



YUKON TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

SECOND SESSION 1963

Votes and Proceedings

Volume II.

(Sessional Papers)

Whitehorse, Y. T.
23rd May, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

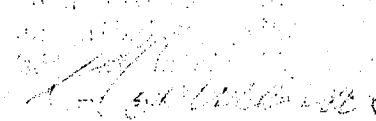
Workmen's Compensation Ordinance
- Doherty Claim

You will remember that, as reported on p. 371 of the Votes and Proceedings, Mr. Livesey asked for information regarding action taken regarding the Doherty case.

As stated by Mr. Hughes the files have been under review and he promised a more formal answer. This letter is intended as an interim comment for your present information.

Letters have been received from an Edmonton lawyer acting for Doherty and we have had correspondence with the Board of Referees in Edmonton. The view taken by the Referees on the basis of advice tendered to them is that the Doherty case is closed. We have had our attention drawn to a broadly similar case from the Northwest Territories where the decision was the same.

Normally this ruling by the Board must be regarded as conclusive but I have instructed the Territorial Secretary to confer with the Board and Doherty's lawyer while he is in Edmonton this month. Mr. Taylor has been instructed to explore all possible avenues to allow of reconsideration of the Doherty case. Upon Mr. Taylor's return I will give you a final report of how the matter has proceeded.


G. R. Cameron
Commissioner.

c.c. Mr. H. J. Taylor

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 2 - 1963 (Second Session)

P.O. Box 2029,
Whitehorse, Y.T.,

17th June, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Re: Notice of Motion for Production of
Papers NO. 19 - 1963 (First Session)

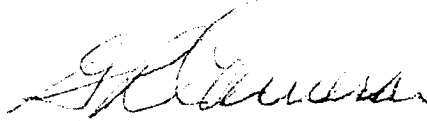
In relation to Sessional Paper #37-1963 (First Session) dated May 3rd, 1963, items 2 and 4 were left unanswered because the required information was not available. However, the Officer Commanding "C" Division, R.C.M. Police, has been good enough to furnish the following information in relation to the request for statistics relating to the number of policemen in urban areas per 1,000 population:-

Newfoundland	- 1.4
Prince Edward Island	- 2.4
Nova Scotia	- 1.3
New Brunswick	- 1.3
Quebec	- 1.7
Ontario	- 1.3
Manitoba	- 1.3
Saskatchewan	- 1.3
Alberta	- 1.4
British Columbia	- 1.3

N.B.-- The above ratio pertains to urban areas only, there being no statistics available in 1961 covering rural areas.

Regarding the crime rate in the various provinces and in the Territories, this may be found in the booklet published by the 'Dominion Bureau of Statistics' on Crime Statistics for 1961.

The Officer Commanding goes on to say that at the instigation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, all the major police forces in Canada agreed upon a "uniform method of compiling crime statistics". This new system was invoked commencing 1st January, 1962. The Bureau of Statistics is therefore currently preparing to publish a comprehensive breakdown of police and crime statistics on a national basis for 1962, including rural as well as urban areas. This information will be available during the month of August, 1963, from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.


G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 3 - 1963 (Second Session)

WHITEHORSE, Y.T.,
June 24, 1963.

MR. SPEAKER

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Motion: #30 - Escorting Prisoners from Whitehorse
Detachment to the Courts

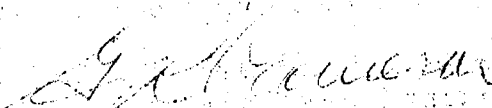
I have corresponded with Inspector Vachon on this subject and he in turn contacted his Headquarters, and the following reply is for your information:

"Very careful consideration has been given to the Motion of Territorial Council regarding the practice of escorting our prisoners from Whitehorse Detachment to the Court Room in public view.

"Any alternative methods of transporting prisoners to Court on a daily basis would require additional manpower and transportation and would pose a question of proper security. At the present time, we have insufficient manpower or transportation at Whitehorse Detachment to make any change in our method of daily escorts and, while it is agreed that the present situation is not an ideal one, there does not appear to be a suitable alternative under the circumstances.

"The method of escorting prisoners from Whitehorse Detachment to the Courts will be further reviewed and if a workable alternative can be arranged, it will be immediately implemented."

I would point out at this time that if no other way is found under the present jail set-up, upon construction and take-over of our new corrections institution and program, this problem will be solved as the distance involved will make transportation by vehicle an absolute necessity.


G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion for Production of Papers #3- Haines Cut-Off Road

I have corresponded with headquarters regarding the above Motion and following is their reply:-

"I am now able to reply to your memorandum of March 28, 1963 which included a Motion adopted by the Yukon Territorial Council requesting all pertinent information showing the progress, if any, which has been made toward establishing the Haines Cut-off Road as an all-weather highway.

In referring the motion to us, I am sure you realized that no unilateral course of action on the Haines road would be open to the Government of Canada. Several different jurisdictions have interests in the various matters which concern this particular road. Besides the federal government and your Council, the interest of the government of the Province of British Columbia has to be considered, as does that of the State of Alaska, and even more importantly, that of the Government of the United States.

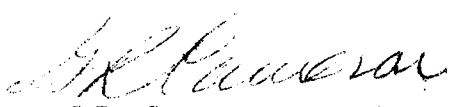
At the Federal end, the whole question of transportation links in northwestern Canada and between Canada and Alaska has been and continues to be under constant general review. You know, of course, about the report made by the Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio, to the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, and about its contained recommendation for upgrading and resurfacing the Haines road. Federal officials have had to give careful consideration to the fact that this report was prepared by U.S. citizens, working under contract to a United States Commission. Considerable study has gone into analyzing the report, in an effort to measure the extent to which its views and recommendations coincide with Canada's best interests.

Following the publication of the report of the Alaska Rail and Highway Commission, which was based in large part on the Battelle Report, certain proposals were submitted to the United States Congress which were intended to provide for studies relating to a highway program for the State of Alaska. Included was a reference to "roads in Canada to connect with Alaska".

These proposals were incorporated by Congress into the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1962, which was approved on October 23, 1962, but some significant changes to them had been made. One of these involved the language of the Bill which refers solely to "connecting Alaskan roads to Canadian roads at the international boundary"; that is, roads within Canada are not to be included in the proposed studies. Another change involved the question of timing. The United States Secretary of Commerce now has until May 15, 1964, or a year later than originally intended, to submit a report on the Alaska highway studies to Congress. Still another important change was the insertion of the qualification that the report of the Secretary of Commerce would not create any obligation in Congress to carry out recommendations put forward.

You will observe from the above that the question of improvement to roads connecting Canada and Alaska, including the Haines road, is at present largely in abeyance. Much will depend on what recommendations, if any, are made by the United States Secretary of Commerce to Congress, the subsequent U.S. legislative action taken, and the timing of such legislation.

The previous Canadian Government adopted the policy attitude that the United States Government should come forward with concrete proposals regarding cost sharing of possible improvements to the Haines road. It invited the U.S. to come forward with a proposal, at the same time indicating to the U.S. that Canada could take no further initiative on the matter until it did so. This is precisely where matters stand at present."


G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
July 4, 1963.

SESSIONAL PAPERS NO. 5 - 1963 (Second Session)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion #8.

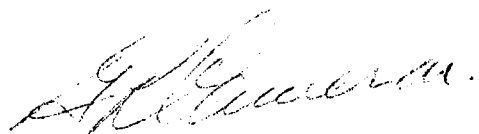
The above motion regarding possible implementing of a twenty-four hour C.B.C. radio service for the Yukon as a Civil Defence measure was referred to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation through the usual channels and the under-noted, from the Chairman of C.B.C., dated June 18th, 1963, is a self-explanatory reply:-

"This is in reply to your letter of May 13, 1963. The Corporation has carefully considered, in consultation with the Emergency Measures Organization, the Motion passed by the Yukon Territorial Council requesting "24-hour CBC Radio Service for the Yukon as a Civil Defence Measure."

Present plans for a 24-hour broadcasting readiness capability, which have been developed in consultation with the Emergency Measures Organization, the Department of Transport and the Canadian Army, provide for a 24-hour broadcasting readiness condition at all times only for cities that are considered primary target areas. The cost of providing such a readiness condition for the entire country would be prohibitive.

However, CBC radio network service to the Yukon is to be put on 24-hour operation in approximately one month's time, when unattended low power radio transmitters at Watson Lake, Mayo, Elsa, Dawson and Haines Junction will be on the air and programmed continuously. 24-hour operation of our station CFWH Whitehorse would require additional staff and, as such, it falls into the same category as similar CBC and privately owned stations at Prince Rupert, Grande Prairie, Port Arthur and Sydney, to name only a few.

In the event of a North American emergency during the hours that CFWH is not normally on the air, our staff could reinstate operation of the station in 15 to 20 minutes, which is approximately the same as the minimum warning time. Furthermore, should international tension warrant an increased state of readiness, CBC stations such as CFWH would remain on 24-hour operation as part of the normal CBC national radio service."



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

August 19th, 1963.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 6 - 1963 (Second Session)

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council

Re: Motion Number 24 of the
First Session 1963

At the Spring Session 1963, a motion was made by Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Livesey, that an amendment to the Steam Boilers Ordinance be prepared and submitted at the Fall Session. This amendment was to give the Commissioner certain powers of cancellation or suspension of certificates issued under the Ordinance.

During our Boiler Inspector's recent visit to the Yukon Territory, this matter was discussed with him and he stated that he was quite satisfied with the wording of the Ordinance as it now stands. In his opinion there was sufficient authority for cancellation or suspension of any certificate which had been issued under this Ordinance.



G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

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SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 7 - 1963 (Second Session)

T.Y. ASSOCIATION
SOCIETY OF EMPLOYEES

August 23, 1963.

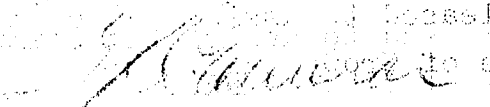
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Appointment of Senior Legal Advisor.

At the last session, it was moved by Mr. Taylor and seconded by Mr. Boyd that the Administration provide Council with details respecting progress on the appointment of a Senior Legal Advisor in the Territory, as outlined in the current Federal - Territorial fiscal agreement. The motion was carried, and the Administration tabled a memorandum quoting the recommendation of the Federal - Territorial Financial Committee to the effect that a Senior Legal Officer of the Crown be appointed to supervise the administration of justice in the Territory. The memorandum also stated that a competition had been advertised but that the Administration had not been informed of the outcome. Towards the end of the session, Mr. Taylor asked if it would be possible for the Administration to forward any further information that might become available to the members if the Council was prorogued when it arrived.

In a letter from the Deputy Minister dated August 16, 1963, we have now been informed that the Treasury Board has removed the restriction on the filling of senior positions such as those created for a Senior Legal Officer at Whitehorse, and the Department of Justice is now giving the matter its consideration. I am informed there is a possibility of further delay. Even if the Department of Justice decides to go ahead immediately, it will take sometime to recruit a suitable officer and give him the necessary training at Ottawa before posting him to Whitehorse. I have been assured that the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources is pressing the Department of Justice for early action. As soon as any further information becomes available, I shall let you know.


G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T.
October 8, 1963

MR. SPEAKER

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Motion: #1 - Watson Lake Sign Posts
Spring Session, 1963, Yukon Territorial
Council

It has now been ascertained that the Watson Lake sign posts could not qualify as a historic site. The proposal therefore does not warrant referral to the Historical Sites and Monuments Board. There are no funds specifically allocated to the Yukon Administration to provide for expenditures resulting from the designation of Historic Sites.

However, if the community of Watson Lake feel that this site warrants special care and attention as a tourist attraction the alternative is open to them of making this into a community project and applying to the Director of Travel and Publicity for a matching grant to assist them in the realization of their objective. This would involve relocation and maintenance of the sign posts which is the responsibility of the community of Watson Lake, to be handled by them in accordance with the aforementioned policy. It will be necessary to relocate the signs outside the right-of-way of the Alaska Highway, but the Administration would be pleased to assist the community in locating a suitable piece of Crown land.



G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner

5001 AS added

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 9 - 1963 (Second Session)

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
11 October, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion #7

First Session, 1963.

Members of Council will recall that on June 4th an interim reply was circulated to the effect that the Deputy Postmaster General was examining the question again of establishing a Post Office at Ross River.

A reply has now been received to the effect that it has been decided to do this although the date when action will become effective is not yet known. In the meantime the Post Office Department is taking steps to select a Postmaster for this location.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

October 11, 1963

October 23, 1963

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council

With respect to a request by Councillor Watt at the 1963 Spring Session of Council, this paper is submitted to outline the circumstances surrounding the volume of tourist traffic between Skagway, Alaska and Bennett, B.C. and the steps taken by the Department of Travel and Publicity to attract this tourist volume into the Yukon.

The travellers referred to are, almost exclusively, clients of three transportation companies: (1) Westours, Inc. of Seattle, operating two vessels: the "Glacier Queen" and the "Yukon Star", (2) Canadian Pacific Steamship Liner "Princess Patricia" and (3) Canadian National Steamship Liner "Prince George". The passengers travel on pre-sold, "packaged" tours with a tightly-scheduled itinerary. They do not have their own private vehicles and must adhere to the tour schedule purchased by them before leaving home.

The Canadian National Steamer "Prince George" has a lay-over time of approximately 12 hours at Skagway. This permits sufficient time for ship passengers to travel to Bennett, B.C. and return before embarking on the return voyage.

The Canadian Pacific Steamer "Princess Patricia" has a similar lay-over period in Skagway. It will be remembered that passengers from these Cruises at one time enjoyed a side-trip to Ben-My-Chree via the Sternwheeler "Tutshi" until the Steamship companies reduced their lay-over time in Skagway owing to rising costs. This revision in their schedules also permitted extra trips per season.

Contact has been established with both Canadian Pacific Steamship Lines and Canadian Pacific Airlines to discuss the development of "Circle Tours" within their Parent Organization, i.e. Steamship one way, Airlines one way. This would include the Yukon in a "Round-Trip". Interest has been aroused and further discussions might achieve the desired results.

A meeting was held in Seattle with Mr. Chuck West President of Westours Inc. in May of this year. Our attempts to have this company direct its flow of traffic into the Yukon received the reply that no consideration could be given to this suggestion until the Yukon could provide adequate and suitable accommodations for their clients. It is also obvious that this American company is more interested in directing its clients to the State of Alaska.

The completion of a highway from Skagway, together with an appropriate bus schedule, might attract some of the Cruise passengers to Carcross and Whitehorse during their limited lay-over period, but the required travel time for the 200-mile trip would reduce the value of this visit to the Yukon.

The opening of any new transportation artery, which would provide convenient access into the Territory, would assist in the development of the Travel Industry.

G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner

November 4, 1963

Opening Address by Commissioner G.R. Cameron

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Once again you have been called together to sit as an elected Council to legislate for the people of the Yukon Territory. As the legislative group you are entitled to, and shall receive the utmost in co-operation from this administration in order to achieve your aims of establishing satisfactory and up-to-date laws for the people you represent. Since the prorogation of the first Session of Council several significant developments have taken place which will have an effect on the economy of the Yukon in the near future; the most recent of these I would say is the announcement that the jurisdiction of the Canadian Army over the Alaska highway is to be handed over to the Department of Public Works. What influence this will have on the activities of the Territorial administration will not be realized until responsible officers concerned have examined in detail all the implications of this policy. Although the official hand-over date is not effective until next April, I am pleased to take this opportunity to express to the Canadian Army on behalf of the people of the Yukon, our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the valuable service rendered by the officers and men of the Canadian Army in keeping the Alaska Highway in good repair during their seventeen years of service and for the many improvements carried out during that time. To all Canadian Army personnel and their families I extend the Territory's best wishes for the future.

Another significant occurrence has been the decision to keep the Haines Road open during the winter months on a trial basis. The results of this experiment may well prove to be highly beneficial to the Yukon Territory. In September I had occasion to open in Whitehorse, as well as attend the meeting of the International Conference on Paving of the Alaska Highway sponsored by the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce and the Alberta Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with the Whitehorse Board of Trade. It had been hoped that during the same month the Alaska-B.C.-Yukon Conference might have taken place but due to elections being held in the Province of British Columbia it had to be postponed. It is now expected this Conference might be held in May, 1964. The member designated to represent the Yukon Territorial Council at this Conference is considered to be an official delegate of the Yukon along with the Commissioner. As such he will have an opportunity to participate actively in the deliberations of the Conference which will deal with matters relating to industrial and economic development including transportation, hydro electric power and the tourist industry.

Mining continues to be the major basic industry in the Yukon. The good weather this Fall has extended the season for many placer gold operations. Most individuals and companies are quite satisfied with their production. Lode mining continues in the Mayo mining district, with United Keno Hill Mining Limited carrying on underground production or exploration. The price increase in silver and a recent small increase in zinc prices has been encouraging to this operation. In order to extend the life of the operation, the company this summer undertook an extensive surface and underground exploration program. There were two fatal accidents in the mining industry, both occurring in the underground operations. We extend our sympathy to the families of the two men who lost their lives in these accidents.

Concern was expressed at the Spring Session of Council regarding the disposal and take-over by the Supervisor of Lands of lots in the Territorial sub-divisions. I am pleased to report that this transfer of the sub-division lots is now a fact and the take-over and day to day management is working satisfactorily. Finally, to complete this take-over

of the sale of the sub-division lots from the office of the Area Development Officer to the office of the Supervisor of Lands all lots in the Mayo sub-division have recently been transferred. This means that all sub-division lots will be sold by the office of the Supervisor of Lands and the Land Agents at Dawson, Mayo and Watson Lake. This should be a great convenience for the public in these outlying areas. A modest increase in the number of surface leases and agreements of sale which have been issued by the Supervisor of Lands has been noted this summer. Likewise the backlog of land applications have now been processed and the Land office for the first time is able to cope with the normal amount of land applications received.

The current fiscal year is the second in the life of the Federal-Territorial Financial Relations Agreement and it would seem that our financial requirements will be satisfactorily met by the provisions of that Agreement. Revenues and expenditures continue in a rising trend indicating the expansion that is taking place in the Territory. The Territory's financial position may be regarded as satisfactory due in large measure to generous financial support from the Federal Government. A factor in the rise in Territorial expenditure is the increase and expansion in services provided. Instances are the Whitehorse Vocational Training school, the Yukon Regional Library, the Yukon Hospital Insurance Service, Travel and Publicity, Justice and Area Development. Also of course is the rapidly rising cost of education which is the major item in our expenditures. In 1962/63 education operating costs totalled \$1,152,806.53. In 1961/62 the figure was \$951,374.95 and in 1960/61 \$768,797.72.

The schools at Haines Junction, Teslin and Watson Lake, after redesign and recall of tenders, are now to be constructed during this winter period in order to assist in winter employment. The redesign saved \$60,000 without loss of structure convenience even when the additional cost of winter building was included.

The Motion of Council dealing with the Corrections Programme and Custodial facilities has been implemented and a progress report is a subject of a Sessional Paper to be tabled forthwith.

The Liquor Committee has been studying the briefs submitted to it as well as the revisions of liquor legislation. An interim report will be made by the Liquor Committee which will be tabled during the course of the present session.

The Vocational Training School was officially opened in June and students were registered for courses during the summer. Enrollment for the term beginning in September was most encouraging and there is every indication that registrations for the term beginning in February, 1964, will be equally rewarding. There are presently 100 students in day school attendance with 28 of these being Indian status and 72 white. There are 41 students living in the dormitory quarters and 45 students on night school courses.

The tourist industry continues to show an overall increase. The establishment of the Alaska Marine Highway system has changed the tourist picture to some extent which is indicated mainly by the decline in repeat business in the southern part of the Territory and the very noticeable increase of tourists in the northern sections. The total tourists estimated for the 1963 season is 58,726 which does not include airport arrival nor people arriving from the south and just staying within the boundaries of the Yukon.

During the course of the official visit to the Yukon in August of the Honourable Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, I had many discussions with them on matters relating to the affairs of the Yukon. The Minister's party also included the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, Mr. B.G. Sivertz. I had the opportunity of travelling with them to the MacKenzie District, learning at firsthand some of the problems of that area, which is destined shortly to become a separate Territory.

I have had the honour to accept an invitation from the President of the Privy Council to become a member of the First National Conference on Canada's Centennial held in Ottawa on the 15th and 16th October. I expect to attend a second meeting the 16th of December. The participation of the Territory in these celebrations is essential and arrangements in regard thereto will have to be the subject of an agreement between the Commissioner and the Government of Canada. A Paper will be presented to Council during the course of the present Session to explain the situation to date and to ask the members of Council for their suggestions and recommendations. It might be well to remind everyone that 1967 will mark the year when our neighbour, the State of Alaska, will also be observing their centennial. I have been asked by Governor Egan to consider the possibility of a joint observance where possible for the common good of both areas in order that we may receive the maximum in lasting benefits of both birthdays.

Your Financial Advisory Committee sat with the administration a few weeks ago and considerable thought, scrutiny and effort were put into the Supplementary Estimates by all concerned before presenting them to Ottawa for approval. Your Advisory Committee, at the request of the Director of Northern Affairs, did not go to Ottawa this Fall and have instead been asked to attend for Main Estimates this coming Spring. This came about mainly because Supplementary Estimates are in fact a collection of figures showing the additional monies required to complete the program agreed to in the Spring due to unforeseen costs not then anticipated, whereas the Main Estimates set up all money to be spent in the coming year and would, therefore, give the Financial Advisory Committee a much greater insight into the operation of the Federal Departments in Ottawa.

During this Session you will be asked to study numerous bills of legislation among which you will find two that were presented at the last session and not passed. It is hoped that the administration can now submit additional information requested by Council in order that you may see fit to give your blessing to these bills.

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 Insurance Ordinance
- Bill No. 3 - An Ordinance to Amend the Corporation Securities Registration Ordinance
- Bill No. 4 - An Ordinance to Repeal an Ordinance to Incorporate the North Star Athletic Association Limited.
- Bill No. 5 - An Ordinance to Amend the Medical 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 (Fifth Supp. Appropriation 62-63)
- 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 (First Supplementary Appropriation 63-64)
- Bill No. 8 - An Ordinance Respecting the Summary Recovery of Wages by Employees
- Bill No. 9 - An Ordinance to Amend the Area Development Ordinance

Bill No. 10 - An Ordinance to Prevent Discrimination in Regard to Accommodation and Employment and in Regard to Membership in Trade Unions by Reason of Race, Religion, Religious Creed, Colour, Ancestry, or Ethnic or National Origin

Bill No. 11 - An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory to Enter into and Execute an Agreement with the Government of Canada Respecting the Seaplane Base at Mayo Airport.

Bill No. 12 - 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.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
28 October, 1963.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 12. - 1963 (Second Session)

Mr. Speaker:

Members of the Council.

Corrections Program and Custodial Facilities
Yukon Territory

1. Consequent upon Motion No. 19, Passed at the First Session (1963) of the Council, a Corrections Committee was duly formed composed of myself, as Chairman; a member of Council in the person of Mr. H. E. Boyd; the Officer Commanding Yukon Sub-Division of the R.C.M. Police; the Zone Superintendent of Northern Health Services; the Legal Adviser; the Territorial Treasurer; the Territorial Engineer; and the Director of Welfare. My Executive Assistant acts as Secretary of the Committee.
2. It is proposed also to extend an invitation to the Police Magistrate and to the Director of Vocational Training to become members of the Committee as well.
3. Three meetings were held. The Committee took the view that the Motion of Council authorized the Committee to execute the decisions of Council as enumerated in the text of the Resolution.
4. Consequently, steps have been taken to invite applications from candidates for appointment as Probation Officer. Moreover, various sites were considered for the proposed new Jail and the area in the valley immediately to the north-east of the Whitehorse General hospital was considered the best. This particular area is contiguous to the hospital grounds and in fact encroaches slightly on the hospital area. The Territorial jail when erected would be approximately 300 feet from the hospital at its nearest point. Steps are being taken to acquire from the Department of National Health and Welfare the small portion of land which encroaches on the hospital area and discussions are also being held with this Department in regard to access roads as well as the use of hospital facilities such as laundry, catering, heating, sewer and water, electricity for use in the Jail. This selection of a building site was referred to Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. They have no serious objections to the proposed site in relation to the Town Plan for Whitehorse.
5. The Committee had hoped to have the project underway in order to provide winter employment this year but it has proven impossible to complete plans for the tender call and construction of the Jail in time to commence work during the present winter. As members of Council are aware, the cost of building the prison is a Federal responsibility and, consequently, tenders will be called by the Federal Department of Public Works who will be in charge of construction. An architectural plan of the structure has been shown to members of the Committee and explained to them in detail.
6. The Committee asks that Council confirm the understanding set forth in paragraph three above, that the Committee is, in fact, authorized, by reason of the Motion of Council, to execute and give effect to the aims of the Resolution.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

1-8-35
1-61-30

Safety Belts in Motor Vehicles.

In a letter from Doctor Buchan, he pointed out a number of facts in connection with motor vehicle accidents:

1. There is a large number of roll-over automobile accidents in the Yukon.
2. The injuries and fatalities from these accidents have usually been to persons thrown out of the vehicle.
3. Not one of the injured or dead was wearing a safety belt.

Doctor Buchan goes on to state that these facts make it obvious there is not enough effort being made to prevent these accidents, and among the things he recommends is more publicity in favour of seat belts orientated to Yukon experience.

The Administration has had under consideration for sometime the question of whether or not seat belts should be made compulsory. There are a number of difficulties in connection with such regulations, and the points which have been brought to the Administration's attention are as follows:

1. Even if seat belts are made compulsory, people cannot be compelled to wear them.
2. On the basis of the statistics available and professional advice, it appears likely that a large proportion of present injuries and deaths occurring as a result of motor vehicle accidents could be prevented by the use of seat belts. The cost of two sets of seat belts in the front seat is approximately \$20.00 installed.
3. It is understood that 1964 models will be supplied with anchor bolts and seat belts as standard equipment on a delete-option basis so they can be removed if the purchaser does not wish to have them.
4. If seat belts are to be made compulsory, should it be compulsory to have them installed in all vehicles, or only on the new 1964 models?
5. If seat belts are to be made compulsory, should it also be compulsory to have them installed in pickup trucks and other motor vehicles? It is the view of the Administration that they should be installed in pickup trucks, if they are made compulsory in automobiles, but it is difficult to determine whether it should be compulsory to have them installed in all heavy trucks above a certain weight. For example, should it be necessary to have seat belts installed in Kenworth Dump Trucks and/or trucks, and if so, is it necessary to have belts only on the driver's side or on both sides of the front seat?

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

G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.
October 29, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Mayo Airport.

1-8-35
1-11-5
1-11

In a memorandum to the Council dated January 18, 1963, you were informed that we had received a reply from the Deputy Minister of the Department of Transport that the Department had no plans for constructing a new airport at Mayo or for reconstructing the existing airport. This was followed by another memorandum stating that we were gathering further information to ascertain whether or not there might be sufficient savings from landing larger aircraft at Mayo to make a new airport economically justifiable. Since that time a great deal of additional information has been obtained through the courtesy of the White Pass and Yukon Railway and Crest Exploration Limited. This material has been forwarded to the Department of Northern Affairs in Ottawa for consideration by the Economic Division and by the Department of Transport.


In August we were informed that the material forwarded to the Department had been analysed by the Economic Division and that on the basis of the data provided, it appeared that the suggested improvements to the Mayo airport would do no more than put Mayo in a competitive position with Norman Wells in relation to the cost of air freight of the fuels being carried to Snake River. The cost from Mayo might be a little less because, although the White Pass data indicated Mayo and Norman Wells were equally distant from Snake River, the relative distances are actually believed to be one hundred and forty-two miles and one hundred and eighty miles respectively. However, if one takes into consideration the cost of fuel at Mayo and Norman Wells, the laid down cost at Snake River is less if flown from Norman Wells. The airport there does not require extensive improvements in order to handle larger aircraft. Consequently, it is difficult to support the argument to improve the Mayo airport.

Because of its location, Mayo would seem to have at least one important advantage over other airports with regard to the cost of general air freight movements to Snake River: it is the nearest established airport to the Crest property which is accessible to year round surface transportation. The data received adequately demonstrates that the use of Whitehorse for surface - airtrans-shipment would mean higher total transport costs to the Crest property. The use of Norman Wells would mean a highly seasonal inflow of goods to Snake River with resulting higher inventory costs since Norman Wells may be reached by surface transport (barges) only during the short summer shipping season. However, this apparent advantage of Mayo might be of no real consequence if a good all weather road or railroad was to be built to the Crest site. If a mining operation is developed, there is a good chance that an all weather road would follow and that the Federal Government would probably contribute funds under the Mine Access Roads Program.

Also to be considered is the fact that an adequate airport at Mayo is not an inexpensive matter. The Department of Transport admits the present location of the airport is unsatisfactory, but the estimated cost for relocated 5000 ft. cross runways, built to a minimum gravelled standard, would cost \$350,000. with an additional \$150,000 for paving. There would be further costs for service buildings, runway lighting and other facilities. Some years ago proposals were made to improve or relocate the airport, but these proposals were rejected because

the volume of traffic did not justify the costs involved. It is probable that to be adequate for the proposed needs now, the airport would have to be relocated and entirely reconstructed. The only additional justification for an expenditure of this kind is the proposed use of the airport by Crest Exploration. On the basis of data provided, it is unlikely that Crest would use Mayo for trans-shipment of fuel. The company might fly in general supplies from Mayo but it is questionable whether the volume of such traffic and the duration of it would justify expenditures on the airport on the scale necessary. It is particularly doubtful if an all weather road is built and it is very unlikely that the Government would consider expenditures on both the airport and an all weather road.

In view of the above considerations, it would appear unlikely that there is an immediate prospect of having a new airport constructed at Mayo. We are, however, looking further into the question to see if some of the difficulties in the matter of costs can be resolved. I shall make available to you any further information that might become available.


G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.
October 29, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Labour Legislation.

The question of appropriate Labour Legislation for the Yukon Territory has been raised on several occasions by members of the Council, and it is the view of the Administration that the complexity and the length of time required to prepare such legislation makes it necessary to work out some sort of schedule. Studies are presently under way in connection with the levels of coverage under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, and it is hoped that a suitable bill can be prepared in time for the Fall Session. It is hoped a new Wages Recovery Ordinance will be introduced at the forthcoming session to replace the present Masters and Servants Ordinance.

The present Labour Provisions Ordinance is inadequate in several respects, and it is felt that a number of changes are required. In the first place, the rigid limitation on the number of hours it is permissible for an employee to work is unrealistic in view of the very short summer work season in the Yukon, but before a major change is undertaken in this connection, it is considered advisable to make a careful study of the industries to be affected by the changes proposed. Similarly, the Public Service Ordinance is very much out of date, and it is proposed that a completely new Ordinance be drafted and introduced as quickly as possible. Mr. W. Luyendyk, Chief of Personnel for the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, has recently completed a survey of the Federal and Territorial sections of the Yukon Administration, and it is hoped that he will be able to let us have a detailed report within the next few weeks. As soon as we have received his report, we hope to be able to proceed with the preparation of detailed instructions to a draftsman for the preparation of an appropriate bill. Since this legislation will deal with all aspects of hours of work, overtime, etc., within the public service of the Yukon Territory, it is recommended that piecemeal amendments be held in abeyance. It is the intention of the Administration, as far as possible, to bring the Public Service Ordinance and the Labour Provisions Ordinance as closely into line as possible because it is felt there should not be any distinction between the rules applicable to the Territorial Government and the rules applicable in private industry.

At the last session of the Council, you were informed that a detailed report on labour legislation had recently been submitted to the Council of the Northwest Territories, and your Administration undertook to obtain copies. These reports are attached. It will be noted that in the Northwest Territories the Territorial Council has remained completely out of the labour relations field because it was considered impractical to establish a Labour Relations Board, and the industries that are organized at present can negotiate collective agreements under Federal legislation. In view of the highly specialized nature of labour legislation and the complexities involved, not to mention the lack of properly qualified specialists in the Yukon Administration, it is recommended that the Council of the Yukon Territory, after reviewing the attached papers, suggest those items of labour legislation which they think are most pressing in the Yukon. The Administration can then discuss these suggestions with the Northern Administration Branch in Ottawa with a view to having them discussed further with the Department of Labour. Possibly there would be certain advantages in having a specialist from the Department of Labour come to the Yukon to discuss proposed labour legislation

Whitehorse, Y.T.
October 29, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

1-8-35
1-61-108

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with the Council.

If the Council should feel that early action is necessary on one or two more pressing items of labour legislation, it is suggested that the attached draft of instructions concerning a Labour Relations Ordinance be considered. Consideration might also be given to having a delegate from the Government of the Yukon Territory attend the annual conference of the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation. This group, consisting of representatives from the Provincial Departments of Labour and of the Federal Labour Department, meets annually to promote uniformity in provincial labour laws. In discussions held with delegates, and in conferences with members of the Federal Department of Labour, it has been strongly recommended to Northern Administration that jurisdictions with limited labour problems proceed slowly in introducing new legislation to ensure that it can be effectively enforced before being promulgated. It is the view of the Yukon Administration that very great care must be taken before embarking on detailed legislation in the labour field before adequate specialized analysis has been carried out.

The Administration request the views of the Council on the foregoing suggestions.

G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

With respect to the Yukon's participation in the 1967 Canadian Centennial Celebrations, this paper is submitted to outline the situation to date and to ask for the Council's suggestions and recommendations.

The Commissioner of the Yukon was appointed to the National Centennial Committee to represent the Territory, and attended the First National Conference on Canada's Centennial in Ottawa, on October 15th and 16th, 1963.

A number of suggestions and discussions were brought up and it was generally acknowledged there are only three short years left in which to prepare for the celebrations. Some Provinces have made considerable progress along this line while others, including the Northwest Territories and Yukon, are just beginning to lay the groundwork.

Upon the Commissioner's return from Ottawa, press releases and radio announcements were issued, and letters were written to over 100 organizations and community clubs throughout the Territory, asking for their suggestions as to how the Yukon should celebrate Canada's birthday. It is felt that as many ideas as possible should be obtained, and then try to arrive at what appears to be a logical and lasting project. The Territorial Council is being asked for their recommendations as well. The proposed project or projects must be cleared with Council before any definite arrangements can be made with the Federal Government for matching grants.

Concerning the Federal Grants for Local Centennial Projects:

The standard agreement normally drawn up with the Provinces states in part:

- (1) Applications for a Federal grant towards a local Centennial project must be made to the Province. (The name of the Provincial Minister responsible for centennial affairs is indicated. In the case of the Yukon, it is The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.)
- (2) The Province must approve of the project and must assure the National Centennial Administration that 2/3 of the cost will be met jointly by the Province and the initiating agency.
- (3) The National Centennial Administration will pay up to 1/3 of the estimated cost of approved projects, the grant being made to the Province.
- (4) A project which is eligible for other forms of Federal aid will also be eligible for a Centennial Grant provided that the aggregate Federal contribution does not exceed 50% of the cost.
- (5) The total amount available under this programme will be \$1.00 per capita of the Province based on the population at June 1, 1963.
- (6) The project must have a reasonable prospect of being completed by the time of the Centennial Observances.
- (7) Anticipated revenues from a project will be taken into consideration in determining the amount of the Federal contribution.

It was felt that as far as the Yukon is concerned, the dollar per capita cost-sharing basis is unrealistic. The Centennial Committee agreed that the Yukon's problem was different from that of the Provinces, and felt that there was definite justification for the Territory to negotiate other arrangements than those laid down in the standard agreement.

SUGGESTED PROJECTS

A project must be of a lasting nature and might include for example:

- 1) the acquisition and construction of buildings, parks, and other capital works,
- 2) the acquisition of buildings of historic or architectural merit,
- 3) the restoration of buildings of historic or architectural merit,
- 4) the writing and publishing of books,
- 5) the composition of musical works and,
- 6) the creation and completion of paintings, sculpture and other works of art,

but does not include any part of pageants or celebrations or administrative expenses of local committees.

Officials of the National Centennial Administration have suggested other ways, where no government grants are called for, in which Canadians may celebrate their birthday. These have included:

- (a) historical displays from communities to be put aboard 'travelling exhibit' trains to traverse the country.
- (b) cultural exchange.
- (c) travel scholarships.
- (d) the 'twinning' of cities from east and west. For example, the citizens of Calgary and Quebec city plan to visit each other's Winter Carnival and Stampede.
- (e) face-lifting operations, where streets are made more attractive, trees are planted and individual properties are improved.

It has been stressed many times by the National Centennial Committee, that the celebrations should come from the grass-roots level -- a participation by every person in Canada in Canada's birthday.

It is felt that the Yukon Territory has an added incentive to work toward Centennial Celebrations, for the State of Alaska also has a centennial the same year. Officials in Alaska should be kept informed of the Yukon's plans and, where possible, participate for the common good of both areas.

The important element now is time. A report to the National Centennial Committee in Ottawa is required in December. Before negotiations can begin with the Federal Government concerning matching grants, a concrete plan, suggested by the people of the Yukon, and endorsed by the Council, must be submitted.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17 - (1963 Second Session)

Whitehorse, Y.T.
6th November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

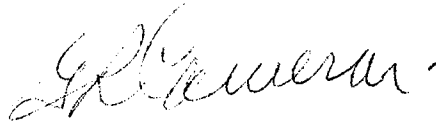
Members of Council.

Re Workmen's Compensation Ordinance-
Doherty Claim

Further to information contained on Sessional Paper No. 1, the following is the situation as it now stands.

Pursuant to section 18 of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, the referees have forwarded to Mr. Doherty a list of medical practitioners nominated and are now awaiting the choice of Doctor. This choice must be made by the claimant within 30 days pursuant to this section of the Ordinance. It is anticipated further that this medical review will take place some time this month.

We have notified Edmonton office that the moment any further information is available, we should be advised so that I may keep you up-to-date on this claim.



G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 18 - 1963(Second Session)

7th November, 1963.

1-8-35

1-5-1-0-1

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Question No. 1.

Regarding Question No. 1 addressed to Administration by Mr. McKinnon on November 5th, I submit the following information:

I have this date discussed with Mr. Williams, the Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Works, the possibility of appearing before Council. He has informed me that although this is a fact-finding mission only, and he has at the present time very little information available, he would be quite happy to meet with Council. I am unable at this time to say exactly when this meeting could take place but if Council approved, I shall attempt to have Mr. Williams meet with you sometime during Friday morning.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Yukon
November 8th, 1963

Mr. Speaker

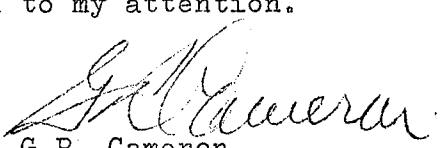
Members of Council:

Re: Motion for Production of Papers #5
Interdiction respecting Nazar Zinchuk,
Watson Lake

In reply to Councillor Taylor's motion for production of papers #5 concerning Mr. Zinchuk's interdiction order, the following to the best of my knowledge are the facts which led up to this unfortunate situation:

- (1) The local Justice of the Peace on the date on which Mr. Zinchuk was interdicted had approximately four cases which it was expected would result in interdiction orders. When the cases were completed one of the expected interdiction orders had not been made by the Justice. However, the papers had been prepared before hand and at the completion of the trial the Justice of the Peace inadvertently signed all of the interdiction orders.
- (2) These interdiction orders were then forwarded to the Territorial Secretary's Office in the normal manner who in turn prepared and mailed out to all liquor outlets, Territorial Agents, etc. a notice stating the facts as to the interdiction order having been issued.
- (3) When the local Justice of the Peace was made aware of this fact, he made inquiries of the Territorial Secretary's Office as to how this interdiction order having been issued in error could be cancelled. The Territorial Secretary advised the Justice of the Peace that the interdiction order having been issued, it would be necessary to issue a revocation order, forward same to the Commissioner with the pertinent facts and notices would be sent out to all liquor outlets notifying them of the revocation of the order.
- (4) The revocation order was accordingly completed and forwarded to the Commissioner. The Administration erred in that they forwarded the revocation order to the Liquor Controller rather than to the Territorial Secretary. The Liquor Controller noting that the interdiction order had not stood for the required twelve months before a revocation order could be issued then forwarded the revocation order to the Legal Advisor requesting his advice. The Legal Advisor in turn advised the Liquor Controller that the revocation order was not a good order and that he would advise the Justice of the Peace of this fact on his next visit to Watson Lake. The Liquor Controller then returned the file to central registry and the matter rested until the point was raised by the local Councillor.

In conclusion, I am very happy to state that the revocation order has been issued as of this date and I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Councillor for bringing this unfortunate situation to my attention.


G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

MINUTES of the Seventh Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Finance of the Council of Yukon Territory, held in the Federal Building, Whitehorse, on Tuesday the 1st of October, 1963.

Present: *1-8-35*
1-8-5-5
1-5-1-22
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. F. Delaute, Executive Assistant
Mr. C.P. Hughes, Legal Advisor
Mr. H. Thompson, Superintendent of Schools
Mr. W. Holland, Director of Vocational Training
Mr. K. MacKenzie Territorial Treasurer

PURPOSE OF MEETING The meeting had been convened by the Commissioner for the purpose of discussing the Supplementary Territorial Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the fiscal year which commenced on the 1st of April, 1963.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF TERRITORY The meeting was opened by the Commissioner at 10:15 a.m. Before giving attention to the Supplementary Estimates, the Committee was informed by the Territorial Treasurer of the results of operations for the year ended 31st of March, 1963. Under Operation and Maintenance, the deficit grant received from the Federal Government amounting to \$1,251,782.00 had proved to be in excess of requirements by the sum of \$551,402.01. This had been because revenue was higher than estimated and expenditure lower. The deficit grant surplus represented a useful reserve for the current and future years.

To meet Project Capital requirements the Territory had borrowed from the Federal Government \$2,833,000.00 an amount which proved to be in excess of need by \$746,507.49. This was due to completed projects costing less than estimated and to projects not completed during 1962/63. The excess amount borrowed would be applied against the Territory's Project Capital requirements for the year 1963/64.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES NO.1 On Page 1 of the Supplementary Estimates it was indicated that additional operation and maintenance expenditure was required in the amount of \$206,618.00. This would be off-set by revenue and recoveries totalling \$126,780.00 resulting in an increase in the Operating Deficit of \$79,838.00. The Operating Deficit thus predicted by the Main and Supplementary Estimates totalled \$1,632,061.24 which compared with the Operating Deficit Grant to be received from the Federal Government of \$1,609,131.00. The Territorial Treasurer stated that the excess of \$22,930.24 would be off-set by lapsing funds.

Under Capital, Page 1 of Supplementary Estimates indicated additional Project Capital Expenditure of \$579,653.00 to be off-set by recoveries of \$296,221.00. This meant an increase in net Project Capital requirements of \$283,432.00. These requirements were amply provided for in the Federal Territorial Financial Relations Agreement.

VOTE 2 Additional requirements of \$13,678.00 for the Department of the Territorial Treasurer were considered and approved for submission to Council.

VOTE 5

In the Health section of Vote 5 expenditure of \$47,523.00 was estimated for St. Mary's Hospital, Dawson. This hospital had been taken over by the Territorial Government from the Order of the Sister's of St. Ann and was to be operated on a nursing station status. The expenditure estimated was approved for submission to Council with Mr. J.O. Livesey speaking in protest on the length of time that had been taken to make the necessary structural changes in the building.

In the Welfare section of Vote 5 additional expenditure had been estimated at \$41,223.00, the principal item being St. Mary's Nursing Home, Dawson. This was the Aged Mens' Home the administration of which had been taken over by the Territorial Government from the Order of the Sister's of St. Ann. The Estimates were approved for submission to Council. Committee members were opposed to Welfare Expenditure without justification in the form of work and expressed the view that consideration should be given to this aspect of the matter.

The time being 12:00 noon the meeting adjourned for lunch.

OVERTIME

At 1:30 p.m. the meeting was resumed with a discussion of the arrangements under which hourly rated Territorial employees worked overtime. It was considered that the arrangements were unsatisfactory and that the question should receive attention at the Fall Session of Council.

VOTE 6

The Supplementary Estimates for Vote 6, Municipal and Area Development Administration, represented a reduction to meet procedural requirements. The Estimates were approved for submission to Council.

VOTE 8

The Supplementary Estimates for Vote 8, General included various items totalling \$73,201.00 which were approved for submission to Council after due consideration. In regard to the Alaska-B.C.-Yukon Conference for which additional monies were required, Members of Council were to be asked to supply their delegate, Mr. John Watt, with a paper setting out points to be raised. On the question of a delegate Mr. F. Delaute informed the Committee of the position.

VOTE 9

Additional expenditures estimated for Vote 9, Road, Bridges and Public Works, were considered and approved for submission to Council no change being required. Maintenance of the Alaska Highway by the Territorial Government instead of by the Department of National Defence at present was discussed and recommended.

VOTE 12

On Travel and Publicity, Vote 12 it was estimated that an additional \$17,467.00 was required over the sum of \$41,198.00 provided in the Main Estimates. In the discussion which took place on this supplementary requirement, Mr. W.J.H. Gibson the Director of Travel supplied explanation necessary. The Supplementary Estimates were approved for submission to Council, Mr. J.O. Livesey expressing dissatisfaction with the results achieved for the expenditure incurred.

The time being 5:00 p.m. the meeting adjourned for the day.

REVENUE

The meeting resumed at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd of October, 1963 with consideration being given to Operation and Maintenance Revenue and Recoveries totalling \$126,780.00. Necessary explanations were provided and the Estimates were approved for submission to Council.

VOTE 10

Arising out of the consideration of supplementary requirements for Vote 10, Capital, committee members expressed the view that the purchase of office equipment might be better effected through one supplier by means of a contract for a fixed period of say one year rather than by means of individual purchases from various suppliers according to quotations as and when required.

VOTE 8

With Mr. W. Holland the Director of Vocational Training present, the committee considered the Supplementary Estimates for the Whitehorse Vocational Training School and Dormitory. Necessary explanations were supplied and the Estimates were approved for submission to Council.

The time being 12:00 noon the meeting adjourned for lunch.

At 1:00 p.m. the meeting resumed.

VOTE 10

The Committee considered the Estimates for additional Capital Expenditure on Education, in particular the additional funds needed to pay for extentions to existing schools. With Mr. H. Thompson the Superintendent of Schools in attendance it appeared in discussion that there had been a change of policy on the part of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration which is responsible for Indian Affairs. Some time ago it had been understood that pupils of Indian status would attend Territorial Public Schools in fulfillment of a policy of integration. This in time would bring about the disuse of separate Indian Schools. As a result of that understanding a number of Territorial Public Schools had been and were scheduled to be enlarged and substantial Capital Expenditure had been and was to be incurred.

It now appeared that this policy had been changed by a person or persons unknown with the object of continuing the extensive use of separate Indian Schools and the withdrawal of Indian pupils from Territorial Public Schools. The Commissioner reported to the Committee that the matter had been taken up with Ottawa and that a reply to his memorandum on the subject was awaited. As a result of this, approval of the proposed Supplementary Expenditures on Territorial Public Schools necessary to provide additional space for classrooms was deferred for the time being. The matter would receive further consideration at the Fall Session of Council by which time it was hoped that the matter would have been cleared up with Ottawa. The remaining items of expenditure in the Supplementary Estimates for Capital were approved for submission to Council.

PROJECT
CAPITAL
RECOVERIES

The Committee examined the Supplementary Estimates detailing Capital Recoveries off-setting Supplementary Expenditures approved. The recovery figures were approved for submission to Council.

The time being 5:00 p.m. the meeting adjourned for the day.

The meeting resumed at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday the 3rd of October, 1963 with consideration by members of Supplementary Estimate Number 5 for the year 1962/63. This Estimate covered additional Operation and Maintenance Expenditure on roads, bridges, and public works with off-setting recoveries. The expenditure figure amounted to \$59,475.61 and the recovery figure \$50,554.27. This Supplementary Estimate was necessitated by over-expenditure during the year 1962/63 to the extent indicated on the Dawson-Stewart Crossing Road and the Flat Creek-Eagle Plains Road. The cause of the over-expenditure was the reduction in the Main Territorial Estimates to off-set the Federal Austerity cutback of 10% during the summer of 1962 and the carry over of expenditure for 1961/62. Circumstances made it impossible for Territorial expenditure on the two roads stated to be reduced within the limits prescribed by the reductions made in the Main Territorial Estimates. The expenditure in the Supplementary Estimates being considered had been incurred and the recovery from the Federal Government effected. The Committee approved the Supplementary Estimates for submission to Council.

STAFF
HOUSING

Attention was given by the Committee to a paper prepared by the administration proposing that rentals payable by employees of the Territorial Government living in housing owned by the Territorial Government be increased so as to eliminate the subsidy factor. This action had been taken by the administration upon the representations of Council last year, the present practice of charging rentals which were below cost and below market rates being considered unsatisfactory and discriminatory against those Territorial employees who lived in privately owned housing. This recommendation had the full support of the administration who had been considering the problem for some time.

The paper prepared by the administration contained figures which were submitted as a basis for discussion with the intention of arriving at acceptable alternative methods of computing the rentals to be paid. The discussion was fruitful in that suggestions were made for calculating rentals which would be satisfactory to all concerned and the position of committee members was that the matter should receive the further consideration of the administration.

TEACHERS'
SALARIES

Discussion of the Staff Housing question raised a point related to teachers' salaries and the possible need for legislation to cover the formation of the Teachers' Association. It was questioned as to whether there should be negotiating machinery. At the request of the members the Legal Advisor, Mr. C.P. Hughes attended the Committee and after discussion it was decided that the Legal Advisor should investigate the situation and report back. A further point on which the Committee was decided was that present labour laws which appeared in various ordinances should be consolidated in one ordinance.

The Chairman declared that the Committee had concluded its business and the Commissioner terminated the meeting.

"K. MacKenzie"
Territorial Treasurer

November 8, 1963.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Question No. 2
Land Titles.

In question No. 2, November 6, 1963, Mr. Taylor made the following inquiry:

"In view of the new land policy respecting Watson Lake, has the Administration proceeded to give title to lot owners in other Territorial Sub-Divisions upon purchase of such lots and if not would the Administration please explain why not."

The Administration has adopted the policy of permitting the regulations under the Area Development Ordinance which apply in each individual Sub-Division to be determined by the Citizens' Association of each Sub-Division. Since the citizens of Watson Lake are the only ones who have asked to have land disposed of out right without any conditions requiring that use be made of the land, no action has been taken in any of the other Sub-Divisions. For your information, the conditions set out in the Agreements of Sale used in the Sub-Divisions other than Watson Lake are as follows:

1. Mayo - \$5,000.00 worth of improvements within two years (in the new Sub-Division).
2. Haines Junction - \$2,500.00 worth of improvements within two years.
3. Crestview - \$3500.00 worth of improvements within two years.
4. Porter Creek - \$3500.00 worth of improvements within two years.
5. Teslin - \$2500.00 worth of improvements within two years.
6. Watson Lake - \$3500.00 worth of improvements within two years (for commercial lots and for any residential lots in addition to the first one purchased).



G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 22 - 1963(Second Session)

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
7 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Motion for the Production of Papers No. 2

The following is submitted in reply to the above Motion for Production of Papers:

A) Liquor Profits (Net) Liquor Tax excluded)		\$ 922,252.14
B) Fuel Tax		343,860.83
C) Taxation of real property		
Territorial-General and school tax	\$ 161,609.71	
Municipal school tax	<u>87,945.66</u>	249,555.37
D) Federal grants:		
Operating deficit grant	1,251,782.00	
Loan amortization grant	<u>82,838.02</u>	1,334,620.02
E) License revenue:		
Motor vehicles ordinance	206,820.57	
Liquor ordinance	10,120.00	
Business and Professional	16,659.00	
Game Ordinance	24,946.12	
Miscellaneous (Marriage)	<u>260.25</u>	258,805.94
F) Sale of land(Government & sub-division)		
Riverdale sub-division	42,900.00	
Crestview	3,147.80	
Watson Lake	3,084.76	
Haines Junction	313.40	
Teslin	812.60	
Porter Creek	8,841.88	
Mayo	290.00	
Canyon Crescent (Net Refunds)	<u>787.00</u>	
Total Sales - sub-divisions	58,603.44	
Other lands	<u>202.00</u>	<u>\$ 58,805.44</u>



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 23 - 1963(Second Session)

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
12 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 3

The above motion regarding removal of Lewes River Dam was referred to the Territorial Engineer, who submitted the following information:

"This project has been included in the 1964/65 Federal Estimates and tenders for demolition will be called in the spring of 1964.

Funds have not been provided in the 1963/64 estimates for this project therefore it cannot be undertaken this winter unless Ottawa can provide funds by transfer."



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

November 12, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Corrections Committee
Motion No. 19, First Session, 1963

It has been conveyed to the members of the Corrections Committee that Council desires a further report and in registering this request has expressed through some members, disagreement with the function that the Committee has performed to date. Further, there has been criticism of the composition of the Committee.

The Committee submits herewith copies of the minutes of its meetings on which was based the progress report tabled as Sessional Paper No. 12, dated the 28th of October, 1963. These minutes will serve to supplement the progress report.

The Committee, through me, expresses its firm view that it has acted properly and in good faith, within its terms of reference. The Committee further is of the opinion that the work done by the Committee was the only way in which the Committee could function and desires me to add that it is only on the basis of this understanding that the Committee will be able to continue to operate.

If it is the view of Council, as a whole, that the Committee has erred, then I have to remind Council that, with the disappearance of the Committee, the whole of Motion 19 is vitiated. It is a matter of record that the Federal Government, before building a jail, has sought to ascertain the views of the Territorial Government about the location, dimension, and programme for the jail. It was believed to be the intention of Council that the Committee should be vigilant at all times, to ensure faithful attention was paid to the qualities set out in the preamble and first thirteen points of Motion 19. This the Committee has conscientiously endeavoured to do.

If the Committee is compelled to resign by a rejection of its underlying philosophy, then the only apparent way in which the project can come to fruition is for the Federal Government to proceed, on its own initiative, with the implementation of the Corrections Programme, including the construction of the jail.

The Committee reiterates its desire to serve the Council; but it can only do so if it is confident that it has the full support of all the Council. With such support of Council, the Committee will be happy to see the project through to its completion.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING

OF THE CORRECTIONS COMMITTEE

PLACE: OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER G. R. CAMERON

TIME: 1:30 P.M., June 12, 1963.

IN ATTENDANCE: Commissioner G. R. Cameron Chairman
Mr. J. F. Delaute, Secretary
Mr. H. E. Boyd
Mr. K. Baker
Miss J. M. Riddell
Mr. C. P. Hughes
Inspector J. L. Vachon
Mr. K. MacKenzie

NOTE: The Commissioner is planning to invite the Zone Superintendent, Northern Health Services, Dr. D. R. Kinloch, to serve as a member of the Committee.

1. The Chairman asked Mr. Duncan Clark to comment on the duties of the Corrections Committee. Mr. Clark explained the procedure followed in the Northwest Territories and indicated that the proposed plan for a Corrections Institution there had been examined by Officers of the Northern Health Services in Ottawa. They had expressed the opinion that standard medical requirements had been met. He assumed, therefore, that the Yukon Zone Superintendent also found the plan acceptable--although later in the discussion it was reported Doctor Butler had urged that isolation rooms be provided in the plans for male as well as female inmates. Mr. Clark went on to say that a site had been chosen in Yellowknife; that an architect from the Engineering Division would be preparing blue-prints for submission to the Department of Public Works who would be responsible for construction of the building in accordance with the requirements of the Corrections Committee appointed by the Northwest Territories Council. It was expected that construction of the building would be completed in the late fall of 1964.

Mr. Clark felt that the first step to be taken by the Yukon Corrections Committee was to choose a site and plan the building.

He suggested, however, that the Yukon Administration need not wait until the new Institution was built before introducing a Probationary Program and appointing a Probationary Officer.

Mr. Clark indicated that there had been no change in what had been agreed upon in the 5-year Financial Agreement with the Yukon. However, there is one difference and that is that the Yukon Corrections Committee will now have a definite say in planning the requirements of the Institution.

2. Inspector Vachon enquired as to what were the Terms of Reference and what were the powers of the Yukon Corrections Committee. This point was discussed at some length. It was felt at first that the Committee was advisory only. However, a careful analysis of the text of the motion of the Territorial Council indicated that the motion does, in fact, authorize the Committee to execute the decisions of Council as enumerated in the text of the resolution. The Committee would be answerable to the Yukon Territorial Council for its actions.

3. There was considerable discussion on the question of engaging the services of a Probationary Officer. Some of the points raised dealt with the availability of funds for this purpose; who would be responsible for the administration of the Institution, as well as the Probationary Program; what staff would be required to operate the Institution? The Acting Director of Welfare indicated that she had already recorded her reservations as to role of welfare in this connection. The Territorial Treasurer, who was present at the meeting, indicated that funds were available for the purpose of engaging the services of a Probationary Officer and other personnel, if and when needed.

In regard to the reference in the 5-year Agreement to the appointment of a Senior Legal Officer, it was not too clear whether he would in fact be responsible for "the Administration of Jails" and whether the proposed Corrections Institution would come under his jurisdiction. This point will need to be cleared up.

4. Mr. Clark was asked to furnish the Chairman with the list of qualifications of a Probationary Officer; his duties; salary expected to be paid.

It was moved and seconded that the necessary arrangements be made to select a Probationary Officer on terms to be agreed upon by Members of the Yukon Corrections Committee.

CARRIED

5. The Territorial Engineer undertook to inspect the latest site for the Institution, i.e. behind the Whitehorse General Hospital.

6. The Meeting Adjourned at 2:00 P.M.

CORRECTIONS COMMITTEE

(Second Meeting)

A meeting of the Committee was held in the office of the Commissioner at 2:00 P. M. on June 24, 1963. The following persons were present:-

Commissioner Cameron	Chairman
Mr. K. Baker, Territorial Engineer	
Mr. H. E. Boyd, Member of Council	
S/S Clark, R. C. M. P.	
Mr. C. P. Hughes, Legal Adviser	
Mr. K. MacKenzie, Territorial Treasurer.	
Dr. D. R. Kinloch, Zone Superintendent, National Health & Welfare.	
Miss M. Riddell, A/Director of Welfare,	
Mr. F. B. Fingland	Secretary.

1. The Commissioner pointed out that various sites had been considered for the proposed new prison and, subject to the views of the Committee, the area in the valley immediately to the northeast of the hospital was considered the best. This area appeared more suitable than any of the other possible locations because it was relatively easier to service with water and sewer and electricity, and road access could be obtained from the existing hospital road network at very little cost. Moreover, the land in question could not likely be used for any other purpose whereas the other areas considered were potential residential areas of some considerable value. The circle of hills behind the hospital provided a natural barrier on three sides and made it possible to construct the prison so that it would not be in the public eye and yet remain within easy access of the rest of the community.

2. Doctor Kinloch raised the question of the possibility of having the hospital provide laundry and kitchen facilities for the new prison. The Commissioner explained that Mr. Clark, the Corrections Officer for the Northwest Territories, had suggested that perhaps the hospital facilities could be used for the prison, but that in the new building, adequate space should be provided for laundry and kitchen facilities so that if the day came when the hospital was no longer in a position to provide these facilities, the necessary equipment could be installed in the prison without having to construct an addition to the building.

3. Doctor Kinloch expressed some concern about having the access road pass right behind the hospital. Mr. Hughes said the new traffic would not be twenty per cent of the present traffic. There was some discussion about the possibility of building a road from the reservoir area, and Mr. Boyd suggested that the prisoners could build such a road as a special project and this would reduce the expense. It was pointed out that the cost-sharing arrangements with Ottawa included the cost of necessary access roads. Dr. Kinloch stated that the construction phase would require immediate access, and this would have to be through the hospital grounds. Mr. Hughes pointed out that the noise and confusion resulting from the construction phase would be the same if an extension were to be built to the present hospital building.

4. Mr. Hughes was excused from the meeting.

5. The Committee adjourned to enable the members to visit the proposed site.

6. The Committee resumed discussion of the proposed site. The Committee considered the site quite suitable for the new prison. Miss Riddell stated there might be some problem as far as sunlight is concerned but the Committee did not consider this a major difficulty. It was agreed that the sites selected by the Committee should be indicated on aerial photographs, and copies should then be sent with an explanatory memorandum to the Director of the Northern Administration Branch with a request that the Committee's decision

be discussed with C.M.H.C.

7. Doctor Kinloch indicated that the building should be located in such a way that it would not cut off the area most suitable for future hospital expansion. It was agreed that the new prison should be sited so that as little as possible of the present National Health and Welfare reserve would be required.

8. Mr. Baker stated that the new building should be placed as close as possible to the hospital building to reduce the cost of water and sewer services and the cost of road access. The Committee agreed that if a screen of trees about five hundred feet wide were left between the hospital and the new prison, this would be adequate. The Committee concluded that the new building could be situated in such a way that it would not interfere with the interests of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

9. Mr. Baker stated that it would be necessary to arrange with National Health and Welfare for an access road through their reserve. It was decided that an agreement between the Territorial Government and National Health and Welfare dealing with ingress and egress would be sufficient, and this could be handled simply by means of an exchange of letters.

10. The Commissioner suggested, and the Committee concurred, that the Director should be requested to have the architect look at the site on the ground.

11. The Committee agreed that an early start should be made on the construction of the new building with a view to providing winter employment in the Whitehorse area during 1963-64.

12. Doctor Kinloch inquired if a central maximum security block in the proposed new building was justifiable. S/S Clark indicated that this sort of detention area was necessary because they had at least one prisoner of this kind all the time.

13. It was agreed that copies of the correspondence in connection with the jail be made available to all members of the Committee.

F. B. Fingland,
Secretary.

CORRECTIONS COMMITTEE

(Third Meeting)

PLACE: Office of Commissioner G. R. Cameron

TIME: 2:00 P. M.

DATE: October 17, 1963.

PRESENT: Mr. J. F. Delaute Acting Chairman (in absence of
Commissioner)

Dr. D. R. Kinloch

Mr. H. E. Boyd

Mr. A. G. Heisler

Mr. C. B. H. Murphy

Mr. C. P. Hughes

Mr. K. Baker

Mr. K. J. Sandbrook

Inspector J. L. Vachon

Mrs. J. M. Veinott Acting Secretary

Mr. W. Holland (in attendance)

1. The Chairman - Queried meeting as to acceptance of form of Agenda.
Accepted by meeting.
- The Minutes of previous meetings were taken as read.

2. (a) Mr. Sandbrook

- Architect of Northern Affairs & National Resources, introduced to the meeting by the Chairman.

- (b) The Chairman

- read letter dated September 13, 1963, to the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, from the Director, outlining views of C.M.H.C., as follows:-

"Mr. Nordman does not appear to have any serious objections to this site provided (a) access to the Jail will be by way of the periphery of the Hospital Area, and (b) consideration be given to a future access roadway to the Jail which would avoid passage through any future residential district."

- (c)

- Advised that the Supervisor of Lands had been given an opportunity to peruse the files in relation to proposed prison and made the following comments:-

- 1) No agricultural land that could be used by inmates on proposed Riverdale site;
- 2) No play fields or recreational area;
- 3) Where would gallows be situated;
- 4) Value of land in Riverdale would be assessed lower due to location of prison.

- Discussion held in relation to views expressed by Supervisor of Lands and views of Committee members requested.

3. (Inspector Vachon

- stated topography of land answered query in relation to proximity of Riverdale.

4. Mr. Boyd
 - stated he could not see it having any effect on value of land.
 5. Mr. Sandbrook
 - advised that the site at Yellowknife, N.W.T. was 1 and 1/5 miles from the town and that the nearest house was 1/2 mile from the site.
 - Discussion held in relation to availability of land for agriculture at proposed site.
 6. Mr. Hughes
 - queried whether a viewpoint should be obtained in relation to this aspect. Also queried whether or not Mr. Sandbrook had in fact visited other potential sites.
 7. Mr. Sandbrook
 - stated he had not visited other sites, but would do so and felt that while agricultural location was mentioned in relation to Yellowknife proposed site, it might be that this would not be practicable in Whitehorse and in fact other types of work by prisoners may be used such as road construction or forestry.
 8. Mr. Sandbrook
 - said that D.P.W. had no instructions yet in relation to making a survey or to boring, but advised a wire had been sent to the Director stating that D.P.W. Engineers were still awaiting instructions and that they had a crew available to start work when so instructed. Mr. Sandbrook also stated a road was already available which could be utilized as a construction road.
 9. Mr. Murphy
 - advised the meeting that an advertisement had been placed in various newspapers and periodicals in relation to a Probation Officer. Advertisement read to meeting. He stated the problem in relation to this position was whether a Director of Corrections was also required to organize matters in the first stages or simply a qualified Probation Officer.
 - Discussion held in relation to this query and it was decided by the meeting that a Probation Officer was required at present.
 - Moved by Mr. Hughes and seconded by Mr. Baker that Mr. Murphy correspond with Mr. Clark raising the points of difficulty in relation to the duties of a Probation Officer and Corrections Director and who is to have supervision of these persons and the Jail.
- CARRIED
10. - Meeting advised by Mr. Sandbrook and Mr. Baker that tenders would be called by the Federal Government as D.P.W. were responsible. Territorial Engineer not involved.

11. - A sketch (Scheme "D" - revised July 9, 1963) of the proposed minimum security jail was brought forth and explained to the meeting by Mr. Sandbrook. At this time a lengthy discussion was held and queries made in relation to various aspects of the building. Some uncertainty was entertained as to which way this building would face in relation to the topography and the prevailing winds.
12. Mr. Sandbrook
 - stated the building would be located approximately 300 feet from the Whitehorse General Hospital. A security fence of approximately ten feet in height would surround the building. It was noted no living accommodation was provided for Staff and Mr. Sandbrook stated it was anticipated provision for same would be made elsewhere for the Warden, Assistant Warden and Chief Engineer.
 - The original cost of \$715,000 had been cut down to \$450,000 due to changes. If necessary the vocational facilities, as well as laundry and kitchen facilities could be dispensed with in the event the Hospital facilities were utilized. It is anticipated the water, electricity and heating facilities of the Hospital could be brought in and utilized at the Prison.
13. Mr. Heisler
 - stated that the cost of building the Prison was strictly a Federal responsibility and that the Territory was responsible to the extent of \$175,000 per year for maintenance and operation.
 - Monies saved by utilizing Hospital facilities could perhaps be utilized in the construction of an access road.
14. Mr. Hughes
 - stated he was not particularly anxious to see any plan accepted until an estimate of maintenance cost had been worked out. It was false economy to go for low outlay and high maintenance. Mr. Hughes asked Mr. Sandbrook if an evaluation had been made of other sites and also if he had checked the newly built schools. He was advised that no time had been spent elsewhere, but it was Mr. Sandbrook's intention to do so.
15. Mr. Sandbrook
 - stated, in answer to Mr. Hughes' queries, the proposed building would be all concrete, have a slanted roof and the windows would be composed of a double-layer of glass which would be specially made up to prevent heat loss.
16. Mr. Hughes
 - asked whether, in the event the Hospital heating facilities were not used, Mr. Sandbrook had considered the method of heating - by coal, oil or wood. Mr. Sandbrook stated in this event oil heating is the very best method and that wood fuel was out of the question.

17. Mr. Sandbrook
 - stated, in answer to a query from Mr. Boyd, a plastic material would be used over a sloping cement roof to avoid formation of ice.
18. Mr. Hughes
 - inquired how it was proposed snow be removed from exercise compound and was advised by means of a manhole located within the compound.
19. Mr. Sandbrook
 - upon query in relation to storage facilities for prison vehicles and parking for staff and visitors, advised vehicles would not be necessary as it was anticipated local facilities such as taxis could be rented.
20. Inspector Vachon
 - stated it is almost impossible to operate a prison without vehicles at the site and Mr. Sandbrook stated a garage could be provided upon definite determination.
21. :
 - A discussion was held in relation to using the present Vocational School by the inmates of the prison, and Mr. Holland was requested to attend the meeting. (See Item 31)
22. :
 - A discussion was held in relation to a road to the site and Doctor Kinloch queried whether the road would be constructed prior to preliminary work being done on the site. In addition Doctor Kinloch stated he was certain his Director would not stand for any further encroachment on their land in the event additions were made on the open ends of the prison. Doctor Kinloch was advised by Mr. Baker that the road would be completed first and would take off to the south of the residence area, up the hill and follow down to the site which would not in any way come in contact with the Hospital area. He also advised that in the event of additions to the prison the additions would be made away from the Hospital and not toward it. Doctor Kinloch stated he was reporting to his Director what progress had been made in relation to the prison and was keeping him informed of developments.
23. The Chairman
 - queried Mr. Hughes as to whether or not he still wished Mr. Sandbrook to check over the alternative sites in the event the present one was not acceptable. Mr. Hughes said he thought it was desirable. Mr. Sandbrook stated he would make a point of doing so.
24. :
 - A discussion was held in relation to a Golf Club which proposed setting up in the vicinity of the proposed prison.
25. Mr. Hughes
 - asked if Mr. Baker could outline the area required for the prison and submit it to the Superintendent of Lands. Mr. Baker stated he would attend to the completion of forms and submit them to Mr. McCall to reserve the proposed site at Riverdale, Hospital area, for the prison.

26. Mr. Baker
 - Suggested a formal directive to the Director, Department of National Health and Welfare, be submitted requesting the use of hospital facilities, and also asked when the prison plan would be approved.
27. Mr. Sandbrook
 - advised the meeting that approval would have to come from Treasury after which the Architect from a private firm would be brought in and tenders called. It is anticipated it will take about three months to obtain approval from Treasury, after which time the contract will be let in or about May, 1964, with completion approximately one year later.
28. Inspector Vachon
 - excused from meeting at 4:00 P.M.
29. Mr. W. Holland,
 - Director of Vocation School, joined the meeting at 4:00 P.M.
30. The Chairman
 - advised Mr. Holland that the meeting had been discussing the possibilities of using the facilities of the Vocational School in lieu of having a vocational room set aside at the new prison and requested his views.
31. Mr. Holland
 - stated this would of course present certain problems one of which is the fact that the courses presented by the Vocational School begin in September and in February, and it would not be practicable to have prison inmates enter a course in the middle of a term. Security was also a problem and provision would have to be made for a permanent person to check inmates as they left in order to ensure no tools were being taken out.
 - Upon query as to whether this system was used in any other locality Mr. Holland stated he was unaware of such an arrangement. He also stated that a Vocational "Exploratory" shop would still be a necessity in the prison which shop should be approximately 1500 to 2000 square feet in size and which could have a bare minimum of equipment in order to ascertain what course a person would be accustomed to. Mr. Holland also recommended that any inmate who had been given an indefinite sentence could be given a course while on parole.
32. The Chairman
 - thanked Mr. Holland for his views and Mr. Holland was excused from the meeting at 4:25 P.M.
33. The Chairman
 - then read a draft sessional paper to be directed to the Territorial Council reporting on progress of Corrections Committee. Members of Committee agreed with draft report as read with required amendments bringing report up to date.
34. Doctor Kinloch
 - queried whether it would be in order to add Mr. Holland as a member of this Committee. It is to be suggested to the Commissioner that this be done.

35. Mr. Murphy

- inquired about Police Magistrate Trainor also being a member of the Committee and this also was agreed to by the members.
- Moved by Mr. Baker, seconded by Mr. Murphy that meeting adjourn.
- Meeting adjourned at 4:40 P.M.

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioner of the Yukon (1)
Member of Yukon Corrections Committee (7)
Director, Northern Administration Branch
Department of Northern Affairs & National Resources,
Ottawa
Corrections Officer, Northern Administration Branch
Department of Northern Affairs &
National Resources,
Ottawa
Executive Assistant to Commissioner (1)

For information

Mr. K. J. Sandbrook, Architect, Northern Administration Branch,
Department of Northern Affairs & National
Resources, Ottawa.

MR. SPEAKER,

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Police Services Agreement

At the Spring session of Council the Bill covering the services in the Yukon Territory of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was rejected. The Administration was requested to approach Ottawa and obtain full information so that the Bill and Agreement could be satisfactorily discussed at the fall session of Council.

This matter, in addition to being the subject of correspondence with the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources was taken up with the Director during my October visit to Ottawa. The Director stated that details required by Council could not be supplied and that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were generous in agreeing to a 40%/60% division of costs. The Director further stated that an R.C.M. Police representative would appear before Council once each year for the purpose of answering any questions which might be raised relating to services rendered by the Police; that the agreement represents a step on the road to provincial autonomy and that if it is not signed, the R.C.M. Police will be in a position to act as they see fit and Council will have no say in Police Administration.

The following information was also obtained:

1. The 40% charged to the Territory is supported by enclosure A from which it will be seen that in respect of the fiscal year 1962/63 the amount actually chargeable to the Territory according to the formula in the Agreement would have been \$229,804.13. Under the Agreement, the maximum amount payable in respect of 1962/63 was \$170,215.00.
2. Enclosure B provides information on the Man-year and percentage workload breakdown by function.
3. In explanation of the figure in the Territorial Estimates for the cost of administration and maintenance of the jail I think that Council might be informed of the following. This, although relating to the Northwest Territories, was taken as the basis for estimating costs applicable to the Yukon.

"The Penitentiaries Branch has now advised that the national average cost of the administration and maintenance of jails in Canada is approximately \$2,500 per inmate per year. Because of the high operating costs in the Northwest Territories the Branch Officers felt that the equivalent costs in the Northwest Territories would be approximately \$3,500 per year for each inmate. The number of cells which the Penitentiaries Branch advised should be provided in the Northwest Territories is 50 and at this time there has been no estimate of the average number persons to be accommodated.

On the basis of the number of cells estimated and the cost per inmate of \$3,500 the annual payment to the Department of Justice for these facilities would be \$175,000 per year."

4. Despite the fact that the Police Agreement has not been signed it has been in effect since the 1st of April, 1962. Our experience during the first year of its life is set out in Enclosure C."



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
November 13, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Motion No. 2-Safety on the Two Mile Hill.

At the present time the Territorial Engineering Department and the R.C.M. Police have an understanding and working agreement whereby regardless of the hour of day or night the Engineering Department are notified of conditions on the Two Mile Hill, the Engineering Department have arranged within their own organization to have calcium chloride or sand placed on the road whenever notification is received. The Department of Public Works have nothing whatsoever to do with this road and I am sure are not interested in becoming involved in its day to day maintenance. The guard rail is being considered but time is required in order that proper settling and hardening of road shoulders is completed before such a protection is installed. It must also be remembered that the alternate route must be available for diversion of traffic should major repairs compel closure of the main hill for one reason or another. As this stretch of road has just been built up and paved it will take time to determine whether or not widening is necessary. The painting of white lines will be attended to this coming summer but could not be done this year due to the lateness in project completion. The approaches to the Two Mile Hill road, particularly from the service areas, will be signed as required in consultation between the Territorial Engineering Department and the R.C.M. Police. Any additional signs requested by anyone will be given every consideration as to their necessity.

I should point out at this time that it appears likely the City of Whitehorse will be extending its boundaries to include the Camp Takhini area. This, we hope, may be done by April 1st of next year, in which case the City may take over the maintenance of the Two Mile Hill and therefore the questions raised in the Motion would come under City By-laws and Regulations.

In view of the above information I feel that a three-man committee as suggested is not really necessary but you may be assured that every consideration by all Departments of Government will be used in order to maintain smooth, safe and uninterrupted flow of traffic on this particular stretch of road.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27 - 1963(Second Session)

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
14 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker.

Members of Council.

You will recall that on Saturday morning November 9th, 1963, I asked that you withhold further discussions on certain subjects in order that I may communicate with Ottawa and pass on your requests. I have just now received the following wire from Ottawa regarding the various subjects:

"Reurteil November 12th Department of Transport advise pleased to consider brief on Mayo Airport but does not intend sending Departmental Officer meet with Yukon Council. Department of Labour request you contact GR Currie Industrial Relations Officer Department of Labour Federal Building Vancouver who will give any information possible but would have to be persuaded of usefulness in Whitehorse at Territorial expense. Competition for senior Legal Officer unsuccessful to date. Department of Justice recommending increased salary level and every effort being made to find suitable candidate."

Your advice on the above will be appreciated.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

P. O. Box 2703,
Whitehorse, Y. T.
13th November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker
Members of Council.

Motion No. 15 - Spring Session 1963
Page 286 - Vol 2 Votes and Proceedings.

I present herewith a study which has been assembled setting out the early history and general considerations which occurred to the Administration in reviewing Motion No. 15.

With the material there is also a copy of a memorandum from the Territorial Treasurer to myself dated the 12th November, emphasizing the matters which no doubt you will wish to bear in mind when reviewing the material.



G. R. Cameron
Commissioner

COPY

MEMORANDUM TO : The Commissioner

FROM : Territorial Treasurer SUBJECT : Community Centres Ordinance

DATE : November 12, 1963

I have read the attached draft paper for Council dealing with Motion Number 15 Spring Session 1963 and as I mentioned to you this morning I think that the following points should receive consideration :

1. Present arrangements for handling Community Development Grants are irregular. At one of the Council Session's here last year Mr. Frank Carter of the Department of Northern Affairs stated that they were unconstitutional. The basis for these statements is that present arrangements make available for each Councillor the sum of \$8,000.00 a year from public funds for expenditure in his electoral district according to his recommendation provided that the Administration approves his recommendation.

2. The proper procedure for assisting Community Development by way of Grants is to include each Grant in the Estimates for Council as a whole to pass judgement on. In other words if the representative of the Dawson electoral district wishes to assist say three Community Clubs during a fiscal year the names of those Clubs and the amounts of the Grants to be made to them should appear separately in the Estimates. They would of course first have to be approved by the Administration both as to amount and purpose.

3. Whilst it is in order under present arrangements for the unused balance of \$8,000.00 each year per electoral district to be carried forward into the next year, accumulated funds should be disposed of before the next election. Funds not so disposed of should be put back into the consolidated revenue fund.

"K. MacKenzie"

Motion No. 15 - Spring Session 1963
Page 286 - Vol. 2 Votes and Proceedings.

Motion No. 15 - Spring Session 1963 "Mr. McKinnon moved, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that a Community Centres Ordinance be tabled before the Territorial Council at the earliest opportunity. He stated he had some research to do and requested this be discussed in Committee at the beginning of next week. Mr. McKamey stated he had a copy of a Community Centre Ordinance from the Northwest Territories and he wondered if copies could be made for each member and be tabled.

Mr. Speaker stated he would look into it."

For the convenience of Council I attach copies of pages 395 to 398 of the Votes and Proceedings, which set out the discussion on Motion No. 15.

It will be noted that on page 398, Councillor Boyd is reported moving an amendment to Motion No. 15 but there is no seconder to the motion and Council might like to consider whether the motion was properly amended.

Perhaps it will be helpful to the Councillors to re-state some of the early history of the community development monies :

"Report of Interdepartmental Committee on Territorial Financial Problems 1952 - Page 27.

For the period 1948-52, a limitation had been placed on the use of liquor profits. Any amount of annual profit in excess of \$185,000 was to be placed in a fund to be known as the "Yukon Development Fund" and used solely for the purpose of providing roads, bridges and other public works to assist in the development of natural resources."

"File 1-23-0-2 Letter dated January 15, 1953 - to the Members of Council from the Commissioner.

"A new tax was imposed on the sale of liquor in 1952 for the purpose of raising additional funds for education and for community public welfare purposes. The first \$40,000 of the revenue was to be specifically allocated for general educational purposes and the excess over this amount was to be available for division among the Yukon communities."

"Letter dated February 26, 1953 from the Commissioner to a member of the Yukon Council.

"In regard to the allocation of the special funds from the liquor profits which have been set aside for community purposes,

so/.....

so far as I am aware, there is no commitment that there will be any specific amount allocated to any particular community from year to year. I believe the object behind this special fund was to take care of certain community improvements and social benefits which the Government might be called upon from time to time to provide and for which there was otherwise no funds available from our normal revenues.

I, therefore, take it that, with the exception of certain specific commitments which you mention such as Whitehorse, the funds will be used from year to year to the best advantage, and to meet the needs of the various communities in the Territory. I will be guided by the directions of the Council Members in regard to the use of these funds."

"Letter dated November 24, 1954 from the Commissioner to a member of the Yukon Council with which he transmits a summary of the funds available under the "Special Welfare Tax". The sum of \$27,850. appeared to be available in the budget of 1954-55 for the Whitehorse district and the Commissioner was pointing out to the member that it appeared to him that this was an exceptionally large amount of money to be spent for "This particular type of community welfare, and I would suggest that consideration be given not only to what good purpose these funds could be put to under the present policy, but as to whether or not the time has not come when the policy should be revised and possibly these funds made available for other community requirements, such as capital requirements for equipment, that is road equipment, fire equipment, etc. which, although they may be a direct municipal responsibility in the city of Whitehorse, are at the same time something which is in the interests of all the people."

"From a communication from the Commissioner dated December 1, 1959, to the Speaker and Members of Council dealing with :

"Distribution of Liquor Tax:

In our discussions yesterday I promised to submit a proposal for a more equitable distribution of the liquor tax for community efforts throughout the Territory, and also divest myself of some of the responsibilities in connection therewith which, under the circumstances, I am unable to properly perform.

As you know, in accordance with the previous policy and the Five-year Tax Rental Agreement, the first \$40,000.00 of this tax is allocated to education and must so remain. The balance, normally in the neighbourhood of \$30,000.00 to \$35,000.00 is available for capital expenditures on community effort throughout the Territory based on the recommendations of the Councillor for the district involved. A further provision is that monies remaining in the fund and unspent at the end of any one fiscal year can be carried forward into the following year, then disbursed. The formula at present in vogue for the distribution of these tax receipts is predicted in population, it being considered that such indicates in some fairness the source of the funds involved. However, I do not think this to be, in all respects, desirable for the reason that it is the more remote and sparsely populated areas which require the most assistance in the provision of those recreational and cultural facilities which are the basis of community club effort to which the funds should be applied.

I suggest, therefore, that these funds be a matter of initial allocation to electoral districts made by the Councillors themselves at the Fall Session of each Council. The allocation decided upon would be for capital construction in the following fiscal year based

on/.....

on the tax receipts of the current fiscal year. In other words, the funds would be distributed in arrears after the exact amount was known for the year in question.

Following this allocation of funds to electoral districts made by discussion between Council members and mutually agreed upon, those organizations meeting the requirements of the Societies Ordinance and the definition of a "community club" would submit to the Councillor of their district their proposals for the capital expenditures to be made. The Council member would then review the application and perhaps discuss it with the organization concerned, following which, if he approved, he would forward the application of the organization to the Administration with his recommendation for the provision of funds to the organization concerned. If he disapproved, the matter would die there and the administration would not be involved in the matter.

The foregoing is a bald outline of my proposal which I have discussed with the Territorial Treasurer who is in agreement with the procedure stated. We both think that it constitutes a reasonable approach to the problem, affords both Councillor and constituents every opportunity for the making of wise and equitable decisions plus extricating the Administration from a situation which, to say the least, has been very confusing and will continue to be more so as more and more organizations indicate their need for assistance from this source."

"From a letter dated January 19, 1960, from the Commissioner to the Speaker of the Yukon Legislative Council on the subject of:

Welfare Grants:

Welfare Grants are paid out of liquor tax revenue and the total amount of liquor tax collected in any one fiscal year governs the sum of money available for distribution in the form of Welfare Grants during the following fiscal year. As you know, distribution is in the hands of Council and should receive consideration at their spring session.

In the case of the fiscal year 1958/59, the sum of \$13,623.68 remains undistributed and the instructions of Council are awaited. In my letter dated December 30, 1959, I advised that this sum would be carried forward into the fiscal year 1959/60 for distribution by Council then. Dealing with the points raised in paragraph 3 of your letter, I think that the answer is contained in paragraph 2 above. Distribution of liquor tax revenue available for Welfare Grant purposes is in the hands of Council. The amount of liquor tax collected in any one district need not govern the size of a welfare grant to be paid to that district. The size of individual Welfare Grants is entirely at the discretion of Council, the governing factors being the claims of other districts in the total sum available for distribution."

"In dealing with an inquiry from Councillor H. E. Boyd on the subject of a request for a grant from the Midnight Sun Pipe Band Incorporated, the Territorial Treasurer informed Mr. Boyd on the 29th May, 1962, in part as follows:

"I have now to advise the receipt of a letter from Mr. Livesey in which he confirms my feeling which is that the Community Development Grant monies are intended principally to meet the capital cost of buildings with a small percentage permissible for maintenance. This would seem to rule out payment to the Midnight Sun Pipe Band Incorporated. Mr. Livesey suggests that the payment you wish made should be regarded as similar to payments that the Territorial

Government makes to Boy Scouts Association and Girl Guides Association. These payments, as you know, are shown separately in the Territorial estimates and do not come out of Community Development funds."

"From the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Federal Territorial Financial Relations 1962 revised page 41, paragraph 4:

"The surcharge on the sale of spirits, wines and beer has yielded revenue in the vicinity of \$75,000 annually during the last five years. Of this revenue 50% or \$40,000, whichever is the greater, was applied against education costs and the remainder was used for Community Development purposes. The committee considers that this allocation of this tax towards education and community development is no longer realistic, that it would be better to apply this revenue to the Consolidated Revenue Account and that education and community development costs should be met from general revenue."

"The following extract is from the Votes and Proceedings, Yukon Territorial Council, 1961, Third Session, page 34 and etseq. for Thursday, November 9, 1961:

"On this occasion Mr. Carter, Assistant Director of Northern Administration attended a sitting of Council to explain various features of the Financial Agreement between the two governments. He went to some length to explain the item referred to above on the subject of the allocation of the liquor tax.

Subsequently Council passed a resolution on the subject which appears in Sessional Paper No. 26 - 1961, Third Session entitled Council Recommendations re Interdepartmental Agreement and is found at Item No. 9 in this paper and reads as follows :

"Committee Recommended that all tax revenue derived from the liquor tax be directed to Community Development during the period of this agreement on the same basis of distribution as heretofore."

The following year at the First Session, 1962, of the Yukon Territorial Council, Mr. Carter again appeared at a sitting of the Council for Thursday, April 5, 1962, to explain provisions of the agreement in greater detail to Members of Council. At page 63, one finds more information on the subject of the liquor tax in the afternoon session. The discussion was fairly extensive but the following extracts may be relevant :

"Page 63, Mr. Carter replied that the committee's original view was that \$35,000 would be ample. These views were brought very forcefully to the Interdepartmental Committee's attention and the net that they would allow was \$8,000 for each electoral district."

Page 64, "Mr. McKinnon thought the real main bone of contention was that this ^{was} money that Council had a direct hand in and the spending of, and this was what they want to maintain."

Page 64, Commissioner Collins explained to Mr. Carter how this \$56,000 a year is handled, that if one community wishes to spend more than the \$8,000 allotted to it in one year it may borrow from its neighbour one year and pay it back the next. The people of the community go to their representative with the estimates of their requirement and the representative submits this to the Administration. If the Administration feels that the estimates might be too low for the building that is being contemplated, the Engineering Department checks it and if it is too much it goes back to the representative, if the estimates are right, then it is approved by the Administration.

Page 64, Mr. Carter replied, "The way it is set up at the moment, there is an allowance made in the total capital borrowing of the Territory for money for this purpose and you can certainly juggle this from year to year by yourselves, as long as over the total five year period you come out at an average of \$56,000 this would be acceptable. If you ended up with \$57,000 or \$58,000 this might be acceptable. You have a flexibility from year to year, plus a flexibility in the way you divide it up, if two of these electoral districts wanted one year and two another.

Page 65, "Mr. Shaw said that he is also of the understanding that for example in his area they want to renew the swimming pool. That will take large expenditure. Mr. Shaw wants to leave a balance over until next year and this can be left over until the next year as long as they do not use it. Mr. Shaw has X number of dollars that Council can recommend and if the Administration o.k's it, fine. My district has a big project coming up next year for \$9,000, is the \$1,000 my district did not spend this year left over until the next year?

Commissioner Collins said Yes, these amounts are left over. There is one other thing, Commissioner said, they should not be carried over into another term of Council. What you can talk people into might be thrown into your face if you are defeated at the next election. You should try to get it done within the term of your Council. Another thing was knowing that this money will be forthcoming, you can borrow on this money."

Page 66, Mr. Carter....."As the Commissioner said, you would have to limit this to the life of the present Council of course."

At one time it appeared that the Advisory Committee had not had a proper explanation of the item of \$56,000 for community recreation development. In deciding the amount which it would include the Interdepartmental Committee agreed that there should be provision for the seven constituencies on the same basis as for the five constituencies previously, plus a small increase. Accordingly the figure of \$56,000 was used in the estimates by which the Territory's capital requirements over the five year period were calculated. There are no restrictions in distribution among the constituencies of the amount voted by Council for this purpose.

One thing emerges from the consideration of the history of these monies and that is that Council itself really seems to have had a clear cut concept of what monies should be available and how they should be distributed, i.e. whether there should be a pool from which appropriate amounts are taken for approved projects or whether each Councillor should be allocated a set sum each year. This uncertainty must of course make drafting of adequate legislation extremely difficult.

Council should not lose sight of the fact that while analogies may be drawn from the Northwest Territories there are essential differences in the financing of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. In the Yukon for instance the cost of indigent relief and the care of neglected children is borne by the Territorial Government and not shared by the municipalities, whereas in the Northwest Territories and the provinces there is a division of these costs as between the Government and the municipalities. When considering the implications of diverting more direct Government money to form a Community Centre Pool perhaps the allocation of money for relief will have to be re-channelled to correspond to the Northwest Territories pattern.

Your Administration has welcomed Motion No. 15 since it affords an opportunity of reviewing the history that is popularly (and inaccurately) known as the Liquor Fund.

Attached/....

X Attached to these papers are copies of a Reference for Advice on Community Centres dated 7th July 1960, presented by the Commissioner to the Council of the Northwest Territories, and Sessional Paper No. 14 1961 (Second Session).

From a report of discussions it appears that some thought was entertained a Community Centre Fund would be developed by matching contributions by the Federal Government and the Territorial Government and the Councillors. This would mean that the \$56,000 held by the Councillors would be supplemented by another \$112,000 from Federal and Territorial governmental sources.

This is not the way matters are arranged in the Northwest Territories and the report of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, 1961/62, page 24, in reporting on Yellowknife says :

"The Municipal District undertook the renovation and extension of the municipal arena at a cost of \$40,000. Of this amount \$5,000 was raised by local contribution, \$15,000 was loaned to the Municipal District by the Territorial Government on a debenture and \$20,000 was contributed as a Territorial Government Grant, under the Territorial policy of assistance to community centres."

It is also instructive to look at the Appropriation Ordinance, 1962 (First Session) N.W.T., page 33, Item 5008, where grants towards community centres are shown in an amount of \$57,750.

One Councillor on page 286 of the Yukon Votes and Proceedings, 1963 (First Session) stated that he had a copy of a Community Centres Ordinance from the Northwest Territories. Unfortunately this document was not deposited and consequently copies have not been prepared. However, while we cannot readily draw on the Northwest Territories Ordinance referred to Council may find it helpful to consider the provisions of the Community Centres Act, c. 60 R.S.O. 1960 as a typical example of this type of legislation. This appears as a copy with this memorandum.

It will be seen immediately that there is implicit in the Ontario legislation the tacit assumption of greater municipal development. In the Yukon we only have two municipal councils competent to pass by-laws.

If Council affirms the desire (which may have been recorded on an invalid vote) for community centre legislation will Council please advise the Administration specifically regarding its views on the following points :

- (a) Source of money.
- (b) The amount of money.
- (c) The control of expenditure.
- (d) Whether accumulation will be permitted.
- (e) A five year blue print of expenditures contemplated and recommended.
- (f) Allocation of profits or income from community centres, e.g. should income go to Consolidated Revenue Fund.
- (g) The formation of local committees to manage and be responsible for development of community centres.
- (h) Ownership of property.

Council will of course have to consider how money will be provided to implement such legislation.

G. R. Cameron
Commissioner.

X Attachments

REVISED ORDINANCES OF ONTARIO 1960

CHAPTER 60

THE COMMUNITY CENTRES ACT

1. In this Act,

- (a) "community centre" means a community hall, athletic field, indoor or outdoor swimming pool, skating arena or outdoor skating rink;
- (b) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture;
- (c) "regulations" means the regulations made under this Act.

2. (1) The Minister may grant aid to any municipality to assist in the establishment of a community centre, but no grant shall exceed \$5,000 or 25 per cent of the cost of a building or that part of a building designed for a community hall, indoor swimming pool or skating arena, or of the cost of an athletic field, outdoor swimming pool or outdoor skating rink.

(2) Grants may be made to assist in the establishment by any municipality of more than one community centre.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection 1, where a building is designed to include both a community hall and an indoor swimming pool or a skating arena, the Minister may make a grant not exceeding \$10,000 or 25 per cent of the total cost of the building or that part of the building designed for the community hall and indoor swimming pool or skating arena.

(4) The grants are payable out of the moneys appropriated therefor by the Legislature.

3. All property acquired for the purposes of this Act shall, except as hereinafter provided, be vested in the municipality.

4. (1) The council of any municipality may by by-law provide for the establishment of one or more community centres in accordance with this Act, and may acquire by purchase or otherwise real and personal property for that purpose, and may enter into an agreement with the council of any adjoining municipality for the joint use of a community centre by the inhabitants of the municipalities upon such terms as to contribution to the cost of the community centre and as to the maintenance thereof as may be agreed upon, but, notwithstanding any such agreement, the aid granted under this Act shall not exceed the amount mentioned in section 2.

(2) The by-law may provide for acquiring land and establishing a community centre in an adjacent or contiguous municipality, but real property so acquired or held in an adjacent or contiguous municipality is not exempt from taxation by the municipality in which it is situate unless the council of the last-mentioned municipality by by-law declares that it is exempt.

(3) The council of a municipality in which a community centre is established by the council of another municipality may grant such total or partial exemption from taxation as the council deems proper and may enter into an agreement with the municipality establishing the community centre for granting such exemption.

(4) A municipality may issue debentures for the purposes of subsection 1 in the manner provided by The Municipal Act.

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5. (1) In this section, "ratepayers" means persons assessed and liable to taxation for general municipal purposes.

(2) Upon a petition being presented to the council of a township, signed by more than one-half the number of ratepayers in a school section or by more than one-half the number of ratepayers in each of two or more school sections or parts thereof in the township, praying that the council pass a by-law for the establishment of a community centre for such school section or sections or parts, the council may pass a by-law for the establishment of such community centre in any school section or in any village adjacent or contiguous thereto.

(3) The moneys required for the establishment of a community centre under this section may be raised by the issue of debentures of the township in the manner provided by The Municipal Act, but it is not necessary to procure the assent of the ratepayers for the passing of a by-law for the issue of such debentures, and all moneys required to provide for principal and interest on the debentures issued under this section or for any other purpose in connection with the establishment of a community centre for a school section shall be raised by special rate upon all property subject to municipal taxation in the school section or sections or parts.

where

(4) Notwithstanding subsection 3, there are profits from the operations of a community centre, the board of management may apply the profits or part of the profits to the principal and interest on any debentures issued under this section.

(5) Where debentures are issued under this section, such debentures constitute a debt of the corporation of the township to the holder of the debentures, and the property liable to assessment and taxation in the school section or sections or parts is liable to the township as a whole for any amounts paid by the township on account of the debentures or interest thereon.

(6) Where a township council has passed a by-law for establishing a community centre for a school section, the township council by by-law, upon request of the board of school trustees, may vest the property in the board which thereupon has power to hold the property and shall perform the functions of the board of management as set forth in section 6.

(7) In the case of a union school section composed of parts of two adjacent counties, the council of the municipality that passes the by-law for the establishment of a community centre has all the powers and shall perform all the duties that may be exercised or are to be performed under this Act in the same manner as if the whole of the school section were within the said municipality, and the lands in the union school section shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to lie wholly within and to be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the council passing the by-law.

(8) The clerk of the municipality shall, forthwith after the passing of the by-law imposing the special rate to pay the cost of the establishment of a community centre, deliver or transmit by registered mail to the clerk of every municipality in which is situate any land upon which a special rate has been imposed a certified copy of the by-law.

(9) The rates required by the by-law to be levied and collected in any year upon land in a municipality, other than that by the council of which the by-law is passed, shall be collected by the council of such municipality in like manner as if the rates had been imposed by that council.

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(10) The municipality, other than that by the council of which the by-law is passed, shall pay to the last-mentioned municipality the sums that are to be levied and collected in that year under subsection 9, and such payments shall be made on demand therefor at any time after the 14th day of December in that year, and shall be made whether or not such rates have been collected from the persons liable to pay them.

(11) Such payments shall not relieve any lands specially assessed from the special rate thereon, and such lands remain liable for the special rate until it is paid.

(12) Where a township school area has been established, this section applies mutatis mutandis to the area or any part thereof.

6. (1) Every community centre established by a municipality under this Act shall be under the management and control of a board appointed by the council of the municipality and composed of not fewer than three and not more than seven persons who are qualified to be elected as members of the council and, where the board is composed of five or more persons, at least two shall be members of the council.

(2) The council may appoint one board in the manner provided in subsection 1 to manage and control any or all community centres established by the municipality.

(3) The members of the board shall be appointed annually by the council.

(4) A majority of the members of the board shall be a quorum.

(5) The board of a community centre may make such rules as it deems necessary relating to the management and control thereof and may fix such charges for the use of the community centre as it deems advisable.

7. Any municipality entering into an agreement for the joint use of a community centre, and any of the societies or other bodies by which a community centre may be used under the regulations, may make grants out of any moneys in their hands in aid of the erection and maintenance of a community centre established under this Act.

8. The Minister may make grants to a public, separate, continuation or high school board, or board of education, to provide for an athletic field of satisfactory area, an outdoor swimming pool or an outdoor skating rink, on the same terms as set forth in this Act, except that such fields, pools and rinks shall be managed and conducted by the school board or board of education under the regulations of the Department of Education, and such property shall be vested in the school board or board of education, provided always that such fields, pools and rinks shall be available for the purposes permitted by the regulations.

9. Where aid has been granted under this Act to assist in building a community centre out of moneys appropriated by the Legislature, the community centre shall not be sold or disposed of within twenty years from the time the aid was last granted without the approval of the Minister.

10. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations,

(a) prescribing the terms and conditions upon which aid may be granted under this Act:

(b) prescribing the uses to which a community centre

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may/.....

may be put and the accommodation that may be provided therein;

(c) prescribing the powers and duties of boards of management and providing for the appointment of officers of such boards;

(d) respecting any matter necessary or advisable to carry out effectively the intent and purpose of this Act.

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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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REFERENCE FOR ADVICE

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COMMUNITY CENTRES

The Commissioner requests the advice of the Council

regarding assistance to Community Centres in the Northwest Territories

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Community Centres

1. In years past the Council of the Northwest Territories has on several occasions discussed the matter of government assistance towards Community Centres. Main arguments in support of Community Centres are:

- I. Isolation and climate make many recreational activities difficult or impossible; consequently Community Centres can play an important part in community life.
- II. Through the use of Community Centres citizens of various origins and backgrounds can enrich their cultural lives, enhance community life and work towards eliminating any of the natural barriers to a common society.
- III. In a number of instances there has been considerable energy and initiative demonstrated locally in many parts of the North by people with every background with respect to group community activities. However, local financial resources are usually somewhat limited, consequently Community Centres have not been established to as great an extent as appears desirable.

2. To date there has been no established policy of Territorial Government assistance to Community Centres. A number of years ago a grant was made out of the so-called "Liquor Fund" for the Yellowknife Arena. This was based mainly on the concept that the arena would provide recreational facilities for the school children.

3. Attached is a copy of a Submission to Treasury Board by the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources dated the 5th of February, 1960. This Submission covers a proposal that the Federal Government offer to collaborate with the Government of the Northwest Territories in a program for financial support to Community Centres. The proposal has been approved in principle by Treasury Board for a two year trial period on the understanding that no funds would be provided in the 1960-61 Estimates for this purpose. Essentials of the proposed program are:

- I. A Community Group to be organized by local residents and registered under the Societies Ordinance of the Northwest Territories.
- II. A joint Federal Territorial contribution to such incorporated society up to a maximum of 50% of the capital cost of an approved Community Centre.
- III. The joint Federal Territorial contribution to any one Community Centre not to exceed \$20,000.00 in any one year, or \$50,000.00 in total.
- IV. The community itself to contribute an equal amount raised from private sources.
- V. The facilities to be available for use of all members of the community.
- VI. Of the Government contribution the proportion borne by the Federal and Territorial Governments would be based on racial composition of the population, with the Federal

Government paying a share in proportion to the number of Indians or Eskimos in the community, except that the Government having the predominant interest would pay the whole of the Government's share in communities where the racial minority is less than 5%.

VII. A total Federal outlay not to exceed \$75,000.00 annually for the two year trial period commencing 1961-62.

VIII. Each individual proposal involving Federal outlay to be submitted for Treasury Board approval.

4. The Territorial Government in addition to its general role of administration has responsibility for the health and welfare of non-Indian and non-Eskimo people in the Territories. Consequently it is suggested that Territorial Council give serious consideration to authorizing Territorial participation upon the basis outlined in the Federal proposal contained in paragraph 3 above. The following are suggested as conditions for Territorial participation:

I. Initial action for a Community Centre to be undertaken at the local level.

II. Territorial contribution to be by way of grant to an established local organization to an extent not exceeding the equal of the local effort.

III. "Local Organization" should be defined as:

(a) A Municipal District; or

(b) Where no Municipal District exists a Community Association established under the Societies Ordinance under a constitution embodying principles that membership is not restricted to any one race or group; and that representatives of every group are encouraged to participate actively in the management of the affairs of the Society.

IV. "Community Centre" to be defined as:

(a) A Community Hall;

(b) An Athletic Field;

(c) A Skating Arena;

(d) Outdoor Skating Rink;

(e) Indoor Swimming Pool; or

(f) Outdoor Swimming Pool.

In listing the types of facilities that might form part of government-assisted Community Centres, priority has been given to those activities likely to be most widely supported and participated in by all segments of northern communities. There are other activities, of greater interest to one or another of the ethnic groups in the community, which might also be carried on using the facilities of the Community Centre, providing the Centre

was available primarily for the activities for which it was designed. For example, it might be possible for the body operating the Community Centre to allow curling to be carried on in a skating arena if curling were open to all and it was clearly understood that the arena was to be used primarily for skating or hockey.

- V. In computing the amount of the local contribution for grant purposes consideration to be given to the value of voluntary services and the loan of construction equipment.
- VI. A grant to be paid on the basis of certified expenditures, submitted by the appropriate officers of the local organization.
- VII. The grant to be paid by instalments; in the case of land the first payment to be made when the basic expenditures have been incurred such as purchase of land, draining, clearing, grading, fencing or other similar improvement. In the case of buildings the first instalment to be paid when superstructure has been erected and progressive payments made until the project is completed.
- VIII. A plan of the proposed centre must be submitted for approval of the Commissioner before the project gets under way.

5. For the sake of uniformity in administration it is proposed that the Territorial Government should have primary responsibility for assessing and evaluating applications, and for co-ordination of Territorial and Federal participation. No payments can be made until an application has been received and the project approved in principle.

6. The following communities have applied for assistance with the construction of Community Centres:

Fort Simpson - Construction has commenced on Mission property of an indoor skating rink for use of the school students and the public by the Sacred Heart Mission at Fort Simpson. While the public has been invited to contribute, ownership of the land and buildings is vested in the Mission and Administration is under the Superior assisted by an appointed Advisory Committee of ten local citizens. The Council rejected a request at its January 1960 Session for assistance to this project on the grounds that Territorial funds could not be provided to assist a community association that might be considered restrictive in terms of membership.

Fort Smith - A community society called the Fort Smith Community Society has applied to be incorporated under the Societies Ordinance. This Society has organized a fund drive to raise \$5,000.00 to begin construction of a building shell and have asked for a grant from the Territorial Government to assist them with their project. Primary facilities would probably provide for indoor winter recreational activities. The Fort Smith Community Society has suggested that a curling rink be built in the first phase, and a skating rink in the second phase. The Administration is preparing a Sessional

Paper on this project dealing with the land requirements, the type of buildings proposed, and possibly financing of the centre. This paper will be tabled at the July Session of the Council.

RECOMMENDATION:

That funds be provided in the Supplementary Appropriations for grants not exceeding the equal of the local effort to a maximum of \$5,000.00 to assist community societies registered under the Societies Ordinance or Municipalities with the construction of Community Centres, as defined in this paper.

July 7, 1960

The Council has considered the paper on the construction of Community Centres and has resolved to refer the same to the Finance Committee for their consideration.

The Finance Committee has reported that they have no objection to the recommendation of the Council and have recommended that the Council be advised accordingly.

The Council has resolved to accept the recommendation of the Finance Committee and to refer the same to the Executive Committee for their consideration.

The Executive Committee has reported that they have no objection to the recommendation of the Council and have recommended that the Council be advised accordingly.

The Council has resolved to accept the recommendation of the Executive Committee and to refer the same to the Mayor for his consideration.

The Mayor has reported that he has no objection to the recommendation of the Council and has recommended that the Council be advised accordingly.

The Council has resolved to accept the recommendation of the Mayor and to refer the same to the Board of Health for their consideration.

The Board of Health has reported that they have no objection to the recommendation of the Council and have recommended that the Council be advised accordingly.

APPENDIX I

TO THE HONOURABLE
THE TREASURY BOARD

The undersigned has the honour to report:

THAT in far northern communities where geography makes many recreational activities difficult or impossible, community centres can play an important part in community life;

THAT in the Northwest Territories where there are particular problems in the integration of Eskimos, Indians and whites, a community centre has an especially significant part in development programmes since it is there that citizens of various races can break cultural and racial barriers and meet together on common ground;

THAT there has been a real local initiative towards the development of northern community halls, but the high proportion of Eskimos or Indians of very low income makes effective community action difficult or impossible;

THAT the Federal Government, in addition to its general role in northern development, has specific responsibility for the welfare of Indians and Eskimos;

THAT some contribution by the Federal Government towards community centres on behalf of Indian and Eskimo residents would make it possible for local organizations to realize their plans by collecting money themselves and possibly by securing additional assistance from the Territorial Government.

The undersigned, therefore, has the honour to request:

1. THAT upon the request of a duly organized community group, registered under the Societies Ordinance of the Northwest Territories, the Federal and Territorial Governments be prepared to provide jointly up to a maximum of 50% of the capital costs of community centres, provided that the contribution to any one community would not exceed \$20,000.00 per annum or \$50,000.00 in total, that the community itself would contribute an equal amount raised from private sources; and that the facilities so financed would be available for the use of all members of the community;
2. THAT of the government's contribution, the proportion borne by the Federal or Territorial Government would be based on the racial composition of the local population, with the Federal Government paying a share in proportion to the number of Indians or Eskimos in the community except that the government having the predominant interest would pay the whole of the government's share in communities where the racial minority is less than 5%;
3. THAT commencing 1961-62 and subsequently for a two-year trial period, the sum of \$75,000 be annually included in the Estimates of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to provide assistance towards the capital cost of community centres; that if contributions are not made from the Territorial Government, the Federal contribution would be limited to the percentage

determined by the formula in paragraph 2 above;

4. THAT if the community applies to proceed with the construction of any approved centre during 1960-61, the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources would be given authority to guarantee a contribution in subsequent years under the conditions outlined above, subject to the funds being voted by Parliament.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Northern Affairs
and National Resources

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TREASURY BOARD

T.B. 561410

Ottawa, April 11, 1960

Mr. R. G. Robertson,
Deputy Minister of N.A. & N.R.,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

In your Minister's submission of Feb. 18, 1960, approval is recommended of a program relating to federal contributions toward the capital costs of future community centres in the Northwest Territories.

At its meeting of April 7, 1960, the Treasury Board considered this recommendation and agreed in principle to the implementation of the program for a two year trial period along the lines proposed, on the understanding that no funds would be provided in 1960-61. Estimates for this purpose. In order to permit adequate assessment of the progress of the proposed program, the Board directed that each individual proposal be submitted for Treasury Board approval.

Yours truly,

(sgd) G.G.E. Steele,

Secretary

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 14, 1961 (Second Session)

EXTENSION TO COMMUNITY CENTRES PROGRAM

Existing Policy

At the July, 1960, Session of the Northwest Territories Council, a Reference for Advise regarding Territorial Government assistance towards the capital cost of community centres was adopted by Council. Essentials of the program are:

- (a) initiative is to come from the Community. Where a Municipal District exists, the Municipal District makes the application; elsewhere, an Incorporated Community Society will make the application;
- (b) Territorial participation is approved in a joint Federal-Territorial program; the proportion of respective government contribution being based on the racial composition of the population of the settlement concerned. The Federal Government will pay its share in an approved project, in proportion to the percentage of Eskimos and Indians resident in the community; and the Territorial Government will pay the proportion attributable to the percentage of other residents. Where the minority racial interest is less than 5 per cent, the Government having responsibility for the majority interest will bear the entire government share;
- (c) the government contribution (Federal, Territorial, or, where applicable, partly Federal and partly Territorial) will be up to 50 per cent of the total approved capital expenditure;
- (d) an initial amount of \$5,000 was provided as the extent of Territorial expenditure for this purpose in the year 1960-61. An application for this amount from the Fort Smith Community Society was approved in principle.

Territorial Grants made under Community Centres Program

The Fort Smith Community Association went ahead in the fall of 1960 with construction of their curling rink and applied for a Territorial grant accordingly. The amount requested was \$5,000, which represented less than 50 per cent of the total outlay, the balance being contributed locally in cash, labour and services. The building was inspected and passed by Departmental engineers and the grant of \$5,000 was paid to the Community Association. The proportion of Indians in the population was about 7 per cent; however, in view of this comparatively small percentage of Federal interest, it was not considered desirable to apply for a Federal contribution, consequently the entire \$5,000 was accepted as a Territorial outlay.

Territorial Appropriations for Community Centres - 1961-62

In the main Territorial Appropriations for 1961-62, the sum of \$25,000 was provided for grants toward Community Centres. At the time this item was approved by Council, this amount was thought to be sufficient for the year 1961-62, and the item, as approved, so stated.

Grant Applications Now on Hand or Anticipated

No payments have yet been made out of the \$25,000 provided for 1961-62. Information received indicates that several Community Societies will be applying for grants. Details of the proposed expenditures for Community Centres have not been received.

However, estimated amounts of grant applications to be received from Community Societies are:

Fort Simpson Community Society	\$8,000	
Fort McPherson Community Society	500	
Inuvik Community Society	<u>3,000</u>	
		\$11,500

Applications on hand from Municipal Districts for Community Centre grants are:

Hay River	\$50,000	
Yellowknife	<u>20,000</u>	
		\$70,000
Total of grant applications, anticipated and on hand		<u>\$81,500</u>

In all cases, the amounts represent 50 per cent of the total anticipated outlay, leaving an equal amount to be raised locally. In connection with raising their local shares, both the Municipal Districts of Hay River and Yellowknife have requested authority to borrow all or part of the local share, from the Territorial Government by way of debenture.

These applications from the Municipal Districts make it necessary to consider two aspects:

- (a) whether the limit of \$25,000 on Territorial grants for Community Centres should be lifted, and supplementary funds provided to take care of the anticipated requirements for grant funds, now expected to total \$81,500;
- (b) whether the Territorial Government should establish a policy of debenture loans to Municipal Districts for all or part of the local share of the capital costs of Community Centres.

Dealing first with the grant limitation of \$25,000 set by Council in the main Appropriations for 1961-62, this limitation was suggested at that time since the program was new and it was not known what response would result.

It is desirable to encourage permanent and substantial construction where the economy of the community justifies such investment. Both these applications from Municipal Districts are for a good standard of construction. Hay River has requested assistance towards the capital cost of a covered arena, and Yellowknife contemplates an addition to its existing town arena.

However, the broad acceptance and lively interest now being shown appear to justify considering increasing the scope of the program to meet these requests.

Applications by Municipal Districts for Debenture Loans for Community Centres

The use of debenture loans is a normal method of financing expenditures in Municipalities. This is the method which makes use of existing local taxation procedures and thus provides a reasonably fair basis of distribution of cost among ratepayers. Also by spreading repayment over a period of years, during which the building is being used, the present residents are relieved of having to find the entire local share at once, which, in the case of these municipal projects, would represent a considerable outlay. Finally, the debenture procedure, requiring approval of the ratepayers at a plebiscite, ensures that the program is passed upon by the ratepayers.

On the other hand, it should be kept in mind that debentures are a charge against local tax revenue, and that only ratepayers are affected by repayment costs. Consequently, in order that transients, Civil Servants and others who do not usually pay local taxes, can participate in financing the cost, a part at least of the local share should be contributed by direct contribution of cash, labour or services. In the case of Municipal Districts, the collection of contributions, organizing of volunteer workers and so on, should not be handled by the Municipal District itself, but should be taken on by a service club or organization of some kind. Handling voluntary contributions might involve the Municipality in legal and accounting problems.

In the case of Municipal Districts, the local share should be met partly by a debenture loan, and partly by a direct local contribution of cash, labour and services. Regarding the proportions of the local share to be financed by debenture and by direct contribution, the direct contribution should be enough to indicate a substantial local interest and effort, but not so high as to present an insurmountable obstacle which would prevent a worthwhile project from going ahead.

The present municipal applications entail total outlays of \$100,000 (at Hay River) and \$40,000 (at Yellowknife). This means that the total local share to be raised at Hay River is \$50,000 and at Yellowknife is \$20,000. It is desirable that some thought be given to the question whether these Municipalities are in a financial position to undertake raising these amounts. There is

little doubt that Yellowknife can accept responsibility for its \$20,000 without undue strain. Hay River, which has a very low municipal debt, could accept responsibility for raising the \$50,000, under existing conditions. However, the Separate School District has now been formed at Hay River, and this will mean increased local taxation for Separate School supporters; also, under the draft Federal-Territorial Financial Agreement, a Territorial tax of 10 mills on non-Separate School supporters at Hay River has been recommended. Nevertheless, the economy of Hay River is sufficiently buoyant to permit taking on this Community Centre responsibility, if the residents so desire. However, the rate-payers of Hay River, if they are called upon to vote on a debenture by-law for a community centre, will have to consider very carefully whether they wish to take on this responsibility.

Recommendations

1. That when a Municipal District applies for a Community Centre Grant, the Municipal District should be permitted to finance its local share of an approved project either
 - (a) by direct contribution of cash, labour and services, or
 - (b) partly by direct contribution of cash, labour and services and partly by debenture; provided that the direct contribution shall be at least 25 per cent of the local share.

2. That additional funds now be made available by the Territorial Government for Grants and Debenture Loans for Community Centres, as follows:

- (a) Grants - Increase from \$25,000 (already voted in 1961-62 Estimates) to \$81,500 to take care of existing and anticipated requests.
Amount required -- \$56,500
- (b) Debenture Loans - Provision of 75 per cent of local share of Municipal Districts:
 - (i) Yellowknife \$15,000
 - (ii) Hay River 37,500

\$52,500

July 1, 1961

SCHEDULE

Requirements for Territorial Assistance to Community Centres.

1. Initial Action for a community centre must be taken at the local level and application for assistance submitted through the Area or Regional Administrator with his comments.
2. A local organization is defined as :
 - (a) A Municipal District;
 - (b) Where no Municipal District exists a Community Association established under the Societies Ordinance with a constitution embodying the principles that membership is not restricted to any ^{one} race or group; and that representatives of every group are encouraged to participate actively in the management of the affairs of the Society.
3. "Community Centre" is defined as :
 - (a) A Community Hall;
 - (b) An Athletic Field;
 - (c) A Skating Arena;
 - (d) Outdoor Skating Rink;
 - (e) Indoor Swimming Pool;
 - (f) Outdoor Swimming Pool; or
 - (g) Other approved uses.

In listing the types of facilities that might form part of government-assisted Community Centres, priority has been given to those activities likely to be most widely supported and participated in by all segments of northern communities. There are other activities, of greater interest to one or another of the social groups in the community, which may also be carried on, using the facilities of the Community Centre, providing the Centre is available primarily for the activities for which it was designed. For example, it may be possible for the body operating the Community Centre to allow curling to be carried on in a skating arena if curling is open to all and it is clearly understood that the arena is used primarily for skating or hockey.
4. A plan of the proposed centre must be submitted for the approval of the Commissioner before the project gets under way.
5. The Territorial contribution will be by way of a grant to an established local community organization to an extent not exceeding the equal of the local effort, i.e., no more than 50% of the accepted costs will be paid by the Territorial Government.
6. In computing the amount of the local contribution for grant purposes, consideration will be given to the value of voluntary services and the loan of construction equipment.
7. A grant will be paid on the basis of certified expenditures, submitted by the appropriate officers of the local organization.
8. The grant will be paid by instalments. In the case of land, the first payment will be made when the basic expenditures have been incurred, such as purchase of land, draining, clearing, grading, fencing or other similar improvement. In the case of buildings, the first instalment will be paid when the super-structure has been erected and progressive payments made, until the project is completed.

9. No payments can be made until an application has been received and the project approved in principle. For the sake of uniformity in administration, it is proposed that the Territorial Government should have primary responsibility for assessing and evaluating applications, and for co-ordination of Territorial and Federal participation.

Procedure for Payment of Territorial Grants

1. A Community Society must be accepted and incorporated under the Societies Ordinance of the Northwest Territories and meet the Requirements for Territorial Assistance as outlined above.
2. Grants will be paid to any eligible Community Society or Municipal District as a corporate entity for an accepted project on the basis of receipted invoices certified by the Society's signing officer, the Regional or Area Administrator and the District Engineer and approved for payment by the District Administrator in a manner similar to that used for the processing of School District Construction Grant payments.
3. Grants will be paid on eligible claims on the basis of 50% of the amount of certified receipted invoices, subject to holdbacks if deemed advisable by field officers.
4. All costs of maintenance and operation are the responsibility of the Community Society and no grant is payable for such costs.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
14 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 9 - Beaver Trapping Season.

It was asked by Mr. Taylor in Question No. 9:

"Would the Administration consider extending the Beaver Trapping Season to commence on November 1st rather than January 1st?"

The beaver trapping season was recently changed from March first to January first. This did not result in any appreciable number of beaver being trapped through the winter months.

In the matter of having the beaver season advanced to November first, I should mention this question arose a few months ago and certain inquiries were made in an effort to learn if such a move would benefit our trappers to any great extent.

The information derived from such inquiries was to the effect the beaver are not prime during November, and further that a goodly number of beaver taken during November would not be in the mature range and would result in small beaver being killed that would bring very little revenue to the trapper.

In the final analysis I feel if our trappers benefit financially from such a move, then the season should be advanced. However, as the beaver are prime in March and bring the best price then, it seems to me the trapper would be cutting into his resource by taking inferior beaver in November.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
14 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

6 Members of Council.

Question No. 5-Emergency Water Supply
(Haines Junction)

It was asked by Mr. Livesey in Question No. 5:

"(a) Would the Administration please inform the house if any consideration has been given to the opening up of an emergency water supply adjacent to the bridge over the Alsek River in Haines Junction to facilitate the immediate requirements of the fire chief in the community?

(b) Is it the intention of the Administration to build a suitable fire hall in Haines Junction to house the fire truck and equipment large enough to contain suitable stores and drying fire hoses together with a meeting room for all those interested in this worthwhile community service?"

The Administration is not aware of a problem respecting the water supply for fire fighting purposes at Haines Junction. It is our understanding that in the past the old army well was used for this purpose and we have not been informed by the fire chief that this source is inadequate. Consequently, no plans have been made to supplement the existing facility.

It is recognized that the present garage housing the fire truck at Haines Junction is in poor repair and is inadequately heated by an oil-fired space heater. Consideration is being given to the replacement of this garage with adequate space for drying hose in cold or wet weather. However, it is not considered advisable to proceed with the construction of an alternative building until it has been possible to obtain the recommendations of the Fire Marshal who is presently preparing recommendations with respect to all communities in the Yukon Territory. These recommendations will inform us of the minimum requirements necessary to bring all communities up to the desired standard. When the Fire Marshal's recommendations have been received it will be possible for us to proceed with a definite programme.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

P. O. Box 2703,
Whitehorse, Y. T.
14th November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

1. Answer to Question No. 11 re Motion No. 21
Spring Session 1963 - Training for the office
of Justice of the Peace.
2. Reference is also made to Motion No. 22
Spring Session 1963 - Court Facilities.

Motion No. 21: "Mr. Livesey, with Deputy Speaker in the Chair, moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor that, the Department of Justice and the Administration of the Government of the Yukon Territory, be respectfully requested to give serious consideration to a proposal to draft, organize and carry out a program of special training for all residents of the Yukon Territory selected to fill the office of Justice of the Peace."

Motion No. 22: "Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Livesey, that in the opinion of Council, all court proceedings in outlying settlements that are presently conducted in Police Detachments, be conducted in a public place other than such Detachments, and that all such proceedings be open to the public at all times."

The Legal Adviser has not been able to make a tour of outlying courts as was proposed at the Spring Session but he prepared a questionnaire which was sent to all justices in the form attached. A typical series of answers appears in the McDonald questionnaire and the McIntyre questionnaire.

Despite the reported dissatisfaction regarding court accommodation analysis of the replies from the justices suggests that the problem is not as grave as was first feared. In answer to the question whether facilities were suitable there were six negatives and eight affirmatives.

Court is not held frequently in most centres and at Mayo and Watson Lake it was felt that if improvement was necessary some allocation of funds could be made from Territorial sources, if available. The Legal Adviser wrote to the justices at Watson Lake and Mayo enquiring what would be the yearly estimated rental costs for the rental of adequate space as and when more space was needed. He wrote on the 9th October 1963 to Messrs. Bremner and Couture at Watson Lake and Mr. McIntyre at Mayo. No reply has been received from the justices at Watson Lake and despite the fact that Mr. McIntyre in his answer to the question indicated dissatisfaction with existing facilities, his reply of the 15th October read as follows :

"I normally use the RCMP Detachment office for hearings under Part XXIV of the Criminal Code. As I do not anticipate need for any "larger" accommodation, my estimate of the annual costs for such accommodation is nil."

The/.....

(General Information - D. N. ...)

The foregoing is noted as part of the review of enquiries that have been made into the administration of justice in the Yukon Territory.

Specifically, in answer to Question 11 the appointment of justices is the function of the Department of Justice. So far as it has been possible for the Legal Adviser, without invading the function of the Department of Justice, he has indicated that if justices are faced with a problem he will do his best to assist. It is to be assumed that the Department of Justice in its selection of justices is satisfied regarding the ability of the gentleman concerned and with the instructional material that it supplies for the guidance of the justices.

Council is aware that copies of Votes and Proceedings are filed with the Department in Ottawa and the representations made by Council will have been noted in the usual way.

If Council desires me to make further representations I shall be glad to receive an appropriate resolution.

G. R. Cameron
G. R. Cameron
Commissioner.

Attachments.

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COPY

File 1-20

GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

Whitehorse, Y. T.
7th June, 1963.

Mr. Holly J. McDonald,
Justice of the Peace,
Pelly Crossing, Y. T.

Dear Sir,

From time to time I have received reports regarding the difficulty of administering justice because of lack of court room facilities. In making a review of the problem I need specific information and I would be obliged if you can return this letter with the questions at the end answered. You are invited to add your own comments but I do want certain standard information which you can furnish by answering the questions.

Yours truly,

"G.R. Cameron"
Commissioner.

How often do you hold court? In the past, whenever the Police came with the people involved

When?a.m. / p.m. At any time.....

Where? In our own office or at RCMP Barracks, Carmacks.

Comment on suitability & size. These suited at the time.

Are there toilets & retiring rooms for witnesses? Only in the R.C.M.P. Barracks.

Are there any other better premises nearby? Yes

Why are they not used? Never requested.

What is cost of using present premises? N/A

What can be done to provide better facilities? For most public functions here, the Priest makes available the R.C. Church which is in the settlement and has outdoor privies only. This is a new, well lighted building and can be supplied with electricity.

What would it cost? No charge, but will take whatever is offered, usually a going rate is stipulated by the dept's using it.

Where does the Coroner hold his inquest? Personally I have only held three, all in the home or tent of the deceased.

NOTE: The R.C. Church above mentioned is under the custody of Mr. Svend Larsen, a member of the Lutheran Faith, but who is a good friend of the local Priest, Fr. J.P. Tanguay, who resides at Carmacks, coming down here once weekly. At present Fr. Tanguay is away on holidays until August. Any requests therefore I understand will be directed to the A/N Mr. Larsen.

"H.J. McDonald" J.P.(2)

COPY

GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

File 1-20

Whitehorse, Y. T.
7th June, 1963.

Mr. Gordon A. McIntyre,
Justice of the Peace,
Mayo, Y. T.

Dear Sir,

From time to time I have received reports regarding the difficulty of administering justice because of lack of court room facilities. In making a review of the problem I need specific information and I would be obliged if you can return this letter with the questions at the end answered. You are invited to add your own comments but I do want certain standard information which you can furnish by answering the questions.

Yours truly,

"G.R. Cameron"
Commissioner.

How often do you hold court? Depending on the activity of the RCMP incumbents from 1 to 5 times a week

When? 10 a.m. p.m.

Where? Police Station Office

Comment on suitability & size. Not particularly suitable.
Could be larger.

Are there toilets & retiring rooms for witnesses? No.

Are there any other better premises nearby? Yes

Why are they not used? No authority to pay rent for them.

What is cost of using present premises? Nil

What can be done to provide better facilities? Rent suitable space in community hall.

What would it cost? \$75.00 per month which would cover daytime use of the space provided for both JP court and Territorial Court when sitting in Mayo.

Where does the Coroner hold his inquests? Inquests into mine fatalities are held on the mine premises where suitable facilities are available. Other inquests are held in police station office.

"G.A. McIntyre"
Justice of the Peace (2)

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 6--Sewer & Water Supplies for Territorial
Communities

The following question has been put to the Administration:-

"Would the Administration supply to the House information which would clearly indicate the immediate present position in relation to the supply of sewer and water facilities to communities in the Territory as such position may be related to a decision or pending decision to commence work on any or all project previously discussed by Council?"

The information called for is supplied in the following paragraphs:

1. The question of financing the installation and operation of sewer and water systems in smaller communities in the Territory different from the proposals outlined in the blue report of the Inter-departmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations was taken up with the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources during my visit to Ottawa last month. I was advised that the Territory should stay within the recommendations of the report which forms the basis for the five year financial agreement and that if the Territory wished to diverge from those recommendations it will have to obtain necessary additional finance from its own sources.
2. The five year financial agreement provides for the installation of partial systems in ten communities by the 31st March, 1967. For capital expenditure the sum of \$700,000 has been provided and for operating costs the sum of \$375,000. These are gross figures. The federal government will pay 100% of Capital and Operating costs for services for which it is responsible and this means \$300,000 for Capital and \$160,700 for Operating.
3. As a preparatory measure, the sum of \$16,273.51 has been spent this year on a survey carried out by Associated Engineering Services Limited should therefore be in a position to prepare detailed plans and specifications necessary for the invitation of bids should it be decided to install full sewer and water systems in any of those communities. The sum of \$16,273.51 referred to has been taken from the Capital provision referred to in paragraph No. 2 above.
4. Delivery of water by truck has been effected this year to the communities of Porter Creek, Crestview, Transient Area, Two Mile Hill, etc. Also, a sewage eductor unit has been put into operation for these and nother communities and has been made use of to some extent. For both these services Capital Expenditures have been incurred totalling \$27,630.00. This also has been taken out of the Capital provision referred to in paragraph 2 above.

To sum up, the position is that the Territory must be careful not to incur expenditure which has not been provided for in the financial agreement. If we wish to do so, then we have to find the money ourselves. We should also bear in mind that the 5 year agreement provides funds for sewer and water services in ten smaller communities. We should not spend the money that has been so provided on only two or three communities. If we do so we shall be obliged to find necessary funds for the remainder.

I think that should it be desired and recommended that we diverge from the proposals outlined in the financial agreement, appropriate advice should be sent to the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources so that they may be informed of the position and be given the opportunity of stating their position in writing.

Further to the above, the reports received from Associated Engineering show that the total costs of four of the ten communities under study involved a capital outlay of \$1,200,000.00 is \$500,000.00 more than presently available. By spending the \$700,000.00 now available on four out of the ten communities would mean that the remainder of the settlements would be left with no possibility of water and sewer assistance, The Territorial Treasurer and myself should be pleased to discuss with you in committee at your convenience.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
19th November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question #6 - Sewer & Water Supplies for
Territorial Communities

The following Question has been put to Administration:-

"Would the Administration supply to the House information which would clearly indicate the immediate present position in relation to the supply of sewer and water facilities to communities in the Territory as such position may be related to a decision or pending decision to commence work on any or all projects previously discussed by Council?"

In relation to the above, the answer to which was tabled Tuesday, November 19th, 1963, set out as Sessional Paper No 32, please delete paragraph 3 in the original and substitute the following:-

"3. As a preparatory measure, the sum of \$16,273.51 has been spent this year on a survey carried out by Associated Engineering Services Limited of Vancouver in four communities in the Territory namely Porter Creek, Watson Lake, Mayo and Haines Junction. Wells have been dug there and completed*. Associated Engineering Services Limited should therefore be in a position to prepare detailed plans and specifications necessary for the invitation of bids should it be decided to install full sewer and water systems in any of those communities. The sum of \$16,273.51 referred to has been taken from the Capital provision referred to in paragraph number 2 above."

* Test wells - the one at Haines Junction was not satisfactory.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Low Cost Housing

In Question No. 7, November 13, 1963, Mr. McKinnon inquired if the Administration has given any consideration to Motions #27 and #31 passed at the First Session, 1963. You will recall that Motion #31 at the last session read as follows:

"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 programme:

- 1) A system of low cost houses 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."

This Motion was referred to Committee of the Whole where the question of low rental homes was discussed with Mr. George Maczinski of the Department of Welfare and Mr. Spray of the Department of Housing and Area Development. Motion #31 was carried in Committee. In motion #27 it was moved by Mr. Watt and seconded by Mr. Boyd that the Administration fully investigate the feasibility of a low income purchase development plan embodying the following main principles:

- 1) Moderately priced homes would be constructed by the government on government land by a proficient contractor.
- 2) The principle of contracting out a large group of houses in a single contract would be used. Letting out contracts of ten or fifteen houses at a time would reduce their per unit cost.
- 3) Wherever possible these homes would be located on properly surveyed average sized lots connected to existing water and sewage facilities.
- 4) In all cases the housing developments would be located as close as possible to existing services such as schools, hospitals, piped and partial water systems depending upon which is available in the particular area that the housing development is needed.
- 5) If possible the price range of the houses would be such that they would fall within the requirements of the low cost housing ordinance.
- 6) If money is not available through the Low Cost Housing Ordinance then it would be provided by a Territorial second mortgage loan agreement in conjunction with a rental purchase agreement.
- 7) Rental purchase payments for homes would not exceed fifty dollars per month.
- 8) The initial down payment would not exceed five hundred dollars.
- 9) Clear title to the home and property would be given to the purchaser when the agreement is completed and all monies paid.
- 10) A fair order of preference would be given to applicants for Low Income Purchase Rental Houses. This order of preference of applicants will take into consideration the following points:
 - a) inability to obtain loans under the regular C.M.H.C. plan;
 - b) ability to make the required payments and a desire to keep a home in proper repair;
 - c) consideration would be given to families with several children;
 - d) consideration would be given to those who are presently classified as squatters on both crown and B.Y.N. land.

I am pleased to report that the Administration, since the last Session, has explored several possibilities in order to determine the best means of overcoming some of the more serious housing problems in the Territory. It is our view that the population of the Territory, for housing purposes, can be divided into roughly four major categories. The first consists of those who can finance a house on their own or through a conventional C.M.H.C. loan. The second group includes people who cannot obtain a C.M.H.C. loan but are able to finance a loan under the existing low cost housing programme. Both these categories are not of immediate concern.

The third category is made up of people who have some income but not enough to enable them to obtain financing under existing housing programmes. Normally these are people who can obtain employment seasonally but are unemployed during the winter months and are usually in need of assistance from the Welfare Department from time to time. Many of these people are living in sub-standard housing. The fourth category consists of those who are completely dependent and who can make no contribution, or so little as to be insignificant, towards the rental or the purchase of adequate housing. These people are normally under the constant care of the Department of Welfare. The third and fourth categories are the two with which Administration feels we should be concerned. The discussion at the last Session of Council would appear to bear out this conclusion.

The Administration's investigations have resulted in three tentative proposals, any one of which might be adequate in itself or might reasonably be combined in whole or in part with the other solutions considered. The first possibility considered was adapting the existing Indian Affairs programme to meet our requirements. To this end, informal discussions were begun with the local representative of the Indian Affairs Branch to determine whether Indian Affairs would be prepared to permit participation on the part of the Territorial Government. One of the main advantages of this proposal is the fact that it is already well established and is apparently quite successful. It would also enable the Administration to provide housing for families containing individuals of Indian status which are ineligible for Indian Affairs housing because the head of the household is of white status. If suitable arrangements can be made with Indian Affairs, advantage could be taken of their programme with a minimum of administrative overhead. If Indian Affairs can make their programme available for families of mixed status, it is suggested that the Territory and Indian Affairs share the cost of such housing in proportion to the racial composition of the families for whom the housing is constructed. Conversely, rents or purchase payments would be shared by the Territorial Government and the Indian Affairs Branch in the same proportion as their respective shares of the cost of the buildings.

The second possibility examined by the Administration was a housing construction scheme undertaken as part of a corrections programme. Those engaged in such a programme could cut the logs in suitable areas selected by the Yukon Forest Service, thereby obtaining practice in logging skills, and with the logs, minimum standard residential buildings could be constructed. The construction of the buildings would also make available a means of teaching a trade so that both the log-cutting and the building construction would contribute towards the rehabilitation programme because it would offer a major source of useful work for those involved as well as teaching a trade. It is suggested that any such programme should be carefully coordinated between those in charge of the corrections scheme and the Directory of Vocational Training. The precise terms of such a programme will require a great deal more study.

The third possibility looked into by the Administration is a scheme which would adapt the existing low cost housing programme to the requirements of those who are unable to finance a house of their own or who can only partially finance such a building. This scheme envisages the Welfare Department applying for low cost houses under the low cost housing programme and in turn renting them to people unable to finance their own housing in the normal way. Those who are completely indigent would have to remain a charge on the Welfare Department. Those who could make some financial contribution would be permitted to build up an equity in the building, even though such payments were irregular, so that after a certain length of time enough would have been paid to enable the occupants to obtain ownership of their own homes. The possibility of /3


ultimate ownership would provide some incentive to pay as much as possible and to take some interest in maintaining the building. A scheme of this kind would have to be administered with great care and applicants would have to be carefully screened but it is likely that as a result major inroads could be made on some of the more serious social problems caused by bad housing.

An independent investigation has been carried out jointly between the Department of Housing and Area Department and the Territorial Engineering Department on the minimum cost of houses in the Yukon. The prices arrived at are based on costs in Whitehorse which, of course, must be adjusted for outlying communities. It has been found that a frame dwelling with a floor space of 572 square feet built to minimum National Building Code specifications would cost approximately \$6,500. This figure includes the cost of concrete footings, bathroom fixtures, floor covering and a space heater. It also includes the cost of labour which, if carried out by the person for whom the building was being constructed, would reduce the cost to approximately \$4,500. The cost of a log dwelling with 480 square feet, built to minimum National Building Code specifications, is estimated at \$2,500 excluding the cost of logs and the cost of labour. It is the view of Administration that long buildings of this kind could be built by those in need of housing, if they were to cut their own logs, perhaps in conjunction with a vocational training programme, and provide their own labour. The cost of this dwelling does not include lining which is advisable but it does include footings, bathroom fixtures and space heater.

One further possible approach to our difficulty is a system of housing cooperatives. The administration has not explored this particular solution, but it has been used elsewhere in Canada, as well as abroad, with considerable success.

It is the view of Administration that we should retain as much flexibility of approach as possible in order to arrive at the best possible solution. The transfer of Army personnel from the Whitehorse area is likely to make available to the community, in one form or another, a number of residential buildings which should go a long way towards relieving some of the more serious housing difficulties in the community. As a result of this move there may be sufficient adjustment throughout the community that those living in inadequate housing could obtain housing of a better standard. There are also multiple dwelling units in the military areas which might make it unnecessary, in the Whitehorse area, to provide alternative accommodation for those who are completely indigent. Until the negotiations presently being carried on by the Army and the Department of Public Works have been completed and we are in a position to know how the housing in Camp Takhini will be used, it is recommended that final decisions on a housing programme for the Whitehorse area be held in abeyance. In the meantime, the Administration proposes to continue its investigations and to continue discussions with Indian Affairs. Formal approval of any programme worked, including any scheme worked out with Indian Affairs will, of course, require your approval.

You may find the foregoing information helpful.


G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
15 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Re: Motion for the Production of Papers #6-Yukon Territorial
Council-Plans & Progress on the Escarpment Stabilization
Programme

In answering Council's request for information on the Whitehorse escarpment programme, I believe it is important to outline briefly the original plans set out a number of years ago. Several reports were written in the late 1950's and the most important, from our point of view, was a report by the Department of Forestry (Stiell and Jones) concerning means to establish forest cover on the area. Their recommendations were as follows:

1. Collect and process local Lodgepole pine and White spruce seed.
2. Plant local willow and poplar cuttings on all open areas of the escarpment at the spacing of approximately 5x5 feet. This is equivalent to 1,742 cuttings per acre.
3. In order to protect the cuttings, place wattles or rows of coniferous brush along the escarpment to prevent movement of dry sand until the cuttings have become rooted.
4. After planting of cuttings, raise conifer stock at an outside nursery.
5. Place a protective barrier or fence along the top edge of the escarpment.
6. After cuttings have become established, around 4 years later, plant the conifer stock on the escarpment face and, also as a shelter belt, along the top edge.

These general steps would be carried out over a 5 or 6 year period but no work should be done until improper drainage conditions have been corrected on the airport surface and grasses sown between the runways.

Conifer cones were collected by the Forest Service a number of years ago and the seed is now in storage at the Petawawa Forest Experimental Station. In the fall of 1963, protective rows of brush were placed on two areas of the escarpment. These can be seen from Main Street. Also, a few pine and spruce seedlings were planted along the top edge of the escarpment. The expenditure for this work was approximately \$510. Normally this work would be done at the time of planting, however, it is not possible to plant in the fall and it was considered that some valuable experience could be obtained by trying this work in the Fall. Also, these barriers will remain in suitable condition to provide protection for future planting next spring.

It is proposed to vary the original plans slightly and try a number of species of cuttings and grasses on an experimental basis. Arrangements have been made with the Experimental Farm Service of the Department of Agriculture to obtain cuttings of lilac and other hardwoods that are not normally found in this region. A combination of grasses will also be tried on the airport surface and on the escarpment. This will not likely give as permanent a protection as forest cover, but we consider that it would serve a valuable purpose for the first few years.

The Forest Service will also be establishing a small experimental nursery, partly for the purpose of gaining experience, but also to provide some stock for the escarpment and any other areas that may need replanting. Local pine and spruce seed will be planted but we will also be trying species from other areas. These will not likely produce merchantable sized trees, but they may be useful for soil stabilization work.

Although work for next year will be more or less of an experimental nature, we hope to be able to cover much of the escarpment area. This, however, will depend on the amount of funds made available for next year. At present, only \$1,000.00 has been provided in Estimates by the Department of Northern Affairs.

The Department of Transport has largely completed its phases of the project so that we are now in a position to carry out planting. However, it must be emphasized that the entire project is rather experimental and that there is absolutely no guarantee that tree planting will be successful in correcting the erosion. All we can do is try and hope for the best. This is another reason why a variety of species will be tried in hopes that we are able to access the most suitable.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
15 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 4 - School Teachers

On November 8th, 1963, Mr. Boyd asked the following questions:

"What school teachers are employed by the Department of Education who are income tax exempt?

What is their status - married or single?

What is the salary paid each teacher in the above category?"

It is understood that these questions are aimed at those employed by the Government of the Yukon Territory who are members of religious orders. There are three such employees. Their names are Sister Annella, Principal of Christ the King Elementary School, Sister Agnes Dolores, Principal of Christ the King High School and Sister Mary Deigna, Teacher at Christ the King High School. It is not in the public interest, nor is it fair to the employees concerned, that their individual salaries should be made public.

The Income Tax Act of Canada does not specifically exempt members of religious orders from income tax. It does provide, however, that if an employee of a religious order has taken a vow of perpetual poverty, they may deduct from their income for income tax purposes, the full amount of their gifts to their religious order.

It should be pointed out these questions concern the status of employees of the Government of the Yukon Territory, under the Income Tax Act of Canada, which is a Federal Statute, and as such is completely beyond the purview of the Government and the Council of the Yukon Territory.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
18 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Motion #4, Fuel Tax

Mr. Boyd moved, and seconded by Mr. Livesey that in the opinion of Council, fuel used in the operation of farm tractors for farming purposes be exempt from the Provisions of the Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance.

In this connection I would express the view that whilst it would be desirable to assist the farming community to the extent indicated, it would be undesirable to reduce the Territory's revenues by the amount of fuel tax involved, however small.

The trend in Territorial expenditure is upward and we must ensure that along with a rise in expenditure we achieve a rise in revenue.

The purpose behind the new Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance was to eliminate the exemptions which were provided for in the old Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Ordinance. Such elimination was designed to produce additional revenue. We should not entertain a suggestion for an increase in the exemptions outlined in the present Fuel Oil Tax Ordinance. Essential revenue would be reduced by such an increase and the Ordinance made more difficult to administer.

I regret, therefore, that I cannot agree with the opinion expressed in the above-mentioned motion.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker,

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Members of Council.

Re: Motion for the Production of Papers #1

Regarding Motion for the Production of Papers #1, -"That the Administration is respectfully requested to provide Council with a breakdown of resource revenues accruing to the Federal Government from Administration of natural resources in the Yukon Territory for the fiscal years 1960-61 & 1962", following is the required information:

REVENUE RECEIVED 1960-61

Oil & Gas

Assignment fees	\$ 525.00
Forfeitures	5,371.21
Miscellaneous	19.70
Total	<u>\$ 5,915.91</u>

Mining

Export Tax on Gold	20,308.78
Placer Mining Fees	18,962.95
Placer total	<u>\$39,271.73</u>

Quartz Mining Fees	25,144.08
Quartz Mining Leases	5,160.00
Quartz Mining Royalties	39,893.65
Quartz total	<u>\$70,197.73</u>

Lands

Letters patent	18,644.58
Sale of Lands	88,293.00
Total	<u>106,937.58</u>

REVENUE RECEIVED 1961-62

Oil and Gas

Permit fees	\$ 4,500.00
Forfeitures	88.33
Bonus	171,626.23
Total	<u>\$176,214.56</u>

Mining

Export tax on gold	17,994.61
Placer Mining Fees	24,703.82
Placer total	<u>\$42,698.43</u>

Quartz Mining fees)	
" " leases)	\$50,679.42
" " royalties	25,928.28
Miscellaneous	1,027.55
Quartz total	<u>\$77,635.25</u>

Lands

Letters Patent	9,018.95
Land sales	49,004.74
total	<u>\$58,023.69</u>



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 38 - 1963 (Second Session)

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
18 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Motion #7, Teslin Medical Facility

"That in the opinion of Council that administration give earnest consideration to conversion of the spare classroom at the old Teslin school to serve as a nurses quarters and clinic room."

The above subject has been discussed with the Chief Medical Health Officer for the Yukon Territory and consideration will be given to this project. At the present time this school is still being used but in view of the fact that upon completion of the new school and the partial use only of the present school as residence, the suggestion in the Motion appears quite feasible.



G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
18 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Question No. 10-Local Forest Products

Councillor D. Taylor put forth the following question: "Would the Administration advise Council as to why more extensive use of local forest products is not encouraged in Territorial Government contracts."

In discussing the question of encouraging the use of local forest products in the Yukon, a clear distinction must be made between "encouraging the use of lumber and the actual use of this lumber". At present the Government does to some extent, encourage the use of local lumber except for structural components. Local lumber is permitted for a number of contracts, although it must reach certain specifications. This is the difficulty. Local lumber is acceptable for many purposes but it must be of proper dimension and of a relatively low moisture content. These factors must be controlled by the Sawmill operator.

In certain larger buildings where plans and specifications may be drawn up outside the Territory, Douglas fir is often specified throughout. One of the main reasons for this is that there is quality control of the product and the user is fairly certain of what he is getting. Also, Douglas fir has superior structural qualities to White spruce.

In line with this subject, I recently received a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to the Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Works. The text of this letter is as follows:

"The history behind the approval of the use of local lumber for Government projects goes back a long way and I have been referring to correspondence on file between our two Departments going back to the year 1956. In early 1958 certain tests were made by the Forest Products Laboratories and their Colonel Jenkins at that time made a report favouring the use of the western white spruce for certain purposes. Concurrently construction was in progress on the new town of Inuvik and your Department agreed and allowed for the use of this local material.

I have consulted with my engineers and have ascertained that the material generally available (in the MacKenzie District) is a western white spruce of a somewhat dense variety. The physical characteristics of this material are the same as those of the material tested in 1958 because it is the same species. It can be specified that the material must be seasoned. You will realize that most sawmills in the Territories are presently small operations. They cannot, therefore, provide for the standard grading normally required because they cannot afford to have a qualified and certified grader on their staff. Ungraded lumber can be used, however, for a variety of purposes with the approval of the Engineer or Inspector."

This situation is similar in the Yukon Territory as the species and growing characteristics are much the same as in the MacKenzie Valley.

"The following reference is usually included by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and seems to be quite reasonable:

'Local lumber may be used for non-structural members such as studs, trimmers, bridging, bucks, furring and sheathing. Such local lumber is subject to the approval of the Engineer and must be sound, well seasoned and reasonably free from pitch-pockets, knots, splits, shakes and wane. All lumber shall conform to standard dimensions as required for finished or rough sawn lumber.'

The Yukon Forest Service is attempting to promote greater use of local lumber

through improvement of various phases of the logging and saw milling processes, and ultimately the final product. A number of years ago, a sawmill training course was held in the Territory in co-operation with the Department of Forestry, Forest Products Laboratory. This course outlined various ways of improving lumber quality, but it is up to the individual operators to put this knowledge into practise. Arrangements are also being made with the Northern Interior Lumbermen's Association of B.C. to provide lumber grading instruction and check grading services in the Territory. Last spring, three Rangers from the Yukon Forest Service attended a lumber grading school at Fort St. John, and this will be continued again next year. Attempts are being made to have a course held in the Territory so that more individual operators could attend. Eventually, when individual operators commence lumber grading, the Forest Service may provide the necessary check grading service which is presently not possible through the Lumbermen's Association. When lumber seasoning (air drying) is adopted in the Territory, the use of local lumber will very likely increase. Government agencies can assist in this regard but the onus is with the individual operator.

In the 1962-63 fiscal year, timber production reached a post-war high of approximately eight million f.b.m. of lumber, two million lineal feet of round timber, and 6,000 cores of fuel wood. Present indications are that this production will be further increased in the current year. It is agreed that much can be done to improve and promote the use of local forest produce, but some marked improvements are already taking place.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 40 - 1963 (Second Session)

Whitehorse, Y.T.
November 19, 1963

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Question No. 8, Wide Load Permits

Councillors will recall that under Commissioner's Order No. 1962-112, dated July 12, 1962, the regulations dealing with wide loads were amended to relieve construction companies of the necessity of obtaining a permit to move loads up to a maximum of ten feet in width.

This has relieved the situation to quite a considerable extent, however, if Council feels that further relief is required, an arrangement could be made whereby these permits could be issued to cover a certain period of time on the condition, of course, that all necessary precautions were taken as outlined in the regulations mentioned above.



G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
18 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Motion for the Production of Papers #7

Mr. McKinnon moved that the Administration provide Councillors with application forms needed to apply for Physical Fitness and Amateur Sport Grants and also information as to what the programme has accomplished to date this year.

- 1/ A letter from an organization, giving full details of a project, constitutes an application under the Fitness and Amateur Sport Programme. There are no prescribed forms of application.
- 2/ By means of advertisements in the press and by means of correspondence as well, submissions of projects were invited by the Commissioner from organizations, agencies or groups in the Yukon seeking assistance for their fitness programmes.

Under the present agreement covering the fiscal year 1963-64 the following projects have been submitted; those with an asterisk have been approved, others are pending.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
* #1	Appointment of Fitness Co-Ordinator for the Yukon, staff, office supplies	- \$11,800.00
* #2	Recreation Director for Skookum Jim Memorial Hall	- 5,400.00
#3	Whitehorse Lions Club Swimming Instructor and Life Guard Services	- 3,550.00
* #4	Yukon Curlers Association-Yukon Championships	- 2,245.00
#5	Shakwak Valley Community Club, track meet, broom ball, curling, etc. competitions	- 673.00
#6	Yukon Ladies Curling Assoc., Yukon Play-offs and High school curling	- 4,607.40
#7	Whitehorse Ski Club-Participation in local competitions & outside training courses	- 883.00

- 3/ Project #1 has not yet been implemented, pending discussions with the member for Whitehorse North, Mr. K. McKinnon, who was designated by Council to advise the Commissioner in matters relating to fitness and amateur sport.



G.R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 42 - 1963 (Second Session), Whitehorse, Y.T.,
November 18, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Question No. 13, Legislation Committee

On November 14, 1963, Councillor D. Taylor asked the following question:

"Would the administration provide Council with the names of those persons serving on the Yukon Legislative Programming Committee."

This Committee consists of the officers holding the following positions in the Yukon Administration: 1) Executive Assistant to the Commissioner - Chairman 2) Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner - Secretary 3) Legal Advisor 4) Territorial Secretary 5) Territorial Treasurer 6) Individual Department heads as required.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 43 - 1963 (Second Session)

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
18 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question #14 - Dental Problems

Question #14 to Administration by Councillor Shaw:
"Would it be possible for Doctor Kinloch to attend committee
of Council to discuss dental problems of the City of Dawson?"

Doctor Kinloch will be happy to meet with Council
in Committee at 11 A.M. Tuesday, November 19th, 1963.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
19 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Further to a Council Motion requesting the attendance of a senior official of the Department of Transport and the wire received whereby you were informed no one could attend at this time, I submit the following information which I have just received.

I have been informed by Ottawa that senior officers of the Department of Transport do not appear before Councils as they would not be able to make any commitment whatsoever. If they did so it is felt this would immediately set in motion a similar approach by municipalities, airlines, etc. It is further quoted that the standard procedure for initiating action towards improved airport facilities is for the interested party to submit a well documented brief to the Department of Transport for its consideration. These briefs are carefully considered by the Department of Transport and quite naturally the requests for expenditure always exceed the funds available. As a result many proposals have to be delayed or set aside to permit expenditures where the need is greater. The letter further states "I recommend to you that Council give more consideration to setting forth the proven need for extended facilities at Mayo rather than just expressing its desire that the Federal Government build a new airport there. The financial advisory committee might wish to present such a brief when it is in Ottawa next February. I have not discussed this with the officials of the Department of Transport but I would be very happy to do so if Council should wish me to".

I hope the above additional information may be of value to the Council.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
20 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Motion for the Production of Papers #4
N.W.T. University Students Assistance
Programme

The basis for the consideration by the Council of the Northwest Territories of its present Higher Education Assistance Policy is contained in a Reference for Advice to the Northwest Territories Council on the subject.

The plan of financial assistance for higher education in the Northwest Territories was adopted at the January, 1963 Session of the Council and the first applications were received for the year 1963-64. The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories made an announcement of the policy, the text of which is attached as Appendix 1. To date, sixteen applicants have been approved for financial assistance in respect of grants for education and transportation, and eight applicants have been approved for both grants for education and transportation, and loans for board and lodging, making a total of twenty-four students who are presently receiving financial assistance. The amount of grant cannot exceed the actual cost of education and transportation. The maximum loan to any applicant for any one year can only be the actual net cost of board and lodging as approved by a Committee. The estimated costs in grants and loans for those presently being assisted is \$18,000.00.

The procedure for obtaining assistance is as follows:-
The school superintendent provides principals of schools with the directions and application forms. Students make up the application forms and have a statement completed by the school principal, declaring that the applicant was a full-time student during the school year and proved to be a person of good character and exhibited scholastic aptitude and industry, thus giving promise of being a successful University student; or by the University registrar, declaring that at the end of an academic year the applicant obtained the necessary standing to enter into a stated year of a course in a stated faculty. The application is then returned to the district school superintendent. When the application is checked he makes his recommendations and forwards the application form to Ottawa, for the attention of the Committee on Higher Education. This Committee is composed of three members including the Chief of the Education Division, the Assistant Chief Territorial Division, and the head of the School Services Section. The Committee considers applications in the light of the recommendations received from the field and advises the Commissioner accordingly.

I trust that this information will be of assistance to members of Council. If additional details are required I shall be glad to obtain them.

G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Council
of
The Northwest Territories
Financial Assistance to Students
for
Higher Education
1963-64

ANNOUNCEMENT AND CONDITIONS OF ASSISTANCE

The Commissioner announces the establishment of a plan of financial assistance for higher education. This assistance is in the form of:

1. Outright grants for university fees and travel, and
2. Loans for cost of board and lodging.

1. Grants for fees and travel

Grants will cover the cost of transportation to and from a university which is approved by the District Superintendent of Schools. Education costs will include university fees, laboratory and other fees, supplies and special equipment required by the university. Such grants will apply to students who have obtained entrance to the approved, accredited Canadian university and whose parents are domiciled in the Northwest Territories.

2. Loans for board and lodging.

Loans will cover, where required, the amount needed to meet the cost of board and lodging while the student is attending university.

Procedure when applying for assistance

Secondary school students who wish to apply for grants and/or loans may obtain application forms and instructions for applying from the school principal.

Students who have been in attendance at university may obtain application forms and instructions for applying from the District Superintendent of Schools.

Formal applications on the required form must be submitted to the District Superintendent of Schools not later than June 30th.

Proof of conditional acceptance in a degree course at a university, will accompany the application.

Notification of Decision and Payment of Loans and Grants

Students will be notified by the District Superintendent of Schools when their applications have received final consideration.

Grants will be payable at the time and in the amounts required by the University or the transportation companies concerned.

Loan payments will be made when the student is enrolled and is in regular attendance at the university. Cheques for these payments will be made in instalments as required and will be distributed to students through the registering official of the university.

Repayment of Loans

Loans will be free of interest until the student graduates or withdraws from university, and, for the first three years thereafter will be subject to interest at the rate of 4% per annum. If the loan is not fully repaid at the end of three years, the outstanding portion of it will be subject to interest at the rate of 6% per annum. If a student receives a loan and after graduation from university returns to the Territories for employment for a period of three years, the full amount of the loan will be cancelled. If his period of employment is either one or two years, the loan will be reduced by 20% or 50% respectively.

A recipient of a loan and his parents or guardians will be required to sign an undertaking to repay the loan subject to the conditions stated above.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
November 19, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Production of Papers #8 - Scholarships

Following is the reply to Mr. McKinnon's query re scholarships:

The Government of the Yukon Territory provides scholarships, bursaries, and loans to deserving students who wish to take training beyond the secondary school level. The details concerning the scholarships are listed in Sessional Paper No. 8 - 1962 First Session, entitled, A Master Plan of Territorial Government Scholarships. This Master Plan was amended this September upon the recommendation of the Territorial Government's Scholarship Committee. The amendment is effected by adding a Section V which states:

"For the purposes of this Master Plan of Scholarships grade 12 graduates of the Territory who meet residence requirements and who go elsewhere than Whitehorse to complete grade 13 or equivalent will receive the same consideration that the grade 13 graduates of the F.H. Collins Secondary School receive."

The details concerning bursaries and loans are given in Commissioner's Order 1959-1, Regulations Respecting Financial Assistance for Students. Assistance under these Regulations is available only to a student attending a university or nurses' training school or planning to attend such institutions.

For those students desiring to take vocational training, financial assistance is available under the terms of the Vocational Training Agreement. The assistance varies from \$50.00 per month for a single student living at home to \$190.00 per month for a married student with three or more dependents living away from home. A committee consisting of Mr. A. Neil from the National Employment Service, Mr. D. Franklin from the Whitehorse Vocational Training School, Mr. W.J. Barton from the Indian Affairs Branch and Mr. W. Selby from the Territorial Treasurer's office, screens all applications for assistance.

Scholarships and bursaries available to Yukon secondary school graduates from non-governmental groups are:

1. Tourist Services Ltd. University Scholarship. - Value \$400.00
(a copy of the prospectus is attached.)
2. Whitehorse Lions Club Scholarship - Value \$250.00.
3. Women of the Canadian Legion Bursary. - Value \$100.00.
4. Fraternal Order of Eagles Bursary. Two bursaries valued at \$100.00 each.
5. Whitehorse Business and Professional Women's Club Bursary. - Value \$250.00.
6. Whitehorse Graduate Nurses' Club Scholarships. Two scholarships awarded this year with a value of \$250.00 each.
7. Dawson Chapter I.O.D.E. Scholarship. Value \$300.00.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 47 - 1963 (Second Session)

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
November 19, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Question #12-Access to Pine Lake in
the Haines Junction Area.

The following is the information in reply to
the above-noted question:

It is planned to include this work, i.e., the
construction of a dam at the point where the micro wave access
road across Pine Creek, in the 1964-65 Estimates. The work is
estimated to cost \$2,500.00.

The Engineering Department plans to carry out brush
clearing this winter, in the area, which will be flooded by the
rise in creek level.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
19th November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Question #17, Power in Dawson

Regarding Question #17, which reads: "Due to the recent failure of electrical power reported from Dawson and the serious implications which have been created by burned-out furnace motors, could the administration investigate the reason for such power failure and report its finding to Council with recommendations if possible as to how this can be avoided for the future."

Although there have been no actual power failures in this particular instance, there has been a great shortage of power below the required 110 to 115 Volts. This low power has resulted in damage to electric motors and in some cases the complete non-operation of an electric unit. The situation is caused at about this time each year because of slush building up in the hydro ditch and pressure box above the turbines at the North Fork power plant. Once the ditch is frozen over the problem is corrected. This situation is becoming more critical each year as more people in the area convert to electrical appliances, particularly electrically fired oil furnaces. The standby diesel unit operated by the power supply company is very antiquated and only used in dire emergencies. As the Company does not expect to operate its dredges beyond 1966, it is doubtful they would invest further capital on additional standby units.

I have already written to the Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and explained the problem and suggested that until some long-term arrangements can be made for the continued supply of electricity for the City of Dawson, we attempt to hook up the power plant at the Palace Grand Theatre on to the main line of the City so that during this time of year it may be cut in to supplement the low power produced by the hydro units. I have also asked for recommendations as to how we are going to handle the utility system in Dawson City after 1966.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
20 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Question No. 15 - Area Development

In preparing the answer to this question it has been assumed that Councillor Boyd is referring to the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan and not to Area Development in general.

As Council is aware, C.M.H.C. forwarded their report, containing the recommendations for the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan and the large scale maps illustrating these recommendations early this summer.

We have now received C.M.H.C.'s suggestions as to the provisions of a Territorial Ordinance and a Municipal By-Law necessary to implement the Plan. The By-Law has been referred to the Whitehorse City Council for study and comment. As regards the Territorial Ordinance the draft will be carefully examined with a view to drawing up instructions to the Law officers of the Crown so that a Bill, in suitable form, can be presented at the Spring Session (1964) of Council.

The Ordinance and the By-Law must be passed before the Plan can be implemented.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 50 - 1963 (Second Session)

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
November 21, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Motion for the Production of Papers #9

The above Motion regarding the sale of beer is replied
to in the attached paper.



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

Att.

GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

Whitehorse

Motion for the Production of Papers #9

BEER & ALE	SOLD IN 1962/3 -DOZENS	SALE PRICE	TOTAL PROCEEDS SALE	PERCENTAGES	REDUCTIONS EQUIVALENT TO 25¢ INCREASE IN PRICE OF LIQUOR	REVISED TOTAL PROCEEDS SALE	REVISED UNIT PRICE	REDUCTIONS EQUIVALENT TO 50¢ INCREASE IN PRICE OF LIQUOR	REVISED UNIT PRICE
Licensees	159,514	\$3.90	\$ 622,104.60	50.3%	\$ 33,174.26	\$ 588,930.34	\$ 3.69	\$ 66,348.52	\$3.48
Clubs	8,670	4.00	34,680.00	2.8%	1,846.68	32,833.32	3.79	3,693.36	3.58
Clubs	7,880	4.10	32,308.00	2.6%	1,712.17	30,595.83	3.88	3,424.34	3.66
Public	114,724½	4.60	527,732.70	42.6%	28,095.89	499,636.81	4.36	56,191.78	4.12
Public	635	4.85	3,079.75	.24%	158.29	2,921.46	4.60	316.58	4.35
Stout	1,352½	5.60	7,799.17	.63%	415.50	7,383.67	5.41	831.00	5.22
Bass Ale	621½	5.60	3,609.55	.3%	197.86	3,411.69	5.50	395.72	5.40
McEwans	989½	5.60	5,717.60	.46%	303.38	5,414.22	5.47	606.76	5.34
"PALE	111½	5.10	576.55	.05%	32.98	543.57	4.90	65.96	4.70
			<u>\$1,237,607.92</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 65,937.01</u>	<u>\$1,171,670.91</u>		<u>\$ 131,874.02</u>	

NOTES:

1. The Motion asked what the effect would be of increasing the price of a bottle of liquor by 25¢ and by 50¢. It has been assumed that pint or half bottles would be increased by 15¢ and by 30¢ and the above-mentioned calculations depend upon the accuracy of that assumption. The dollar value of these increases amounts to \$65,952.80 and \$131,905.60 respectively.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,
13 November, 1963.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Re: Motion No. 3-Yukon Schools.

Some concern was expressed by this administration to the Financial Advisory Committee at their last sitting regarding the noticeable loss of native children in some of our day schools throughout the Territory. I assured the Committee at that time that I had written to the Director expressing our concern and would, on my recent trip to Ottawa, clarify the points raised on the subject.

As you are aware, our school construction programme as computed in the five year agreement relies on the normal increase of school children regardless of race and it was therefore of great concern to the administration when we found this past September we had less native students in our schools than we had the year before. Upon checking with the Superintendent of Education I found that a large number of the native children had been taken from the Territorial schools and placed in either hostels or a residential school at Carcross. I discussed this in Ottawa with the Department of Indian Affairs officials and they assured me that an error had been made and their policy was not changed in any way and that the programme as outlined to us previously whereby Indian children living in the location of day schools were to attend same is still in effect. The following quotation from a letter to the Director of Northern Affairs from the head of the Department of Indian Affairs should clarify the situation and on the basis of this understanding we should be able to continue our school building programme as originally intended:

"There has been no change in Branch policy with respect to the integration program for the Yukon Indian children. An accumulation of circumstances has resulted in a temporary rise in the enrolments in our residential schools and a corresponding drop in the number of Indian children available for the Yukon day schools. Detailed information on the school enrolment in the Yukon is now available and firm instructions will be issued to all field staff concerned when Mr. Davey has discussed the matter with our Regional staff at Vancouver in November.

"It is anticipated that the integration program to which the school building program in the Yukon was geared will be revived next year and that the accommodation that has been provided or proposed for Indian pupils in the Yukon schools will be needed. This temporary setback to integration need not be regarded as a threat to our plans for integrated education.

(signed) J.H. Gordon,
Acting Director "



G. R. Cameron,
Commissioner.

A report of a committee established by the Yukon Legislative Council to study the present position of commercial and other signs on public roads and highways in the Yukon Territory.

1. That regulations in force on January 1st, 1963 covering the erection and maintenance of commercial, safety and other type signs along public roads and highways be maintained except as may be further noted in these recommendations.
2. That in the Whitehorse area on the Alaska Highway, being from a point on such highway known as milepost 912 to milepost 922 (approx.) a multiple sign on a single board system be used.
3. That where multiple sign single board system signs are located adjacent to the Alaska Highway, curved driveways of short duration be maintained and gravelled to allow for traffic use off the travelled portion of the highway.
4. That locations described in recommendation (3) shall be made as attractive as possible by the addition of rockery and wild flowers as well as short coniferous trees where suitable.
5. That the manufacture of signs described in recommendation (3) be a question to be discussed with the Vocational School authorities.
6. That the maintenance of multiple sign single board locations be a question to be taken up with the corrections committee.
7. That Commissioner's Order 1963-82, Motor Vehicles Ordinance - be repealed with specific reference to any or all directions which refer to the Alaska Highway.
8. That no further restrictive orders be issued under authority of the Motor Vehicles Ordinance respecting signs on the Alaska Highway until negotiations reference the hand-over to civilian authorities of the Alaska Highway have reached a conclusive or final stage, and in any event not before the question is raised for further discussion during the Spring Session, 1964.

MR. TAYLOR'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

I rise on this occasion to present my address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

In this regard I would like to point out, that during the past days of debate and deliberation, one of the most contentious issues to be discussed in the House was that of the appointment of a Senior Legal Advisor to the Yukon Territory. It was agreed in the negotiation of our current five year Fiscal agreement, that, in fact, such an officer would be appointed and would supervise justice in the Territory as well as providing to some degree, a means of drafting locally, bills of legislation as desired by the Administration and the people. For some reason there has been a long delay in acquiring this person, and I would urge both the Territorial and Federal levels of government to put forth maximum effort toward this end, in order that this "quasi-Attorney General" may be located in the Territory prior to the Spring Session of 1964.

I would wish to comment also on the present state of affairs as it relates to health and welfare in my large constituency. Consideration, at long last, is being given to establishment of a nursing facility at Teslin and in this regard I would like to extend our thanks to our new Zone Superintendent, Dr. Kinloch, for his objective consideration in this regard. During the past summer, due to the closure of the Canada Tungsten Mine, we unfortunately lost the services of a local physician in Watson Lake and once again our people are subjected to the long six hundred mile long trip to Whitehorse or Fort Nelson, should they require the services of a doctor. Although periodic visits are made by Whitehorse doctors to Watson Lake, it is often quite difficult to time one's ailment or misfortune to meet this schedule, and consequently our people are being subjected to much physical and financial discomfort for this reason. If we are to remedy this situation, we must provide a government subsidy for doctors or attempt to provide some type of socialized medical system. I sincerely wish that the senior officers of the Indian and Northern Health Service would take a sympathetic but objective view towards this most distressing situation and work towards an early solution to this problem. Further, I sincerely hope that the Director of this Department will find time to come to the Spring Session of the Legislative Council to discuss all problems throughout the Territory. Funds for this purpose were set aside following consideration of the Health Plan appended to the five year fiscal agreement, but no senior officers of this department have to date appeared.

I would also at this time wish to register my complete objection to the passing of Bill No. 1, which will allow tape recorders in the courtrooms in the Yukon Territory. Experimentation during the summer and submissions heard at this table proved to my mind that this equipment in practice has proved unsatisfactory and should not be used. The court stenographer should not be replaced by such equipment, when safer mechanical devices, such as those employed in the House of Commons, are available.

Every Session I have given a Throne Speech reply, I have brought to the attention of the House and the Administration the desperate need for socialological assistance aimed at our native citizens at the community level and I fear that this appeal often falls on deaf ears as far as Indian Affairs are concerned. However at this Session we have delt with the matter of relocation of children in our school system and I think all members will agree that the root of our problem lies right at the community level where nothing is being done in the social educational field, that is to say helping people to help themselves. A start made today might well bear fruit in three generations hence, but we have to make that start.

In closing may I thank the Honourable Members for their consideration in both the representations of my constituency and duties of the House and may I be permitted to extend to all Members and Officers of the House kindest wishes for the coming Festive Season and success in the coming New Year.

MR. WATT'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We are bringing to a close this shorter than usual Session. In the last two and one half weeks we have had before us fourteen public bills, two private member's bills, seventeen official written questions to the Administration, nine notices of motion for the production of papers, three committee reports, one petition and many other smaller items which we had to spend time on. Many of the items which we have discussed will effect the day to day living conditions of the man on the street. The changing of a single word on a bill could mean the difference between an individual having been guilty of an offence or not and fined accordingly. If we as a Council seem to cover material too slow it is because we are trying to be careful and not because we are collecting \$125.00 per day as we read in the newspaper. For those who believe we are getting this sum of money for sitting here every day, you have been intentionally misinformed.

I have no objection to criticism and I particularly welcome constructive criticism but the degraded public image that has been created of this Council and some of the Members in it has encouraged and made it somewhat fair sport for anyone who wishes to take a poke at us, and I must say that sitting here is becoming something of a disagreeable experience. In the future I hope we can look for a little more co-operation and common sense and less petty bickering, this would make our job a lot easier.

Mr. Speaker, I will comment briefly on some of the important points of this Session.

The whole Yukon and particularly the Whitehorse area will experience rather violent growing pains when the D.P.W. take over the maintenance and reconstruction of the Alaska Highway next spring. I have heard and I hope it is true, that the take over is a preliminary to the paving of the Alaska Highway.

We are all happy with the Federal Government's decision to keep the Haines Road open this winter.

Unemployment within the Territory this winter will, I hope, be kept to a minimum. This winter school construction is to take place in Haines Junction, Teslin and Watson Lake. Other public works such as the removal of the Lewes River Dam are presently being investigated for a winter works program this year.

A private members bill has passed out of this House and after April 1st, 1964, all Territorial construction contracts over \$5,000.00 will have a labour clause as part of the contract. This labour clause will assist both the workers of the Territory and the contractors of the Territory who are bidding for Yukon jobs at Yukon rates while an outsider may be planning to import workers from a depressed area and pay the wage rates of that area.

Work has started and will continue on the escarpment in Whitehorse west. This stabilization program is partly of an experimental nature but progress is being made.

This Council has been asked by the Administration that a low rental housing program be held in abeyance until the Administration is in a position to know how the housing in Camp Takhini will be used.

We have had tabled before us a paper outlining loans and bursaries that are available to students entering University or nurses training courses. More use should be made of these loans and bursaries in the years to come.

Discussions have taken place concerning the sewer and water surveys of the Haines Junction, Porter Creek, Mayo and Watson Lake areas.

It is hoped that by spring a plan will be agreed upon as to which communities will get what sewer and water facilities. The residents of these areas may then, if they think necessary, plan the construction of private well and septic tank systems after taking the government plans into consideration.

A final Liquor Committee Report will be compiled for the Territorial Council for the Spring Session and this report will form the basis of a redrafting of the Liquor Ordinance.

It is hoped that the passing of a resolution of Council respecting gambling in Dawson City will open the door for something like a government controlled national ice pool along the lines of the Tanana Ice Pool of Alaska.

I believe all communities in the Yukon and particularly the Whitehorse area could be making far better use of the government physical fitness fund. The fund is there, it is there to be used and those who are responsible for athletic activities and facilities should enquire thoroughly into this matter and do the best they can for the residents of their areas.

Thank you Mr. Speaker.

MR. SHAW'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

At this Session of Council I asked consideration of a Resolution in respect to legalized gambling in Dawson City and that this be under strict government supervision and control and I am very pleased that this received unanimous support. Dawson City, or perhaps to be specific I should say the Klondike region was the area that created the spark that ignited the imagination of the world and which resulted in the opening up of, and settlement of this Yukon Territory. For close to seventy years the Klondike has been providing wealth for Canada and for a considerable portion of this time it was the main crutch in the conomy of this Territory, and even today no one can deny that next to the Mayo silver mines, the gold produced from the Klondike is our second largest export which makes Canada richer by \$2,000,000.00 or so each year. Unfortunately, unlike farm products, gold cannot be seeded and harvested each year and like all mineral wealth, it will inevitably become exhausted. Of all the minerals in the world, gold is the only metal pegged by international agreement and at a price established over thirty years ago that is unrealistic today and as a result, the reserves in the Klondike have been reduced to a fraction of their potential. This means that the Klondike area will soon lose it's present main economic support, the gold mining industry which is repugnant to me but something of which I can do little about. These are the hard facts of life, on the other hand it is also my duty to do everything in my power to prevent the forced migration of the people of Dawson City who would be forced to leave when there was no economic basis of making a livelihood. Many of these people have all their worldly goods and way of life encompassed in this small community that is so well known all over the world away out of proportion to it's size, these are real people who have to fight hard to make a living, who have battled many floods, sometimes 70° and 80° below weather and just recently many homes were without heat in 30° below weather because their furnace motors burned out due to an electrical system geared to the days of '98. Their problem is my problem, it is also a responsibility of all Canadians that this small community should not disappear into oblivion. Every effort should be made to preserve this part of Canadian history that is not exemplified by people and armies killing each other but rather by a colorful and romantic era known far beyond this continent as the most famous gold rush that is recorded in history. It also at that time helped to uplift the economic strength of this nation when it was in the midst of a depression. The governments of Canada and the Yukon realized some of the facts I have mentioned and made an honest effort to bolster the economy by it's involvement in the Dawson City Festival. This effort should not be condemned because it did not work out as planned, it must be accepted that however well intentioned a project may be man is prone to make mistakes and governments are groups of men, who like any individual, have yet to accomplish an 100% batting average. This did indicate though, that another approach to the problem had to be made which prompted my introduction of the resolution in respect to permitting gambling in Dawson City. My motion was not intended to allow gangsters and rackateers to take over, on the contrary I asked for strict government supervision and control. This could then make it possible to retain the historical aspects of the early days, in which gambling was a part and provide an economic climate to carry out this project in order that visitors might view a reconstructed period of our history. This controlled gambling would, of itself provide the funds necessary at absolutely no expense to the Canadian taxpayer. I expected opposition from certain segments of the population and indeed we have already heard criticism from the pulpit in Whitehorse. This be as it may and I would defend the right of anyone to their opinion, but to call legalized gambling, that is gambling under the control of the people, as sinful, is an indictment that would call for a declaration against the basic process of the economic or capitalist

system of Canada, for sake of trade and commerce risks must also be taken, sometimes at odds less favourable than a crap game. When chance factors are not permitted and security is the maximum attainment we can only ask for a totalitarian state. I would ask these gentlemen who are so much against my proposal to provide a realistic program which some of them say should be done as an alternative, I would welcome concrete suggestions, but I assure you that just saying something else could be done is not sufficient.

It is estimated, and I quote McLeans magazine dated September 21st, that illegal lotteries are said to be a \$25 million dollar business in Montreal and that in all Canada it could be three billions of dollars are taken from the public in illegal gambling of one sort or another. I would further ask by what yardstick do we measure morality, in southern Canada we may go to a racetrack and quite legally bet on the ponies through the parimutuals and it is fairly obvious that we are not able to do this in the Yukon, however we do have our little bit of gambling in the form of bingo games, various and sundry pools and methods of selling tickets, some of which are legal and proper while some are merely means of evading our strict laws but which are accepted by the public. This is all gambling of one sort or another which, personally I consider harmless, however I would question the judgment of any person who would allow that one type was moral and the other not.

In conclusion Mr. Speaker I think I have put my case before this Council in an effort to effect a service to the area I represent. I thank Council for the support given me and hope that a like consideration will be given by our higher form of government, I also thank the Administration for the assistance they have given on all matters during this Session.

MR. LIVESEY'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Mr. Speaker and members of Council. One of the most significant changes in recent times where Federal Government policy directly affects the every day affairs of the Territory, came up for discussion during the recent session and I refer Mr. Speaker, to the decision to hand over to the Department of Public Works the maintenance of the Alaska Highway. It was of course inevitable that a move similar in direction would occur at some time and perhaps upon reflection even surprising that the change had not been made before this date due, if for no other reason, to the change in necessity for support of the highway from one of military significance to commercial importance to the north. The initial impact when the transfer is in progress may well be felt perhaps more in the Whitehorse area than elsewhere however, the completion of the move may take some time and will in the long run bring about a more realistic realization of the actual position of the Territory in Canadian affairs and provide a factual basis for new decisions toward normal growth and prosperity. It is entirely possible that when the many problems attendant to the changeover have been carried to successful conclusion, with the Department of Public Works established and perhaps the actual road maintenance being carried out by the Territorial Government the financial distribution picture may take on an added significance and appear in a much more favourable position from a local point of view.

Still in the road maintenance field the new experiment to keep the Haines Road open can be added to the previous decision respecting the Alaska Highway as a change in policy which may bring about new developments if successful. All weather roads to tidewater may well prove the need to open the front door to the Territory in conjunction with efforts to open interior arteries.

Looking generally at the fall session just about to close, it would appear that some re-orientation in thinking with relation to administrative values and democratic ideals could be of some benefit especially in relation to the operation of committees and the need for them. Their establishment points ideologically toward the saving of much time otherwise taken up in debate, and no doubt the prime purpose of such committees, especially those who may have worked hard and conscientiously toward the accomplishment of the aims set before them, especially those set in motion by decisions of the Council during the Spring Session; was toward this end, however the move toward responsible government must be kept in mind at all times and moves of the Council should bear a distinct relationship to this ideal if progress is to materialize. It would seem therefore only reasonable to assume that any encroachment upon the presently established prerogatives of the Council could be interpreted as a backward step by those concerned. A scrimmage for the ball on the thirty yard line could more appropriately be left to the B.C. Lions. To establish a distinct point of reference without going into any amount of detail, I would like to cite the item known as Terms of Reference No. 12 in connection with the work of the Liquor Committee. The motion of Council which established the committee asked for a report and recommendations to be made available to Council at the Fall Session. Terms of reference No. 12 stood out like a brass knob on the bathroom door, it stated that the report was not to be turned over to the Council. Some reflection here would appear to have been well justified and could have saved a great deal of debate.

Looking at the Federal-Territorial picture and the many attendant difficulties which seem to be particularly in focus in Ottawa these days, where we are represented by those who hold opinions which are different in a number of respects from those held by the government in power, an opportunity in my view presented itself quite plainly during

the month of October last, whereby the Financial Advisory Committee of the Council could have made a visit of some importance as an intermediary body in relation to discussions covering the budget at a time when perhaps concrete proposals were not firm and were in essence still sufficiently flexible to allow for open discussion of the many financial problems presently facing the Territory. Such a visit would have allowed for discussion of new ideas at the grass roots level as well as provided some background of thoughts and views of the Council in general to a new government. I was therefore disappointed with the decision to change the date to early in the new year when plans may have reached a more solid stage of development.

Out of the total number of bills laid before Council during this Session I believe there were seventeen, one appeared to stand out by itself as an item dedicated to the laying down on paper of ideals consonant with those of a true democracy. I refer to the bill which provided for the removal of discrimination in employment and other fields because of race, religion, creed, ancestry, colour or ethnic origin. It is to be hoped that the bill will never be required in actual practice, however it does one thing of prime importance, it sets down certain principles and ideals on paper for all to see, quite in keeping with those requirements so necessary in a cosmopolitan country such as Canada. Our strength, general prosperity and well being has been enhanced to a large extent by the peaceful assimilation of numerous ethnic groups into one citizenship in Canada and the unity and purpose of the whole is required daily in the work toward providing the requirements of all concerned. The elimination of discrimination also helps us in our thinking toward those who may live outside the boundaries of Canada and contributes in a general sense towards world peace. One item on the books of the Federal Government which to some of us is hard to swallow when thinking in terms of discrimination is the Indian Act. Legislation which on the one hand appears to allow for integration while in actual practice it carries out a determined program of separation. Not long from now we will be celebrating one hundred years of confederation, it should be a joyous time in Canada and I believe the removal of the one black mark would be a contribution second to none in 1967.

PROROGUING ADDRESS BY COMMISSIONER G.R. CAMERON

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Today, through efforts of the warped and twisted minds of an individual or individuals, the President of the United States was assassinated. Words are difficult to find at this time to express the shock and sorrow felt by people throughout the world at this dastardly blow to our democratic way of life. I am sure I speak for everyone in the Yukon Territory when I say our heartfelt sympathy and concern go to the President's family, and to all the people of the United States of America during this time of sorrow.

You have now completed your deliberations of Council for this Session. I am sure you will agree that progress has been made and knowledge gained by both the legislation and the administration. It is your hope, I am sure, that your discussions and decisions will be fruitful for the Territory generally and that the wishes of the people you represent will be dealt with as efficiently as possible.

I have requested the members of this Council this morning through your Speaker and Deputy Speaker, that this Council should go back into Committee to consider Bill No. 12 authorizing me to enter into an agreement on behalf of the Government of the Yukon Territory with the Government of Canada. I have just been informed by telephone that you feel that further discussions in Committee on this subject are unnecessary. The purposes of the agreement are to provide for the use or employment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or a portion thereof, in aiding the administration of justice in the Territory and in carrying into effect the laws enforced therein, upon such terms and conditions as may be contained in the agreement. I understand that this Bill was before you yesterday in Committee and was not dealt with further. I have to point out that in the absence of this agreement the Police Force could conceivably withdraw the bulk of its men and confine its activities to policing a few limited Federal statutes, not including the Criminal Code. I suggest to you that this Territory has not advanced to a point where it can operate its own police force as efficiently and economically as the R.C.M. Police. I do not suggest that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will withdraw its manpower, but I have to point out there is no legal reason why they cannot.

I am aware that in the minds of some, if not all members, there exists a desire to see a certain appointment filled so that the agreement may be supervised by a local quasi-Attorney General. I wonder whether the members are fully aware of the function and Departmental status of a senior legal officer. In the first place he would not be a Territorial Civil Servant; he would not be a member of the Department of Northern Affairs; he would be a member of the Department of Justice. There would still be required the services of another person as your legal advisor. It is difficult to see, therefore, how you will have improved your control of the R.C.M. Police agreement by substituting for the Attorney General of Canada a subordinate officer who speaks for the Attorney General without the certainty of the Attorney General's own voice. The administration has sought, and will continue to seek the full implementation of the Five Year Agreement, including the appointment of this officer. You may take it as assurance of the administration that if this Ordinance was passed and the agreement was signed the present administration and your legal advisor would vigilantly police the agreement and keep you informed. You must, in refusing to allow the Ordinance, recognize that the administration is placed in an embarrassing position. Consider the logic of your own position in having approved the appropriation for a police force which

you are refusing to recognize. I think it is my duty to speak in the strongest possible terms about an action which I feel can only serve to delay the development towards provincial status for the Yukon. I am sure you realize that in most provinces these police agreements are a normal feature of provincial autonomy.

As in the past, I shall be happy to receive your correspondence or personal appearance at any time between Sessions in order to eliminate problems arising in your individual constituencies or expedite implementation of suggestions where possible.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has presented to the Yukon a certificate of Commendation for the generous share which residents of the Territory contributed towards the Society's Campaign earlier this year. Members of Council may wish to report this to their constituents on their return home.

At this time I want to wish you and your families a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

I hereby assent to the Bills as enumerated by the Clerk-in-Council.

Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of Council.