart Crossing Dawson Road.
2. Generally, production costs increased because of the winter operation and difficulty encountered starting up the equipment. Difficulty was also experienced with a build-up of frozen material on the belts and rollers.
3. If funds are made available, we would be prepared to try crushing this coming winter, and I would suggest that we set up the plant on the Stewart Crossing Road between Milepost 30 and Milepost 80. I would like to point out that because of austerity and carryovers, we have no funds available for a crushing programme this year, and if we were to conduct winter tests, additional funds would have to be provided by the Federal Government and the Territorial Government.
4. I cannot say if the costs of such a winter operation can be partially recovered under the Federal Winter Works Programme. Perhaps the Territorial Treasurer could provide this information.

*G.R. Cameron*  
G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.  
May 1, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

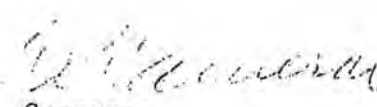
Members of Council.

Mr. Watt raised the question in Council recently of insurance against the risk of injury sustained by students attending the new Whitehorse Vocational Training school.

This question has been investigated and it has been found, firstly, that the Workmen's Compensation Policy that the Territorial Government carries would not apply to students of the Whitehorse Vocational Training school because the students are not considered as employees. Secondly, the Territorial Government is fully covered by its Comprehensive General Liability Policy, and thirdly, that it would be possible to take out a policy to insure students against the risk of injury whilst taking a course of study in the school, for an annual premium of \$197.40. The policy would provide coverage up to certain limits. The limits would be \$250.00 per person and \$10,000 per accident. There would be a \$10.00 deductible per accident. The coverage would be for medical expenses.

Related to this question of insurance is the fact that steps will be taken to arrange when deemed necessary for the physical examination of permanent and full time students preparatory to entering the school. The cost of this would be approximately \$20.00 per student and would have to be borne by the school as a charge against operation and maintenance.

I should appreciate the advice of Council on the advisability or otherwise of taking out a medical insurance policy such as has been outlined above.

  
G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.

May 2, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Re: Notice of Motion for the Production of  
Papers No. 18 - Fish Seeding Program.

The following is submitted for your information in reply to the above mentioned moved by Councillor John Watt and seconded by Councillor Don Taylor:-

Since the Department of Fisheries established an office in the Yukon Territory in December 1958, a program was established to plant eyed rainbow Trout eggs in areas near centres of population mainly for residents of the Territory. It was felt that the Yukon has much to offer in the line of other fish such as Lake Trout, Arctic Grayling and Northern Pike which are not generally available to the non-residents in their own communities, but rainbow trout are common almost everywhere.

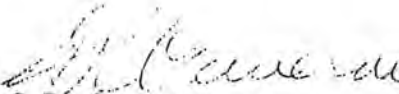
The lakes to which rainbow trout might be planted depended upon the availability of a lake to the public, what, if any fish were resident to this lake, the availability of suitable spawning grounds for their reproduction and if this lake had food and was chemically suited to the rearing of fish.

With this in mind the following plantings were made of eyed rainbow trout eggs;

1959	100,000	Louise Lake.
1960	100,000	Dawson, Klondike R. Tailing Ponds. In September 1960 McLean Lake was poisoned in order to establish a population of rainbow trout only.
1961	25,000	McLean Lake.
	15,000	Crystal Lake (near Keno)
	25,000	Dawson; Klondike R. Tailing Ponds.
1962	25,000	McLean Lake
	62,000	Ruth Lake
	13,000	Crystal Lake.

NOTE: Unfortunately McLean Lake was air sprayed with D.D.T. in 1962 with a resulting mortality to fish which had reached the 7 - 9 inch size from the 1961 plantings. A full assessment is planned for 1963.

Plans for the future plantings are not decisive and those for 1963 have not been passed to the Fisheries' office as yet, however, further assessments are planned and depending on the availability of rainbow trout eggs, further plantings are expected.

  
G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

May 2nd, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

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Re: Motion No. 23

It was moved by Councillor Watt and seconded by Councillor Boyd the 27th April, 1963, that:-

It is the opinion of Council that the Administration investigate the feasibility of constructing a foot bridge across the Yukon River between the hospital area and the main Whitehorse area on a cost sharing basis with the other levels of Government.

1. The bridge in question would be 500' in length if placed at the proper location in the vicinity of the hospital parking area.
2. The only practical type of bridge that could be built to serve the purpose intended would be a suspension bridge with an approximate 6' wide walk. The cost of this bridge is estimated in the neighbourhood of \$80,000.00.
3. While it is recognized that the Department of Transport plan to close the river area adjacent to Whitehorse for float plane operation, it should still be remembered that a bridge such as this, in this location, could create a hazard to visiting aircraft who may occasionally land here instead of at the licenced seaplane base in Schwatka Lake.
4. If my memory serves me correctly, this suggestion originally came from the Chief Medical Health Officer two or three years ago, the purpose being to enable women and children to have easier and shorter access to hospital facilities. This may or may not be a practical venture. However, I am prepared to look into it further and obtain the feelings of the City of Whitehorse and the Department of Public Works as to its implications and feasibility.

*G. R. Cameron*  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

May 2, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

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Re: The Following

1. Motion for the Production of Papers No. 8  
Northwest Territories Council.
  2. Question No. 14  
Bills of Legislation
  3. Question No. 15.  
Votes and Proceedings.
- 

The answers are as follows:-

1. The Votes and Proceedings of the recent spring session of the Northwest Territories Council are in the mail from Ottawa and you should have them within the next few days.
2. An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Grant a Franchise to the Canadian National Railways Company for the Installation and Operation of a Telephone System in the Settlement of Aklavik.

An Ordinance to Amend the Co-operative Associations Ordinance.

An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to Enter into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada respecting Programs to Promote Fitness and Amateur Sport in the Territories.

An Ordinance to Amend the Insurance Ordinance.


An Ordinance to Amend the Low Cost Housing Ordinance.

An Ordinance to Amend the Motor Vehicles Ordinance.

An Ordinance Respecting Additional Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year ending the 31st Day of March, 1963.

An Ordinance respecting Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year ending the 31st Day of March, 1964.

3. The answer to Question No. 15 is answered above in item no. 1.

  
G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



P.O. Box 2029,  
Whitchorse, Y.T.,  
May 2nd, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

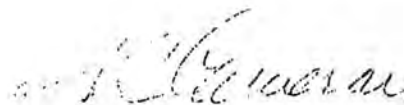
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Re: Proposals for Extending the  
Facilities of Haines Junction,  
Mayo and Teslin Schools.

Consideration has been given to the proposals that have been made for extending the facilities of schools in Haines Junction, Mayo and Teslin. The financial implications are set out in the attached statement and as will be seen, assuming that we are able to recover from Departments of the Federal Government in the proportions indicated, there are sufficient funds to pay for the work involved.

It is agreeable to me that the proposals be adopted, and it is my recommendation that Council do adopt them.

The Supply Bill and the book of Estimates may require to be amended and a decision on the question of adopting the proposals should be taken as soon as possible.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner,

Attachment.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN 1963/64 PLANS

STATEMENT #1

For

HAINES JUNCTION, MAYO AND TESLIN SCHOOLS

Haines Junction

Presently, 2 Classrooms and a 2 Bedroom Suite for 2 Teachers.

Proposed, 3 new Classrooms and conversion of present Class rooms to provide accommodation for three teachers, one of whom would be additional.

Cost of proposed construction	\$104,000.00	
Less: Recovery 16/46	<u>36,175.00</u>	\$ 67,825.00

Funds available in Five Year Agreement:

1 Classroom @	\$35,000.00	
Furnishings	2,500.00	
1 Teachers' Room	17,500.00	
Furnishings	<u>2,500.00</u>	57,500.00

Less: 5%	<u>2,875.00</u>	54,625.00
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Expenditure not provided for in Five Year Agreement	<u>\$13,200.00</u>
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Mayo

Presently, 5 Classrooms, accommodation for 5 teachers and an auditorium.

Proposed, Convert auditorium to provide 4 additional Classrooms and add a new auditorium. No change in teachers' accommodation.

Cost of proposed construction	\$112,000.00	
Less: Recovery 20/91	<u>24,615.00</u>	87,385.00

Funds available in Five year Agreement:-

4 Classrooms @	\$35,000.00	\$140,000.00	
Furnishings 4 @	2,500.00	<u>10,000.00</u>	\$150,000.00

Less: 5%	<u>7,500.00</u>	142,500.00
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Surplus in Funds Available	<u>\$ 55,115.00</u>
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Teslin

Presently, 2 Classrooms and accommodation for 2 teachers,

Proposed, Convert present school into teachers' apartments and construct a new school containing 3 Classrooms

Cost of proposed construction	\$107,500.00	
Less: Recovery 28/51	<u>59,020.00</u>	\$ 48,480.00

Funds available in 5 year Agreement:-

1 Classroom @	\$ 35,000.00	
Furnishings	2,500.00	
1 Teachers' Room	17,500.00	
Furnishings	2,500.00	57,500.00

Less: 5%	2,875.00	<u>54,625.00</u>
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Surplus in Funds Available	6,145.00
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Summary Showing Net Expenditure Either  
Not Provided for in Five Year Agreement  
or Over Provided for that Agreement.

	<u>Not Provided for</u>	<u>Over Provided For</u>
Haines Junction School	\$ 13,200.00	
Mayo School		\$55,115.00
Teslin School	<u>                    </u>	<u>6,145.00</u>
	13,200.00	\$61,260.00
Surplus Finds in Financial Agreement	48,060.00	
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
	<u>\$61,260.00</u>	<u>\$61,260.00</u>
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

Dated - 29th April, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Re: Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers #19

The Officer Commanding Yukon Sub-Division, R.C.M. Police, has submitted the following information in relation to the above motion, although he regrets that he is unable to supply some of the answers to certain points raised due to the fact that these are not available or procurable through his office:-

1. There are presently only 9 detachments in the Yukon Sub-Division with a total complement of 38 members, the breakdown of which is as follows:-

Whitehorse Detachment	-	19 Members, including 6 members employed full time in Detachment Guardroom.
Watson Lake Detachment	-	4 Members.
Carcross Summer Det.	-	1 Member.
Teslin Detachment	-	2 Members.
Mayo Detachment	-	3 Members.
Elsa Detachment	-	2 Members.
Dawson Detachment	-	3 Members.
Carmacks Detachment	-	1 Member.
Haines Junction Det.	-	3 Members.

2. The number of police personnel in the Provinces is not known or available here. The Northwest Territories have a total complement of 138 personnel.
3. There are a total of 47 members of R.C.M.P. employed in the Yukon Territory, therefore, based on a population of 14,628, the per capita would be one member per 311.
4. The statistics for the provinces and for the Northwest Territories are not known or available at this office.
5. The following statistics are provided, which show comparative figures of the various laws and statutes enforced by this Force and which may assist in answering this question:

Re: Agreement for Policing of the Yukon Territory

	<u>1962/63</u>	<u>1961/62</u>	<u>1960/61</u>
Criminal Code	916	836	886
Federal Statutes:	795	643	594
Territorial Ordinances	2,341	1,567	1,299
Municipal By-Laws	423	209	55
General Enquiries	286	312	283
Totals -	<u>4,761</u>	<u>3,567</u>	<u>3,094</u>

6. The members of the R.C.M.P. in the Yukon Territory do not possess any 'Blanket Warrants' as such. We do however have "Writs of Assistance" which are used in connection with Customs and Excise Act investigations and which are issued by the appropriate Federal authorities at Ottawa, Ont. In addition to the above, there are presently 18 members stationed in the Yukon Territory who have been issued letters of Authority by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory under the provisions of Section 66 of the Liquor Ordinance. From perusal of this Section it will be noted however that this authority is not a "Blanket Warrant" but rather certain grounds and suspicions must exist before this authority can be utilized. As a rule such authority is not used by our members unless due to the locality or late hours, it is not possible to obtain a

Search Warrant in the normal way and in order to obtain the desired evidence. This Authority then becomes very useful.

7. All 18 members who possess the above Letters of Authority are actively engaged in police work and would therefore have reason and occasion to use this authority when required.

The Officer Commanding hopes the above information will be helpful and should additional information be required, he will be glad to endeavour to obtain the same.

*G. R. Cameron*  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y. T.  
6th May, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Question No.17

re: Serving of Meals in Cocktail Lounges

The following is submitted for your information in reply to Question No. 17.

Members will be aware that it is not the function of parliament to interpret its own laws once they have been enacted. Interpretation is the function of the judiciary. The question raised by Councillor Taylor cannot therefore be answered in direct terms. However, the general position of a licensee seeking to offer food in his licensed premises is regulated by the following provisions:

Section 23 of the Liquor Ordinance, c. 67, 1958 (Second Session):

"23. (1) Where a restaurant is maintained under the same roof in licensed premises situate beyond the boundaries of any municipality, the Commissioner may, upon application therefor give permission to the licensee and the licensee may serve not more than two bottles of beer in the restaurant with dinner to any person consuming such dinner between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and twelve o'clock midnight except on the days set out in paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of Section 31.

(2) An application for permission to serve beer with meals shall be in writing signed by the licensee and accompanied by the fee therefor set out in the Schedule and, if granted, an endorsement to this effect shall be made upon the licence."

Under Section 10 of Chapter 18, 1962 (First Session) subsection (2) of Section 37 was repealed and subsection (3) redesignated as subsection (2). This subsection reads as follows :

- "(2) The licensee of a tavern or cocktail lounge
- (a) shall have available at all times an adequate supply of fresh water for drinking and an assortment of soft drinks, fruit juices and vegetable juices, and
  - (b) may have available sandwiches and other light food refreshments."

In addition Section 3 of Chapter 18, 1962 (First Session) provides as follows :

"12A. (3) No entertainment licence shall be issued unless in the opinion of the Commissioner adequate facilities for preparing and serving food are available;"

Section 3/....

Section 3 further provides :

"2B.(1) Subject to the approval of the Commissioner who may attach such conditions as he shall consider proper to ensure public safety and good operating standards the operator of a diningroom or other premises where food is prepared and served at tables may apply for a licence to sell beer and wine with meals served at designated tables between the hours of twelve noon and two o'clock in the afternoon and six o'clock in the afternoon to nine o'clock in the afternoon."

12B.(8) It shall be the duty of the licensee to keep and preserve and make available to the inspector records of the gross sales of food and beer and wine in the licenced premises."

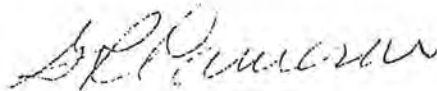
In addition attention is drawn to regulation 13(3) respecting the provision of menus and regulation 17(2) respecting the keeping of records of food sales in Commissioner's Order 1962-67. (Made under Liquor Ordinance)

The position of a licensee offering food is further governed by the regulations governing the sanitation of eating and drinking places made under Commissioner's Order 1961-1. The regulations are extensive and in particular reference may usefully be made to regulation 3(a) : (Made under Public Health Ordinance)

"No operator shall commence the operation of any eating or drinking place without the prior approval in writing of the Health Officer who shall impose such conditions as he may consider advisable to ensure that the premises or equipment intended to be used do not constitute a danger to public health."

It is for the licensee to inform himself of these provisions and to take independent advice to determine to his own satisfaction whether his premises and his licence permit the serving of full course meals.

The administration has no policy regarding meals in cocktail lounges other than the policy created by the legislature.



G. R. Cameron  
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y. T.  
6th May, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

re: Motion for Production of Papers #20.

White Pass Taxation as described in  
Sessional Paper No. 21 (1962 Fifth  
Session)

The White Pass lands were surveyed for subdivision in 1900 and re-surveyed and subdivided in 1904 with 176 lots going to the Crown and 352 lots being retained by White Pass. Up to July 17 1962 the company had sold 38 lots and still held 314 lots, which included some partial lots. The bulk of the lots now held by the company are sand dunes without streets or access. We set out fully hereunder the record of assessments and taxes levied against the company lots in recent years :

	<u>Assessed Value</u>	<u>Taxes Levied</u>
1957-58	\$ 3,210.00	\$ 96.30
1958-59	3,210.00	96.30
1959-60	15,110.00	453.30
1960-61	14,994.00	3,140.00
1961-62	14,994.00	3,140.00

Until the Territorial Taxation Ordinance was passed effective for 1960/61 the old Taxation Ordinance in Section 41 contained the provision for a minimum tax of \$2.00 per annum on all land of an "individual taxpayer". Section 51 of the new Ordinance levied a minimum taxation of \$10.00 per annum in respect of any "real property".

The opinion has been formed that this \$10.00 minimum should apply to each parcel of land and the assessor has therefore taken each lot as a parcel. The effect was to produce an increase in taxation of over 3200 per cent in two years, from \$96.30 to \$3,140.00. During the period of increase there was no development in the area and no change in the character of the lots to support such an increase.

The minimum tax of \$10.00 for a parcel of land is not really a revenue producing tax since such a small amount serves really only to liquidate administrative costs. The company is unfortunate in having such a large number of lots and really the trouble stems from too many lots rather than the provisions of the Taxation Ordinance. It is possible for the company to make an application to amend the plan of subdivision and it is understood the company intends to take this course. The number of lots will in fact be reduced to about 30 if

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the /.....

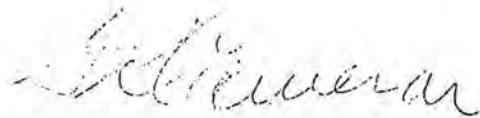


the Territorial Judge, to whom application is made, grants the application. The lots of course will be very much bigger than in the past and it may be that the assessor will assess the value of the lots at a higher price which will produce increased taxation. It does not follow that each new large lot will only produce \$10.00 minimum.

It was thought it might be helpful to review the early history of the Carcross property as a part of the answer to the questions on motion for production of papers. In the body of the foregoing comments will be found answers to questions 1, 2 and 3.

With regard to question No. 4 the administration has no recommendation to make regarding repeal of Section 51 of the Ordinance.

The company is not in default and therefore your administration cannot say when the property or parts of it will be made available to the public under tax sale process.



G. R. Cameron  
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.  
April 30, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

May the following serve to complement the four reports presented to the Territorial Council on Friday, April 19, 1963.

It is now our understanding that there are insufficient funds immediately available to permit complete utility construction for the four towns reported on.

It is suggested that with study, a great deal can be offered to the four communities under study within the financial limitations outlined.

An even greater amount can be done if, in the planning and administration of the project:

- (i) As large portion of the costs as possible are collected directly from householders as their contribution to the cost of their own service connections.
- (ii) Every effort is made to make use of existing facilities even if their enlargement or replacement may be required within a 5 to 10 year period. Use of such facilities may involve some negotiation, (We are referring in particular to the sewers in Haines Junction and the well at Mayo).
- (iii) Only essential portions of the system be installed now.

In justification for this program of self assistance, it should be made a policy that such utility systems should be ultimately community owned, operated and financed on a self liquidating basis.

We would suggest that:

- (i) The householder pay for all that portion of the service on his own property.
- (ii) The community retain title to the circulating pump but that the householder pay a deposit equal to 90% of the total cost of the unit and its installation. This total amount is estimated at \$100. (The community would be responsible for repair to the units. The householder would pay the power cost for operation with his water bill).
- (iii) The householder pay a connection fee equal to one half the amount of the average cost of that portion of the service connections on the street. Suggested amount for such fees would be:
  - (a) For towns with 66 foot wide streets:

3/4 inch connections	\$ 75
1 inch connections	150
1 1/2 inch connections	300
  - (b) For towns with 100 foot wide streets:

3/4 inch connections	125
1 inch connections	250
1 1/2 inch connections	400

(iv) An additional charge should be made against schools, motels, hotels, garages with washing facilities, laundromats, etc.

For example:

- (1) hotels and motels could be charged an extra connection fee of \$50 per room or unit.
- (2) garages an extra \$50.
- (3) laundromats an extra \$10 per washing unit.
- (4) schools an extra \$50 per room.

(v) Future subdivision lots could be sold with a down payment equal to the development utility cost such as is done in the new area of Whitehorse. The effect of these measures would be to raise approximately 5% the cost of the systems planned.

Further, it was suggested at the conclusion of the meeting that programs incorporating essential points of a complete system should be planned for this year and the remainder left until additional financing could be obtained. With this in mind the programs attached hereto are suggested.

In that the time required to complete the planning, design and calling for tenders may not permit completion of the construction in the coming summer, we have called the first plan "the 1963-64 program."

These programs involve the following expenditures.

					Total
Haines Junction	1963-64	\$125,000	1965	\$71,000	\$196,000
Mayo	1963-64	180,000	1965	75,000	255,000
Porter Creek	1963-64	293,000	1965	125,000	418,000
Watson Lake	1963	28,000	1964-65	400,000	428,000
		<u>\$626,000</u>		<u>\$671,000</u>	<u>\$1297,000</u>

For the settlement of Haines Junction, we would suggest that the program should be:

For 1963-1964 - Construction:

Sewer - No construction but an engineering evaluation should be made of existing sewers and disposal works with the view to incorporating as much as possible into a complete system fully acceptable to the Department of Health.

Water - Entire program is outlined and is estimated on Page 8 of the Report.

Estimated cost	\$131,000
Less recovered amounts from service connections as per suggestions above estimated at	6,000
Total for 1963-64 program	<u>\$125,000</u>

NOTE: Rerouting of some lines is entirely feasible.

For 1965 Program

- (i) Purchase of necessary existing sewer facilities 12,000
- (ii) Sewer mains and services as outlined on Page 9 of report 35,000

(iii) Necessary extension of water and sewer to serve new school and community centre area 24,000  
Total for 1965 Program \$ 71,000

For the subdivision of Porter Creek, we would suggest that the program be:

For 1963-64 Construction Program.

Sewer - The principle of self sufficiency for all lots should be continued.

Water - Referring to the summary on Page 19, the following items should be undertaken:

(a) Supply from Spring and the storage requirements.	\$90,000
(b) Fluoridation	3,500
(c) Main loop	111,180
(d) Side loop on 3rd with 4th Avenue, only	46,080
NOTE: This misses the blocks in the SE corner.	
(e) Loop on 2nd Avenue East, and school	16,800

Towns contribution for service connections	25,440
Total for water	\$ 293,000

For 1965 Program -

Remainder of loops on the east side of the highway.	\$ 105,000
Towns portion of service on these -	20,000
Total for 1965 Program	\$ 125,000

(Regarding the service to the school, some contribution by the school for its service and waste line which will cost approximately \$5,750 might be forthcoming.)

For the Town of Mayo, we would suggest that the Program should be approximately as follows:

For 1963-64 Construction -

Sewer - (Reference Preliminary Report)	
Page 9 - all of stage 1 - estimated cost	\$13,600
Page 10 - one block extension - East on 2nd Ave.	4,500
Allowance for service connections-town portion	900
Total for Sewer (including engineering and contingencies).	\$ 19,000

Water-Refer to page 19-All of (a) Main loop, less the loop around the West block between 1st and 2nd Avenue (Deletion decreases length by 1,000 feet estimated at \$6,000).

Estimated new cost	53,500
Page 19 - all of item (b)	15,260
Page 20 - item (c), cross connection on 4th Ave. only	4,000
Page 20 - all of item (e)	52,500
all of item (f)	3,500

all of item (h)	2,800	
Towns' portion of service connections	<u>5,000</u>	
	\$ 136,560	
Engineering and contingencies	<u>26,900</u>	
Total for water		<u>\$163,460</u>
Total for water and sewer		182,460
For 1965 Program -		
Extensions of water services for new area:		
(i) On Lourier and between 5th and 6th Avenue	\$ 12,000	
(ii) Extension to Indian Areas	9,000	
(iii) Extension of sewer services to Lourier and between 5th and 6th ave.	23,000	
(iv) 3 one block extensions off Centre	13,500	
(v) Towns portion of service connections	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	
	\$ 62,500	
Engineering and contingencies	<u>12,500</u>	
Total of 1965 program		\$ 75,000

For the town of Watson Lake, the program should be:

For 1963:

- (a) A comprehensive town planning study should be completed. This should outline positive steps to consolidate the present development and replan the future subdivision with the view to installing both water and sewage facilities.

Estimated cost \$ 15,000

- (b) A Contract should be let to investigate water well supplies. Two or three wells have an assured total capacity of 150 lpgm should be developed and completed.

(Refer to report, page 7) Estimated cost 13,000

Total 1963 program \$ 28,000

For 1964-65:

Installation of utilities in accordance with the new town plan.

Estimated cost \$ 400,000

#### General Comments on Manpower Requirements:

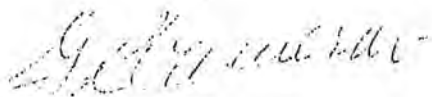
#### Operation and Maintenance of Utility Systems.

Inso far as possible the utility systems must be made automatic in operation and control. They are in service 24 hours a day every day. To maintain a staff to oversee the operation continuously would be very expensive.

It is thus suggested that the organization be set up as follows:

- (a) The Territorial Commissioner would have general control of operation and finances.
- (b) The Territorial Engineer would have control of installation and operation and maintenance. He would directly assist with technical help and special equipment where required.
- (c) An operator on territorial payroll, would be in actual control of the system. He would directly oversee the operation and control of the pumps, boiler, fluoridation equipment and chlorination, if such is necessary, and be responsible for the purchase of fuel and supplies. He would be responsible for cleanliness of buildings and equipment. He would maintain a vigilant watch for signs of freeze-ups or leaks and take corrective action. He would be responsible for issuing water bills and ensuring their collection. He should approve invoices for material and labour. (We would suggest that the local Board of Trade have the right to report on the actions and efficiency of this man).
- (d) Particularly if there is a wood-fired boiler introduced into the system he should have one or two semi-permanent day labours.
- (e) He would in addition employ wood cutters and ditchdiggers for approximately 200 man days a year.

The foregoing information has been received from the Associated Engineering Services Limited of Edmonton, Alberta.



G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

MR. LOKINGTON'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Having just completed an extremely lengthy session of Council, I would not feel justified in taking up Council's time with a lengthy reply to the Speech from the Throne.

I would, however, like to leave with the house a few suggestions that I think would result in shortening Council's duration and in easing an ever increasing work load.

In my opinion more autonomy should be granted to the Financial Advisory Committee. This could result in less duplication of effort between the Financial Advisory Committee and the Council in their deliberations on the budget.

More debate on bills should take place in the house rather than in committee. This would limit a member debating on the principle of the bill to a single argument. I think that this would also tend to improve the quality of debate as councillors would have to prepare most of their information and arguments in advance.

Though not proposing any curtailment of debate, I think a limit of some sort should be put on argument in Committee. Committee seems at times to revert to nothing more than a discussion group with the same points being raised time and time again.

It is not quite as easy for members from the outlying districts to work through the Administration as those of us living in the vicinity of Whitehorse. I do think however, that many problems appearing before this table could have been satisfactorily solved through direct discussion with the heads of departments who, generally are most co-operative.

There were some rather controversial bills and motions presented at this session. With some I agreed and with others I did not. However, Mr. Speaker, I believe that my yea or nay was given on each issue and invite any of the people in the Yukon to discuss the reasons for reaching the decision that I did. The people, of course, have every right to disagree with my judgment, but they also have the further right to know how each member voted or the reasons for abstention.

In conclusion Mr. Speaker, may I wish all members of council a pleasant and successful summer.

MR. TAYLOR'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Once again we have reached the point of prorogation of a budget session, and may I say that for the Yukon this has been, in my opinion a very fruitful session indeed. Respecting my new duties as Deputy Speaker of the House and more particularly, as Chairman of Committees, I wish to extend to all members my sincere appreciation for your considerate indulgence and co-operation in the fulfilment of these duties both in and out of the House, during this session.

During the spring session of one year ago, and during deliberations respecting Health and Welfare in my large constituency, I made what I felt to be an honourable compromise to the problems. Gentlemen this compromise to date

has not been honoured, as evidenced by the reluctance of Indian and Northern Health Service to recommend a permanent nurse for Teslin and the start on construction of the Watson Lake Hospital, and as another year rolls by, I find it very difficult to mask my disappointment in this respect. However I shall continue to work towards the implementation of these programs on behalf of my constituents, and pray that next year these facilities will be provided.

During this session, I have laid before this house several of the needs and problems of Ross River. Being geographically situated in an important new mining area as well as being located at an important junction of an ever expanding road system, Ross River will now become one of our new growing communities here in the Yukon, and consequently you have viewed some of the proposals of that area. During the coming season the administration, at the request of Council, will be undertaking feasibility surveys respecting schools, airports, townsites, etc, and I hope that Council will give earnest consideration of all recommendation made in this regard during the spring session one year away. I need not emphasize the importance of pre-planning communities, during the initial stages of their development. It would be wise to consider the growth which is indicated at Teslin this coming summer, as well as its growing importance as a prime communications centre for a large area, both north and south.

Having respect to our Native citizens here in the Yukon two very significant events have taken place this year. Firstly, on February last Mr. Speaker, the native people were officially granted equal liquor rights, and many of the sceptics awaited the chaos that they felt surely would follow. Contrary to such beliefs however, such a situation did not result and the natives continued to go about their daily affairs in little different manner than they formerly did.

Secondly, and more recently, the Glasgow Commission recommended that the administration of Indian Affairs in the Territory be the responsibility of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. This proposal if implemented could well mark a milestone respecting the social and moral development of these people during this most important period of transition which for many is from a semi-stone age to the hectic and frustrating world of today. But what of these people today?

Many of our native citizens continue to live in an environment so remarkably poor as to defy adequate description. Fear has replaced respect. The inherent social pride, personal integrity, and initiative of a once proud peoples has now been reduced in a great many instances to an almost complete dependence on public welfare and many exist in an atmosphere of social and mental confusion. In many of the villages these people exist in substandard housing and are constantly plagued by social and debility disease. The only escape for these people who in many cases share both a different belief and way of life than we do, and are scorned for doing so, lies in the consumption of alcohol which tends to temporarily lift the individual out of his feeling of inferiority and frustration. I cite this, Mr. Speaker, only to indicate the desperate need for introduction of social educational philosophy in the future administration of this problem. Treat a man as a man, free and equal, and you will eventually have the man you envisioned. Treat a man as a child and you breed nothing more than sheer and utter contempt.

On many occasions at this table, I have referred to this problem and have continually urged a program of social education at the Community level. Much has and is being done in the Academic and religious fields but this is not enough, for what good is done and what has been accomplished when such a breakdown occurs at the community level. It seems illogical that we now raise these children to respect christian principals and then turn them out into such an environment as exists today.

In view of the foregoing remarks, I once again appeal to all levels of Government to consider well this problem, and embark upon a program aimed at social and moral restoration. These people are social case-work problems, and should be treated as such, Instead of hauling these people before the



courts of the land as common criminals, for liquor offences or other crimes of a violent society, an attempt should and must be made to determine and resolve the reasoning behind such actions. As I have said before, Mr. Speaker, treat a man as a man and you shall have a man, treat him as a criminal and you will have a criminal. It is all in the way you approach the problem. A social problem is deserving of a social cure and the sooner we all realize this, the better it will be for all concerned. Such systems have worked well among the Eskimo and Louchoux Indians of the Northwest Territories and there is no plausible reason why such a system could not work here in the Yukon. Great advances are being made in the fields of Religion and child education, but this in itself, is not enough and a big job lies ahead. Let us begin now, at the community level, so that future generations may reap the benefits of our wisdom, in a fully united society, free from the fears and futility of today.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would wish to extend to all members of Council and the Administration a sincere wish for a pleasant summer season from both myself and my constituents, and look forward to our meeting again at the Fall Session. I thank you Mr. Speaker.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 43 1963 FIRST SESSION.

MR. WATT'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Thank you Mr. Speaker, In reply to the Commissioner's opening address I would like to mention briefly some of the highlights of this longer than normal session.

We spent considerable time during the past few weeks, considering a penitentiary for the Yukon. Various plans and types of institutions were presented to us, and we were advised that a minimum security type of prison would be best suited to take care of the needs of the Territory. The capital and operating cost of this type of institution is far less than that of the initial plan. That called for the three quarter million dollar penitentiary that we had budgeted for. The difference in costs of this building and operating a minimum security prison instead of a maximum security penitentiary, will represent a saving of about one million dollars to the Territory over the next five years. It is my hope that this money will be utilized on some other worthwhile projects that have been suggested at this session.

This Council has requested the Administration to study the feasibility of a footbridge, across the Yukon River at Whitehorse to connect the hospital area with the main business section of the town. It is my hope that this project will prove feasible so this facility can be provided for the people of the Territory in the near future.

Another item of interest at this session was a discussion over a motion concerning better utilization of the Whitehorse Hostels. These buildings are presently occupied to a very small percentage of their capacity. Plans are being made to make better use of these facilities in the future.

I would like to have seen the construction of what was considered the ten low rental apartments. These apartments would not solve the squatters re-location program but they could have served a useful purpose if they had been administered in a proper way. There is a need for low rental apartments for widows with several children who are trying to raise their family in a decent environment. Low rental apartments would also be useful to those of low income and fairly large families who cannot find this type of accommodation in Whitehorse at the present time. Housing for those with large families is difficult to find and has not, as of yet, been provided for by private enterprise. This project would have been good if this accommodation were made available to the needy, and did not merely provide a cheap place to live for the politically faithful.

This Council has approved a motion to study a new type of plan called the Low Income Purchase Rental Plan.

The essence of this plan is to give those who cannot obtain C.M.H.C. loans because of either low income or unapproved location the same chance to obtain Government backed finance as the high income Whitehorse residents have at this time. At present it is possible, if your income is sufficient and your location is approved to receive 90% backing for the construction of your home. This backing for the high income groups is provided by the Government through first C.M.H.C. loans and secondly by Territorial second mortgage loans. If this 90% Government support were given to low income groups or those who live in the outlying areas then we would see an upgrading of living conditions throughout the Territory, particularly in the established population centres. I believe that for a \$500 down payment and \$50. per month a man could purchase and pay for his own \$7,000 home and have all the rights and responsibilities of a homeowner within our communities. This plan could be carried out at no cost to the other taxpayers of the Territory.

Amendments were made during this session to the Low Cost Housing Ordinance. I sincerely hope that the bugs that prevented the useful operation of this Ordinance have finally been ironed out. I see no reason why Low Cost Housing Ordinance Loans will not be made available to the general public for the beginning of the present construction year.

If our plans are carried out and adequate home building capital is made available to the general public, then housing starts will be made and we will see a flurry of home building activity within the Yukon Territory. this coming summer.

Thank you Mr. Speaker.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 44 1963 FIRST SESSION.

MR. LIVESEY'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

During the past few weeks the elected representatives of the people of the Territory met in the House and in committee to discuss questions of importance to each and every one of us, and as usual at this time of year, the main subject, one which appeared to engross the attention of Council was the main supply bill, otherwise known as the budget for the year 1963-64.

In Committee of the Whole, as the debate moved from vote to vote, attention was drawn, prior to the Easter recess, by the acting Chairman of the Financial Advisory Committee and later by the Chairman of such committee, to their recommendations, which generally speaking were accepted with little or no variation, however it was somewhat confusing to the advisory body as well as the Council when it was discovered that votes discussed by the Financial Advisory Committee in February had been changed prior to presentation to the House at the outset of the session. This latter situation when coupled to lack of any preview of the budget by members of Council, other than the Financial Advisory Committee, seemed to enhance rather than decrease the need for a minute scrutiny of the details. Perhaps the next move for the Financial Advisory Committee should be budget preview discussions in the fall of the year in Ottawa in order to dilute what now appears to be strictly administrative cooking, and inject some Yukon flavouring to make it more palatable.

During the last few years some costs of operation in relation to administrative departments have risen at an alarming rate. The most spectacular being education. In a sense this item is somewhat apart from the others due to the fact that increases are directly relative to the new philosophy toward education. It has been assumed that education is perhaps

more than anything else an investment in the future, and rightly so. Without adequate preparation the future generation would not appear to have very much to look forward to, and as the world changes into a new age so must those who may expect to survive in it change in parallel with it. However, no matter how we may philosophize and no matter to what extent we may dream of new fields and new worlds, the present one is the one we now live in, and expansion when we return to reality is guided and challenged by practical factors and governed by the extent of the effort to produce. The limits created by the financial ability to pay for all services must be taken into consideration. The figures show that education costs related to operation have risen during the last five years by three fold. It is still the intention to expand this by additional capital costs for new buildings. These in turn will bring more operating costs. Now the question must arise concerning the point of cut-off during any given period in order that other, and they are numerous, substantial obligations for lesser services may be met. Some of these services are essential services and therefore deserving of consideration. It becomes readily apparent therefore that new capital investment in new buildings will have to be justified by the need for their existence in areas where the growth of communities appears to be permanent and based economically on the capacity of the individual to earn a living.

One set of essential services just mentioned for which capital is required especially for outlying communities is sewer and water, the proper functioning of which contributes in a large measure toward the health of the resident population. In order to avoid a repetition of the mistakes made in the two existing municipalities namely Whitehorse and Dawson, qualified engineers were employed to conduct feasibility surveys and cost surveys in several communities. The reports promised for some considerable time are now available. Use of the reports will assist various communities contemplating construction of sewer and water systems to evaluate total responsibility and especially the financial responsibility of the local taxpayer.

The four communities presently being considered in the light of the surveys which were made are Mayo, Haines Junction, Porter Creek and Watson Lake. After a study of the situation it was clear that at least two of the four areas had grown from infancy under the assumption that piped sewer and water systems were futuristic and that adequate space should be provided for septic tanks and water wells on each piece of property. This led to the belief that large lots were an absolute necessity. However piped systems do not need or require the same formula. Large lots will lead to high cost per capita for installations. This point was discussed at length by Council and although no restrictions were advocated for the present it was fairly obvious that in the final analysis the amount of service for each community which may be installed will be governed by available capital under the five year fiscal agreement. High costs in some areas may therefore cut down on the overall amount of services which could otherwise be acquired. This will also apply in the case of public acceptance of financial responsibility.

The cost of welfare services continues to rise and brings to mind the need to survey the conditions which contribute toward a worsening of the situation from year to year. There are a number of causes, among them, overspending by individuals in the low income groups on liquor where over-indulgence is the problem and in other groups where excessive drinking contributes to low income. The care of families where the wage earner has been incarcerated due to a serious infraction or breach of the law. The lack of any comprehensive program of rehabilitation for individuals capable of readjustment. Lack of adequate housing and unemployment as well as a host of other social deficiencies. The worst of the foregoing being unemployment. In order to solve the latter problem a tremendous effort will need to be geared to the will of those capable of contributing to a move in this direction. Padding the sore spot with borrowed money is not the answer. The individual productivity of each and every one of us must be increased.

There are several moves afoot toward this end and one of the most important for this northern area being the opening of the vocational school.

The productive capabilities of this institution must be utilized to the fullest extent. There will be a time lag between the commencement of its operations and the day when the effects of training will be shown, but nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of an early start and maximum use of the services offered. In time, the need to obtain skilled trades personnel from the provinces to fulfil the demands of employers in the Territory should have decreased to a minimum. Some thought could be given toward the training of individuals interested in manufacturing in the Territory especially those products which would be looked upon as native to this environment and capable of shipment outside this area to other markets.

During the present session Council considered the problem of rehabilitation of prisoners, those members of society who have become involved with the law. So far very little effort seemed to have been expended toward early readjustment and re-entry into the normal routine of a free society. This is not to say that deterrents should be abolished but it does point to the need to offer something beside a program of staring through iron bars at a cement wall. All those members of society capable of retraining and turning from the path of repetition of an offence should be dealt with in a sensible manner toward this end. In discussions with Mr. Duncan Clark, a corrections officer, it was generally felt that the present housing of prisoners was inadequate, and that the needs, based on statistics pointed to the necessity for a small number of maximum security cells with emphasis on accommodation for medium and minimum requirements. For those capable of early re-adjustment it was generally felt that a program of healthy employment and training could be a tribute to new thinking and the advancement of a new idea. A training program of this nature is presently in operation in British Columbia, and from reports received, it appears to be a most successful and productive effort. If used in the Yukon the system may provide a means to gain the otherwise unattainable. A study of the methods used in British Columbia should be started as early as possible.

The cost of Justice and the corrective services for the Yukon Territory as estimated in the budget for this year amounted to \$451,024.00 being a per capita cost of something more than thirty dollars for every man, woman and child in the Yukon.

Some new thinking on housing and especially what was termed low rental apartments ran into an unnecessary skirmish with the Yukon Member of Parliament, Mr. Erik Nielsen through receipt of a letter addressed to Councillor Bert Boyd, Member for Whitehorse East, with copies to all other Councillors which criticized Council as a whole for turning down the previous Federal Government's proposals on rental apartments. The letter, which was later published on the front page of a local newspaper minus three paragraphs, was served by hand something like a summons. First we were accused of acting in ignorance, then classified as political morons by the use of the term quote, "absolute abdication of collective moral responsibilities," unquote, then a demand was made to meet the Council in Committee, a most unusual parliamentary process if carried out, and finally the frosting on the cake was added by virtue of an admission that the letter had been sent to the press. I may be quite wrong, but in my opinion, I do not believe that Emily Post or Amy Vanderbilt would agree that this was a diplomatic approach.

I think also that it would be quite fair to say that Members of Council were not elected by the people of the Territory to carry out the orders or desires of any one individual, or any philosophy of any particular Federal political group, dead or alive, in the form of a decree absolute. Even the law of averages makes room for disagreement at least once in while and this was one of those occasions.

The Lot 19 project was twice turned down by the people of Whitehorse, with the result that those people most affected are now working hard on the problem of finding a solution which I believe is highly commendable. Referring once again to the low rental apartments, if my memory serves me correctly, the City Council of Whitehorse some time ago, advertised for applications from all those interested in the scheme for a period of three weeks and received one reply.

During discussions it seemed that most Councillors, with some exceptions felt that the apartment scheme was too costly compared with the number of families to be served and that a greater number of individual families could be served better with low rental homes, and took some positive steps toward this end by advocating new measures. One covered the construction of low rental homes where consideration would be given to all areas in the Territory and the other concerned itself with a rental purchase plan.

Council went further, and appropriately extended a warm invitation to the new Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, The Honourable Arthur Laing, to visit the Territory and discuss Territorial housing as well as numerous other problems with the Government of the Yukon.


SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 45 - 1963 (FIRST SESSION)  
PROROGUING ADDRESS  
SPRING SESSION, 1963

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

You have now completed this 1963 Spring Session of your Legislative Council. I sincerely hope that your efforts have produced some personal satisfaction and I am sure the Yukon Territory will progress and benefit over the years ahead from your deliberations. We all realize that this type of partial autonomy in the Yukon is by no means an ideal system of government as it presents many problems which are normally not encountered with Provincial status. However, until we grow in finances and population, we can and must legislate and administrate to the best of our ability through mutual trust and effort. I would respectfully request that between now and your next session you check back over the proceedings of the past few weeks and see whether or not you can possibly eliminate any unnecessary time-consuming discussions. Before we sit again the Administration is going to do some housecleaning also, as we feel there can be considerable improvement on our presentation of material to Council. It has been pointed out by a member in this room that last year you sat in Council for a total period just short of three months not counting all the additional queries and problems handled through the rest of the year in your capacities as elected representatives. I think you would agree that if we can shorten and streamline our Council sessions without losing efficiency, we would gain support and respect from the people which we all know is so essential to the well-being of the Legislative body and the Territory in general. I would like to take this opportunity to wish you and your families all the best for this coming summer.

I hereby give assent to the following bills as enumerated by the Clerk of Council:

  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.