



**YUKON TERRITORIAL COUNCIL**

**FIRST SESSION 1965**

**Votes and Proceedings**

**VOLUME III**

**(SESSIONAL PAPERS)**

I N D E X

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## GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

March 15th, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ALL RECIPIENTS OF VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS  
AND RELATED PAPERS - 1965 (First Session)

Attached hereto are copies of memoranda which were mailed to Members of Council subsequent to the closing of the previous Session. Please note these have been numbered Sessional Papers (1965-1st Session) numbers 1 to 21 and are now part of your Votes & Proceedings. All memoranda forwarded to Council during this Session will be numbered 22 and up beginning with Commissioner Cameron's opening address to Council as number 22.

Please note these copies are on prepunched paper as will be your daily reports of the Votes & Proceedings. We stress that these be kept in order. On the completion of the Session we will forward only covers, indices and screws and ask that you complete your own volumes. It is imperative that you keep the Votes & Proceedings as they are mailed to you as there will be no spare copies as replacements at the end of the Session.

Yours very truly,

*H. J. Taylor*  
H. J. Taylor,  
Clerk of the Council.



December 4, 1964.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Motion No. 20 - Ross River Radio Communication

That in the opinion of Council, the Administration is respectfully requested to consider installation of a single sideband radio transceiver at the community of Ross River for the mutual use of all agencies in that community.

The Yukon Forest Service operate an AM radio on 4270 kc/s per second in Ross River almost full-time during the summer months and in the winter the equipment is left in the community for use by the local residents. During the summer months two or more radio skeds are held with Ross River seven days a week and in the winter at least one sked is held Monday to Friday. Weather reports are passed regularly to the Department of Transport and we will also provide communications for any aircraft operating in the area. This equipment is certainly available for any emergency traffic but we are not able to handle private traffic from mining and prospecting companies or big game hunters.

Single sideband radio provides additional power output but it is not necessarily more reliable than the equipment now used by the Yukon Forest Service. It is subject to blackouts caused by atmospheric conditions and would not, therefore, automatically constitute an improvement.

It is felt at the present time that the Forest Service AM radio is a useful contribution to the residents of Ross River and does provide them with a means of emergency communication. If a single sideband set were to be established at Ross River, this could not be handled on the Yukon Forest Service network. Consequently, for the time being at least, we do not know whom Ross River could contact.

for 

G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



December 4, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 17 - Release of land in the  
Proposed Industrial Area.

That land in the proposed industrial area be made available for purchase in small parcels. This Motion is to give effect to recommendation No. 29 of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan.

Recommendation Number 29 of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan was discussed by the Metropolitan Planning Committee and was reworded to read as follows:-

It is recommended that some portion of that land in the proposed industrial area be made available for purchase in small parcels.

It is proposed to make Crown land in this area available as and when required. The area which it is proposed to develop as stage one is presently part of the Transient Area sub-division. For some time now it has been the policy to move houses into another section of the subdivision and to eventually clear the area nearest to Two Mill Hill in order that it may be used for industrial purposes. It is expected that this land will be available for development as an industrial area within the next year or two.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



7th December, 1964.


Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 3 - Yukon Merger

What procedure would have to be followed in order that Yukon could join the Province of British Columbia and what authority would be required to effect such a merger?

The Parliament of Canada would have to pass an Act declaring that the Yukon Territory will become part of the Province of British Columbia on a certain date. Presumably the Province of British Columbia, through its legislature, would ratify the Federal Act with a similar provincial statute. If there were any terms and conditions attached to the handover of the Territory these, presumably, would have to be written into the Federal and Provincial legislation.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

8 December, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 26 - Engineering Study for Road  
Construction to link the Alaska Highway with  
the Northern Industrial Area.

That an engineering study begin immediately to determine the best route to locate an industrial road to link the Alaska Highway to the northern industrial area on the lower west townsite by a route north of Camp Takhini. This motion is to give effect to recommendation number 5 of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan.

The Department of Public Works will be asked to consider making a study to determine the best location for a road to link the Alaska Highway and the industrial area north of the City of Whitehorse.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



8 December, 1964.

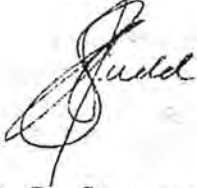
Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 23 - Street Lighting  
at Carmacks

In the opinion of Council it is respectfully requested that street lighting be provided at the Indian village and the freegold and highway bridges.

At the suggestion of Council a study will be made of street lighting requirements around Carmacks Indian Village. When the study has been completed Council will be informed about the results.

  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

16 December, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 24 - Klondike Visitors'  
Association

It is desired that Council at this time will give approval in principle, if the Administration will see fit to include in the 1965 Estimates, an amount of money to the Klondike Visitors' Association commensurate to what was approved in 1963 and 1964 and on the same terms and conditions in order that this Association can better formulate plans for the 1965 season in the promotion of the Yukon's tourist industry.

The request that the Klondike Visitors' Association receive matching grants on the same scale as 1964 will be discussed in detail in Ottawa during the meeting of the Financial Advisory Committee in February of 1965.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



16 December, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 27 - MacRae Industrial  
Subdivision

That the MacRae Industrial Subdivision be provided for by the Territorial Government. This is to give effect to recommendation No. 10 of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan and it says that implementation of this Motion requires a Territorial ordinance.

The MacRae Industrial Subdivision has been surveyed but the roads within the subdivision have not been constructed and the lots have never been placed on sale.

A sum of \$1.00 is provided in the Territorial Estimates for the construction of roads within this subdivision. The lots in the subdivision may be placed on sale whenever it is decided that they are required. At the same time, the roads in the subdivision could also be constructed.

It is not considered urgent, however, that this subdivision should be opened since very few enquiries have been received asking about lots. It is felt that for the time being no encouragement should be given to publicize or to attract settlement in this area since it will take considerable money to open up the subdivision and we must be assured that any services installed there will be paid for.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

16 December, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 18 - Tourist Amenities

That simple amenities such as waste baskets, benches, drinking fountains, sign posting, descriptive plaques, etc. be provided near major tourist attractions. This Motion is made to give effect to recommendation No. 35 of the Whitehorse Metropolitan Plan.

If it is the intent of this motion to recommend amenities at selected locations throughout Whitehorse, the City would be eligible to apply to the Territorial Government for the matching grants provided in the Territorial Estimates. Whitehorse is eligible to receive 50% of the cost of such construction from the Territorial Government.

Council may be interested to know that the Department of Travel and Publicity has been planning a program to erect suitable signs at various tourist attractions throughout the Territory. Limited funds have so far retarded the progress of this idea but the Vocational Training School has agreed to construct signs if it can be made an integral part of the school curriculum.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

21 December, 1964.


Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Re: Motion No. 35-Water and Sewer, Porter Creek

That in the opinion of Council further study should be made regarding the water and sewer facilities for Porter Creek.

Councillor Thompson has already been in touch with Associated Engineering Services Limited, who have recently replied that it is not realistic now to consider the installation of services at Porter Creek. One of the factors which will involve an unusually high cost is the size of the lots in Porter Creek and for the time being there seems to be no way to provide services at a price which will not be exorbitant to the taxpayer.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

December 21, 1964.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Re: Motion No. 2 - Agriculture Program

That the handling of Crown Lands in the Yukon be turned over to the Yukon Territorial Government.

That the Yukon Territorial Government proceed to initiate an agriculture incentive program - same to include subsidies similar to those elsewhere in Canada.

That a communal breaking plow be purchased by Yukon Territorial Government.

That a portable abattoir be purchased by Yukon Territorial Government.

That monies required for implementation of the above be included in next spring's estimates.

That contents of this Motion be implemented at earliest possible date in whole or piecemeal.

A study is now being carried out into land administration in the Yukon and we expect that proposals will be made to Ottawa within the next month. When these proposals go forward, a copy of the Motion from Council will also be sent so that the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources will be aware of Council's wishes on this subject.

for



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



P.O. Box 27<sup>3</sup>,  
Whitehorse, Y.T.,

January 15, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 17  
1964 1st Session

It has been noted that the sketches which accompanied the letter regarding dust control, dated January 11, 1965, were not complete.

Please replace the letter referred to above with the attached letter and sketches. The streets dealt with in the letter are marked on the sketches.



G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

11 January, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

It has been suggested that some method of controlling the dust in the communities throughout the Territory should be adopted. As you are aware, a section of road in Porter Creek was treated with Bunker C oil in 1964 on an experimental basis. This experiment was quite successful although expensive.

In order to alleviate the dust problem in the various communities in the Territory it would probably be necessary for the Territorial Government to purchase an asphalt distributor. Estimated costs have been obtained for this operation and are set out below. Please note the attached sketches which indicate the sections of roads referred to in the estimates.

1. Asphalt distributor - To purchase an asphalt distributor and a vehicle on which the distributor would be mounted, would cost an estimated \$16,000.00. This would then be a self-contained, mobile unit which could be moved around the Territory as required.

2. Bunker C Oil - The cost of this oil varies depending on the point of delivery.

Watson Lake	-	\$ .303	per gallon
Teslin	-	.303	" "
Porter Creek	-	.25	" "
Crestview	-	.25	" "
Mayo	-	.294	" "

3. Distribution - It is estimated that one-quarter of a gallon of Bunker C Oil would be required for each square yard of road treated. During the first year of operation it would be desirable to have three applications. Each year thereafter one or two applications at the most would be required. The figures shown below are for the main thoroughfares in each community listed and include:

- travelling time for the unit to and from Whitehorse to the community concerned for each application.
- cost of Bunker C oil required for the area shown.
- cost of applying the Bunker C oil at \$ .0125 per square yard of road treated.

Watson Lake

a) Travelling - Whitehorse to Watson Lake and return for three applications:

3 x 16 hrs x \$12.00/hour \$ 576.00

(b) Cost of Bunker C oil  
2850' road @ 30' width = 9,500 square yards  
3 x 9,500 sq. yds @ 1/4 gal @ \$ .303 2,158.88

(c) Cost of application  
9,500 sq. yds. @ \$ .0125 x 3 356.25

Total cost for 3 applications at Watson Lake \$3,091.13

Teslin

(a) Travelling-Whitehorse to Teslin and return for three applications:  
3 x 8 hours x \$12.00/hour \$ 288.00

(b) Cost of Bunker C oil  
3,000' road @ 30' width = 10,000 sq. yds.  
3 x 10,000 sq. yds. @ 1/4 gal. @ \$.303 2,272.50

(c) Cost of application  
10,000 sq. yds. @ \$ .0125 x 3 375.00

Total cost for 3 applications at Teslin \$2,935.50 /2

Porter Creek

(a) Travelling - Whitehorse to Porter Creek and return for 3 applications:

3 x 2 hours x \$12.00/hr \$ 72.00

(b) Cost of Bunker C oil  
7850' road @ 30' width = 26,167 sq.yards  
3 x 26,167 sq. yds. @ 1/4 gal. @ \$.25 4,906.31

(c) Cost of application  
26,167 sq. yds. @ \$.0125 x 3 981.27

Total cost for 3 applications at Porter Creek \$5,959.58

Crestview

(a) Travelling-Whitehorse to Crestview and return for 3 applications:

3 x 2 hours x \$21.00/hr \$ 72.00

(b) Cost of Bunker C oil  
2,600' road @ 30' width = 8,666 sq. yds.  
3 x 8,666 sq. yds. @ 1/4 gal. @ \$.25 1,624.87

(c) Cost of application  
8,666 sq. yds. @ \$.0125 x 3 324.99

Total cost for 3 applications at Crestview \$2,021.86

Mayo

(a) Travelling-Whitehorse to Mayo and return for three applications:

3 x 16 hrs x \$12.00/hr 576.00

(b) Cost of Bunker C oil  
2,900' road @ 30' width = 9,666 sq. yds  
3 x 9,666 sq. yds. @ 1/4 gal. @ \$.294 2,131.35

(c) Cost of application  
9,666 sq. yds. @ \$.0125 x 3 362.49

Total cost for 3 applications at Mayo \$3,069.84

Total Cost for 3 applications:

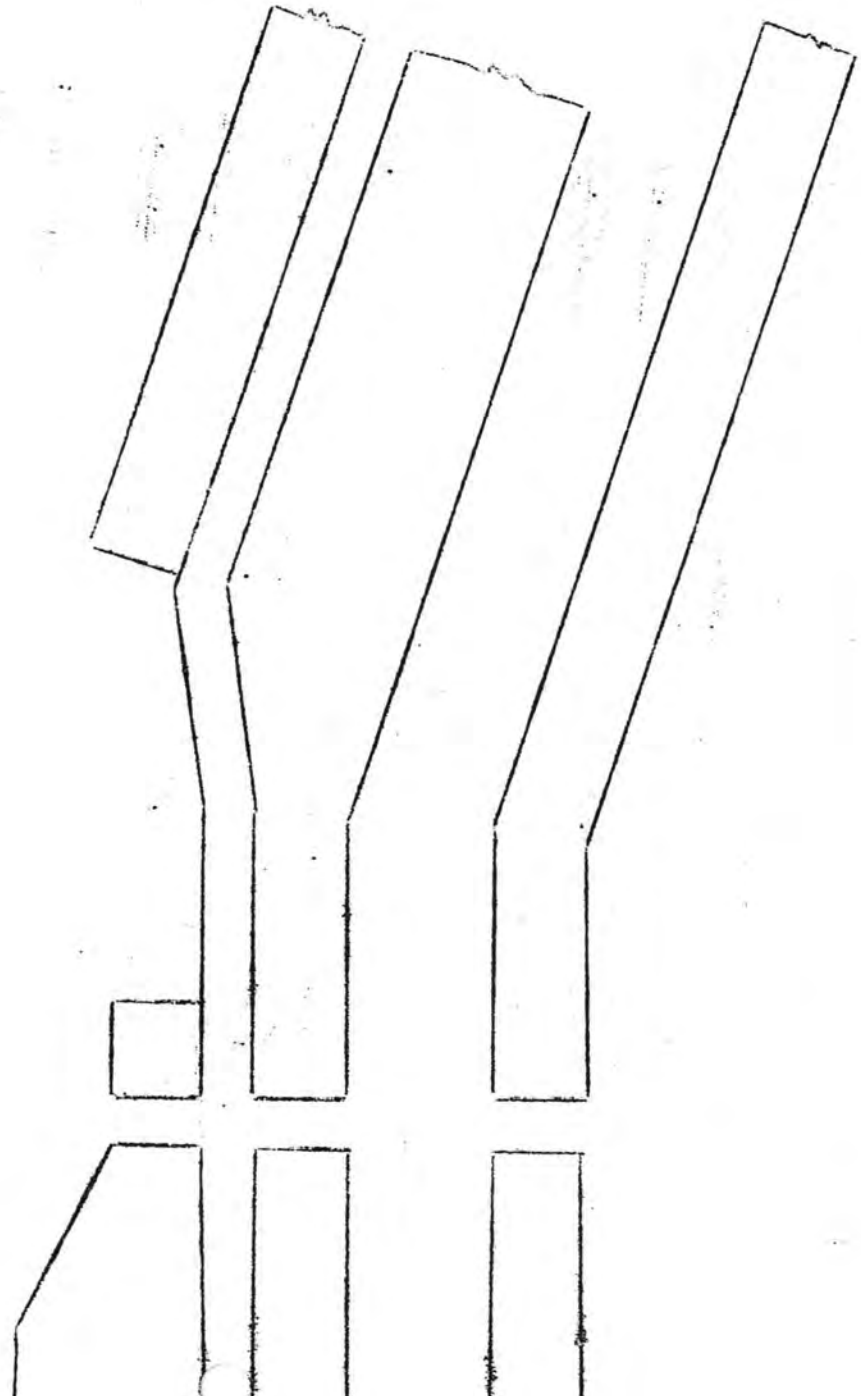
Watson Lake	-	3,091.13
Teslin	-	2,935.50
Porter Creek	-	5,959.58
Crestview	-	2,021.86
Mayo	-	<u>3,069.84</u>
		<u>\$17,077.91</u>

It may be noted that only a limited number of streets have been covered in the outline and that certain communities have not been mentioned. The foregoing will give you some idea of the costs involved and additional roads or communities may or may not be added in the final analysis.

These are the facts and figures of the proposed dust control program for the Territory. I suggest that Council may wish to discuss these at the Spring Session in 1965. The Administration feels that at the present time this expenditure of \$17,000 cannot be justified particularly for the summer of 1965. No dust control program was included in the present Five Year Agreement and we are now dealing with a situation where the funds under that Agreement are not as plentiful as they were during 1964. It is recommended, therefore, that plans for a dust control program be included in the next Five Year Agreement and that if by 1966 there appear to be funds available for this program, it be run on an experimental basis during the summer of that year.

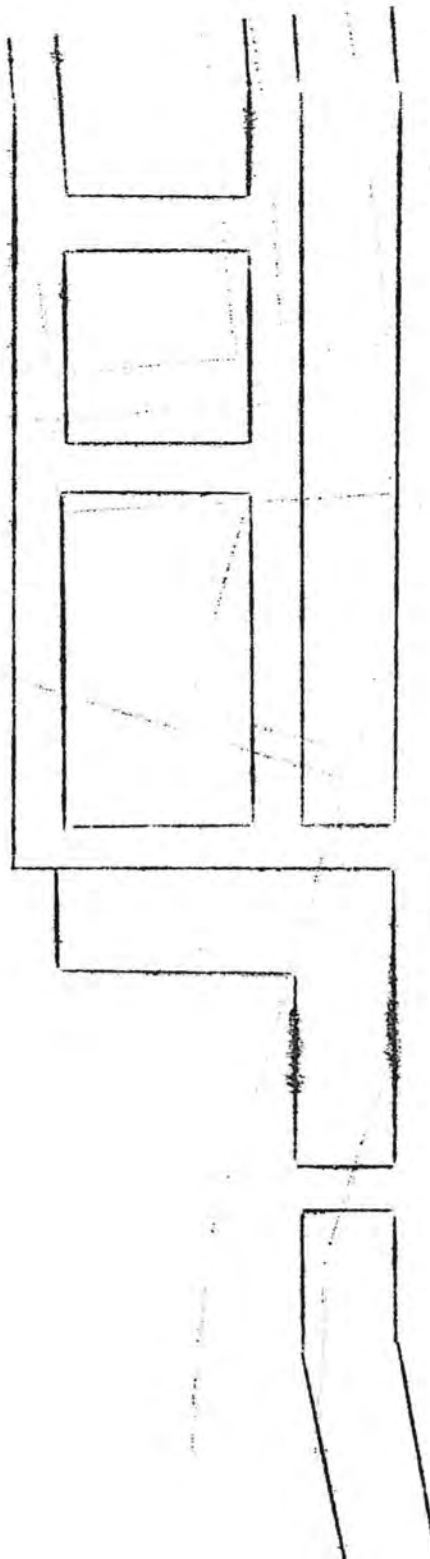
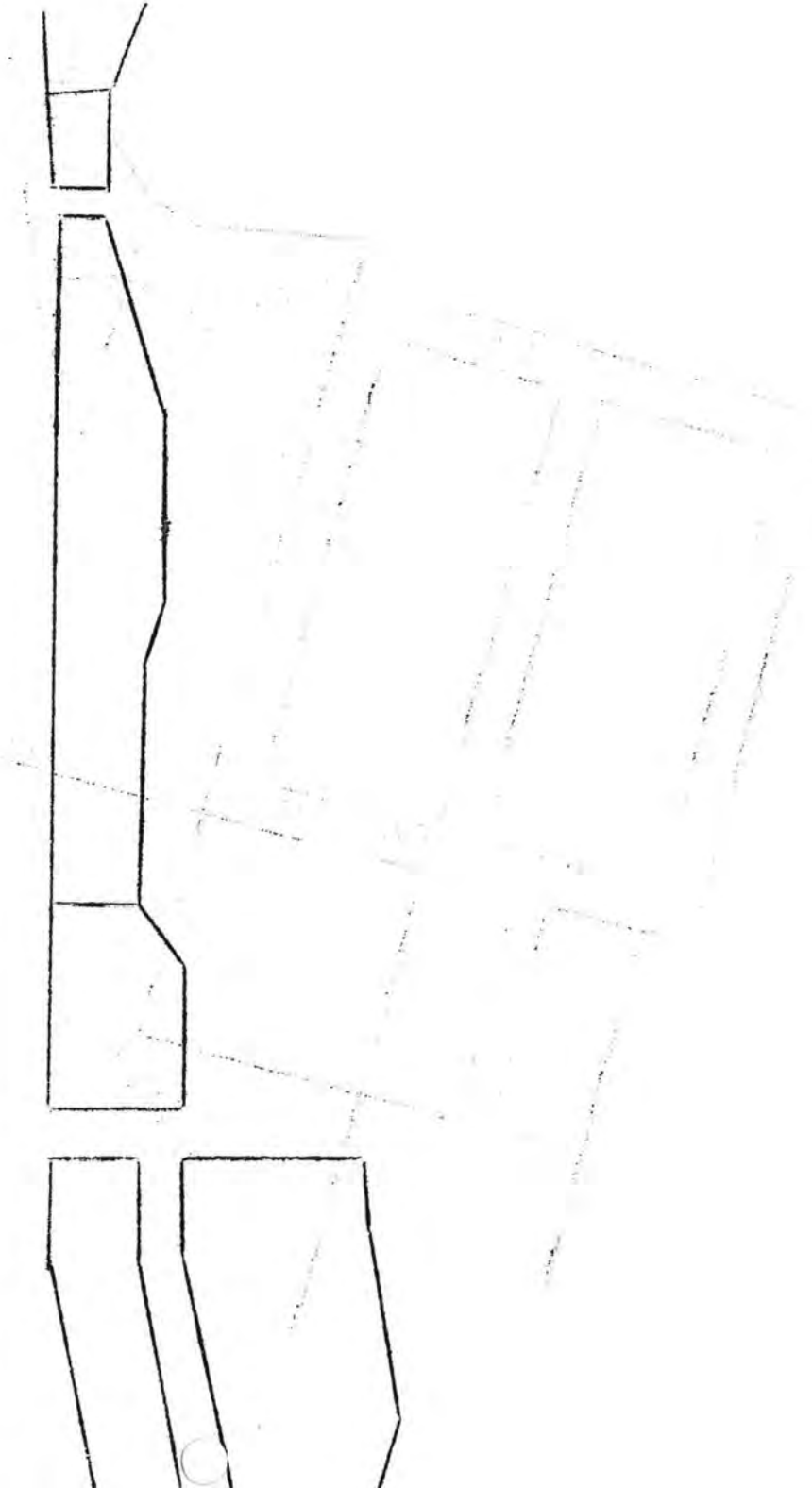
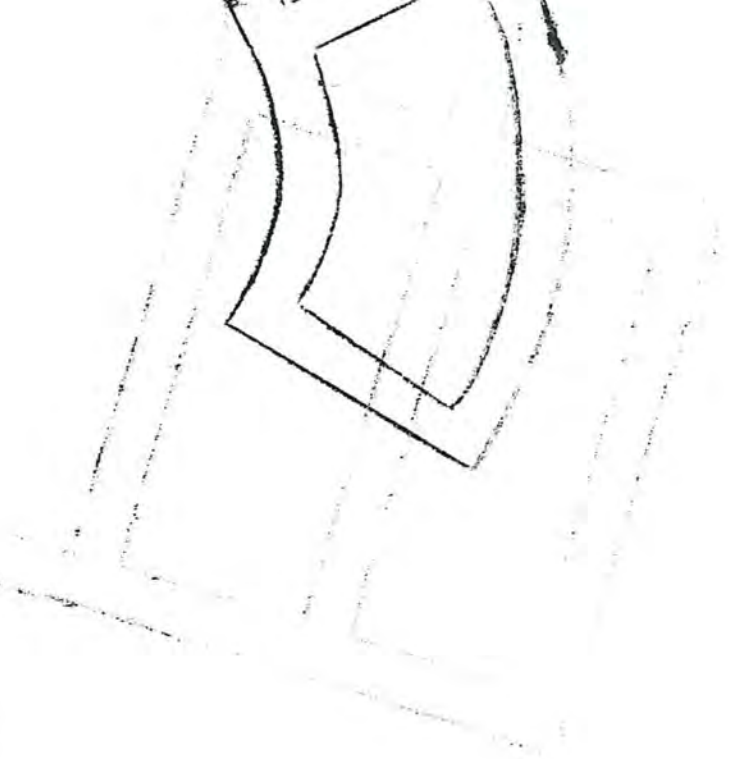
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

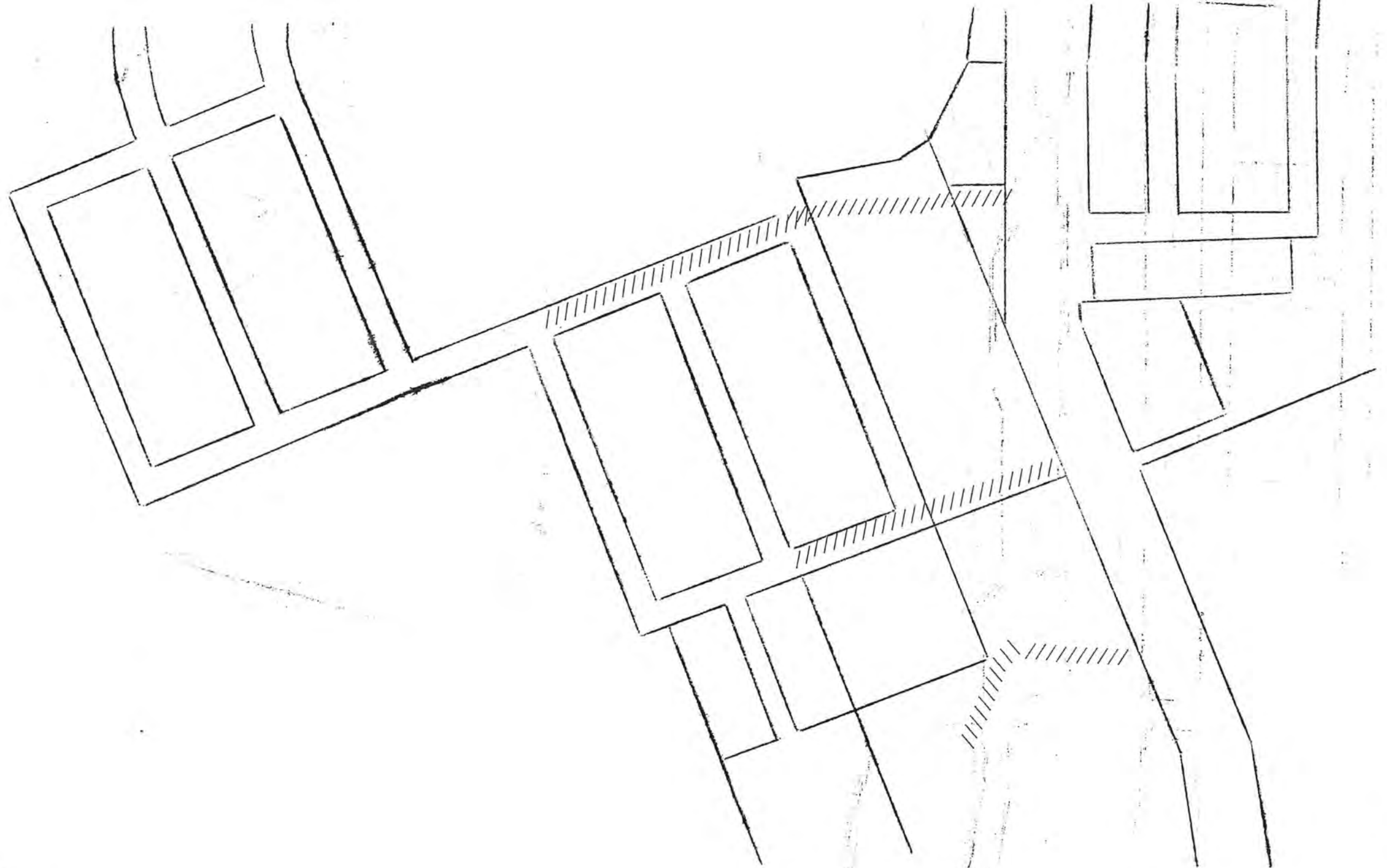






WATSON LAKE

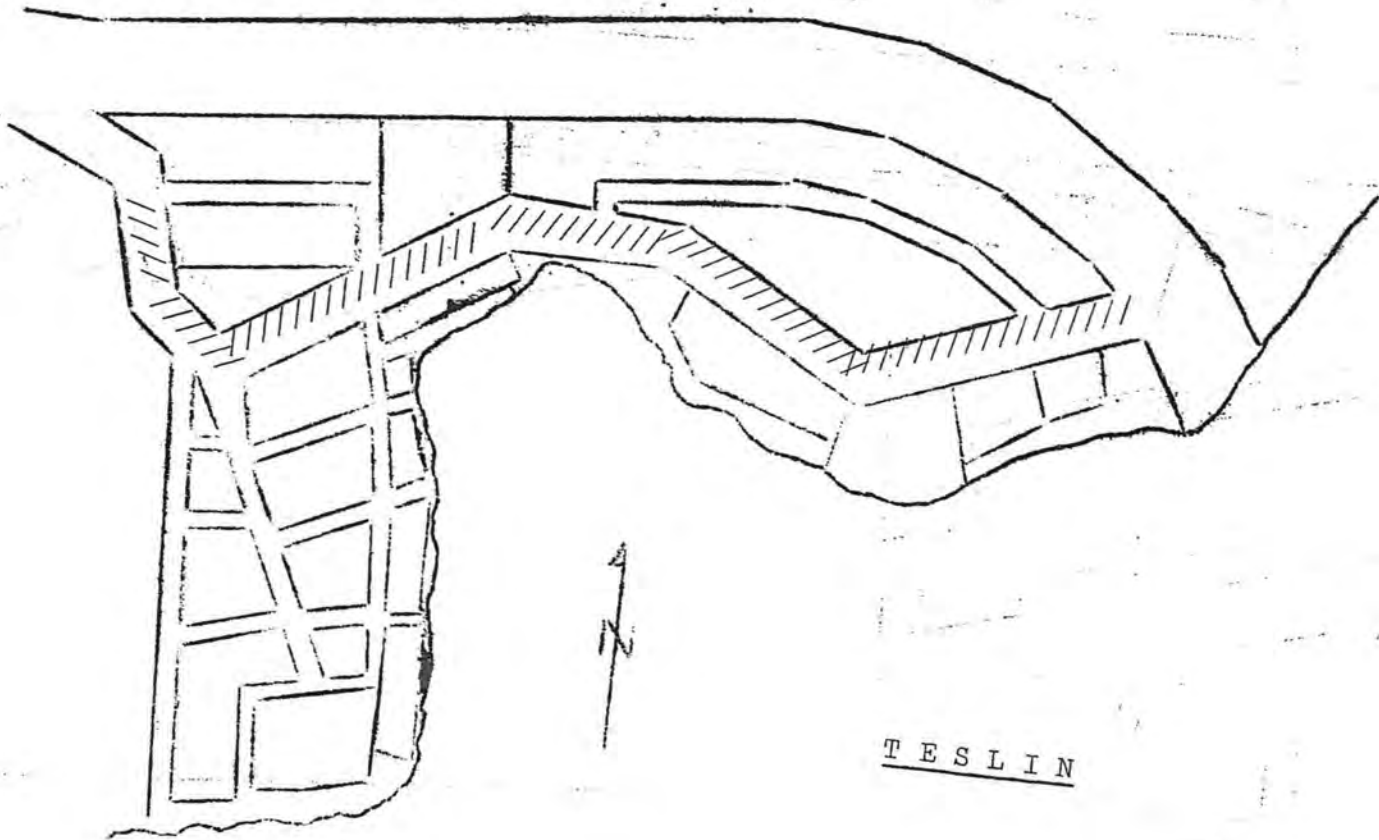




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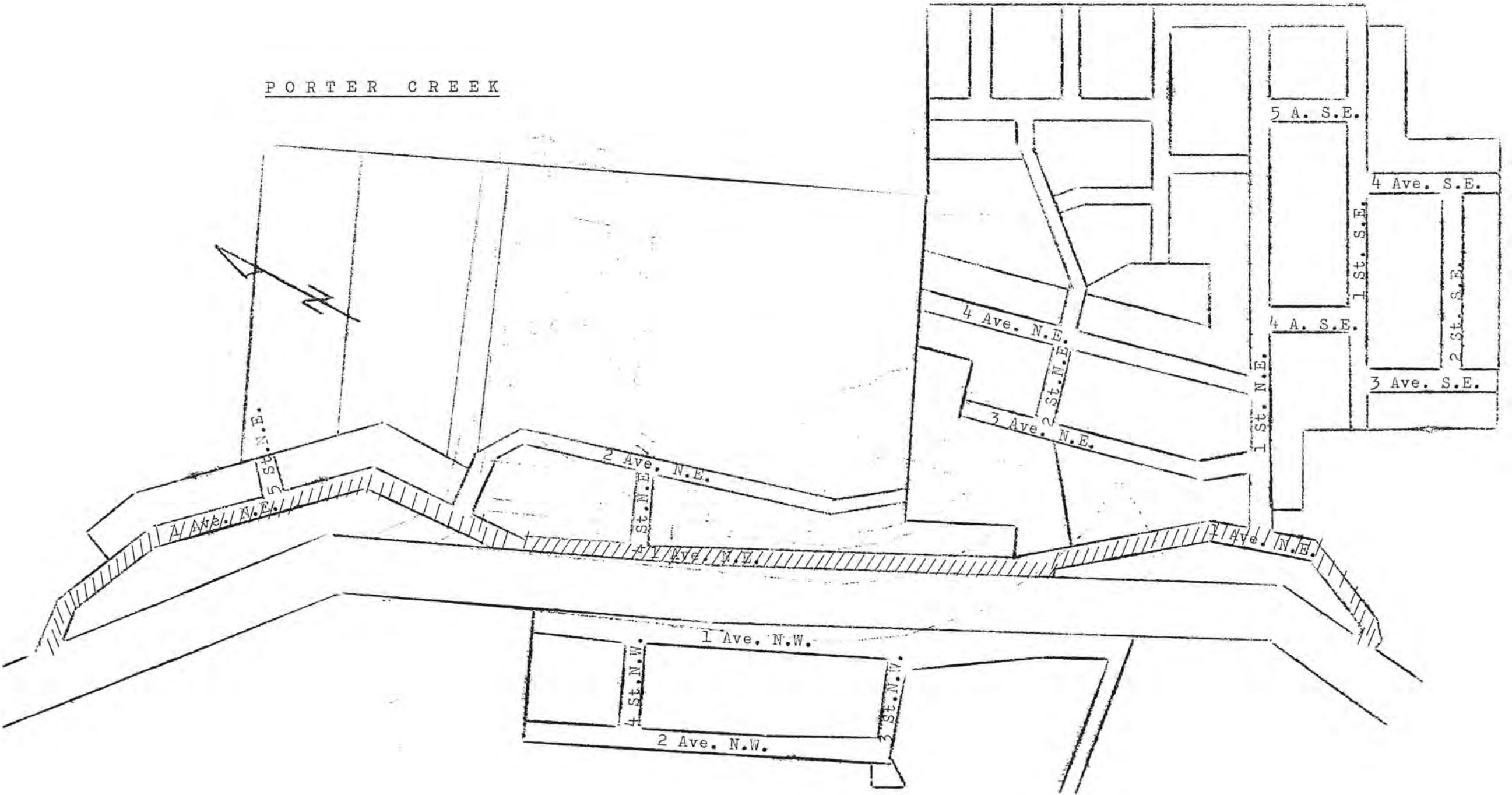
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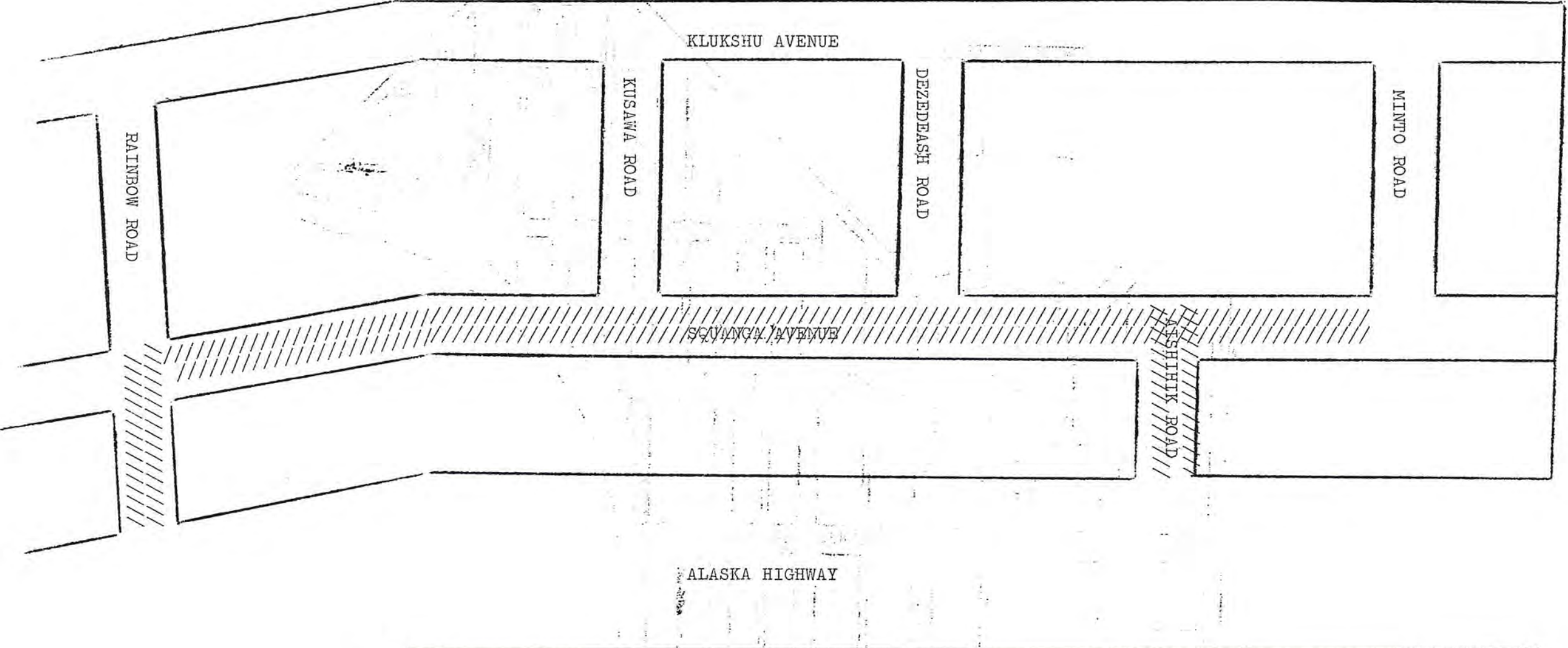




TESLIN

PORTER CREEK





KLUKSHU AVENUE

RAINBOW ROAD

KUSAWA ROAD

DEZEDEASH ROAD

MINTO ROAD

SQUIMMIL AVENUE

ASHTHIK ROAD

ALASKA HIGHWAY

CRESTVIEW  
SUBDIVISION







CONGDON STREET

AVENUE

AVENUE

CENTRE STREET

THIRD

FOURTH

AVENUE

LAURIER STREET

SECOND

AVENUE

MONTREAL STREET

BINET AVENUE

HINTON AVENUE

AVENUE

FIRST

QUEBEC STREET

DUNCAN

MAYO TOWNSITE

January 18, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Question No. 2 - Power Rates

1. What is the production cost of power produced by N.C.P.C. at:-
  - a) Whitehorse Dam
  - b) Mayo Dam (per kilowatt)
2. What price is charged per K.W. to Yukon Electric at Whitehorse by N.C.P.C.


The following information has been received from N.C.P.C.:-

"In order to properly interpret the data we provide, a knowledge of the Commission's financial arrangements is required. The cost of producing power from our Whitehorse and Mayo plants is made up of fixed charges re interest and amortization plus slightly variable operating, maintenance and administrative expense. The cost of producing primary power or energy at Whitehorse is determined after crediting to operating account revenue derived from sale of secondary power, at 4-1/2 mils/KW hr, consumed in electric boilers for heating the Whitehorse Hospital and the 2 Hostels. Since cost is independent of the amount of energy produced, the average cost per KW hr varies inversely as the amount of energy sold in any one year.

In the case of the Whitehorse operation, annual costs have been relatively constant, but the total primary energy sold has varied considerably from year to year. Consequently, the cost of primary energy was 2.31¢/KW hr in 1962/63 and 1.74¢/KW hr in 1963/64. These figures include the cost of transmission from the Whitehorse Rapids plant to consumers' distribution centres, the customers being Yukon Electrical Co. and the Dept. of Public Works (Highway Maintenance Establishment).

Our charge to Yukon Electrical Co. and Dept. of Public Works (formerly D.N.D. Army) for primary energy averaged 2.26¢/KW hr for the fiscal year ending March 31/63 and 2.1¢/KW hr for 1963/64 and the current year. The difference between cost and selling price represents revenue assigned to the contingency fund account as required by the Northern Canada Power Commission Act.

At Mayo, production cost for the year 1962/63 was 2.36¢/KW hr and for the year 1963/64, 2.27¢/KW hr. These figures include transmission cost."

  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

28 January, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 29 - Old Crow Airstrip


"In the opinion of Council it is respectfully requested that the Administration investigate the feasibility of constructing an emergency airstrip at the village of Old Crow to permit aircraft to land in the spring and fall seasons when other means of landing are prohibited to handle the traffic from Inuvik and Dawson."

I have recommended to Ottawa that an all-weather airstrip in Old Crow be constructed under the proposed "Northern Airports Policy" under which the Federal Government will provide 100% of the construction cost and 85% of the maintenance cost if this strip is classified as "Remote Airport".

I have now received a reply from Ottawa and I quote:

"It is our view that it is unlikely that anything could be done on behalf of the airstrip at Old Crow during the fiscal year 1965-66 even if the proposed policy (Northern Airports Policy) were approved within the next few months. This is said because no funds have been provided in the 1965-66 Federal Estimates for this work."

The Territorial Engineer will undertake an investigation for the siting of this airstrip during the summer of 1965 and pending his report I will recommend that funds be provided in the 1966-67 Federal Estimates for the construction and maintenance of this airstrip.

  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

February 8, 1964.

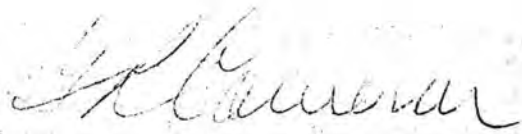
Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion No. 6 - Condemned Areas in and  
Adjacent to Whitehorse City Boundaries

The Administration is respectfully requested to furnish Council with the legal status of the land known as the condemned areas along the escarpment west of lower Whitehorse.

There are thirty-three surveyed building lots situated outside of the City of Whitehorse. These lots are all located between the westerly limits of the city and the escarpment. The lots in this area could become part of the city of Whitehorse if three-fifths of the resident-owners of real property in the area assented and two-thirds of the ratepayers of Whitehorse were in agreement. This then requires that the resident-owners of the area petition the Commissioner with the request that their land be included in the city of Whitehorse.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



February 16, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 12 - Housing, Takhini Area

In the opinion of Council and upon advice that there are approximately fifty housing units that may be considered surplus, it is desired that in view of the housing and land situation in the vicinity of Whitehorse, the building units referred to as of the cemento type construction and the land on which they are so situated on the area known as Camp Takhini be subdivided and sold to the public and that no single person or one company be allowed to purchase more than one unit and that preference be given to persons with families in need of housing. It is also desired that regulations be made prior to sale for the purpose of orderly improvement and development of this area.

After receiving Council's Motion a discussion was held between the Territorial Government and the Department of Public Works. Subsequently a meeting was held in the Commissioner's office with the Mayor and Council of the City of Whitehorse. As a result of a thorough investigation and as a result of the two discussions, it was agreed that it would be unwise to take these houses over and that the only possible course of action was for the Department of Public Works to hand them over to Crown Assets Disposal Corporation.

The reasons for this decision were as follows:

1. It was agreed by the Engineers from Public Works, the City of Whitehorse and the Territory that these buildings are not in good repair and that they would be expensive to maintain and heat.
2. The houses were built for temporary use and they were not constructed to last any great length of time. Therefore, they will constitute a dubious investment for anyone who puts money into them with the idea of obtaining long-term permanent housing.
3. The ultimate price for each house on site would not have been small. In fact, the cash outlay required would probably have prevented the very people we wanted to help from buying. The lots would be worth over \$1,000 a piece; the houses might sell for between \$500-\$1,000; each house will have to be rewired by the new occupant to conform with National Building Code standards to a probable cost of about \$500.00. The occupant would also have to pay for the relocation of water meters and for the installation of individual fuel tanks and fuel system for each house. The end result would cost at least \$3,000 in cash.
4. City Council did not want to take over such an area of low-cost, low-standard housing. They felt that the area, instead of being an asset to the City of Whitehorse, would become a financial liability.

Virtually everyone who participated in the discussions agreed that Council's proposal was a good one in principle. Unfortunately, it would probably not work in practice. It would only serve to worsen the problem of low-cost housing rather than improve it.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

16 February, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Motion No. 7 - Amusement Tax

It is requested of Council that the Commissioner be invited to attend Council in the Committee of the Whole to discuss Motion No. 22, relative to the Amusement Tax which was introduced during the 1964 Spring Session of Council.

This subject was discussed in detail at the Fall Session of Council on Saturday, November 21st, 1964. Since that time we have carried on correspondence with the theatre owners at Watson Lake and Dawson City and in addition have written to a large chain of theatres in Canada to find out what current practice is in the provinces.

From our information it seems clear that the Amusement Tax on theatres is going out of fashion in the provinces. There are probably strong arguments to do away with it in the Territory and I recommend that this be included in our discussions for the next Five-Year Agreement. In my opinion it would be unwise at the present time to eliminate the Amusement Tax. If we were to cut it out now I am quite certain that it would weaken our arguments in Ottawa during the negotiations for the next Five-Year Agreement to get more capital to finance the growth and development of this Territory. Ottawa has insisted all along that we try to raise as much money as we can from local sources and since at the present time Ottawa puts in about \$3.00 from every \$1.00 of revenue raised in the Yukon, it would not be a good move to cut out this tax and then turn around and ask Ottawa for more funds.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

18 February, 1965.

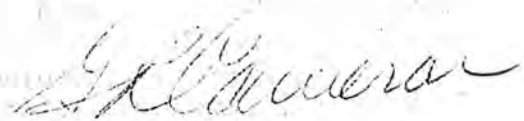
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Motion No. 9 - Yukon Public Utilities Commission

It is the opinion of Council that a power commission be formed to investigate and report to Council on the rates and prices set by power distribution companies in the Yukon Territory. This power commission will, if possible, be part of an act with the N.W.T. Power Commission as was agreed upon at an early date in this Council.

Council will recall that during the first two years of our present Five-Year Agreement with Ottawa an amount of \$10,000 was included in Territorial Estimates to pay for a utilities commission. If it is Council's wish, this item could be put back in Supplementary Estimates for 1965-66 so that a joint utilities commission could be set up to study electrical power rates and prices in both Territories.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

18 February, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 37 - Labour Provisions

In the opinion of Council it is requested that the Administration consider placing before Council an amendment to the Labour Provisions Ordinance for consideration at the 1965 Spring Session, more particularly described as follows:

"That subsection 2(b) of Section 3 of the Labour Provisions Ordinance be repealed, said subsection now reads "a person employed for the purpose of searching for minerals."

After receiving Council's Motion of the 1st December, 1964, letters were sent to six companies engaged in mineral exploration in this Territory asking for their reaction. The following excerpts from the letters sum up the principal arguments advanced by the mineral exploration industry against the proposed change:

- a) Most prospecting crews, if they work for a company or syndicate, are employed on a monthly salary basis and their actual hours of work are quite comparable to industry generally. Many prospectors also have share arrangements with their employers in anything they find and any restriction of their efforts by limiting their hours of work would only tend to discourage the legitimate prospector. The payment of overtime for over 8 hours per day will only discourage the employer who pays the cost.
- b) It is usual on prospecting parties to take full advantage of fine weather and the long daylight hours by working more than 8 hours in a day when some distance from camp. It is also usual during very wet or bad weather to keep the prospecting party in camp. This is the normal arrangement and is satisfactory to all concerned.
- c. If prospecting work was limited to a period of 8 hours in a day then only that work would be done that would allow the prospector to return to camp within that time. This would restrict the area that might well be prospected. If overtime pay was required for over 8 hours in the day, the prospector might range further afield at an added cost to the employer but unless this was decided by pre-arrangement, it is doubtful if any company or employer would appreciate unscheduled hours at overtime rates. An average of 8 hours per day is the most satisfactory whether it means over 8 hours one day and less the next, or whether it is governed by weather or distance.
- d. The Yukon Territory needs more mines for mining is the backbone of our economy. More mines will be discovered in the Yukon and every effort should be made to encourage venture capital. The proposed removal of the exemption as it affects those searching for minerals will do nothing to assist and will only impede and slow down our progress in the mineral industry.
- e. Weather conditions determine the length of time any field party or prospecting group is able to spend in the field prospecting or searching for minerals. As an example, even though an exploration party might spend one month in the prospect area, because of unfavourable weather, only two weeks of that time might be spent prospecting. So, during days of favourable weather, the field party members might spend 10 or 12 hours in the field each day. Taking all the above into consideration, none of the members of the field party would work more than 8 hours per day. For this reason, overtime pay for persons employed in search of minerals would not be justified.
- f. Industry in this country and in this era offers organized, well supervised, repetitive jobs which demand and deserve overtime pay. Searching for

minerals does not easily fall in this category, nor do the nature of work, climate and daylight hours make it practical for work to fall in days of 8 hours or weeks of 48 hours. In order to cope with the extra burden of increased bookkeeping and supervision, as well as labour cost, you would find that the employer would:

- (a) pay a smaller basic wage
- (b) cut overtime to a bare minimum.

In the end no-one benefits.

In view of these comments, Council may wish to debate the matter again to decide if the proposed change would in fact be beneficial.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 19-1965 (1st)

3 March, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Reference for Advice - Purchase of Fire Trucks  
Haines Junction and Keno City.

The 1964-65 Supplementary Estimates provided for the purchase of a fire truck and fire fighting equipment for Haines Junction and the purchase of a combination water truck and fire truck for Keno City.


Quotations were obtained on the Haines Junction unit and a Purchase Order was issued to the successful bidder. We were subsequently informed that due to a strike at the Chrysler Plant the supplier would be unable to have the chassis delivered to him in time to meet our delivery date of March 31, 1965. Due to this fact the order for the unit was cancelled.

When quotations were received and approved for the Keno City unit, it was felt that there was not sufficient time left before March 31, 1965, to guarantee that this unit could be manufactured and delivered before that date. Therefore no order was made.

It is proposed to include the funds, required to purchase this equipment, in the 1965-66 Supplementary Estimates. In order that the orders for these trucks and the required fire fighting equipment may be issued in time to receive the goods and put the units into service this summer, it would be appreciated if we could have the approval of Council before the Supplementary Estimates are prepared and submitted.

The following funds will be required:

Haines Junction fire truck	- \$10,285.00
Haines Junction fire fighting equipment	- \$2,000.00
Keno City fire and water truck	- <u>\$9,440.00</u>
	\$21,725.00

  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

March 3, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Insurance for School Buses

On the 30th November, 1964, I sent to Council a short paper discussing our Territorial insurance arrangements for school buses. We have recently received the following new information and suggestions:

During its February meeting in 1965 the Financial Advisory Committee discussed the problem of insuring our school buses and the drivers and the children who travel in them. The Financial Advisory Committee asked the Territorial Treasurer to determine exactly what our coverage is. The insurance we now carry can be described as follows:

- 1) In the case of an accident involving a bus for which the Territorial Government has contracted, our comprehensive General Liability Policy will provide protection if the driver of the bus is proved at fault.
- 2) If the bus is owned and operated by the Territorial Government our Standard Automobile Policy will provide protection if our driver is at fault.

The question naturally arises about the accident in which the bus driver is not at fault. In many cases if the other driver is at fault, his own insurance would cover the Territorial bus and occupants. We can assume that all drivers in this Territory are insured. The Territorial Motor Vehicles Ordinance requires \$10,000/\$20,000 Bodily Injury and \$2000 Property Damage.

Council may wish to discuss this further. I put forward these ideas for your information:

- a) Council could pass an amendment to the Motor Vehicles Ordinance increasing the mandatory minimum limits of insurance to say \$50,000. This would mean that if one of our buses was involved in an accident with a vehicle bearing Territorial licence plates we could expect, in cases of a very serious accident, adequate reimbursement for the cost of damages. This suggestion would, of course, have the effect of increasing the costs of insurance coverage for all drivers in the Yukon. It would also not provide a universal remedy because a great number of the cars on our roads and highways are from outside the Territory and thus are not subject to the insurance clauses in our Motor Vehicles Ordinance.
- b) It has also been suggested that we might take out a Medical Expense Insurance Policy for the school children riding on the buses and for the driver. This policy could be tailored to provide limits of say \$500 or \$1,000 or \$2,000 on each passenger. The price of such a policy could be set only after we know the number of seats in each bus, the number of children to be insured and the amount of insurance for each passenger. If Council would like to look into this alternative further we can obtain firm quotations for this Medical Expense Insurance.
- c) Another suggestion is that the Territory should continue to follow the pattern of the Federal Government and get away from the idea of buying insurance to cover all of its liabilities and responsibilities. If the Territory grows it may well prove financially advantageous to dispense with insurance and to consider claims against the Territorial Government as and when they arise. While it may be premature to cut out all forms of insurance, Council may wish to consider whether in this instance further coverage on our school buses is either necessary or wise.

*G. R. Cameron*  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

9 March, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

School Buses, Watson Lake

At the last Session of Council the Councillor from Watson Lake raised the matter of the two school buses in that area being over-crowded. He requested that the Superintendent of Schools investigate the situation. The School Advisory Committee of St. Ann's School later made the same request.

In compliance with these requests, the Superintendent of Schools arranged a meeting on December 21st with the Advisory Committees of the two schools and the Territorial Councillor, Mr. Don Taylor. Also present were the two school principals, the two bus drivers, Mr. Watson the resident Indian Affairs Officer, and Mr. Rudy Couture of the Home and School Association.

In Watson Lake area there are two school bus routes. One covers the D.O.T., Airport, and the Airport Road. The other travels the Alaska Highway starting about three miles south of the main settlement and going north to the Upper Liard Bridge.

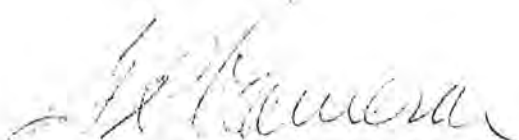
The bus used on the airport run is rated as a 32 passenger school bus. It was carrying 49 pupils. The one used on the Alaska Highway run is rated as a 36 passenger school bus. It was carrying 44 pupils. In addition, there were eight pupils who lived a considerable distance from their school (but less than two miles) and who should have been permitted to travel on the bus.

In brief, both buses were seriously over-crowded. Winter driving conditions, extremely cold temperatures, and such problems as frosting of windshields accentuate the danger to the passengers created by the over-crowding. By next school year, it is anticipated that the number of passengers for each bus will increase to 60.

It is very evident that the buses are far too small for the number of pupils they must transport. Larger buses are required. The present buses are owned and operated by the Government of the Yukon Territory. Rather than becoming further involved in the purchase of school buses and the construction of additional garage space, I would recommend that we call for tenders from Yukon transportation companies for a school bus contract to include the placement of two new 79 passenger buses being placed on the runs effective September 1, 1965.

Since new equipment would be involved in the contract, the Superintendent of Schools has suggested that the contract be for five years. However, in view of the present three year contract for the Whitehorse area the suggestion of five years may be somewhat out of line and Council's thinking on the matter will be appreciated. The Superintendent of Schools estimates that the price of the contract will be approximately \$18,750.00 per year if on a five year contract and no doubt more if three years only.

Your advice on these suggestions would be appreciated.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.





*Ms. Callin*

March 11, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council :

AMENDMENTS TO MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE YUKON TERRITORY

To enable communities in the Yukon Territory to become self-governing it is necessary to have legislation providing for the incorporation of Local Improvement Districts and Villages. The incorporation of Local Improvement Districts will be covered in a separate Ordinance, but it is felt that the provision for Villages should be part of the Municipal Ordinance.

In addition to making provision for the incorporation of Villages, there are a number of other sections of the Municipal Ordinance which stand in need of revision. The following recommended amendments would allow for the incorporation of Villages in the Yukon Territory as well as amending certain sections of the Ordinance which apply to Cities.

The legislation of the Northwest Territories was used as a guide when preparing these amendments, although it was realized that it did not necessarily satisfy the needs of the Yukon.

The Councils of the Cities of Dawson and Whitehorse have seen these proposals and have commented on them. For the convenience of Council these comments are paraphrased below each proposal.

In order that the Amendments to the Municipal Ordinance may be prepared for presentation to Council, I would appreciate your views and suggestions on the following requirements of the Yukon Territory in this regard:

1. As in the Northwest Territories, the Council of a Village in the Yukon should be partly elected and partly appointed. However, the term "Alderman" is considered preferable to "Councillor". The term "Chairman" for the Chairman of the Council of a Village is quite acceptable.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council sees no reason why legislation for the Northwest Territories should be used for a reference. All members should be elected and at no time should a member of Council be appointed. The terms Alderman and Chairman are acceptable.

2. As a result of these changes in terminology, it will be necessary to revise the interpretation section of the Municipal Ordinance. Paragraph (a) will have to be changed to provide that an Alderman may be elected or appointed. The definition of Clerk should be amended to include Acting Clerk of the Municipality as well as the Clerk.

Yukon Regional Library  
Whitehorse, Yukon



Some time ago the Ordinance was amended to provide for the appointment of an Acting Clerk, but nowhere is it stated that the Acting Clerk can perform all the duties and responsibilities of the Clerk. It is suggested that this change will rectify the situation. The definition of Mayor should be revised to distinguish between a City and a Village. Consequently the term "Mayor" will mean the Mayor of a City rather than a Municipality. The meaning of Municipality should then be changed to read "Any portion of the Territory established as a City or Village under this Ordinance". The term "Chairman" will have to be defined as Chairman of the Council of a Village. You may also consider it advisable to include definitions of "City" and "Village".

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: Again there should not be provision for the appointment of an Alderman. It is agreeable to include Acting Clerk in the definition of Clerk and the Acting Clerk should perform all duties of the Clerk. It is agreed that Mayor should refer to the Mayor of a City; Municipality should refer to both Cities and Villages and Chairman should be defined as Chairman of the Council of a Village. In addition to defining City and Village City Council feels the definition of Local Improvement District should be included.

The Council of the City of Dawson comments as follows: City Council disagrees with the proposal that members of Council be appointed and feels that all vacancies should be filled by election. If there is not a candidate for election to a vacant office then there should be provision for appointment.

3. Section 5 of the Yukon Ordinance should be replaced by a new section along the lines of the new Sections 3 and 4 of the Northwest Territories Ordinance. Our requirements differ somewhat from the Northwest Territories Legislation, however, in that the posting of notices should be accompanied by publication in a newspaper circulating in a proposed new Municipality, and there should also be some provision for a hearing in the event of an objection on the part of a substantial body or ratepayers. I would suggest that in order to become a Village, there must be not less than 50 ratepayers in the area, and a Village may be established on the petition of 25 or more ratepayers residing in the area. If no such petition is forthcoming, and the Commissioner wishes to establish a Village, it should be possible for him to do so after posting the necessary notice and publishing it in a newspaper circulating in the area. There should be provision for a hearing by a board consisting of a representative of the ratepayers, a representative of the Territorial Government, and a member of the Territorial Council, if within two weeks of the posting of a notice of intention to incorporate a Village, the Commissioner receives a petition of complaint containing the signatures of not less than 25 ratepayers. The Commissioner need not be bound by the recommendations of the board, but it should be mandatory that the report of the board be made public. The Commissioner should have all necessary authority to fix the name and boundaries of the Village which is to be established. There should be at least 300 ratepayers before a City may be established, and it should be possible for a

Village to become a City upon the petition of 100 ratepayers. It should also be possible for the Commissioner to make a Village into a City after the usual posting of a notice and publication in a newspaper, and there should also be provision for a hearing by a board consisting of the usual three members if within two weeks after the posting of the Commissioner's intention to make a Village into a City, a petition of complaint is received, containing the signatures of not less than 100 ratepayers. There should also be the usual clause about the recommendation of the board not being binding on the Commissioner but that he must make the board's recommendation public.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council agrees with this paragraph.

The Council of the City of Dawson comments as follows: The provision that there be at least 300 ratepayers before a City may be established should not, in the opinion of City Council, apply to any existing Municipality or City.

4. Subsection (2) of Section 7 of the Yukon Municipal Ordinance provides for two different kinds of majority. I see no reason why the two-thirds majority provided for in paragraph (a) cannot also apply in paragraph (b).

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council agrees that the two-thirds majority should apply in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Subsection (2) of Section 7.

5. Subsection (1) of Section 9 should also apply to a City which wishes to become a Village, and a Village which wishes to become a Local Improvement District.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council agrees with this paragraph.

6. Section 11 should also be repealed in its entirety and a clause should be substituted stating that, subject to the Ordinance, the Council of a City shall consist of a Mayor and three Aldermen.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council has no objection to this paragraph.

7. Subsection (1) of Section 12 should also be repealed, but there should be provision for the Commissioner to increase the size of the Council of a City if this should be considered necessary. Eventually the boundaries of the City of Whitehorse will be extended to include the whole of the Metropolitan Area. At that time it will be necessary to increase the size of the Council of the City of Whitehorse. It is suggested that a system of ward representation will be necessary when the boundaries of the City of Whitehorse are extended to ensure representation on the City Council of such part of the Metropolitan Area as Crestview, Porter Creek, and, when they are included, Camp Takhini and Valleyview. The Council of the City, once it includes the entire Metropolitan Area, should consist of six Aldermen, four from Whitehorse proper, including Riverdale and MacRae, one from Crestview, and one from Porter Creek. An additional Alderman should be added when Camp Takhini and Valleyview become part of the City.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees in principle with this paragraph, but would like definite legislation to state that at no time would an area within the Whitehorse Metropolitan Area be established as a Village or a City, with the exception of Whitehorse.

8. Subsection (2) of Section 12 appears satisfactory as it stands.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

9. Section 4 (f) of the Northwest Territories Ordinance is acceptable for Villages in the Yukon except that the two year term for the elected members should overlap. To take care of the first election, I would suggest that the candidate with the largest number of votes be given a two year term, and the candidate with the second highest number of votes be given a one year term, with all terms thereafter consisting of two years. You might consider it possible to deal with the terms of the elected member pursuant to Section 6 of the present Municipal Ordinance of the Yukon without making separate specific provision. As in the Northwest Territories, one of the appointed members should be Chairman of the Council. Unless you consider it unnecessary, I think there should also be reference to the fact that an appointed member may be re-appointed.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with the first part of this paragraph, but are definite in their opinion that the last two sentences should be deleted completely.

10. There is presently some reason to believe that Subsection (2) of Section 28 and Section 14 of the Ordinance should be brought together in such a way that the Council can delegate responsibility for the administrative functions of the Municipality to the Clerk. At present, the Municipal Councils concern themselves with the administrative minutiae, much of which is time-consuming and unnecessary. It is recommended, therefore, that Council be able to delegate, by By-Law, any or all of its executive or administrative powers to the Clerk of the Municipality. It should not, of course, be possible for the Council to delegate to the Clerk the power to borrow money.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council recommends that Section 14 stay as written and that Section 28 Subsection (2) should remain except that the two-thirds referred to in Subsection (2) of Section 28 should be changed to read majority of all its members.

11. The reference to Municipality in Section 15 should be changed to City.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

12. Section 16 should contain a reference to the appointment of a Chairman.



The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council disagrees with this section. There should be no appointments.

13. Subsection (1) of Section 20 should refer to "The Mayor or the Chairman as the case may be" instead of the Commissioner.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with the suggestion outlined in this paragraph.

14. Subsection (1) of Section 22 should refer to the Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

15. Subsection (1) Section 25 should be repealed and its replacement should state simply that the allowance for an Alderman of a City may be \$750.00 and the allowance for the Mayor of a City may be \$2,000.00, if the Council by By-Law so provides. If the Council of a Village provides by By-Law, the Chairman may receive an allowance of \$500.00 per annum, and an Alderman may receive \$250.00 per annum.

(The Council of the City of Whitehorse is apparently thinking in terms of \$1,500.00 for Alderman and \$3,000.00 for Mayor. In view of the changes proposed whereby the Clerk would handle many administrative functions I think these allowances are excessive.)

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council disagrees with this section, they feel that the following allowances should be paid:

- (a) for a population of 2,000 and less - Alderman \$500.00 and Mayor \$1,000.00;
- (b) for a population of 2,000 to 4,000 - Alderman \$750.00 and Mayor \$1,500.00; and
- (c) for a population of over 4,000 - Alderman \$1,500.00 and Mayor \$3,000.00.

The City Council of Whitehorse feels that they are required to put in many more hours than just for Council work. It was pointed out that Council Members attend meetings regarding emergency measures, Whitehorse Metropolitan Planning Committee and Board of Health, and that these are extra duties that must be performed by members of Council.

The Council of the City of Dawson comments as follows:

The City Council wonders if this means that paragraphs (a) and (b) of Subsection (1) Section 25 would also be repealed.

16. Subsection (2) of Section 25 should apply to both a City and a Village.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with the paragraph.

17. Subsection (1) of Section 26 should apply to a Mayor and a Chairman as well as to Aldermen. Similarly Subsection (2) should also apply to a Mayor and a Chairman as well as an Alderman.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

18. Section 27 should include a reference to a Chairman as well as a Mayor or an Alderman.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

19. Subsection (2) of Section 28 should be repealed, as I have indicated in my remarks concerning Section 14 of the Ordinance.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
Please refer to the comments of City Council regarding paragraph 10, which covers their views regarding Sections 14 and 28 of the Ordinance.

20. Section 29 should make provision for the payment of fees and expenses to witnesses when required to attend Council or any committee thereof, such fees and expenses to be prescribed by By-Law.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

21. Section 30 should include a reference to a Chairman as well as Mayor, the same applies to Sections 31 and 33.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

22. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of Subsection (1) of Section 33 should be deleted to conform with the new Section 14 permitting the Council to delegate executive authority to the Clerk. Subsection (2) of Section 33 should also be deleted.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

23. Section 34, provides that a Clerk shall hold office during the pleasure of the Council. It is our view that a Clerk should have a little more security of tenure, and in order to accomplish this, I would suggest that dismissal be possible only after a three-fifths vote of the Council. The term of appointment of an Acting Clerk should be the same except that anyone appointed to this position should cease to hold it if a Clerk is appointed.

Paragraph (b) of Section 35 could be a good deal more explicit. I would suggest that the Clerk, or someone acting on his behalf, attend all meetings of the Council as well as all meetings of committees, and record all resolutions, decisions, etc. Under paragraph (f) of Section 35, I think the Clerk should be permitted to administer oaths only to those for whom oaths are required by the Municipal Ordinance. If it should be necessary for a Clerk to administer oaths in addition to those required by the Municipal Ordinance, he can be appointed a Commissioner for Oaths or a Notary Public in the usual way.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with paragraph 23 except that instead of three-fifth they feel the term majority



should be used in Section 34 of the Ordinance. City Council agrees with the suggested changes for paragraphs (b) and (f) of Section 35.

25. It is recommended that the Clerk of a Municipality also be the Treasurer, but that provision be made for the Clerk to delegate functions and responsibilities of the position of Treasurer to another employee of the Municipality. The purpose of this proposal is to make sure that one person is clearly charged with overall authority for the operation of City Government, subject to the direction of the Council. Section 36 should be amended accordingly.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council disagrees with this paragraph. It is the general feeling that the City could grow large enough to require the services of two people.

26. Paragraph (f) of Section 37 requires the Treasurer to prepare a financial statement, but there is nothing to indicate how often this must be done. It is recommended that this paragraph be amended to require that a financial statement of the Municipality must be prepared at least once each year.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: The City Council feels that this point is covered under the duties of the auditors outlined in Section 43 of the Ordinance.

27. Section 39 should state that the Acting Clerk shall be Acting Treasurer in the absence of the Treasurer.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: Please see the views of City Council as outlined under paragraph 26.

28. In keeping with our intention to concentrate administrative responsibility in the hands of the Clerk, Section 41 should be revised to provide that the assessor may be appointed by the Clerk rather than the Council.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council disagrees with this paragraph. They feel that if this power was given to a Clerk it would lead to improper practices.

The Council of the City of Dawson comments as follows: City Council feels that provision should be made for the appointment of the assessor to be approved by Council.

29. Paragraph (f) of Subsection (1) of Section 43, in addition to referring to the Mayor, should also refer to a Chairman of a Village. The same applies to Subsection (2) of Section 43.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council agrees with this paragraph.

30. City appointments should actually be made by the City Clerk rather than the Council, as is presently provided under Section 45, but there should be a clear requirement that no such appointment may be made by the Clerk except where provision has been made for salaries by a By-Law of the Council.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council feels that Section 45 should stay as written, but feel that certain powers can be delegated to the Clerk through the Public Service By-Law.

31. The application of Section 46 should be subject to the Labour Provisions Ordinance and the Annual Vacations Ordinance.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

The Council of the City of Dawson comments as follows:  
City Council feels that provision should be made for the City to set higher standards, by By-Law, if they so wish.

32. Section 48 of the Yukon Municipal Ordinance provides for Oaths. In addition to the Oath of Office and Oath of Allegiance, there should also be an Oath of Secrecy. This can be either a separate oath or it can be provided for in the Oath of Office. The Oath of Secrecy should be along the lines of the Oath administered to Federal Government employees, of which you will have a copy, or the Oath of Secrecy set out as Schedule A to the Public Service Ordinance of the Yukon. As pointed out elsewhere, these oath forms should be altered to delete the words "So help me God", if a prospective employee wishes to affirm.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

33. Nowhere is it possible for me to find in the Ordinance a prohibition against the expenditure of municipal funds without the Council first having made provision for such expenditure in a By-Law. This is surely a fundamental requirement, and indeed, without it, there can be no certainty about financial records. It would be advisable to have a section to that effect inserted between present Sections 51 and 52.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council feels that a section should be included in the Ordinance to require the presentation of an annual budget to Council for approval, which would contain the expenditure of municipal funds for the year.

34. Section 53 should refer to "The Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be, or person presiding at the meeting".

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

35. The reference to a service tax in Section 62 should be deleted. It is our understanding this tax was intended to be the equivalent of the Poll Tax Ordinance of the Territory which was repealed some time ago in accordance with the Five Year Financial Agreement. In order to conform with the Agreement, I think the Municipal Ordinance should be amended to delete it.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees to the deletion of Section 62 from the Ordinance.

36. The authority to pass the Zoning By-Law set out in Subsection (1) of Section 87 appears adequate for implementation of the Metropolitan Plan, but it does not specifically refer to the control or prohibition of parking for automobiles, trucks, trailers, mobile homes or motel units. It would be helpful if the zoning authority of the City were explicit in this regard. The zoning provisions of the Municipal Ordinance should contain a requirement that any Zoning By-Law of a municipality shall have the approval of the Commissioner before being introduced. It is considered advisable to require prior approval so that major issues can be resolved before the introduction of a By-Law rather than after it has been given one or two readings. If a Zoning By-Law is changed at some point by the Council in a way that is unacceptable to the Commissioner, the By-Law can be disallowed pursuant to Subsection (2) of Section 56. In addition to these changes in the Ordinance, I think there should be an advisory committee to assist the Commissioner in zoning matters which affect the Whitehorse Metropolitan Area. In addition to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City (as enlarged), there should also be representation from the R.C.A.F., the Department of Transport, the Department of Public Works of Canada and the Territorial Council (probably all three members). The composition of the Advisory Committee could probably be left to the Commissioner's discretion, but I think it would be desirable to have its existence and terms of reference referred to specifically in the Ordinance.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council agrees that provision should be made for control of parking. However, City Council does not agree with the suggestion that the Commissioner approve the By-Law before it is introduced.

37. Subsection (1) of Section 104 should refer to an "officer of the municipality appointed for that purpose by the Clerk".

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council disagrees with this paragraph. It is felt that Section 104 Subsection (1) should remain the same.

38. Section 112 should read the 31st day of December rather than the 31st day of March to bring the renewal of licences into line with the municipal year which is the calendar year.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council agrees with this paragraph.

39. Section 116 should refer to the Clerk rather than the Council.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council disagrees with this paragraph.

40. Paragraph (b) of Section 118 should apply only to a City, and not to a Village.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council agrees with this paragraph.



41. It is considered desirable to provide Municipalities with a more concrete basis for arriving at their assessment. The City of Whitehorse would like to use the rates set out in the current assessment manual of the Department of Municipal Affairs, Province of Alberta, as amended. Rather than the reference to a specific manual, however, I think it would be preferable if the Subsection replacing Subsection (1) of Section 136 stated simply that improvements to land shall be assessed in accordance with an assessment manual approved by the Commissioner. Subsection (2) should be changed to permit the assessor to depart from the manual in any case where, in his opinion, the disadvantages of location or other circumstances affecting property value would justify him so doing.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council agrees with this paragraph, however, the following points have been suggested for consideration:

- (a) Improvements to be assessed in the manner prescribed by the governing body responsible for assessment procedures to be followed by the assessor;
- (b) Land to be assessed at fair actual value exclusive of any improvements thereon;
- (c) In determining values for assessment purposes, the assessor may be guided by the use to which the land is being put in an otherwise predominant use area, (Commercial enterprise in a Residential area);
- (d) Land used strictly for residential purposes in a commercial area shall carry a Business Residential Adjustment applied to improvement assessment only. (Business Residential Adjustment applied by determining difference in value between a commercial and a residential lot, and deducting said difference from the improvement assessment only);
- (e) Land to be assessed in a manner equitable with similar types of property in various areas in the Municipality.

42. Subsection (1) of Section 148 should refer to "the Mayor or Chairman, as the case may be".

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council agrees with this paragraph.

44. Section 174, Subsection (4) should be amended to provide for a 6% penalty on unpaid taxes in addition to having the unpaid taxes bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum after the 1st day of November.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows: City Council agrees with this paragraph.

The Council of the City of Dawson comments as follows: It would appear that this means a 12% penalty. If this is correct City Council feels it would be too harsh and recommend that Subsection (4) remain as it is.

45. Subsection (1) of Section 181 should be amended so that May 31st becomes November 15th. There is no reason why the Business Tax assessment roll cannot be dealt with at the same time as the ordinary assessment roll. In

Subsection (2) of Section 181, therefore, June 16<sup>th</sup> should become December 1st, and in Subsection (3) the words "subject to this section and where practicable", and "and except that all appeals made to a Judge from the Court of Revision shall be heard and determined by the first day of September in each year" should be deleted.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council have referred this point to the City Legal Adviser for comments.

46. Subsection (3) of Section 186 should be the same as Subsection (4) of Section 174 as revised, and Subsection (4) of Section 186 should be the same as Subsection (5) of Section 174 as revised.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council have referred this point to the City Legal Adviser for comments.

47. Sections 189 to 193, inclusive, all deal with the service tax to which I have previously referred, and they can be repealed.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees that Sections 189 to 193 of the Ordinance be repealed.

48. Section 214 should refer to "the Mayor, or the Chairman as the case may be".

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

49. At the first Session, 1962, the Territorial Council amended Subsection (1) of Section 228 of the Municipal Ordinance to shorten the waiting period for the purchase of property at a delinquent tax sale from one year to six months. Subsection (1) of Section 232 should be amended to conform with the change made in Section 228.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council have pointed out that this Section was amended at the first Session of Territorial Council, 1964.

50. In revising the Ordinance, it is considered desirable to make some changes with respect to the present method of holding elections. My first observation in this connection is concerned with Section 241, paragraph (a), which refers to "current taxes". This, I think you will agree, is somewhat ambiguous and I would recommend, therefore that this be replaced by reference to unpaid taxes upon which a penalty is not due and payable. The exclusions set out in Section 241, paragraph (b), should also include an official or an employee of a Municipality, employees of the Government of the Yukon Territory and employees of the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.



The Council of the City of Dawson comments as follows:  
City Council feels that the exclusions should also include the wives of all those listed.

51. It seems there is no need for the word "pending" in Subsection (2) of Section 245. Subsection (5) of Section 245 could be improved upon by an indication that when the Clerk acts as returning officer he shall have all the duties and responsibilities of returning officer, including the right to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie, even though he may already have cast a vote before having to assume the duties of returning officer, e.g., if the returning officer died on polling day after the Clerk had voted.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees to deleting the word pending but feels the rest of the suggested changes are superfluous, due to the fact that if the Clerk acts as returning officer, then it is mandatory that the sections covering the returning officer and his duties are applicable.

52. Other sections of the Ordinance refer to "a submission or referendum" and as a result, I think it should be made quite clear in Section 249 (a) that the returning officer or deputy returning officer may swear in special constables for a vote of that kind as well as for an election or the voting on a By-Law.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

53. There should be a provision that a Municipality shall prescribe by By-Law fees which shall be paid to the returning officer, every deputy returning officer, poll clerk, interpreter, enumerator and special constable.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

54. Sections 253 and 254 provide for the preparation of lists of electors by the Clerk. It is our view that the time has come when the Municipalities should prepare their voters list before each election on the basis of an enumeration similar to that carried out before an election under the Canada Elections Act in an urban polling area. This will be somewhat more expensive than the present system, but it will eliminate the swearing in of the electors presently in use which is awkward and open to abuse. The proposed system of enumeration should include the listing of companies on whose behalf an agent may vote. Companies for whom an agent may vote should have to indicate in writing to the enumerators who their agent will be, and it should be a requirement that any person named as an agent must be not less than twenty-one years of age, a Canadian citizen or other British subject, and a resident of the Municipality in which he is to vote for not less than three months.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees to enumeration, but only for the City of Whitehorse and not for Villages and Local Improvement Districts.

55. Section 259 should permit a person to make an application in person, to a Board of Revision, while the Board is sitting, without having to give prior notice in writing. You might wish to consider whether it will be necessary to make alterations in Subsection (1) of Section 261 in the light of the change in Section 259.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

56. Since it is proposed that anyone wishing to make a correction on the voters list may do so by presenting themselves in person to the Board of Revision, I think Subsection (2) of Section 260 need only refer to sending of a written notice to those who have made application to the Board in writing.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

57. Subsection (1) of Section 262 refers to the Board of Revision and to "the Court of Revision". The latter is a typographical error. It should read "Board of Revision".

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

58. At the moment, it is not clear what is to be done if a returning officer receives an invalid nomination paper. To clarify the situation, it is recommended that provision be made, possibly between Sections 270 and 271, for a returning officer to refuse to accept an invalid nomination paper, provided, however, that he shall forthwith notify in writing the person for whom the nomination papers have been made out, and at the same time, return the nomination papers stating the reasons why they are invalid.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council disagrees with this paragraph. They do not feel that the returning officer should have the power to refuse nomination papers.

59. I think Section 276 should contain the same precaution as Subsection (2) of Section 30 of the Canada Elections Act. This will then make it mandatory for a deputy returning officer to ensure the safe keeping of the ballot papers issued to him in advance of an election.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

60. The form N referred to in Section 278 should be revised to exclude reference to swearing or affirming and objection. A new form should be adopted along the lines of form 23 set out in Schedule 1 of the Canada Elections Act.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees that form N should be revised for the City of Whitehorse. The Council queries the deletion of the objection from the form.

61. The ballot forms set up as forms O and P in the Schedule to the Ordinance are gravely inadequate in that there is no possible way for a deputy returning officer to relate

the ballots issued to electors to the ballots he receives. Although the present legislation does not preclude a numbering system for ballots, I think it is desirable that we adopt the form of ballot required by the Canada Elections Act. I would suggest, therefore, that Section 28 of the Canada Elections Act and form 35 of the Schedule be adopted for use in the municipal elections in the Yukon. The only innovation I would recommend is that the ballot used for the election of a Mayor of a City be different than that used for the election of Aldermen. In addition, the affidavit set out in form 36 in the Schedule of the Canada Elections Act should be provided for in the Municipal Ordinance. Subsection (7) of Section 28 of the Canada Elections Act is, of course, not required although it would probably be desirable to require that the ballot boxes, ballot papers, and all other materials used at any election shall remain the property of the Municipality at which the election is held, (or the Government of the Yukon Territory).

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

62. At present, the Ordinance does not make it an offence to forge or destroy ballots, and I would suggest that Section 29 of the Canada Elections Act (excluding the penalty part) be adopted for use in the Municipal Ordinance.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

63. There should be a prohibition in the Ordinance against campaigning at any time during the twenty-four hour period immediately preceding the opening of the polling station or stations on polling day. I realize that the existing Municipalities in the Territory have By-Laws prohibiting such campaigning, however, this section is necessary for newly formed Municipalities.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

64. Paragraph (c) of Subsection (1) of Section 282 should refer to "agents, not exceeding one for each candidate".

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

65. Section 286 will have to be amended to provide that no one can vote at an election unless their name appears on the list of electors.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

The Council of the City of Dawson comments as follows:  
City Council are opposed to this amendment.

66. Section 288 can be repealed because form R will no longer be required with the abolition of oaths.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph as applicable to the City of Whitehorse only.



The Council of the City of Dawson comments as follows:  
City Council are opposed to this amendment.

67. In order to tighten up the reporting procedure at the completion of a poll, it is recommended that Subsection (3) of Section 293 be deleted, and a new paragraph be added requiring the deputy returning officer to give the returning officer, the Clerk of a Municipality, and each candidate, a certificate showing the total number of votes cast for each candidate and the number of rejected ballot papers. It is suggested that form 58 in the Schedule of the Canada Elections Act, would be suitable for this purpose. Similarly, paragraph (e) of Section 294 should be replaced by a requirement that the returning officer give the Clerk of the Municipality and each candidate a certificate showing the total number of votes cast for each candidate. This certificate could also consist of form 58 of the Canada Elections Act adapted to suit our circumstances. These changes have been requested by Mr. C. J. Ravenhill, the returning officer at the last Whitehorse election, and I agree with him that they would be an improvement over the present procedure.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

68. With the elimination of swearing in electors, it becomes necessary to delete reference to this practice in Section 291 of the present Ordinance. Paragraphs (b), (c), (d) can all be repealed.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph for the City of Whitehorse only.

69. Subsection (1) of Section 44 of the Canada Elections Act should be adopted for use in the Municipal Ordinance. The new section should refer to candidate, returning officer, deputy returning officer, special constable, interpreter and agent, in order to be consistent with the terminology used elsewhere through the Ordinance.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

70. There is nothing in the Municipal Ordinance at the moment providing time off for employees for voting in the municipal elections and I think it would be desirable to include a new section along the lines of Subsection (1) of Section 47 of the Canada Elections Act.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees that a reasonable time be allowed but not a matter of hours.

71. Section 296 should prohibit the appointment and swearing in by a returning officer of assistants who are candidates or candidates' agents.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

72. Subsection (1) of Section 297 can only be a source of confusion and delay, and it is recommended that it be

deleted. In Subsection (2) it should not be possible for a returning officer to appoint assistants who are candidates or candidates' agents.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees with this paragraph.

73. I think it would be better, in Subsection (1) of Section 303, if the Judge had some discretion. It is suggested that the word "shall" be replaced with "may".

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council disagrees with this paragraph and feel that the word "shall" should remain.

74. Sections 307 and 308 should be amended to provide for a by-election only where a vacancy has resulted from the death, incapacity or resignation of an elected member. If the vacancy is caused by death, resignation or incapacity of a member, it should be possible for the position to be filled by an appointment of the Commissioner.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees that there should be provision to fill a vacant position but not by appointment. Provision should be made for election of a member to fill the vacancy and they disagree with appointment of any member by the Commissioner.

The Council of the City of Dawson comments as follows:  
City Council are opposed to the appointment of any Council members.

75. In Subsection (2) of Section 314, I think only an elector should be disqualified for three years and subsequently until he has made satisfaction, because under the Canada Elections Act, a candidate who is convicted of corrupt practices is permanently deprived of his franchise. I think the same should apply to a candidate in a municipal election.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council feels that a candidate should be deprived of running for office but should be allowed to vote.

76. Section 317 should apply to the "right of a person" to sit on the Council only in the case of an elected member.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council disagrees and feels that Section 317 should remain as written.

The Council of the City of Dawson comments as follows:  
City Council does not quite understand this point. They interpreted it to mean that only the right of an elected person to sit on Council may be questioned and not the right of one who is appointed to the position.

77. In Schedule C, form A should make provision for a Chairman. Since affirmation as well as swearing an oath is permissible, forms A, B, C, D, E and I should be altered in such a way that a person affirming rather than swearing does not have to conclude with the words "so help me God".



The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees to a revised form A and the deletion  
of the words "So help me God".

78. Form R can be repealed.

The Council of the City of Whitehorse comments as follows:  
City Council agrees that form R should be repealed for  
the City of Whitehorse only.

The Council of the City of Dawson comments as follows:  
City Council is opposed to this paragraph.

The Council of the City of Dawson also requests that the  
following amendments to the Municipal Ordinance be considered:

1. Section 102 should be amended by adding a new subsection  
which would provide that no person or persons could  
provide electric light, electric power, water, gas,  
telephone or transportation services or other similar  
related services to residents of a municipality without  
first obtaining a franchise to do so.
2. Section 124, Subsection (2) should be amended by adding  
"All such taxable property shall be liable for tax sale  
should such property be in arrears of taxes".



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

March 16, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.Motion No. 33 - Jury Fees

It is the opinion of Council that jury fees be increased to \$25.00 per day.

It may be helpful to summarize the remarks of Councillors as found on page 217 of Votes and Proceedings. Mr. Watt said Quebec had increased fees to \$25.00 a day and a man should be paid what he would ordinarily make as a day's wage. He mentioned cases of financial embarrassment for some jurors and pointed out cost of living was higher in the Yukon than in Quebec.

Mr. Taylor stated his motion had been defeated at the Spring Session and reminded Council a juror appearing to be panelled gets \$4.00 and if selected he gets \$12.00 a day plus room and board. Inquiry had shown B.C. pays \$8.00 a day with additional for reasonable travelling expenses; Ontario paid \$10.00 a day plus 10 cents a mile both ways; Manitoba paid \$6.00 a day plus 10 cents a mile; Saskatchewan and Alberta are set by the Lt-Governor; and the Northwest Territories paid \$10.00 a day plus actual and reasonable living allowances if juror has to travel more than two miles.

In answer to Mr. Thompson, Clerk of Council explained that if jurors were confined to a hotel, all expenses were covered. Mr. Boyd pointed out that some jurors continue to draw their wages even if sitting and felt a flat \$25.00 was uncalled for. Mr. Southam supported the motion.

Mr. Watt gave a personal experience but it is believed his experience occurred at a time when the juror's rate in the Yukon was not \$12.00. However, on the basis of an eight hour day at \$3.15 an hour he would still be financially out of pocket.

Councillor Shaw did not appear to be in favour but as Speaker did not take part in the voting which carried the motion.

It is apparent that good arguments can be advanced both for and against a revision of fees. Presumably at one time such arguments were heard to decide the question of whether jurors should be paid or not paid. Originally jurors were not paid and it may be worthwhile to spend a moment looking at the history of juries.

Osborne, 4th edition, says this: (p. 188)

"Jury - A Body of sworn men summoned to decide questions of fact in a judicial proceeding. The jury in origin was a body of neighbours summoned by some public officer to give, upon oath, a true answer to some question (Maitland). The jury is the principal criterion of truth in the law of England (Blackstone). They originally testified to and decided issues of fact of their own knowledge. With the introduction of sworn witnesses the jury became exclusively the judges of fact.

The sworn inquest was apparently introduced by the Normans into England from the procedure of the Carolingian Kings of France. The inhabitants of a district were summoned by a royal officer to testify and to declare or decide matters of fact relating to property and offences. In England in Anglo-Saxon times judgment was pronounced by the suitors to the communal courts, who sat under the presidency of the sheriff or other officer.

Henry II inaugurated the assize (q.v.) in lieu of trial by battle for deciding disputed questions of property. It was summoned to answer certain specific questions only. The jurata, or jury proper, replaced battle, the ordeal, and compurgation as a method of proof."

Mozely and Whiteley notes the following (p. 193)

"In criminal cases, juries were formerly of two kinds; grand juries, which have been abolished, inquired whether there was a prima facie ground for an indictment, while the petty jury was the judge of fact at the trial. There was no equivalent to the grand jury in civil cases. On the other hand, in

civil cases the jury, which nowadays is rare, might be either special or common. Special juries, for which a higher property qualification was required, have been abolished except in commercial cases in the City of London.

The Juries Acts, 1825 to 1954, lay down the property qualifications and exemptions from service, and make provision as to payments for loss of earnings, etc."

The foregoing may not seem of direct interest in the Yukon but the real question seems to be, has Canada continued to use a name of an English institution while imperceptibly giving the institution a new function and lessened importance? The jury does not seem to mean the same any more. The question of abolition of the jury system must recur more and more frequently as jurymen and women insist on putting a price on their service. If we shed the original concepts relating to jury trial we make it a completely commercial operation in which we have half a dozen paid spectators. As such they seem to agree that they are underpaid and Quebec has recognized this by going to \$25.00 a day. Apart from this notable exception Yukon seems generous in its attitude to jurors by comparison with the rates in other provinces. Based on local pay scales, the Yukon in the summer may be grossly underpaying its jurymen but not necessarily its jury women. In winter when long hours cannot be worked and pay rates tend to fall, \$12.00 a day seems generous. The alternative to a flat rate seems to be some sort of means test and I cannot recommend this. Set against the National wage average of about \$85.00 to \$87.00 per week jury pay is not completely realistic and should probably be higher than it is.

As part of the inquiry, 47 persons who had recently served on juries were asked to give their opinion regarding the fees. Twenty-five replies were received and sixteen were of the opinion fees should be higher while seven thought \$12.00 was adequate and two did not commit themselves. The inquiry was perhaps limited by the number of Government employees involved who turn over their jury fees and continue to draw their regular salary. This practice is observed by a number of employers. Presumably if such employers felt their employees were not out of pocket they would deduct the time lost from salary. At the moment some employees may in fact be drawing more money than they usually earn because of the aggregation of their salary and jury fee. It is this sort of thing which makes it difficult to draw a hard and fast pattern and perhaps Council would like to consider allowing the present basic of \$12.00 per day to stand with a provision for the Judge to award up to a total of not more than (say) \$18.00 per day or (say) \$25.00 per day in cases of hardship. It may cause no hardship at all for a man to sit for two days but if he is on the jury for four or six weeks he may be put out of business.

In Alberta the Judge has the power to fix increased fees in cases of hardship and the Legal Adviser has received judicial assurance that the system seems to be working quite well.

If the introduction of a variable scale for juries creates difficulties and the Sheriff is unable to supervise payment then consideration could be given to handling payment from the Territorial Treasurer's office against a Sheriff's certificate to support the number of days served. It is not necessary for the Judge to set any additional allowance but his recommendations would be helpful. A means test or other examination of justification for higher payment to an individual juror could be quite easily administered through the Territorial Treasurer's Department. Evidence of loss of wages could be furnished and other aspects could be examined. The Territorial Treasurer is completely versed in the analysis and payment of travel expenses and there is nothing fundamentally different about paying the juror.

G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



16 March, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

At your last Session you asked to see representative copies of the Liquor Inspector's reports, and I quote hereunder two such examples:-

"During the month of October, 1964, the following Liquor outlets within the City of Whitehorse and outskirts were inspected:

Oct. 2	Regina Hotel Lounge	- 8.15 PM
	Taku Hotel Lounge	- 9.05 PM
Oct 3	Whitehorse Inn Cabaret	- 10.20 PM
	Capital Hotel Lounge	- 10.35 PM
	Whitehorse Inn Tavern	- 11.00 PM
	Regina Hotel Tavern	- 11.10 PM
	'98 Hotel Lounge	- 11.30 PM
Oct. 5	Tourists' Services Lounge	- 10.20 PM
	Tourists' Services Tavern	- 10.30 PM
Oct. 6	Alpine Hotel Cabaret	- 3.30 PM
	Casa Loma Motel Lounge	- 4.15 PM
	Edgewater Hotel Tavern	- 4.40 PM
Oct. 7	Regina Hotel Tavern	- 2.15 PM
	Whitehorse Inn Tavern	- 2.20 PM
Oct. 8	Elks Lodge (Motor Show Banquet)	- 9.00 PM
	Alpine Hotel Cabaret	- 10.05 PM
Oct. 9	Capital Hotel Lounge	- 10.45 AM
	Regina Hotel Lounge	- 11.00 AM
	Whitehorse Inn Tavern	- 11.10 AM
Oct. 13	'98 Hotel Lounge	- 4.50 PM
	Taku Hotel Lounge	- 7.35 PM
Oct. 15	Capital Hotel Lounge	- 11.15 AM
	Whitehorse Inn Cabaret	- 9.00 PM
Oct. 16	Casa Loma Motel Lounge	- 11.10 PM
	Kopper King Cabaret	- 11.30 PM
	Tourists' Services Lounge	- 11.45 PM
	Tourists' Services Tavern	- 11.50 PM
Oct. 17	Whitehorse Inn Cabaret	- 10.55 PM
	Whitehorse Inn Tavern	- 11.05 PM
	Regina Hotel Tavern	- 11.10 PM
	Regina Hotel Lounge	- 11.15 PM
	'98 Hotel Lounge	- 11.25 PM
Oct. 19	Taku Hotel Lounge	- 7.40 PM
	Alpine Hotel Cabaret	- 11.15 PM
Oct. 20	Capital Hotel Lounge	- 4.20 PM
	Whitehorse Inn Tavern	- 5.10 PM
Oct. 24	Regina Hotel Tavern	- 7.25 PM
	Whitehorse Inn Cabaret	- 8.00 PM
Oct. 26	Tourists' Services Lounge	- 6.50 PM
	Tourists' Services Tavern	- 7.05 PM
Oct. 30	Capital Hotel Lounge	- 9.00 PM
	Whitehorse Inn Tavern	- 9.30 PM
Oct. 31	Taku Hotel Lounge	- 10.15 PM
	Edgewater Hotel Tavern	- 10.30 PM
	Alpine Hotel Cabaret	- 10.50 PM
	Kopper King Cabaret	- 11.20 PM

The following outlets north on the Alaska Highway to Haines Junction, Y.T., were also inspected during the month of October, 1964:

Oct. 23	Mendenhall Lodge Tavern	- 11.00 AM
	Haines Junction Inn Lounge	- 1.15 PM
	Mountain View Tavern (Brewster's)	- 1.40 PM
	Canyon Creek Lodge Tavern	- 2.45 PM
	Mendenhall Lodge Tavern	- 3.15 PM

/cont'd

All outlets within the City of Whitehorse and outskirts were found to be complying with the Ordinance and Regulations, also satisfactory from a sanitary point of view. The Beer Taverns experience some difficulty with persons entering under the influence of liquor, particularly Indians, however, this situation is to be expected although the Bartender has frequently to use physical force to eject them.

It will be noted that on October 23rd, Mendenhall Lodge Beer Tavern was inspected twice. At 11.00 AM, the Tavern was in a very untidy and unsanitary condition. The licensee was not present, being in Edmonton on business, and had appointed one H. Shultz as Manager. Schultz was instructed to have the premises cleaned up and made sanitary immediately otherwise the tavern licence would be suspended for seven days. At 3.15 PM this same date the tavern was again inspected and found satisfactory.

Inspections of Liquor Outlets within the Whitehorse area during the month of January 1965, were as follows:

Jan. 4	Tourists' Services Lounge	- 3.40 PM
	" " Tavern	- 4.05 PM
Jan 5	Regina Hotel Lounge	- 11.20 AM
	Taku Hotel Lounge	- 4.50 PM
Jan. 6	Capital Hotel Lounge	- 10.55 AM
Jan. 8	Alpine Hotel Cabaret	- 10.40 PM
	'98 Hotel Lounge	- 11.00 PM
	Midtown Cafe (Dining Room Lic)	- 11.20 PM
Jan. 12	Regina Hotel Tavern	- 4.15 PM
	" " Lounge	- 4.30 PM
Jan. 14	Tourists' Services Lounge	- 7.05 PM
	" " Tavern	- 7.20 PM
Jan. 15	Capital Hotel Lounge	- 11.40 AM
	Edgewater Hotel Tavern	- 11.50 AM
	Whitehorse Inn Cabaret	- 10.45 AM
Jan. 19	Taku Hotel Lounge	- 3.00 PM
	Casa Loma Hotel Lounge	- 3.50 PM
Jan. 22	Regina Hotel Tavern	- 9.15 PM
	" " Lounge	- 9.20 PM
	'98 Hotel Lounge	- 9.40 PM
Jan. 23	Alpine Hotel Cabaret	- 10.50 PM
	Whitehorse Inn Cabaret	- 11.15 PM
Jan. 25	Tourists' Services Lounge	- 10.40 PM
	" " Tavern	- 10.50 PM
Jan. 26	Taku Hotel Lounge	- 4.00 PM
Jan. 29	Capital Hotel Lounge	- 9.35 PM
	Casa Loma Motel Lounge	- 10.10 PM
Jan. 30	McCrae Inn Tavern	- 7.40 PM
	Edgewater Hotel Tavern	- 10.25 PM
	" " (Dining Room Lic)	- 10.30 PM

No infractions of the Ordinance noted during foregoing inspections and satisfactory from a sanitary point of view.

J. Kerr-Liquor Inspector "



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



*Mr. Cameron*

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 26-1965 (1st)

17 March, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

The members of the Financial Advisory Committee, during the last meeting with this administration in Whitehorse, queried the cost of power consumption at the Old Crow School and asked that a check be made on these costs. The following survey is based on a thirty-day month; the lights are on an eight-hour day which is somewhat on the conservative side:

2 heating cables @ 400 W.	- 576 KW
5 Circulating pumps	- 340 KW
Hot water tank	- 540 KW
Lights	- 3124 KW
2 Apartments @ 300 KW	- 600 KW
3 1500 W. Electric Heaters (used during winter months)	- 1080 KW
	<hr/>
	6260 KW
6260 KW @ \$ .25	- \$1,565.00

Power consumption for previous months is as follows:

July to Sept. 17/64	\$1,039.50
Sept. 17 to Oct. 15	1,258.25
Oct. 15 to Nov. 16	2,468.00
Nov. 16 to Dec. 15	1,634.00



*G. R. Cameron*  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

16 March, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

The Financial Advisory Committee, at its February meeting, discussed the possibility of having a Territorial Civil Servant give a brief summary of the day's proceedings over CFWH every evening. The person suggested for this was Mr. John Roach, the new Publicity Writer in the Department of Travel and Publicity. When this matter was discussed it was assumed that Mr. Roach would arrive in Whitehorse early in February.

In fact he did not reach Whitehorse until last week. It is felt that Mr. Roach will not now be competent to provide a report of this kind since he lacks even the most basic knowledge of the Territorial Government. In my opinion it will not be fair to expose Mr. Roach to this assignment, nor would it be reasonable to expect him to fulfill Council's expectations at this time.

Council may wish to discuss this and perhaps to explore the possibility of finding some other means of meeting the situation. If Council could choose someone else for the assignment it might be possible to find Territorial funds to pay for this service under a contract arrangement.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

March 17, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Proposed New Liquor Store and Warehouse  
at Whitehorse

You will recall that this was the subject of discussion at the Fall Session last year in connection with Centennial matters, and at that time you were of the opinion that the Territorial Government should construct its own building rather than lease from private enterprise.

Since that time we have invited proposals from interested parties for the provision of office accommodation, retail store area and warehousing space, all for the Department of Liquor Control, on a lease basis. It transpired that six parties were interested in the proposal. Annual lease costs varied from \$41,800 to \$63,640, based on five years leasehold, and from \$40,400 to \$72,000, based on ten years leasehold.

The subject was discussed during the recent visit to Ottawa of the Financial Advisory Committee, and the Director of Northern Administration Branch promised his advice in writing. This advice has now been received and the gist of it is outlined below.

Based on a building cost of \$310,000, an amortization period of twenty-five years, and 4% annual depreciation, the annual total cost, including payment of principal, interest at 6%, depreciation, maintenance, insurance and operating costs, would amount to approximately \$48,000. On this basis, there would be a fairly substantial financial benefit to the Territory to enter into a guaranteed rental arrangement at \$40,400 per annum.

There are, moreover, arguments in favour of encouraging private enterprise to build facilities which will contribute to the municipal tax structure and which could conceivably be combined with other commercial facilities. The Territory would not be involved in maintenance or supplying janitor services. Such a rental arrangement would be in line with the recommendations of the Glassco Royal Commission and with present Federal practice in Ottawa.

There is some urgency to this matter, and I would appreciate the opportunity of discussing this further with you, and seeking your advice.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

18 March, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.Re: Motion No. 11, 1964 (2nd Session)

Council has asked that arrangements be made for the payment of fines by motorists for what may be called uncomplicated offences. Such offences would be speeding, failing to stop, etc. In some jurisdictions, it is understood that fines may actually be paid to police officers on the spot, but before such methods were introduced it is believed there were other less arbitrary arrangements. It is felt that an abrupt introduction of such schemes in the Yukon would not be in the general interest, and furthermore would require quite extensive legislative changes.

Unlike the Provinces we do not have a Summary Convictions Ordinance and rely on the provisions found in the Criminal Code, which of course can only be amended at the Federal level. If we wish to go to the direct imposition of penalties assessed on the spot, the legislative changes would be quite extensive. There does remain, however, a middle-of-the-road solution which requires no special legislation.

For offences which are triable summarily, e.g. - speeding, the motorist can be told he will be reported with a view to prosecution. The police officer can then lay the information and a summons can be issued against the motorist. When the summons is served it can be accompanied by a printed notice informing the motorist that it is not necessary for him to attend Court when the case is heard, though he is free to do so. He should be told that if he does not appear the case will be treated as a "Not Guilty" plea and the police officer will establish service of the summons by affidavit or other means acceptable to the Court and the facts of the case.

In the case of, say, a Teslin motorist who has been picked up for speeding just in the Whitehorse area, it is felt that the proposed system would work quite well along the following lines. The reporting officer will send the summons and three copies to the officer at Teslin, together with the printed notice already mentioned. The Teslin officer will serve the motorist with the summons, and the copy notice. He will also offer an extra copy of the summons to the motorist for him to acknowledge service on. The policeman then swears out an affidavit that he has served the motorist and the copy of the summons endorsed by the motorist will form an exhibit to the Teslin officer's affidavit. The officer retains one copy of the summons for his local record, and transmits the affidavit and endorsed copy summons to the reporting officer in Whitehorse, together with the last copy of the summons marked to indicate service has been admitted. The reporting officer in Whitehorse will then file with the Clerk of the Court, the last mentioned marked copy of the summons, so that the Clerk will be able to advise the Magistrate of how many admitted service cases will be in his list on a particular day. On the day set for the hearing the reporting officer will appear and will produce an affidavit and give the facts of the case. It may very well happen that some difficulties will arise in practise, but the Magistrate has the authority to discontinue this procedure if he is not satisfied that a proper process of law is being observed.

In the case of offenders whose record of offences would justify the Court imposing a greater fine than usual, the police will obviously not advise the motorist it is not necessary for him to attend. Indeed, on the contrary, in those cases where a summons is being issued for a motorist whose record of offences is bad, the serving officer will make it quite clear that attendance in Court will be insisted upon.

Essentially, the matter will depend upon administrative procedures, and it is hoped that no really serious difficulties will emerge in practise.

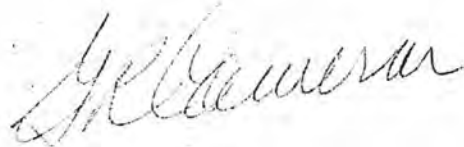
Assuming that service has been effected, it will then be left to the Court to decide whether a verdict of "Guilty" shall be returned and the fine would be assessed by the Court at the same time. The Clerk of the Court could



then write to the motorist informing him that he has been fined, say, \$20.00 and costs of, say \$3.00 and given 14 days in which to pay. The motorist could then send in the money. The advantage of this procedure for the Yukon resident is quite obvious, as then he would not have to lose time from work to attend Court for such cases.

It is understood that in some jurisdictions a motorist is informed that if he wishes to plead "Guilty" he may do so by sending a fine in a prescribed amount. It is difficult, and perhaps unwise, to establish a hard and fast scale of fixed fines and at this stage it is recommended we put into operation the plan outlined above.

The plan would be acceptable to the R.C.M. Police as, when operating it would make the allocation of patrolmen's time a little easier to manage since all of the cases reported by one officer can be fixed to come on a particular day, and the Court List could be forecast with some precision. If this plan does not work, then the Administration will take steps to evolve a plan which does operate efficiently. It should be noted that the plan has little usefulness for the tourist, but no really workable scheme has been devised to deal with their problem.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

*Yukon Collier*

FINANCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT

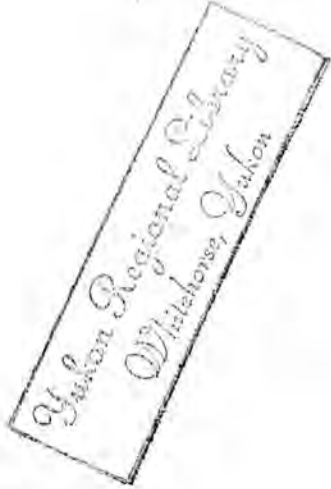
MINUTES of the tenth meeting of the Advisory Committee on Finance, held in Room 307, Federal Building, Whitehorse, during the period covered by the dates February 1, 1965, to February 4, 1965, inclusive.

PRESENT:

- Councillor J. V. Watt - Chairman  
Whitehorse West
- Councillor D. E. Taylor - Member  
Watson Lake
- Councillor J.K. Thompson - Member  
Whitehorse North

IN ATTENDANCE:

- Mr. G. R. Cameron - Commissioner
- Mr. D.A.W. Judd - Executive Assistant
- Mr. K.J. Baker - Territorial Engineer
- Mr. H. Thompson - Superintendent of Schools
- Mr. D. Spray - Officer in Charge, Municipal, Housing & Area Development.
- Mr. H. J. Taylor - Territorial Secretary
- Dr. D.R. Kinloch - Zone Superintendent, Northern Health Service
- Mr. C. P. Hughes - Legal Adviser
- Mr. F.B. Fitzgerald - Director of Game
- Mr. W. Holland - Director of Vocational Training
- Mr. K. MacKenzie - Territorial Treasurer.



PURPOSE OF MEETING:

The meeting had been called by the Commissioner in order that the Main Territorial Estimates for the fiscal year to commence April 1, 1965, might be discussed. With Councillor J. Watt in the Chair, the meeting opened at 10 a.m. on February 1, 1965, with a brief statement by the Territorial Treasurer on the financial position of the Territory and the effect upon that position of the estimates to be discussed. It was stated that during the first two years of life of the current Federal-Territorial Financial Relations Agreement, operating deficit grants received from the Federal Government had been in excess of need by the sum of \$1,316,676.00. It appeared that this surplus on operation and maintenance might be increased as a result of operations during the current fiscal year.

In the field of project and loan capital, of the total sum provided in the Financial Relations Agreement - \$7,359,103.00, the sum of \$6,817,370.00 would be borrowed if the estimates to be discussed were included. That would leave the sum of \$541,733.00 available for 1966/67, the last year of the Financial Relations Agreement, but that sum would be increased by monies borrowed and not spent by March 31, 1966, and there would be available if necessary, part or all, of any surplus on operation and maintenance.

The financial position of the Territory was stated to be satisfactory and it was expected to remain so during the balance of the current Financial Relations Agreement provided restraint was exercised over expenditure.

VOTE 9/20  
ROADS, BRIDGES  
AND PUBLIC  
WORKS

Explanations required by Committee in connection with the estimates for this Department were supplied and the estimates were approved for submission to Council at their Spring session. It was agreed that the following points should be raised in discussions to take place in Ottawa with officials of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and others during the first week of March, 1965:-

1. Cemesto houses in Takhini area
2. Tote Trail Assistance Programme
3. Whitehorse Escarpment
4. Beaver Creek Airport
5. Radio Communications
6. Federal Winter Works Programme

VOTE 3/20  
EDUCATION

Information required was supplied and, with the exception of the following points, the estimates were approved for submission to Council. In the case of the Carcross School extension, it was considered that the anticipated increase in pupil enrolment might be handled in the Choutla Indian Residential School, Carcross, and the Administration was to investigate that possibility. The Elsa School extension was to be discussed in Ottawa along with the problem of high school education for students in that area.

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

The meeting resumed at 10 a.m. on February 2, 1965, with continued discussion of the Education Department estimates. Old Crow School electricity costs were considered excessive and Mr. Thompson was to take advantage of a forthcoming visit to Old Crow to investigate the matter. The annual award of fuel contracts for Territorial Government requirements was discussed with a view to ensuring that the small man obtain a fair share of the business. The question was to be raised in Council. Excepting these items the estimates were approved for submission to Council. The following points were noted for discussion in Ottawa:-

1. Elsa School extension and provision of high school facilities there.
2. 5% preference to local contractors on bids for Government contracts.

VOTE 1/20  
YUKON COUNCIL

Proposals were discussed for improving and expediting the publication of the Proceedings of Council. It was considered that stencils should be typed from a playback of the tapes recording verbatim the Proceedings of Council without intermediate drafts and it was appreciated that this would involve the employment of three additional but temporary stenographers. It was considered further that the newly employed copywriter attached to the Department of Travel and Publicity should be required to prepare nightly, when Council is in session, reports of their proceedings for delivery over the local C.B.C. radio network. The estimates for this vote were approved for submission to Council.

VOTE 4/20 )  
TERRITORIAL )  
SECRETARY )  
VOTE 2/20 )  
TERRITORIAL )  
TREASURER )

Information in answer to questions on these Votes was supplied and the estimates were approved for submission to Council.

VOTE 6/20  
MUNICIPAL,  
HOUSING AND  
AREA DEVELOP-  
MENT

Consideration of the estimates for Vote 6 was commenced and necessary explanations provided and accepted.

At 5 p.m. the meeting adjourned for the day.

At 10 a.m. on February 3, 1965, the meeting resumed.

VOTE 5/20  
HEALTH

Committee was informed on points of doubt in the estimates for this Department and, with the following exceptions, were approved for submission to Council. The provision of \$13,780.00 for the construction of a six bay garage at the Whitehorse General Hospital was questioned in view of the fact that work on the garage had been commenced by the Department of National Health and Welfare and approval of the project had not been given by Council. The matter was to be taken up in Ottawa.

VOTE 6/20  
MUNICIPAL,  
HOUSING AND  
AREA DEVELOP-  
MENT

Consideration of the estimates for this Department was resumed and the estimates were approved for submission to Council with the following matters noted for discussion in Ottawa:-

1. Survey of various settlements; e.g.,  
Watson Lake, Ross River, Teslin.
2. Sewer and Water Services in smaller communities.

VOTE 15/20 )  
WELFARE )  
VOTE 16/20 )  
PUBLIC )  
ADMINISTRATOR )

Information relative to the estimates for these Departments was supplied and the estimates were approved for submission to Council.

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

At 10 a.m. on February 4, 1965, the meeting resumed.

VOTE 13/20  
JUSTICE

After consideration and discussion the estimates for Justice were approved for submission to Council. To be taken up in Ottawa was the question of when the proposed Jail and Minimum Security Correctional Camp were to be available.

VOTE 7/20 )  
GAME )  
VOTE 12/20 )  
TRAVEL & )  
PUBLICITY )  
VOTE 10/20 )  
VOCATIONAL )  
TRAINING )  
VOTE 11/20 )  
YUKON HOSPITAL )  
INSURANCE )  
SERVICES )  
VOTE 14/20 )  
YUKON REGIONAL )  
LIBRARY )

The estimates of these Departments were examined and approved for submission to Council; required explanations having been provided and accepted.



In regard to Vocational Training, it was considered that the Department of Labour should be approached and asked to absorb a larger share of the cost of constructing the Vocational Training School, Whitehorse, in view of the fact that expenditure had been higher than estimated.

In the case of the Yukon Regional Library, Committee was of the opinion that since Canada Council had discontinued financial support for the operations of the Library some other suitable organization should be approached for financial assistance.

VOTE 8/20  
GENERAL

The estimates for this Department also were approved for submission to Council. It was considered that the question of insurance relating to school children travelling in school buses should again be enquired into. Committee was of opinion that three members of Council and not two should be allowed to attend the Alaska-B.C.-Yukon Conference meeting to be held in Victoria, B.C., during 1965, for which provision had been made in Establishment 832. The matter was to be taken up in Ottawa.

LIQUOR . . .  
OPERATIONS

It was the opinion of Councillor Taylor that details of liquor operations should be included in the Main Territorial Estimates. It was explained that such inclusion would be incorrect and that the Administration of liquor control was, by authority of the Liquor Ordinance, a function of the Administration. It was correct to do as had been done; i.e., to include in the Main Territorial Estimates, only the estimated net profit on Liquor Control for the fiscal year.

INSPECTION  
PERIOD FOR  
ESTIMATES

At a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Finance in an earlier year, the Administration had been requested to arrange for the draft estimates to be in the hands of members ten days to two weeks before the Committee met to consider them. It was suggested that business might be facilitated if that period were eliminated or reduced to a matter of two or three days. It was decided that the matter should be reported to Council for consideration and opinion.

There being no further business, the meeting terminated, the time being 4:30 p.m.

"K. MacKenzie"  
Territorial Treasurer.

March 25, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Reference for Advice - New Applications for Liquor Licenses

On January 28th, 1965, Application for a Beer Tavern Licence was made by J. Alder Hunter, President, Kopper King Services Limited, Mile 918.3 Alaska Highway, Y.T., to become effective April 1st, 1965.

The location of this tavern would be the southerly part of the Kopper King Cabaret Lounge proper, which is now being utilized as a workshop and to be converted into a tavern principally for the dispensing of draft beer.

It is intended to provide seating capacity for seventy-five persons.

A sketch plan of the premises was filed with the application for a licence and, if constructed in accordance with the plan, will meet the requirements of the Liquor Ordinance and Public Health Ordinance.

The applicant has given notice of his application by publication in the Yukon Gazette.

There is a cabaret lounge operating in the same building as that in which it is proposed to operate a tavern.


In the application for this licence it states that these premises will be operated throughout the year.

This Company was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on the 29th November, 1961, and licensed extra-Territorially under the Provisions of the Companies Ordinance of the Yukon Territory on the 4th December, 1961, and is in good standing. Its officers and Directors are:

President - J. Alder Hunter, Box 1155 Whitehorse, Y.T.  
Secretary - K. S. Hunter, R.R. 1, Nanaimo, B.C.  
Director - Peter Versluce, Whitehorse, Y.T.  
Director - H. C. Gloslee, Whitehorse, Y.T.

J. Alder Hunter has been selected manager to carry on the business of selling beer in the tavern if the licence is granted.

Council is asked to discuss this application and to advise whether in its opinion the licence should be granted.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

W.C. BERRY

P.O. Box 1658,  
Tulsa, Oklahoma,  
March 15, 1965.

Alaska-Yukon Refiners & Distributors Ltd.  
Room #824 - 602 West Hastings Street,  
Vancouver 2, B. C.

Attention: Mr. J. T. Sparling

Re: Refining Plant, land storage and other facilities  
built by Fluor Corporation for AYRD at Haines Junction,  
Yukon Territory

Dear Mr. Sparling:

As you know, I have had over 35 years experience in purchasing, dismantling, moving, and rebuilding of refineries, storage tanks, and related equipment. During this time, I have bought and sold more than one hundred complete refineries and thousands of oil storage tanks.

We are familiar with your plant at Haines Junction and wish to submit a firm offer of \$50,000 for the plant on a "as is-where is" basis and this offer is good until December 31, 1968.

As I advised you in our recent discussion, we have an inquiry for such a plant to be moved to Thailand and should you wish to dispose of the plant at this time, we feel that we could net you \$150,000 for it "as is - where is".

Will you kindly keep us advised.

Very truly yours,

W.C. Berry

March 17, 1965.

Mr. G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner,  
Government of the Yukon Territory,  
P.O. Box 2703,  
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Dear Mr. Cameron:

Attached is a letter from Mr. W.C. Berry which outlines an offer to purchase, from the Government of the Yukon Territory, the Alaska-Yukon Refiners & Distributors Ltd.'s facilities situated at Haines Junction for the sum of \$50,000.00 in the event foreclosure is necessitated by non-payment of the tax arrears prior to December 31, 1968.

AYRD hereby undertakes to make the following payments on the tax arrears, including interest which will accrue:

<u>TAX ARREARS PAYMENT</u>		<u>CURRENT TAX PAYMENT</u>	
April 30/65	\$10,000.00		
Sept. 30/65	_____	) \$ 3,261.40	AYRD
		) 1,610.00	B.A.
Sept. 30/65	12,484.26	)	
Dec. 31/66	_____	) 3,261.40	AYRD
		) 1,610.00	B.A.
Sept. 30/67	11,153.61	)	
Dec. 31/67	_____	) 3,261.40	AYRD
		) 1,610.00	B.A.
Sept. 30/68	9,780.36	)	
Dec. 31/68	_____	) 3,261.40	AYRD
		) 1,610.00	B.A.

If this is in accordance with the discussions held in Ottawa on March 3, 1965, and attended by Mr. Cote, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Haynard, the Territorial Council and yourself, and has been approved by the Council, then we ask that acceptance be indicated by the signing of this letter and returning it to our office. A copy is enclosed for your reference and files.

Yours very truly,

ALASKA - YUKON REFINERS & DISTRIBUTORS LTD.

APPROVED BY:

J. T. Sparling,  
President.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner, Yukon Territory.

c.c. Mr. K. McKenzie, Mr. E.A. Cote, Mr. L. Maynard, Territorial Council.



26 March, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Property Tax - Alaska Yukon Refiners and  
Distributors Limited - Alaska Yukon Pipe  
Lines Limited.

As you are aware the above-mentioned companies are indebted to the Territorial Government to a substantial extent in respect of overdue property tax and this matter has been the subject of much discussion and correspondence.

During the recent visit of members of the Advisory Committee on Finance to Ottawa, a meeting was held with representatives of the Companies and certain proposals were made for settling the matter. Those proposals are set out in a letter from Alaska Yukon Refiners and Distributors Limited dated the 17th of March, 1965, and are commented upon by the Collector of Taxes in a memorandum dated the 24th of March, 1965. These two papers, of which copies are attached hereto, are self-explanatory and will inform you of the situation.

The question of whether or not to accept the proposals of Alaska Yukon Refiners and Distributors Limited is one of urgency in view of their desire to put the Haines Junction plant into partial operation next month. Before taking a decision I should like to discuss the matter with Council and receive their advice. I should like to do this as soon as possible.



G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Atts. 2

26 March, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 2 - Taxes

What will the property tax revenue be (in dollars )  
for the ensuing year in the Yukon Territory exclusive of municipalities.

It is not possible to provide this information with  
accuracy. Reference to the main Territorial Estimates for 1965/6 will  
show the following figures on page six of Operating Revenue and  
Recoveries:-

Property Tax	-	\$ 119,291.00
School Tax		<u>92,750.00</u>
Total		<u>\$ 202,041.00</u>

Property Tax for the fiscal year 1965/6 will not fall due  
for payment until the first of April, 1966, and the assessment roll for  
that year will not be available until the first of February, 1966.  
Mill rates will not be fixed until that date.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

26 March, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

The following has been received from the General Insurance Adjusters and is submitted for your information:-

"Re Passenger Hazard Coverage on School Buses

Further to our recent conversation re the above, we would point out that passenger hazard coverage is automatically included in the third party liability coverage for all vehicles owned by the Territorial Government, the auto-policy being written on a blanket basis, this automatically includes school buses.

The passenger hazard coverage is designed to protect the insured against claims made by passengers, either fare-paying or gratuitous, conveyed in the insured vehicles, and indemnifies the insured for legal liability for bodily injury or death or damage to property of passenger hazards.

The qualifying words are of course "legal liability" and the passenger hazard coverage only becomes operative for those claims where the insured or their servant may be considered legally responsible.

A case of this nature could happen where the driver of a school bus was found to be grossly negligent, and as a result of his actions, injuries were occasioned to passengers conveyed on the bus, who then may have a right of action against the Territorial Government.

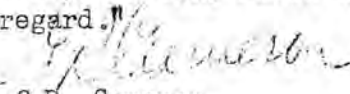
It is not the purpose or intention of the passenger hazard coverage to provide a form of medical expense coverage in the event that passengers conveyed on a school bus or other vehicle owned by the insured, may have sustained some injury.

In our recent conversation, you cited an instance where possibly a school bus were legally parked, stopped and stationary, and whilst in this position was struck by an un-insured vehicle, and as a result of the accident, children conveyed as passengers in the bus may possibly become injured.

There is no provision under the automobile policy at this time, for payment of any medical expenses incurred by the parents of the children conveyed as passengers and despite any possible moral responsibility that the Territorial Government may feel towards the children who may become injured, the Territorial Government's position, is no different from any other insured, and claims presented by passengers in the insured's vehicles would only be considered where there is evidence of gross negligence on the part of the operator of the vehicle of the insured's.

If it is the wish of the Territorial Government to provide a form of medical coverage to school children being carried on the government buses, this could be effected in possibly two ways, one by a medical expense coverage endorsement applicable only to buses owned by the government, for which, I believe, the premium would be 20¢ per passenger for \$500 medical expense coverage, or alternatively there is a medical coverage scheme available to the parents of school children whilst travelling to and from school and occupied at school, for a very nominal yearly premium of \$2.00 per child, this scheme is presently made available to school children within the Yukon Territory, at the discretion of the parents.

I trust the above has clarified the purpose and function of the passenger hazard section of the government's auto-policy, and as regards any possible medical expense coverage, Mr. Howard Firth of T.A. Firth and Son Ltd. would best be able to advise you in this regard.

  
G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

BRIEF TO THE YUKON TERRITORIAL COUNCIL BY MINE MILL MEMBERS

March, 1965

Gentlemen:

On behalf of Mine Mill members and workers in the Territory generally, we welcome this opportunity to present to you some observations and proposals regarding legislation in the Yukon Territory.

To those members of Council whom we have not had the privilege of meeting, may we say that our Union has been established in the Territories since the second World War. Our members are organized into Locals and sub-Locals based in Dawson City, Whitehorse and Kenö Hill.

We believe we are the largest Union in the Territory. While our function is to regulate by collective agreement working conditions on the various properties where we are certified, our membership also takes an interest in Community and Territorial affairs.

A Labor (Standards) Code for the Yukon:

The adoption by the Parliament of Canada of a Labor (Standards) Code is an important milestone in the field of labor legislation.

The new code provides for, - two weeks holiday with pay; eight (8) guaranteed paid statutory holidays; a minimum wage of \$1.25 per hour; an eight (8) hour day and a forty-hour work week with provisions for overtime pay at one and one-half (1½) times the base rate over eight (8) hours per day or forty hours per week.

The importance of this Code is twofold:

- (1) It has the highest minimum standard of any labor legislation now in existence in any part of Canada. As such, it satisfies better the Country's requirements in this day of rapid technological change and automation.
- (2) Because this code has been undertaken by our senior government it underlines this need in the Provinces and Territories and will act as a means of standardizing labor legislation across the country.

If such legislation is sufficiently important to be established by the Government of Canada affecting workers under it's jurisdiction, we respectfully suggest that such minimum standards are more than due in the Yukon where workers face limited industry, seasonal work, higher costs of living, higher educational and recreational costs and are generally subjected to sub-standard conditions as compared to those in the rest of Canada. In fact, a minimum wage of \$1.25, as set out in the Federal Code, for reasons quoted above, is insufficient in the Yukon.

We believe no worker, male or female, should be required to work for wages under \$1.50 per hour.

Our native citizens would benefit considerably from such legislation. In spite of all the pious declarations toward our native population, they continue to be the victims of unscrupulous employers in the matter of wages, hours of work and other conditions. The enactment of such legislation will provide at least a minimum standard upon which the native people can build their dignity and increase their desire for further development.



An important factor, also, is that such legislation by increasing standards could strengthen our economy and reverse our relatively high welfare costs.

To emulate the standards set by the Federal Code, Council would need consider the following:

1. Amend the Holiday with pay Ordinance to base holiday pay on gross earnings.
2. Establish eight (8) guaranteed paid Statutory holidays.
3. Establish a minimum wage of \$1.50 per hour for both male and female labor.
4. Amend the existing ordinance on hours of work to establish the forty-hour (40) work week with overtime rates as established in the Federal Code.

#### OTHER LEGISLATION:

In addition, we urge Council to consider the following:

- a. An Ordinance governing the rights of female labor to include equal pay for equal work and to provide adequate leave during pregnancy as job protecting.
- b. An Ordinance establishing Apprenticeship Training.

The need for such a programme is self evident. We are confident the entire community, including management and labor, will agree that such legislation is overdue. While vocational training is desirable and beneficial in some areas, such courses are incomplete without a programme to provide our young people with both practical and technical training possible only within an apprenticeship programme.

In such a scheme provisions could be made for older workers with considerable practical knowledge in the various trades to achieve their certified Journeymen classifications while working on their particular job.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ORDINANCE

Since the adoption of this Act, some years ago, no major amendments have been made. As a result, the Yukon worker, if injured, receives the lowest compensation of practically any area in Canada. Even our sister Territory, whose economic conditions are not different, has recognized this problem and increased it's compensation rates several years ago.

We understand there is some possibility of the Territorial Government establishing public hearings with the view of modernizing the law. If this is so, we welcome such an undertaking. These hearings would provide an opportunity to review the contents of the ordinance as well as its present administrative setup.

Our members urge Council to consider the following changes:

1. The establishment of a Compensation Board in the Yukon.
2. Increase the maximum earnings for compensation purposes to \$6,000.00 per annum. Compensation pensions to be increased accordingly and all allowances including widows and childrens' pensions to be adjusted proportionately.

3. Remove the present statutory limitations which deny workmen the right of increased disability pensions five years after an accident.
4. Workmen to have the right to attend a Medical Doctor of their own choice.
5. Legislation affecting workers contracting silicosis needs amending. The Union recommends that amendments can be made to the present ordinance embodying recommendations on Silicosis made by a committee of the combined Compensation Boards of Canada. These include:
  - a. That there be no time limitations for filing claims.
  - b. That all present limiting clauses as to residence be abolished.
  - c. That adequate work records be kept of all miners and such records be filed with the appropriate Department of Mines should a particular Mine cease to operate.
  - d. That there should be periodic dust counts and complete dust control measures.
  - e. That authority under the respective acts be given to each Compensation Board to make arrangements with each other regarding claims where there has been exposure in more than one Province.
6. In view of the number of silicosis applicants who are rejected on the grounds that while they do have some silicosis their disability is due to emphysema or bronchitis, we urge that these two diseases be listed and made compensable. That, any person contracting silicosis, which, while not disabling him, yet prevents him from continuing mining, be retraining into another job.

#### ENFORCEMENT OF LEGISLATION

Any legislation is as beneficial as there is in existence the legal and administrative machinery to enforce the laws. While Council has established a responsible officer we feel the matter should be reviewed. From the point of view of area, territory and the varying enterprises, and many in isolation, the job is almost impossible under the present administrative set-up. We therefore believe this area of administration should be reviewed and the appointment of inspectors in several key areas throughout the Territory be actively considered.

Posting of Ordinances governing labor standards, as is now being done in the case of annual vacations, would provide every worker with a knowledge of his rights. We believe this would go a long way in doing away with any abuses or violations.

#### HOUSING

Radical changes in the methods of transportation, mining and other processes have taken place in the Yukon Territory. Unfortunately, this advance in modernization has not kept pace in the matter of housing construction. In fact, a survey of housing in the Yukon, particularly in housing built around major industries, would reveal startling statistics.

The individual cannot be held responsible. He simply cannot afford modern housing within the high cost of northern construction and to which Canadian standards entitle him.



We therefore propose:

1. Council establish decent standards of housing bylaws to be applied whenever a new industry is established and as part of its' operation requires the construction of homes.
2. That rents on such units be fixed within reasonable limits based on costs.
3. That a study be undertaken to bring forward housing plans for the future with the view of reversing the present unsatisfactory situation.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Our Union is vitally interested in the development of industry in the Yukon. As workers, we are concerned with employment and the general welfare of the Community since we are an important part of it.

We join with others in welcoming the high degree of mining activity undertaken in the Yukon. It is everyone's hope that several new properties will come into production shortly.

Mining, however, is a risky and unstable business. It requires considerable enterprise, capital, favourable market conditions and, not least, an ore body to bring a mine into production. For example, not one new mine has been brought into production in the Yukon Territory for the past fifteen years. Those brought into the NWT recently required huge subsidies from the public purse. Unless any potential property is close to existing transportation facilities and power sources the chances are that public expenditures to provide these will remain heavy.

The various Federal Governments have in one way or another made such investments. We feel sure that these will continue as necessary. While mining is now and will probably remain our principle industry, the need for diversity in industry and, in particular, the establishment of secondary manufacturing industry as well as encouraging our tourist trade is apparent to all.

As an example, our Union has on several occasions proposed the possibility of building a smelter in the Whitehorse area with the view of creating jobs and making feasible the mining of lower grade ores. Others have suggested blacktopping the Alaska Highway. We are blessed, too, with one of the few remaining large unexploited rivers - - the Yukon. The potential in power production and water supply is quite staggering. Our neighbours have already done preliminary engineering work in what they call the Rampart Dam project. In fact, there is no dearth of ideas.

What is required, we believe, is a guiding body to co-ordinate the ideas, --- to organize, promote and to act in any way to stimulate planned economic growth in the Territories. While there may be some legal problems confronting Council insofar as the disposition of resources, we feel that Council can act as an organizing body in this direction.

We propose that Council consider establishing a permanent committee whose function would be to co-ordinate every effort in any direction possible towards the promotion and establishment of industry. Given the will, there is no reason why greater progress cannot be achieved in building the YUKON.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Members of Mine Mill in the Yukon Territory.

29 March, 1965.


Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 21 - Issuing of Motor Vehicle  
Licences

It is respectfully requested that commencing with the issuing of the 1965 automotive licence plates that a block of numbers commencing with number two be set aside each year for the members of the Territorial Council. It is further suggested that any person wishing to reserve an automotive licence number be permitted to do so.

I do not wish to disrupt the sale of Motor Vehicle licences as suggested in the above Motion. During the period of sale of licence plates, drivers and chauffeurs licences, the respective offices are worked at full capacity and if individuals were allowed to select their own licences it would create an unnecessary burden on the offices and staff involved. I am sure your Clerk of Council can explain in detail the complications arising out of the requests made.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.





SESSIONAL PAPER NO. : 37-1965 (1st)

29 March, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council

Motion No. 11 - Historical Copies of  
Hansard

It is the opinion of Council that the Administration inquire into the obtaining of a historical copy of Hansard's House of Commons debates and the feasibility of providing library space for them.

The Administration has inquired into the possibility of obtaining the full set of Hansard as requested in the above Motion and money can be made available for shelving requirements and proper storage.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

*Mr. [unclear]*

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 38-1965 (1st)

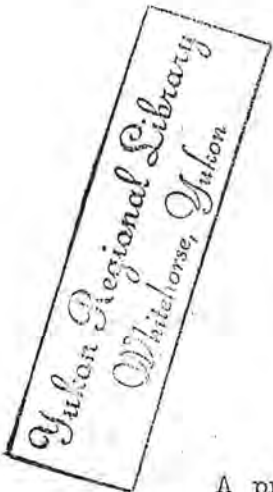
CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

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The first meeting of the Financial Advisory Committee and officials of the Federal Government met at 9:30 a.m., Monday, March 1st, 1965 in the conference room in the Kent-Albert Building.

PRESENT:

Councillor J. V. Watt	- Chairman, Financial Advisory Committee
Councillor D. E. Taylor	- Member, Financial Advisory Committee
Councillor J.K. Thompson	- Member, Financial Advisory Committee.
Mr. R. Phillips,	- Director of N.A. & N.R.
Mr. C. Bolger	- Assistant Director of N.A. & N.R.
Mr. T. Hyslop	- Assistant Director of N.A. & N.R.
Mr. G. R. Cameron	- Commissioner of Yukon Territory
Mr. G. O. Shaw	- Speaker of Yukon Territorial Council
Mr. K. MacKenzie	- Territorial Treasurer.



A proposed agenda was considered and approved subject to changes if occasions arose to warrant a change.

At 9:45 a.m. we commenced discussions concerning the formation of an inter-departmental committee to deal with a new five year financial agreement for the period of 1967 to 1972.

Mr. Shaw suggested a two or three year period as opposed to five years but this did not appear to be acceptable.

Mr. Taylor suggested a standing committee to negotiate the next five year agreement be formed to continue to act on behalf of the Territorial Council in matters concerning the next five year agreement. Mr. Shaw agreed but the Administration opposed the suggestion. It was generally felt that such a committee would contribute little because all members of Council will have to become very familiar with the new agreement.

Mr. Shaw felt that the Financial Advisory Committee was not very effective but was enlightening.

The question of the procedure to follow in negotiating renewal of the current Federal-Territorial Financial Relations Agreement was discussed, and it was agreed that the suggestions put forward by the Deputy Minister in 1963 should be adopted with certain changes. It would, for example, be advisable to obtain without delay, ruling from the Department on certain matters of importance. One such matter was the possible takeover by the Territorial Government of the administration of part or all of the Northern Health Service. Another was the possible takeover of the Departments of Forestry and Mines presently administered in the Yukon Territory by the Federal Government. It was also suggested that the Departments of the Federal Government concerned, other than the Department of N.A. & N.R., should be brought into the negotiations at an earlier stage than had been envisaged by the Deputy Minister.

The first draft of the Territory's proposals were expected to be available for submission to Finance Committee and to Council this Fall, after which it would be submitted to the Department of N.A. & N.R.

It was understood that the Financial Agreement between the N.W.T. and the Federal Government would not be renewed on 1st April, 1967, but would be extended for a period of two years.

This arrangement appeared advisable in view of the major uncertainties facing the N.W.T. at this time. It was Commissioner Cameron's opinion that renewal rather than extension of the Financial Agreement between the Yukon Territory and the Federal Government should not place the Yukon Territory in a disadvantageous position compared with the N.W.T. should their position be improved as a result of the extension of their agreement and of the constitutional survey which was to be undertaken in the N.W.T. The Committee agreed with Commissioner Cameron's point of view.

It was also stated that the Yukon Territory is about three million dollars per year short of being able to stand on its own two feet as a province. The formation of a province in the Yukon Territory does not appear to be as far in the future as is usually believed.

At 2:00 p.m., the Committee met to discuss the main estimates for 1965-66, which also included items such as Water and Sewerage Services in Mayo, Watson Lake and Whitehorse.

The main estimates were examined and it was particularly noted that the capital situation might become difficult in the year 1966-67 and necessary action was discussed.

The question of whether to construct or to lease a liquor store was discussed, and the Department was to consider the matter and express an opinion to be passed on to Council. Also raised was the question of including space for the Whitehorse Regional Library in the proposed Centennial Complex in preference to constructing a separate regional library. Further consideration was to be given to this question.

Proposals for full piped sewer and water systems for Mayo and full piped water system for Watson Lake were considered and it was the opinion of the Department that the proposals should be referred to Treasury Board because in the Financial Agreement full piped systems were not envisaged as being necessary during the period 1962-67.

The delay experienced in the carrying out of Federal surveys of land in the Territory was discussed and it was suggested that a local firm of surveyors be employed to supplement the facilities of the Federal department concerned. It was decided that this would be looked into by the department concerned.

The time being 4:40 p.m., the meeting adjourned.

The meeting resumed at 9:30 a.m., March 2nd, 1965.

Labour Legislation: Mr. Bernard Wilson attended to discuss labour legislation. The wisdom of having a Territorial Ordinance incorporating all the provisions of the Federal Industrial Relations and Disputes Act was questioned. It was the opinion of Mr. Wilson that the Yukon disputes were comparatively negligible and that any that did arise were effectively handled out of B.C.

Dawson City: Mr. George Shaw gave a very impressive plea for new sewage and water facilities in Dawson City which I am sure took the Financial Advisory Committee completely by surprise. He further went on about the need for cheaper power and the spending of more historic site money in Dawson City. He said he had been to see Mr. Bennett of British Columbia and that the Premier of that province had promised him that he would spend historic site money comparable to Barkerville if the Yukon Territory would join B.C.

Mr. Shaw felt the size of the town of Dawson City should be reduced and the area restricted. Proposals for reduction and distribution were outlined. It was understood that N.C.P.C. was preparing a report based on a survey that they had carried out of water, sewage and electricity in Dawson City. It was agreed to await the issue of the report before dealing further with the situation.

Land Surveys: The question of land surveys carried out in the Territory by the Federal Government was again considered. It was understood that delays experienced in carrying out such surveys had been caused by limited Federal staff and by a backlog of work to be done. It was further understood that the situation had been improved and serious delays should be avoided in the future.

The re-survey of lands at Carcross owned by the White Pass and Yukon Route, by which the company had avoided paying higher Territorial taxes, was questioned and it was stated that a possible course of action to prevent such evasion might be to amend the Taxation Ordinance to an appropriate extent.

In regard to Crown lands, it was stated it was not always possible to lease. It was explained that this might be due to town planning or to Orders in Council setting aside certain lands, e.g., Marsh Lake, for a special purpose. It was suggested that the requirements of the Territory in this matter should be put down in writing and submitted to the Department where they would receive careful consideration.

Farming in the Yukon was stated to be uneconomical on a large scale. It was stated that this subject was covered by a report on farming in the Yukon and copies will be supplied to Council. Mr. Shaw described possibilities in potato farming in the Yukon.

Lot 19 - Whitehorse.

It appears that there is little the Department can do to assist in this matter. This is mainly a problem for the City and the Company to resolve now.

Tote Trails: The provision of \$50,000.00 in the Main Territorial Estimates and \$20,000.00 in the Supplementary Estimates for 1964-65 under this heading represents 50% of the total costs. It was agreed that improvement of the program should be aimed at since access to resource areas is essential. Additional funds to the value of \$50,000.00 would be put in the Federal estimates for 1966-67.

Land at Marsh Lake: The status of lands at Marsh Lake was examined and it was understood that lands in the area ceased to become available to the public because the Aluminium Co. of Canada had considered a power project there. It was suggested that the Order-in-Council then passed should be cancelled. It was generally felt that the lease remain in force for the next five years and be re-examined in 1970 because there is still a lot of interest in a power development in the area.

Cemestros: The disposal of the Cemestros was discussed and we were informed that the City Council did not wish to have anything to do with them. It was their wish that they be removed from site. Some members of the Committee were of the opinion that the houses be allowed to remain where they were in an attempt to relieve the housing and land problem that exists in Whitehorse. It was mentioned by Mr. Trent and Mr. Davis that possibly repairs could be financed through Home Improvement Loan Act.

At 5:00 p.m. the meeting adjourned.

The meeting resumed at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, March 3rd, 1965.

Education: The problem created by the need for expanded school facilities at Elsa was examined and it was stated that members of Council with certain members of the Administration would be visiting the area and would have an opportunity to discuss this matter with the local people. The Department offered a member of their Education Department to advise on the situation and assist the Territorial Superintendent of Education in this matter if requested.



Retarded Children's Classes.

The question of incorporating the Retarded Children's Classes in the Territory's main school system was discussed and decided against.

B.C.-Alaska-Yukon Conference.

The difficulty of adequately representing the Yukon Territory at this Conference was discussed and it appeared not to be possible to arrange for the Territory to be represented by a federally elected member.

Welfare Probationary Services

It was brought out that Yukon Territory had no legislation in this field similar to the N.W.T. Probation Ordinances and Probation Officers Ordinance. In the matter of the proposed medium security jail and minimum security camps, the Federal Government expected to invite tenders shortly. In the N.W.T. it is proposed to acquire a temporary building large enough to house 10 to 12 juveniles.

At 3:00 p.m. we had a meeting with the Deputy Minister.

When discussing Territorial estimates we were advised that part of the M & O surplus could be set aside in capital reserve to be called upon if needed in 1966/67 when normal capital funds were expected to be inadequate. It was felt a graph showing costs of operating the Territory, and the revenues of the Territory be constructed next year. The Deputy Minister felt that the two figures should be in direct proportion to each other.

Commissioner Cameron informed us that the B.C.-Alaska-Yukon Conference scheduled for June was to be deferred one year.

Senior Legal Advisor

The question of a legal advisor to assist the Senior Legal Advisor was discussed and it was understood that no decision had been reached in Ottawa. The Deputy Minister is dealing with the appropriate Federal officials on this matter.

Parliamentary Privileges for Councillors.

The question of privilege and the protection available to members of Yukon Territorial Council was discussed at length. It was stated that members did not have the degree of protection that was available to members of Parliament or MLA's of the provinces.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

Meeting resumed at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, March 4th, 1965.

Whitehorse Escarpment

Methods of dealing with the unstable condition of the Airport Escarpment were discussed and a request was to be made to N.R.C. to carry out further examinations and to report. A check was to be made of the effectiveness of the drainage arrangements made some time ago and to assess the effectiveness of the work done by the Forestry Department and Department of Transport with funds used over the past two or three years. It was suggested that possibly the initial stages of the problem might be on the way to being solved. Escarpment stabilization studies of the past were to be sent to Councillor Watt.

Winter Works Program

It was decided that the Yukon Territory could make better use of the Winter Works Program and it was further decided that the Yukon Council should pass a Motion requesting the appropriate Federal Department to review the arrangements for the Yukon Territory and see what could be done to improve the situation. It was felt that the Territorial Government might themselves carry some winter works and benefit under the program.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

During the afternoon Mr. Shaw and members of the Finance Committee visited the House as guests of the Speaker of the House.

Establishment of a Workmen's Compensation Board.

The meeting resumed at 9:30 a.m., Friday, March 5th, 1965.

It was generally felt that the Yukon Territory did not have sufficient need for the establishment of a Workmen's Compensation Board in the Territory at this time.

National Park for the Yukon

A National Park for the Yukon was discussed. The member from Watson Lake felt the establishment of the park was contrary to the wishes of the people of the Territory. Councillor Thompson was of the opinion that the core development idea of a park is receiving considerable support in the Territory. Councillor Watt concurred. Mr. Shaw was absent for this discussion.

Proposed Airstrip at Old Crow and Beaver Creek Airstrip.

These subjects were discussed but it was generally felt that more could be done for these projects if we waited for the new regulations for D.O.T. concerning northern airstrips. It was felt that a greater part of the cost will be borne by D.O.T. for northern airstrips at that time.

Radio Communication at Ross River.

Mr. Taylor explained the need for improved radio communications at Ross River and he explained the merits of the single side band system. I have little knowledge of the technicalities of radio transmitters but I believe his suggestions were well received.

Police Services Agreement - Air Division Costs.

This item was discussed and it was felt that it would be further looked into.

Emergency Measures Organization.

The meeting was informed of present arrangements and the employment of full time personnel was recommended. It was suggested that funds presently available in N.W.T. and Yukon Territory be utilized to employ a common co-ordinator who would make occasional visits to the Territory for supervision and advice. This was considered acceptable.

I had previously arranged a meeting with John Turner of N.A. & N.R. and Hilton McIntosh from Justice - one meeting at 3:30 p.m. and the other at 4:30 p.m. - so was excused. I was asked to give my views on the remaining subjects before I left.

Private Outlets for the Sale of Liquor.

This was discussed and it was felt that it would be tried first in Teslin and possibly thereafter in Carmacks, Destruction Bay and Elsa.

Skagway Road.

Excessive cost of freighting into the Yukon Territory was discussed and the possibility of reducing the cost by the construction of a Whitehorse-Skagway highway was examined.

We were told a survey of the road would cost \$100,000.00 and construction costs would be one million dollars per mile. It was stated that present relations with United States were most favourable and the Deputy Minister would be asked to see what could be done.

Utilities Commission.

It was suggested that such a Commission might be needed at present to investigate the power situation in the Territory.

As Chairman of this Committee I recommend that in the future, the Financial Advisory Committee go to Ottawa as a body elected from the Territorial Councillors, in Council by Councillors, and if the Commissioner wishes to give special consideration to anyone he do so at some other time. We had a very busy schedule and time allotted for each item was very limited and Councillors Watt and Thompson had very little opportunity to express their views on many matters.

I believe the meetings in Ottawa have proven invaluable to myself and other Members of Council and the things we learned should assist us in becoming more effective and realistic councillors. I feel that the Councillors who did not go to Ottawa this year should be given the opportunity to go for the deliberations next year.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 39-1965 (1st)

30 March, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Whitehorse Medium Security Jail.

I have been informed by the Department of Public Works Area Architect that tenders for the Whitehorse Jail are to be called May 1st, 1965, and the anticipated construction would be completed by mid-1966.

For your information.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



31 March, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion for Production of Papers No. 4 - Tax Analysis

In order to complete the tax analysis recently provided, could the Administration supply data in relation to the taxes levied for school and general purposes by the Municipality of Dawson and the municipality of Whitehorse for the last year in which the complete data is available.

City of Dawson (Tax year ended 31 December, 1964)

School	\$ 9,319.46
General Purpose tax	<u>22,716.19</u>
	\$ 32,035.65

City of Whitehorse (Tax year ended 31 December, 1964)

School Tax	\$120,703.03
General Purpose Tax	<u>133,645.83</u>
	\$254,348.86



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

*Colyie*

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 41-1965 (1st)

April 1st, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Question No. 3 - U.S. Pipeline

Is the United States Government paying tax for the pipeline right of way extending through the Yukon? If so, how much?

The USARAL pumping stations No. 3 and No. 4 are operated by the United States Army. The Taxation Ordinance exempts from taxation real property occupied by members of the visiting forces as defined in the Visiting Forces (North Atlantic Treaty) Act.

The United States Government, accordingly, does not pay any tax for the pipeline right of way extending through the Yukon.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 42/1965 (1st)

April 1st, 1965.

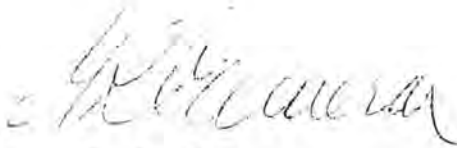
Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

Question No. 4 - U.S. Army Vehicles

Are United States Army vehicles stationed in the Yukon permitted to travel on highways without licence?

Section 23 of the Motor Vehicle Ordinance exempts service vehicles of a visiting force as defined by the Visiting Forces (North Atlantic Treaty) Act from the registration and licensing requirement of the Ordinance. It further exempts the vehicles from any tax payable in respect of the use of the vehicle on the highway.

  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 44-1965 (1st)

1st April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,  
Members of Council.



LPRT - Swift River

You will recall during the recent visit to Ottawa Councillor Taylor brought up the subject about the possibility of installing an LPRT unit at Swift River in order to supply the residents of that area with proper radio broadcast facilities. I have now received communication from the Director on the subject and quote from his letter as follows:

"I wrote to the Corporation about this matter and have now received a reply in which it is pointed out they are unable to justify the installation of LPRT transmitters for communities that have larger populations than Swift River and that, therefore, they could not install such a unit at this settlement in the Yukon.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has, however, agreed to investigate the matter of radio reception at Swift River and to this end they have asked Mr. Stanley Peters, Whitehorse Manager of the Yukon Network of the northern service to undertake the investigation. I expect the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will let me know the outcome of their inquiry in this matter and at that time I will write you further."

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. R. Cameron". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "G".

G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



*Calliper*

1st April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker

Members of Council.

Lease of Space from Private Enterprise  
for Whitehorse Liquor Store &  
Warehouse

Further to our discussions on the above subject, I am happy to say that we have now received confirmation from Casca Enterprises Limited stating they are prepared to provide the required space in accordance with our specifications, at a cost of \$2.75 per square foot per annum on a ten year lease. They anticipate that work can commence by May 1st and we may occupy, after four months' construction period, which is well within our proposed deadline. It is now the intention of Administration to draw up a firm contract with this Company.

*G. R. Cameron*

G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

5 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion for Production of Paper No. 5- Land Policy

- What is the land policy in the Yukon with regard to agriculture,  
i.e., (1) Can land be purchased freely, if not what are the restrictions?  
(2) Is there an established price, if so what is the price and how  
is it arrived at?  
(3) Is it intended that incentives will be instigated, such as allow-  
ance at so much per acre for clearing and breaking, and what  
consideration is being given to a Yukon Territorial Government  
owned breaking plow.

The motion concerning land policy in the Yukon with regard to agricultural land is handled under the Territorial Lands Act and the Territorial Lands Regulations. The Supervisor of Lands and the Land Agents throughout the Yukon have a Land Administration Manual which sets out the administrative instructions concerning agricultural policy briefly. The Land Agents throughout the Yukon make land available for agricultural purposes broadly defined in the following two main types:-

- a) arable land used for agriculture and the growing of crops, and
- b) land used for grazing.

To answer the questions as enumerated:-

1. Agricultural land can be purchased quite freely through any of the Land Agents in the Yukon, taking into consideration that they do not encroach on other land reservations. Up to 640 acres can be purchased locally through Land Agents in the Yukon, taking into consideration that they do not encroach on other land reservations. Up to 640 acres can be purchased locally through Land Agents in the Yukon without referring to Ottawa for an Order-in-Council.
2. Normally we use the following basis for the sale of agricultural lands in the Yukon:-

- Class 1 - Little or no clearing required - \$5.00 per acre.
- Class 2 - Mild clearing required - \$3.00 per acre.
- Class 3 - Extensive and difficult clearing required - \$1.00 per acre.

At the present time the lease fee for agricultural land is \$5.00 and any one individual may lease up to 6,400 acres for grazing purposes. Agricultural land in the Yukon may be sold without authority of Privy Council to an amount not exceeding 160 acres. The rental charge on grazing land is 5¢ per acre per year and the Territorial taxes are set at 4¢ per acre. At the present time the total agricultural land under lease, agreement of sale, or applied for, is 1,966.63 acres. The total grazing land under lease or applied for is 29,241.42 acres. From the above figures I think you will agree that it is not really too difficult to obtain agricultural or grazing land. Now the question arises what justification is there for incentives to promote development of this land when every indication to date has been that the return of produce is very, very low. Government presently gives three-year tax incentives to new producing mines but the return over the years is such that this can be easily justified. There has been no indication that agriculture in the Yukon Territory will produce a return which is similar in any respect to the mining industry and I feel sure that the Government would be quite reluctant to give incentives until the facts presently available have been altered considerably in a more favourable light. It is an accepted fact that although there is arable land available in certain locations throughout the Territory, it is still inferior to the land available in large quantities in the lower and more temperate climates of Canada. The Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Branch in Ottawa are working on an extensive program in order to get the maximum use of the agricultural land throughout Canada. In many cases they are

paying the farmer to get off the land as its productivity is too low to justify its existence. Their figures show that at the present time there are 450,000 farmers in Canada where 50,000 could produce the same amount of product if maximum land use rules were applied.

In view of the above facts and figures I would suggest to Council that when the agricultural industry in the Yukon indicates that it can support itself on a full-time basis and market its product, this would be the time for Government assistance and incentives. At the same time we should consider what assistance the Government should give—such as a fixed landed cost for feed, clearing and breaking allowance or the purchase of co-operative farm machinery such as breaking plows, etc.

I shall be happy to discuss the subject further at Council's convenience.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



6 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Yukon Regional Library  
Whitehorse, Yukon

Motion No. 3 - Insurance

Because our policy of property insurance is based on 100% replacement and because it is unrealistic to assume that we would have a total loss of all property at any one time, it is recommended that Administration review its policy and arrange for insurance coverage on the basis that the policy would be blanket in effect, but no claim would be greater than one million dollars in any one year.

Regarding the above motion, the Territorial Treasurer sets out the position as follows:

In discussion of this motion with the Committee of the Whole the statement that it was our policy to base property insurance on 100% of replacement value was corrected. The Committee was informed that it is our policy to insure buildings and contents for 100% of cost price.

The point behind this motion is the desire to secure a reduction in our annual fire insurance premium which has been estimated this year at \$51,720.00. With that point in mind I understood to discuss the matter with our insurance agent and see what could be done. I have now to report on that discussion.

The first point to bring out is that as things stand at the moment the rates of premium cannot be changed. If we want to achieve a reduction in our annual premium then we must reduce the size of the risk that we insure. There are two ways of doing this:-

- 1) As stated we expect to pay a fire insurance premium this year of \$51,720.00. Let us say that we want to pay a premium of no more than \$25,000.00. Then in order to do so we have to insure our buildings and contents for an appropriately reduced amount. Obviously the reduction will be 50% of present insured values. If this were done and if there were to be a fire in which a particular building were totally destroyed then I understood from Mr. Firth that we would receive a cheque for the full amount of our cover.
- 2) Alternatively, we could secure a reduction in our fire insurance premium by covering only selected buildings. For example we could cover only our major buildings like the F.H. Collins Secondary School, the Whitehorse Vocational Training School, etc. and leave uninsured all our smaller buildings.

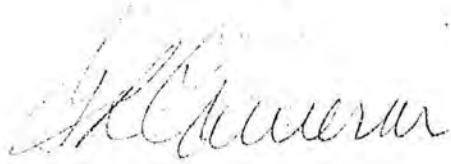
I think that of these two alternatives, number 1 is the most attractive. I would not advise the adoption of number 2 because I think that the risk of fire is greater in our smaller buildings.

In the subject motion reference is made to a blanket policy but I understood Mr. Firth that in order to obtain a blanket policy we should have to insure all our buildings and contents and the amount of cover would have to be cost price.

Because our annual fire insurance premium is a substantial figure we are assuming that the rate or rates of premium are unduly high. I wonder whether this is the case. We have \$10,000,000.00 worth of buildings insured and our premium is \$51,720.00 for this year. This is equivalent to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% per annum. In Whitehorse the basic rates available for commercial firms to insure their buildings against fire is 2.40% per annum and I believe a higher rate applies in Dawson City. On these figures, I would be inclined to question whether we are being excessively charged.



As I stated in discussion with the Committee of the Whole I think that the time is not far off when we shall consider carrying most of risks from loss from whatever cause ourselves like the Federal Government. I think that another two or three years will see the point reached where this should be done. Possibly the first of April, 1967, marking the commencement of the new Financial Relations Agreement would be the appropriate time. We shall have to see how things turn out.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

6 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Motion No. 30 - Electric Wiring of Indian Homes

In the opinion of Council it is respectfully requested that the Administration discuss with the Indian Department the feasibility of electric wiring of Indian homes where power is now available.

At the request of the above motion I contacted Indian Superintendent Fry in Whitehorse and received his answer as quoted below:-

"Please advise Council that having in mind the limited funds in the subsidy housing program and the principle that we shouldn't do for someone what they could do for themselves, wiring of Indian homes will not become policy across the board.

Assistance in wiring may be extended to persons in a genuinely difficult financial circumstance or in special cases where there may be other most compelling reasons but you will appreciate that while construction of a dwelling may be beyond the means of many Indian people without some subsidization, wiring should not be.

As far as substandard wiring is concerned, I think we can rely on the power company not to extend service where wiring is inadequate."



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

6 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

A question was raised by Councillor Watt during an oral discussion period a week or two ago asking what action was being taken by the City of Whitehorse to implement the Metropolitan Plan.

The City Clerk has now informed me that Recommendation No. 17 which pertains to the south access road being continued south of the railway line to meet Second Avenue has been accepted and the cost of this work has been included in the City Budget for 1965. The City Council also accepted recommendation No. 18 concerning the collector road being constructed to serve the industrial area north of the City. This project has also been approved for the 1965 construction season. The Council has accepted in principle Recommendation No. 29 that land be made available for purchase or lease in the proposed industrial area. It is expected that a plebescite will be put to the ratepayers of the Municipality of Whitehorse on this subject during the year 1965.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

7 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion for Production of Papers No. 2 - Campground  
Contracts

It is respectfully requested that the Administration provide Council with a list of contracts for both capital expenditure and maintenance of Territorial and forestry campgrounds within the Territory over the last two years.

It is also requested that information be included telling us if these contracts were tendered for and how many bids were received.

The attached lists show all contracts awarded during the fiscal years 1963/4 and 1964/5 under the headings "Campground Operation" and "Campground and Picnic Area Development."

When checking contracts listed under the "Capital" heading of these lists it will be noted that the majority of contracts were awarded without a tender call to the only contractor available to do the work, that is to say, in cases where no competitive bidding could be arranged.

Under the heading "Operation", contracts were awarded without public tender call for the clean-up of campgrounds and the digging of holes for privies to individuals living close to certain isolated campgrounds. This was done to save money as otherwise we would have had to supply vehicles or rent vehicles to travel once or twice weekly to do the work.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Atts.



CAMPGROUND AND PICNIC AREA  
DEVELOPMENT

CONTRACTS 1963/64

A. CAPITAL:

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>Contract Amount</u>	<u>Other Bids Received</u>	<u>Total Tenders Received</u>
135/63	R.L. Gillespie	W. Dawson Campground Improvements	501.00	(At the time only firm available)	1
144/63	Big Indian Drilling Co.	Drilling well at Watson Lake Campground	1200.00	(at the time only firm available)	1
146/63	E. Beloud	Improvements, Lake Creek Campground	1538.00	(At the time only firm available)	1

B. MAINTENANCE:

No Contract Let.

C. OPERATION:

1/63	Wm. Irebitt	Campground Cleanup - Whitehorse District	2440.00	2456.00 3000.00 3000.00 3342.00 3500.00	20
50/63	E. Yaklin	Dig Privy Holes-Medenhall Campground	50.00	(not tendered, living near site)	1
51/63	Frankie Jim	Dig Privy Holes-Lebarge Campground	109.60	(not tendered, living near site)	1
52/63	Frankie Jim	Dig Privy Holes-Fox Lake Campground	126.40	(not tendered, living near site)	1
61/63	Frankie Jim	Fox Lake & Lebarge Campgrounds cleanup	430.00	(not tendered, living near site)	1
62/63	E. Yaklin	Campground Cleanup - Medenhall	180.00	(not tendered, living near site)	1
64/63	W. Baker	Cleanup - Swift River Lunch Stop	84.00	(not tendered, living near site)	1

CAMPGROUND AND PICNIC AREA

DEVELOPMENT

CONTRACTS 1964/65

A. CAPITAL:

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>Contract Amount</u>		<u>Other Bids Received</u>			<u>Total Tenders Received</u>	
3/64	R.D. Gillespie	Moving Building to/D <sup>th</sup> son Campground	125.00	200.00				2	
57/64	Woolley Construction	Install Pump- <sup>th</sup> son Lake	73.00	218.00				2	
64/64	Gile's Construction	Construction Campground Tables (30) & Garbage Stands (25)	1062.50	1444.50	1680.00	1975.00	2850.00	2154.00	6
88/64	CJ & JC Drilling Co.	Drill well-Burwash C.Ground	480.00	(at the time only firm available)				1	
102/64	Woolley Construction	Gravelling-Wolf Creek	1960.00	2720.00	3000.00	3400.00	3420.00	5840.00	6
104/64	L. Doey	Const. Bldgs. Wolf Creek & Tagish	4640.00	4946.00	5360.00	6025.00	6094.00		5
121/64	Gile's Construction	Const. C.Ground Tables (40)	1000.00	Addition to Contract 64/64					1
195/64	Malamute Construction	Const. C.Ground Privies (10)	2389.00	2961.00	3500.00	3800.00	2625.00	2900.00	7
210/65	Jacob Motors	Const. C.Ground Stoves (30)	374.25	480.00	No Bid				2
<u>B. MAINTENANCE:</u>									
32/64	Woodruffe Painting	Painting-D. Daw on C.Ground	161.00	520.00	522.40				3
69/64	Gillespie Construction	Culvert installation - Rock Creek	126.00	(not tendered - emergency)					1
<u>C. OPERATION:</u>									
19/64	E. Yaklin	Cleaning Serv. Mendenhall	252.00	(not tendered - living near site)					1
43/64	A. Currie	Cleaning Serv. Tagish	252.00	(not tendered - living near site)					1

7 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 13 - Development of Thermal Power at Carmacks

It is respectfully requested that the Administration investigate the feasibility of producing power using coal as a source of energy in the Carmacks area. It is requested that this study be made with a view to the possibility of supplying power to Carmacks and the Mount Mansen and Discovery Mines area.

After receiving notice of the above motion I contacted Yukon Electrical Company Limited asking if they would give us some facts and figures as to the feasibility of producing thermal power in the Carmacks area with the use of coal from the local coal mine. The following information is that received from Yukon Electrical and I would suggest that Council have the local manager, Mr. R. Choate, sit with them to explain in layman's language, the data enclosed in this report:-

"Further to your letter of March 29th, I am attaching a study showing the estimated costs of constructing and operating four different sizes of thermal plants at Carmacks. I have assumed that sufficient load would be available, so that each size plant would operate at a 50% capacity factor. In comparison, the total annual requirements for the Whitehorse area are approximately 35 million KWH's.

I have estimated the cost of supplying 17 million KWH's to a point 40 miles from Carmacks. (17 million is the estimated requirements for the New Imperial mill and is used as a comparison only here).

The total installed generating capacity at Discovery and Mount Nansen is, I believe, to be in the order of 500 KW. Assuming this generating equipment ran at 100% capacity, a market for  $4.36 \times 10^6$  KWH's might be available. Cost to supply this from Carmacks would be 19.8¢ KWH.

It should also be mentioned that an extensive diamond drilling program would have to be undertaken in order to prove up adequate coal reserves. No estimate of the other expenditures which would have to be made by Government as a result of locating a minimum of twenty families in Carmacks has been made.

Thermal power might be competitive with Hydro, if a load in excess of 100 MW was available in the Carmacks area, this would of course be dependent on the costs of a comparable hydro development. Because of the high degree to which hydro electric plants can be automated and the increasing difficulty in obtaining adequately trained personnel, the operating costs of a Thermal plant will tend to increase over the years while operating costs of a Hydro plant should remain static.

It is cheaper to supply electrical loads say of less than 5,000 KW using diesel as a prime mover, but for loads in excess of this individual studies would have to be conducted to determine if hydro generation was economical.

The writer admits that this is a very sketchy and preliminary study, however, I think it gives some idea of the order of the costs involved. I would be only too pleased to discuss this matter further with you or Territorial Council."

Attached quoted as follows:

CARMACKS THERMAL PLANT

Size of Plant	<u>15 MW</u>	<u>32 MW</u>	<u>66 MS</u>	<u>132 MW</u>
Plant investment	\$ 3,780,000	\$ 6,980,000	\$12,540,000	\$21,100,000
Staff requirements	16	20	27	37
Cost of housing @20,000/ family	320,000	400,000	540,000	740,000
	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 7,380,000	\$13,080,000	\$21,840,000

Assume 50% capacity factor output	66 x 10 <sup>6</sup> KWH	140 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	289 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	575 x 10 <sup>6</sup>
Coal @ \$7.50/ton Cost/KWH Operation & Maint.	8 mills	6.6 mills	5.4 mills	4.5 mills
Total O & M Costs	527,000	916,000	1,563,000	2,583,000
Fixed Costs @ 15% to cover depreciation interest taxes	680,000	1,320,000	2,080,000	3,430,000
Total Cost	1,207,000	2,236,000	3,643,000	6,013,000
Total Cost/KWH	1.83¢	1.59¢	1.26¢	1.05¢
Cost of Transmission lines/mile	5,000 (34 KV)	8,000 (69 KV)	8,000 (132 KV)	10,000 (132 KV)
40 miles	200,000	320,000	320,000	400,000
Annua. cost @ 15%	30,000	48,000	48,000	60,000

Thermal Plant Supplying Power to Discovery & Mount Nansen

Assume total requirements 17,000,000 KWH/Year

Consider only the 15 MW plant

Fuel Costs @ 6.05 mills/KWH		
= 17 x 10 <sup>6</sup> x 6.05 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	=	103,000
Plant Labour		109,000
Operation & Maintenance		18,000
Plant fixed costs		680,000
Transmission line fixed costs		30,000
		<u>\$ 940,000</u>
Cost/KWH = $\frac{940,000}{17 \times 10^6}$	=	5.53 $\frac{1}{2}$ /KWH
Cost to generate w/fuel oil	=	3 - 4¢/KWH
Cost to supply 4.36 x 10 <sup>6</sup> KWH (Present requirements)		
Fuel Costs - 6.05 x 10 <sup>-3</sup> x 4.36 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	=	26,400
Plant labour		109,000
Operation & Maintenance		18,000
Plant fixed costs		680,000
Transmission line fixed costs		30,000
		<u>863,400</u>
Cost KWH = $\frac{863,400}{4.36 \times 10^6}$	=	19.8¢/KWH

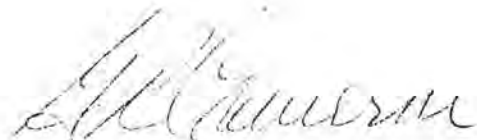


General Comments

1. The four sizes of steam plant considered are regarded as more or less the standard sizes by the Electric Utility Industry.
2. Coal costs were estimated at \$7.50/ton f.o.b. plant. The figure has been substantiated during discussions with U.K.H.M.
3. Capital cost figures were obtained by using Alberta costs and escalating them by 8% to give estimated Yukon costs (this may be low).
4. Load center for this study assumed to be 40 miles from Carmacks.
5. Annual costs for both plant and transmission lines include an allowance for income and territorial taxes.
6. A heat value of 11,500 BTU's/lb. of coal was used.

Comparison of Capital Costs

<u>Thermal</u>	<u>Cost/KW</u>
15 MW Plant	\$263.00
32 MW Plant	\$230.00
66 MW Plant	\$197.00
132 MW Plant	\$165.00
<u>Hydro</u>	
12 MW (Whitehorse Rapids Plant)	\$570.00
6 MW (Mayo Plant)	\$918.00 *
	*Plant built in two stages
<u>Diesel</u>	
Approximately	\$143.00 "



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

April 7, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Scholarships, Bursaries, and Loans

I am attaching a memorandum I received from the Students' Financial Assistance Awards Committee relative to loans, bursaries and scholarships.

The memorandum is self-explanatory. I am in agreement with its suggestions and would appreciate your concurrence so that its recommendations may be implemented in the academic year 1965-66.

The Students' Financial Assistance Awards Committee was constituted pursuant to Commissioner's Order 1959-51 (dated 21 July, 1959) and is made up of the following persons:

Harry Thompson - Chairman  
C.D. Taylor - Member  
D.S. Collins - Member  
Richard Fairey - Member  
Mrs. Herb Wahl - Member



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

Att.

Whitehorse, Y.T.,  
March 25, 1965.

Memorandum for: Commissioner

From: Students' Financial Assistance Awards Committee

Subject: Scholarships, Bursaries and Loans.

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As you know, the Students' Financial Assistance Awards Committee has for the past six years been responsible for the general administration of Territorial loans, bursaries, and scholarships. Last summer it was also designated as the authorizing authority for the Canada Student Loans Plan.

As a result of its experience and in the light of changes which have taken place over the years, it recommends for your approval a number of modifications with regard to procedure and amounts of money available under each type of assistance. These are given hereunder:

1. Loans

With the implementation of the Canada Student Loans Plan in 1964, it is no longer necessary for loans to be issued under the Territorial Plan. Under the Canada Student Loans Plan, \$24,000.00 per year is available for loans to students who are residents of the Yukon. This amount is considered adequate for at least the next year or two. In 1964-5 some \$8,600.00 in loans have been issued under this plan.

At the time that the Canada Student Loans Plan came into effect in 1964 and this Committee was recognized as the issuing authority for the Yukon, certain institutions offering post-secondary education were recognized as eligible institutions for our Territory. These were: any recognized university in Canada and the University of Alaska; any recognized institute of technology, nurses' training school, or teacher training school in Canada. This Committee recommends that we recognize as eligible institutions all educational institutions recognized by the provincial authorities. Under the Canada Student Loans Act (Section 2k) before this recommendation can be implemented, it will require your approval after consultation with Council.

2. Bursaries.

No changes are proposed in the regulations pertaining to bursaries available under the Territorial Government's plan.

3. Scholarships

The Committee recommends that Master Plan Scholarships and the Northwest Highway System Memorial Scholarships be available to either Grade XIII or Grade XII graduates. The present rules are unfair to our top students. For example, under the present regulations, it is possible for a mediocre General Program graduate to obtain a sizeable bursary to attend the University of Alaska. A top University Entrance Program graduate, however, is not eligible for a scholarship until he has completed Grade XIII.

The Committee also recommends that the amounts of the scholarships are revised upwards as follows:

a) Grade XIII Graduates

- i) All graduates with an average of 70% or higher in the June scholarship subjects may receive up to \$600.00. In ensuing years they may apply as candidates to receive \$350.00 for each year they average 70% or higher in the final examinations at University (excluding supplementals), and \$250.00 per year for each year they average 60% or higher (excluding supplementals).

ii) All graduates with an average of 65% or higher (and below 70% in the June scholarship subjects may receive up to \$400.00. In the ensuing years they may apply as candidates to receive \$350.00 for each year they average 70% or higher in the final examinations at University (excluding supplementals), and \$250.00 per year for each year they average 60% or higher (excluding supplementals).

b) Grade XII University Entrance Program Graduates.

i) All graduates with an average of 75% or higher in the June scholarship subjects may receive up to \$600.00. In ensuing years they may apply as candidates to receive \$350.00 for each year they average 70% or higher in the final examinations at University (excluding supplementals) and \$250.00 per year for each year 60% or higher (excluding supplementals).

ii) All graduates with an average of 70% or higher (and below 75%) in the June scholarship subjects may receive up to \$400.00. In ensuing years they may apply as candidates to receive \$350.00 for each year they average 70% or higher in the final examinations at University (excluding supplementals) and \$250.00 per year for each year they average 60% or higher (excluding supplementals).

For the academic year 1964-5 the Territorial Government awarded scholarships and bursaries amounting to \$3100.00. Had our recommendation been in effect for the year, the cost would have increased to \$4300.00. For the fiscal year 1965-66 a sum of \$8,000.00 has been provided for scholarships and bursaries. It is estimated that this amount is sufficient to cover the cost of our recommendations.

The Students Financial Assistance Awards Committee would be pleased to discuss its recommendations with you and Council at your convenience. It would like to have its recommendations implemented for the coming academic year.

THE STUDENTS' FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AWARDS  
COMMITTEE

Harry Thompson, Chairman.



7 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 23-Carmacks Indian Village Street Lights  
(Second Session, 1964)

The Yukon Electrical Company Limited were asked for a quotation on the installation of street lights in the Indian Village at Carmacks. The Yukon Electrical Company Limited have recommended that four 175 watt Mercury Vapor lights; 3 in the village and 1 at the junction of access road and Mayo Highway, be installed to adequately light the Indian village.

The total rental on these lights would be \$18.00 per month or \$4.50 each month for each light.

There are no power lines within one-half mile of the Indian Village at Carmacks. In order to install street lights in this area it would be necessary to have a fourteen pole extension installed. If Yukon Electrical Company Limited is able to get seven or more customers to take service from this extension there would be no construction costs charged to the Territorial Government. Should there not be seven or more customers willing to take service from this extension then it would be necessary for the Territorial Government to pay \$2,000 in the form of a non-refundable construction contribution.

While I of course am in favour of street lights for the Carmacks Indian Village I think that it is likely that seven customers can be found there and, therefore, I am loath to commit Territorial funds to the amount of \$2,000 until it has been demonstrated that there is no alternative. I suggest to Councillor McKinnon that representation be made jointly to Yukon Electrical and to the Indian Agent at Whitehorse.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

*Calliger*

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 53-1965 (1st)

8 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,  
Members of Council.

Assessment of Land Values in the  
City of Whitehorse.

I understand that you have asked for information which will enable a comparison to be made between the assessed value of land owned by the Federal Government within the boundaries of the City of Whitehorse and the assessed value of land privately owned within those boundaries. The position is as follows:-

- a) The method used for assessing the value of Federal land is precisely the same as that used for assessing the value of privately owned land.
- b) If the land has been divided into building lots, the assessed value will depend upon the distance from Main street. If the land has not been divided into building lots, the assessed value is calculated at a flat rate of \$150 per acre.

*G. R. Cameron*  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



Mr. Speaker

Members of Council

8 April, 1965.

Motion No. 36- Title of Commissioner

It is respectfully requested by the Council of the Yukon Territory that the Governor in Council at Ottawa amend section 3 of Part 1 of the Yukon Act to read "Governor of the Yukon Territory" in place of "Commissioner of the Yukon Territory".

While I appreciate Council's concern that the Territory should be well represented on the National scene, I believe that the mere changing of a title will not accomplish this. I do not personally favour the term "Governor" since it is often associated with systems or attitudes of government which are not in vogue in the country.

I am sending Council's Motion to the Minister in Ottawa, asking for his reaction and also for any suggestions which he or his Department may be able to make.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

April 8, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 34 - Protection of Children  
at Haines Junction

Because of the Alaska Highway running through the centre of Haines Junction, it is respectfully requested that the Administration investigate the feasibility for installation of caution lights at the village entrances for protection of children in that community.

An estimate of the costs for installing caution lights at Haines Junction runs in the neighborhood of \$600. The monthly rental for each light would be about \$4.00.

If we accept the principle that lights should be installed in one community along the Alaska Highway then I think it logically follows that all similar communities should have the same thing. This, in the long run, could be expensive. It may also be questionable whether caution lights are really effective in slowing traffic down.

Council's concern that all traffic passing through our communities should drive at safe speeds is understandable. I will ask, therefore, that serious study be given to using better and larger "Slow" signs along all of our highways and in general employing more effective speed control methods.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



8 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council:

Insurance

I understand that you have asked to be informed in regard to fire insurance and auto fleet insurance, of the premiums paid and the value of claims settled during the past five years.

The position is as follows:-

<u>Risk</u>	<u>Premiums Paid</u>	<u>Claims Settled</u>
Fire	\$ 214,653.09	\$5,000.00
Auto Fleet	84,888.75	not available

The \$5,000.00 fire insurance claim relates to a building at Carmacks destroyed by fire in 1960/61.

Figures are not available for the value of auto fleet claims settled. They could be obtained only by writing to the Insurance Company concerned in Vancouver. Payment of such claims is made direct to interested parties.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

9 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.

Motion No. 14 - Smelter Potential  
1963 Spring Session

"That in the opinion of Council, the Administration is respectfully requested to initiate discussions between the Territorial and Federal Governments and the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company with a view to encouraging further development of the TOM Group of mineral claims located on the Upper Canol Road, Yukon Territory. Such discussions should relate to the increasing of potential ore reserves with a view toward providing sufficient tonnage to warrant construction and operation of a lead-zinc smelter in the Yukon Territory."

In speaking on the Motion, Mr. Taylor stated that approximately 60 million tons of ore were required to operate a smelter and that known reserves of ore (lead, zinc) around the Territory would total between 30 and 40 million tons. Mr. Taylor also expressed a wish that the Administration be asked to consider opening up the Canol Road on the agreement that the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company would re-open its property and attempt to increase ore reserves to 40 or 50 million tons.

This resolution involves the following points for consideration:

- (1) To try to increase reserves of lead-zinc ore it is recommended that the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company be encouraged to carry out additional exploration on its TOM group of mineral claims on the Upper Canol Road.
- (2) A substantial increase of reserves of lead-zinc ore in the Yukon is desirable to warrant construction of a smelter.

With regard to these points of consideration, the following comments are presented.

- (1) The Federal and Territorial Governments by their programs of financial assistance for the construction of railroads, roads, airstrips and tote trails, encourage mining companies to explore for minerals in the north. Additional

incentives are the 3-year tax exemption periods for mines all over Canada and 3-year royalty exemptions for mines in the Northwest Territories. For Government to encourage a company to carry out exploration work on a specified property would not be in keeping with Canada's mineral development policy. This policy is expressed briefly in a paper entitled "Mineral Development Policy", by W. Keith Buck, as follows:

"The role of government is to provide the environment conducive to orderly and continuous growth. The role of private industry is to supply the knowledge and the capital to explore, develop and exploit the mineral deposits".

In the case of the TOM claims, the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company should take the initiative in deciding whether or not to undertake further exploration work. This Company has an enviable record for efficient operation over a long period of time, and will, undoubtedly, take this initiative, if and when conditions are right.

Although the subject of reopening the Canol Road, north of Ross River was not mentioned in Motion 14, it was brought up by Mr. Taylor when speaking to the Motion. The reopening of this portion of the Canol Road has been considered and no doubt would open up an area favourable for mineral exploration. The problem of a more suitable route to avoid the arduous mountain pass which the old route followed, will have to be solved. Additional factors are the establishment of priorities with respect to other proposed roads such as the Ross River-Carmacks road and the Chapman Lake-Fort McPherson road.

(2) The Administration, in order to fully understand the problems involved in setting up a lead-zinc smelter in the Yukon, has consulted with the Economic Advisers and Resources Division of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and also with the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. The opinions drawn from the reports of all departments were discouraging.

The conclusion has been reached that before consideration could be given to the erection of a lead-zinc smelter in the Yukon, very large



additional reserves of ore would have to be found which would have to be of substantially higher grade than those now in existence. Even then there might be some doubt whether a smelter could be operated at a profit. Current market conditions, cost of energy required and other factors could combine in such a manner that the price that will have to be charged for the metal product would not be competitive in the markets available. Provision of adequate supplies of good quality coking coal is another factor that will increase smelter costs. Although coal is available at Carmacks, it is questionable whether reserves are sufficient or whether it is suitable for coking.

Finally it will be private industry who will provide the initiative necessary to establish a smelter in the Yukon Territory. Private industry has the capital required and the technical ability to undertake such a project.



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



9 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.Question No. 6.

How many open warrants are presently issued to the R.C.M.P. in the Yukon Territory? On what occasions may these warrants be used?

There are presently 37 Search Warrants issued to members of the R.C.M. Police in the Yukon Territory. These warrants read as followst-

"AUTHORITY TO SEARCH PREMISES  
FOR LIQUOR

To:

Constable John Doe  
Whitehorse Detachment,  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,  
Whitehorse, Yukon.

UNDER and by virtue of the Government Liquor Ordinance, the undersigned hereby authorizes you, John Doe, with such assistance as you deem expedient, at any time, to enter, if need by force, and examine the same and search without warrant any place or vehicle and every part thereof, if you suspect that liquor is being kept for sale or disposal contrary to the Government Liquor Ordinance, or that liquor purchased or obtained in violation of the Government Liquor Ordinance is being kept in such place or vehicle, and for that purpose to break open any door, lock or fastening of such place or vehicle, or any part thereof, or any closet, cupboard, box or other article, supposed to contain liquor; and to seize such liquor, if found, and remove the same and the packages in which the same is kept, and seize and remove any book, paper or thing found in such place, which, in your opinion, will afford evidence as to the commission of any offence against the Government Liquor Ordinance.

Given under my hand and seal of the Government of the Yukon Territory, at Whitehorse, in the said Territory, this .....day of ..... 19...

"G.R. Cameron,  
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory"



G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.

*Callie*

9 April, 1965.

Mr. Speaker,

Members of Council.Question No. 5

What is the present status of the land which is inhabited by Isaac Stout of Porter Creek and give the reasons why he could not obtain title to the property before the subdivision was formed?

Mr. Stout applied for, and received, a lease on Territorial Land in what is now the Porter Creek subdivision in 1952. This lease was assigned in 1958 to Paul's Automotive Service Co. Ltd.

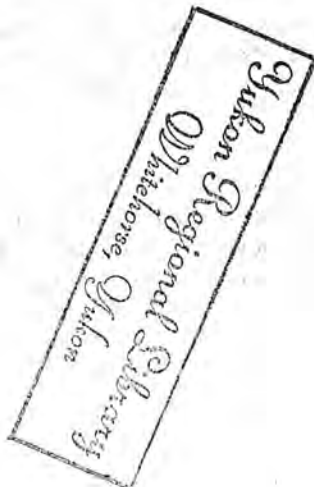
In 1953 Mr. Stout applied for a lease on land in the same area. This lease was not issued, instead in 1960 Mr. Stout was informed he could purchase one of the newly surveyed lots in the Porter Creek Subdivision which was covered by his lease application.

Subsequently Mr. Stout purchased Lots 62 and 63 under an Agreement for Sale with the Territorial Government. This Agreement for Sale was dated April 4, 1961, and required that Mr. Stout complete at least \$2500 worth of building construction on each lot by April 4, 1963, or \$5000 worth of building construction on one lot. Mr. Stout was granted an extension of time on this agreement for Sale to April 4, 1964, in order that he might complete the necessary building construction. On April 15, 1964, Mr. Stout was informed that he still did not have the necessary building construction on the property and he was offered a further extension of time to April 4, 1965. Mr. Stout did not apply for this extension and the offer was repeated on May 19, 1964. When Mr. Stout still did not apply for a further extension of time he was notified, on June 9, 1964, that the Agreement for Sale on Lots 62 and 63, Porter Creek, had been terminated. At that time he was also notified that he must remove his buildings from these lots by August 10, 1964.

Mr. Stout has not removed his buildings from Lots 62 and 63, Porter Creek and we have recommended that action be taken to re-establish control of this property by the Crown.

The original lease issued to Mr. Stout in 1952 covered a parcel of Territorial land, 500 feet by 600 feet. The recommendation at that time was that Mr. Stout be issued a five year lease at an annual rental of \$15 with an option to purchase after survey at \$30 per acre for residential purposes. This is the lease which was assigned to Paul's Automotive Service Co. Limited, in 1958. As may be noted Mr. Stout had the option to purchase property in the Porter Creek Area before the subdivision was formed but did not do so.

*G. R. Cameron*  
G. R. Cameron,  
Commissioner.



## MR. BOYD'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council: - The budget figures for operation and administration of this Yukon are again increased. Each and every year Council is faced with the same situation. However, full employment for all is a primary objective, this can only be accomplished by keeping dollars in circulation.

In view of building programs, cost of education, health and welfare, hospitalization, justice, pension plan and all other aspects, it is understandable that Administration would like to find more revenue, and in effect have aimed their sights at the individual taxpayer.

The present property tax situation was discussed by Council at some length. Council took a firm stand, which in effect was that the home owner is already taxed to the limit, by one means or another. It was also pointed out that increased taxes would cause people to leave the Yukon and search for better conditions.

Administration was sympathetic to Council's reasoning and they have promised to review the present tax situation "at once" with a view to holding same somewhere in line with last year's figures.

We shall look for their reply with eagerness and hope.

Council made an attempt to have draft beer reduced by 5¢ per glass. The effort was not successful. However, this will receive further attention.

Last fall I complained about the lack of news coverage. It is gratifying to note that there is a decided improvement.

I thank you, Mr. Speaker.

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## MR. THOMPSON'S REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council:- Our Twenty-First Wholly Elected Session has come to a successful conclusion. Among points that we have discussed include the Prospector's Assistance Programme and Tote Trail Funds, which we feel will be increased this year to the benefit of all concerned. Local Improvement District Ordinances are being prepared. We had hoped they would be with us at this Session, but the Administration did not have time to complete all the necessary drafts. These would include amendments to the Municipal Ordinance, which would permit the incorporation of Villages, in the final analysis. It was a four-stage development programme commencing with a Development Area, a Local Improvement District, a Village, and then to a Municipality or City under the terms of the Municipal Ordinance.

In schooling; the Vocational Training School has again received funds for expansion. Monies were allocated for the extensions on the F. H. Collins School, Christ the King High School, Dawson Elementary and High School, Watson Lake, and a new building to be constructed at Carcross.



The new Yukon Regional Library was approved, and we are certain this will be an added asset to the Territory.

The Centennial Committee met during our deliberations, and they are discussing projects for the Territory for the Centennial Celebrations in 1967. These projects should be finalized this summer, so there should be sufficient time for their successful completion by the Centennial Year.

One of the more interesting aspects of the deliberations this Session was the hope of a National Park Committee to meet with interested people this coming summer, in an attempt to obtain a park for the Territory.

Aireal spraying will be carried out this year in two stages. This will be another benefit to the Territory as a whole. There will be two stages to this, one at the end of April and another one later in July.

Amongst other things there were Ordinances to amend the Engineering Profession Ordinance, Ordinance to amend the School Ordinance, and Ordinance to amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, an Ordinance to amend the Game Ordinance, and Ordinance respecting Legal Professions' Accounts, and an Ordinance to amend the Liquor Ordinance, as was previously mentioned.

I hope this Budget is indicative of an upward trend in the overall economy of the Territory.

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SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 62

(1965) First Session

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

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council:- We have had a very productive Session, a Session that should give benefit to all citizens of the Yukon.

We have discussed forty-nine Motions, along with various other problems that I will not give any details on at this time.

Again I will express my thanks to Members of Council, and Administration, for their co-operation.

Thank you.

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SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 63

(1965) First Session

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

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council: - During this Session we have had before us ten bills, many Motions of Council, and thirty or forty other communications from the Commissioner requesting our opinion on many subjects of concern to the Territory.



Probably the most controversial topic was the Motion respecting Daylight Saving Time. This topic has been coming up in Council regularly for the past three years. The City of Whitehorse held a plebiscite two years ago, and a majority of those who voted approved Daylight Saving Time. This is why I supported the Motion in Council. If the majority in the Whitehorse plebiscite had voted against Daylight Saving Time then I would have voted against this Motion in Council. Two years ago, under the previous Council, a Motion was made here asking for a Territorial plebiscite on this subject. At that time the Councillors from the outside areas rejected the Motion on the grounds that the \$20,000 expenditure was not justified. At that time we also asked that Whitehorse be allowed to go on Daylight Saving Time on their own, if they so wished. This too was turned down by the outside Councillors. Some of those Councillors are still in Council today and now after the Motion respecting Daylight Saving Time has passed this Council, they are requesting a plebiscite and an opting out clause for their own areas.

Personally, my feelings on the subject are not strong. I simply voted as a majority of the area I represent indicated they wished. However, I do resent the actions the CBC appear to be taking to stir up dissatisfaction and discontent with Council's decision. There is no doubt that the CBC, with the broadcasting monopoly they have here, and the hired help they can press into service, can, if they keep it up, make this or any other council look foolish. The CBC would have been doing something far more constructive, if they had put on their campaign before the Whitehorse plebiscite and got more people out to vote on the subject. Anybody can sit back and complain about somebody else's decisions afterwards. I hope the CBC can offer the Territory something more constructive in the future. After all, it's the people's money they are getting paid with.

Another topic that was discussed was the core concept for a National Park for the Yukon. This was discussed as a result of a Motion made by Councillor MacKinnon of Carmacks-Klaune. This motion asked for a firm financial commitment from Ottawa, if a few square miles were set aside as the core for a National Park in the Mount Kennedy area. I believe we can get some of this National Park money into the Territory, and we are told there is lots of it, and we could still leave most of the area open for prospecting and mining. I regret to say the Motion was defeated, but we will pursue the matter further at the next Session.

Another thing of vital concern to the territory is the matter of a corridor through the Alaska Panhandle. This topic was discussed in the House of Commons on April 2nd and Prime Minister Pearson said that a group is being set up to negotiate with the Americans for a corridor through the Alaska Panhandle. If Prime Minister Pearson is successful it will do two things for the Territory - it will, first of all, reduce the cost of transporting goods into the Territory and reduce the cost of shipping our minerals out of the Territory to world markets. Secondly, it would provide the land we need for the development of what is commonly called the Fobisher Power Project. If this development were completed it would give the Yukon a smelter and an industrial development comparable to Kitimat, B. C. This in turn would provide the smelter we need to process the ore that is mined, and would be mined throughout the Territory. Civic organizations and Chambers of Commerce throughout the Territory would help if they passed resolutions and sent them to the Prime Minister or the Minister of Northern Affairs, supporting their proposals to the House of Commons.

If there ever will be a time in the history of Canada when successful negotiations for a corridor is possible, it is now. At present there exists an atmosphere and a spirit of co-operation and friendliness between Canada and the United States that has never before existed. We must take advantage of this friendly relationship while it still exists. These developments would change our very way of life, and free us for all time from having to depend on Ottawa to finance the Yukon Territory.

I would like to thank the Administration for the co-operation they have given me during this Session. I would like to thank my fellow Councillors for the co-operation they have, in general, offered, but in the future I hope we can eliminate any uncontrolled personal attacks on any individual in the House. If we don't, we may wind up with someone walking out of here, as we did a year ago, when our Legal Advisor left us, and we had to finish the Session without him.

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SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 64

(1965) First Session

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

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council:- As a member of Council, I have tried to deal with the questions brought before the Council as wisely as possible, having regard to the different viewpoints.

The two that most concern my district - "Daylight Saving Time", as you know, will stand or fall on it's first trial. The School question is still under study. I hope a realistic and acceptable solution will come forth.

I have enjoyed working with the other Members of Council, and thank them, and the Members of the Administration, for their courtesy and cooperation.

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SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 65

(1965) First Session

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

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members of Council: Once again we have arrived at the time in our deliberations, when we give consideration to the Commissioner's opening address, prior to prorogation. In his opening address, Mr. Commissioner noted the new advances now being made in resource fields throughout the Territory. One large mining operation will come into production in the Clinton Creek area, another is forecast for the Whitehorse area; and still a third in the Carmacks region. Active underground operations are now underway throughout the Territory, and a record number of surface exploration units are expected in the field this coming summer. Significant also, Mr. Speaker, are the recent discoveries of oil in the Peel Plateau region and large potential Natural Gas in the Beaver River area of the Yukon. Demands on forest products

produced in the Territory are said to be heavier than ever, and once again there is much talk of hydro-electric power development. It would appear that our Yukon is heading into a period of industrial awakening and expansion on a scale never before experienced in the Yukon. The obvious rewards of such expansion, will, I am sure, reflect in the general economy, and bring a new measure of prosperity to each and every man, woman and child in the Territory. It is further noted that such development could gradually enable the Territory to be less dependent on generous Federal subsidies, and increased revenues may well permit a trend toward self-government, in the not so distant future.

Whenever any one suggests what may be termed a provincial outlook, these days, many immediately conclude that such proposals are quite out of the question. It is generally pointed out that our dependency on the Federal Authority for both administration and finance would not permit Provincehood for the Yukon for some time to come, and I must say, Mr. Speaker, that to a certain extent I must agree. However, let us for a brief moment look at this possibility more closely. It would appear that three factors must be taken into consideration in order to attain full autonomy, they being Constitutional, Legislative and Financial in nature. Political responsibility is another most important consideration, if one is to consider a departure from a non-partizan form of government.

Constitutionally, Mr. Speaker, the Yukon Territory was born out of the famous Klondike gold rush, and on June 13th, in the year 1898, the Federal Parliament passed the Yukon Act, thereby providing this area with a form of Government. Since that day some sixty-seven years ago, the periodic amendment of the Yukon Act has projected us to our present position today. But what is our present position in constitutional terms? It is not clear, Sovereign body or advisory in nature such as exists in a colonistic situation. Are the Legislative powers as exercised by the Council sufficient to ensure good responsible government. Just how much responsibility should the Yukon be able to accept, and over what period of time? Can we, in fact, consider our future at all, without having this item defined? Many such questions must be answered, and must be answered soon. A constitutional study underway in the Northwest Territories may possibly be extended to include the Yukon. I sincerely hope so.

In financial fields many studies will have to be undertaken. The present practice by the Federal Government of relating expenditures in the Yukon with those of the Northwest Territories in total must cease, as in most instances the Yukon would appear to take too large a portion of the financial blame for expenditures in fact incurred in the Northwest Territories. The Federal Authority must relent to the degree of allowing the Yukon to participate as observers, at Federal-Provincial Conferences, for how else can we prepare ourselves for the future? If we must look forward to deficit financing, as I am sure we must, we must know how the provinces cope with such problems, and what type of arrangements they negotiate with the Federal Government. So far at least, each request in this regard has been answered in the negative by Ottawa, an attitude I hope will change in the near future.



It would appear, Mr. Speaker, that we must proceed with studies aimed at future programming for the Territory and its development. Such a programme could result in a planned, phased transition to provincehood in, say, from ten or twenty or even thirty years from its beginning. In any event, we will at least know where we are going and be better equipped to accept the many responsibilities which are collectively required for sound and responsible government.

In all likelihood, Mr. Speaker, it would appear that when we enter into our next five year fiscal agreement with the Federal Government in 1967, we will be taking on responsibility for the Alaska Highway, the Forest Service, the function now known as Northern Health Service, and other functions of administration now under Federal control. If this be so, I feel that one more important item should be included, that being Indian Affairs. If the Federal authorities will turn over Indian Administration to the Territory, we may then meet this problem head on at the local level. We must replace the present policy of welfare dependency, with one which would include a vigorous programme of social education at the community level. This matter is going to have to be resolved sometime, and I suggest that we owe it to our native citizens as well as ourselves to make a start now.

I could not mask my disappointment at the failure of the Federal Government to provide the long-awaited Local Improvement District Legislation at this session of Council, as this now sets us back another year, and I wonder how much longer this legislation will be delayed. Also frustrating to a very great degree, is the apparent reluctance of Northern Health Service to provide much needed resident nursing facilities throughout the Territory. Requests have come to council at this session for nurses to be placed at Teslin, Beaver Creek and Carmacks, as well as for two additional R.N.s for Watson Lake. How much more personal anxiety and discomfort must our people in the outlying districts endure, before something is done respecting these requests. It would surely be gratifying indeed to see these requirements fulfilled in our lifetime at least. However, I sometimes wonder. Also disappointing, is the slow progress we are experiencing in attempting to provide more up-to-date, comprehensive labor legislation for our people, in order to meet the growing needs of a rapidly expanding labour force in the Territory, where some female employees still work for as little as eighty cents an hour. The Federal Government has recently brought down a labor code which provides a basic minimum wage of \$1.25, and other safeguards, which I sincerely hope, may be extended to the Yukon Territory this coming year. The matter of excessive taxation, which is now being considered in Ottawa, requires no further comment at this time.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, may I commend the work done by our recording staff at this session. Their efforts have provided a verbatim transcript of proceedings each day, and proved invaluable to us all I am sure. Members of the general public who may wish to purchase copies of these Votes and Proceedings, may also now be able to see just what does go on here, and what is said in this Chamber in relation to the business of the Territory.



To all Members of Council and Administration alike, May I extend on behalf of all those I have the honor of representing, at this Table, our very best wishes for an enjoyable and profitable summer season, and wish each and every member Godspeed until we meet again at the Fall Session.

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SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 66

(1965) First Session

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

Mr. Speaker and Members of Council: - First, I would like to thank and congratulate the CBC for conducting public opinion discussions on controversial matters, to get the views of the people of the Territory out in an unbiased manner. As long as the people can openly discuss matters such as this we have no worries.

I would also like to take this opportunity to review facts of the greatest Claim Jumping venture in the history of Canada from the mountainous grandeur of the Yukon to Edmonton, Alberta, approximately 1,600 miles south, setting it smack in the flatlands of the prairies.

The Yukon's Klondike is known all over the world as the locale of the greatest and most colorful gold rush, and one of the most dramatic human events in history. This glorious history has a value. We own it and someone else want it. This is the reason for the big steal today.

Something like this could never have happened except where you have a David on the one side versus a Goliath on the other. Where you had little developed resources on the one side versus vast financial resources on the other. Where you have a small and scattered population on the one side versus the large population of a major city.

Why are we so concerned because Edmonton is trying to transfer our Klondike to their region - trying to have the Trail of '98 end in Edmonton instead of Dawson City? We are concerned because this is our major renewable resource. This is a resource in which a large percentage of our present and our future economy dollars are packaged. Our wellbeing, our livelihood and our financial expansion are all tied up with the Yukon's successful promotion of this resource. Dr. W.A. Fuller in a six-column spread in the Edmonton Journal had this to say, and I quote - "The Yukon had had the Klondike for 65 years before Edmonton adopted the symbol. What had they done with it?"

In answer to Dr. Fuller - this is what we have done.

First, the Klondike Tourist Bureau was formed in 1952 and then in 1956 the Yukon Visitors' Association. In 1958 the Yukon Visitors' Association developed the Gold Rush Jubilee to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the "Trail of '98". Since then all promotion has been centered around the trail of '98 and the Klondike theme. In 1959 the Yukon Tourist Bureau was formed, financed partially by government contributions and partially by businessmen. In 1960 a Government Department of Travel and Publicity was established with a small budget.

The same year the Dawson City Festival Foundation was created and in 1962 a Broadway show called "Foxy" was written and produced starring Bert Lahr. It had a world premier in the newly restored Palace Grand Theatre at Dawson City in the heart of the Klondike. In 1963 the famous Bud Fisher was invited to join the staff of the Travel Bureau and he has spent a great deal of his time ever since in travelling to the major centers of Canada and the United States promoting "Klondike Days" and the "Adventures on the Trail of '98". This is what we have done and each year the promotion on this theme expands.

As I noted before, the Yukon is still thin on wealth and population and isn't rich like Alberta, however in our limited capacity, Yukoners seeing the possibility of developing a second industry, based on the Yukon's gold rush history, established a Yukon wide tourist promotion for the Yukon with its legendary Klondike Days as its principle theme.

It is inevitable that some place, sometime in the near future the Yukon's publicity and Edmonton's publicity will collide. With Edmonton advertising a Klondike and the Yukon advertising the Klondike it will not be long before the uninformed will not be able to tell the true from the false -- which is which? This will result in confusion as to where the Klondike really is. The Alaska Highway suddenly becomes a 12000 mile highway with a Klondike at both ends, but with a bigger though artificial Klondike at the southern end. Can anyone imagine the City of Montreal presenting a "Calgary Stampede"? More important, what would a Calgarian say if Montreal started to advertise a Calgary Stampede in Montreal? What would people in Ontario say if Vancouver started to advertise an "Upper Canada Village" or British Columbians if Winnipeg started to advertise a "Barkerville"?

Preposterous. These themes are and belong to the areas in which they originated. And nowhere else-- Anyone trying to pre-empt an historical site in this fashion would be guilty of Claim Jumping in its lowest form. An action of this type would parallel the Yukon's position in respect to what is, and always has been, a part of its history.

Edmonton leaders of the community claim that they are not really trying to steal the Klondike - they just want to use the name. Nonsense. We in the Yukon have helped organize one-shot Klondike affairs in many parts of the world, even as far away as Hong Kong, but Edmonton is a nugget of a different color. What Edmonton obviously is working for is a continuing campaign aimed at transplanting the Klondike in the minds of the public 1,600 miles south of its true geographical location. We have no objections to one-shot affairs using a Klondike theme, but we do object when there is a sustained and continuing effort made to expropriate the Klondike pick, shovel and gold pan- even to building a fake mountain with a gold rush name.

Mr. Andrew Snaddon the Managing Editor of the Edmonton Journal while addressing the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce on this subject had this to say and I quote. "No one in Edmonton has any intention of stealing the Yukon's birthright or damaging his future". This is untrue.-- The facts say it is untrue. -if so-- why did they copywrite our name - the Klondike Days.

From the City of Edmonton the Businessmen Service clubs and various organizations including the Chamber of Commerce, are high pressure advertising "Edmonton's Klondike". The objective they are rapidly approaching is a continuous twelve month a year "Klondike Theme" for all Edmonton District's entertainment and profit. They are not only taking the Klondike Theme for their exhibition but they are establishing the Klondike in Edmonton in the minds of all visitors, and they are using this on a year-around basis.

This is no one-shot affair. They deliberately eliminate any reference to the Yukon in any of their promotional material. This gives the big lie to their repeated statements that they are helping the Yukon.

Mr. David Wright, the Public Relations Director of the Edmonton Exhibition in an interview with the Edmonton Journal said and I quote, "Moreover I believe only certain self-interested groups in the Yukon are getting annoyed at our Klondike Days".

Note that "self-interested". As if we shouldn't be--At the start of this address I mentioned the importance of Klondike Days and the Trail of '98 theme used in our promotion. There are few Yukoners who do not directly or indirectly obtain part of their income from tourist dollars. Of course the Yukoner is self-interested. Why shouldn't he be interested in his livelihood? He also has a love and pride in his past colorful history.

The opposition to Edmonton's larceny is completely unanimous. It is jarring to the man on the street to see his region's history so hideously caricatured. The businessman sees the confusion caused by Edmonton result in the loss of his normal rightful trade. The schoolchild is mystified to see a geographical location moved en bloc over a thousand miles from where it appears on the map.

And finally, the Yukon Legislative Council, representing every individual citizen of the Yukon has voted it's unanimous disapproval of our historical legacy being usurped by the City of Edmonton. The Yukon can no longer stand idly by while its historical birthright is carried off by the pirates to the South.

We own the Klondike. We also own its gold rush theme and its names. No one else has the right to use and retain the Yukon's own colorful past without the permission of the rightful owners.

If this message could reach the majority of Edmonton's citizens and make them understand what they are doing I am sure that their sense of fair play would direct them to raise their voice in protest at this despicable masquerade.

WE INSIST THAT THEY STOP.



PROROGING ADDRESS BY - MR. CAMERON, COMMISSIONER

Mr. Speaker, Members of Council:- Having reached the end of your deliberations for this Session it is my privilege to make a few closing remarks before Council prorogues.

I would like, first of all, to thank Council for the courtesies shown to me and to members of this administration during the past few weeks. The issues placed before you are increasing in variety and complexity each year. Your decisions and recommendations are not only desirable but essential in order that the Yukon Territory may expand in an orderly and productive manner. The Votes and Proceedings of this Session will, I am sure, indicate the effort you have put in on behalf of your constituents.

I would like to assure you that we in the Administration will do everything possible to carry out your legislation in an orderly and efficient manner. We will do our best to gain maximum advantage from the money you have voted in this year's budget for the good of the Territory in its entirety.

On behalf of the Minister of Northern Affairs and this Administration may I wish you and your families a healthy and prosperous summer season.

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