

*Yukon Act*

becoming the eleventh province of this country.

The council is asking for an increasing measure of executive control. It is implicit that the elected legislators of the people are asking for some measure of control over the executive, which in effect comprises the treasury benches of this house, the Department of Northern Affairs and the minister. They want more than the mere negative control which they exercise now over supply. They could do the same as did the legislative council in the territory of Assiniboia before it became the province of Manitoba. When that territory was fighting for provincial status under the leadership of Frederick Haultain they refused supply for six months which caused the whole of the civil service to go out and cut wood to make a living.

They do not want to be negative in that fashion. This session they have refused to pass the justice estimates because they disagree with certain policies of the administration with regard thereto. They want partial, positive control of the executive function. That is not too much to ask. Almost all of these classes of subject matter over which they are requesting executive control are now administered in the territory. Therefore it is a very short step to provide legislative control over executive action in these fields. The administrative force already is there.

● (2:30 p.m.)

These direct representations have been made to the minister and through him to the government and this House of Commons. This is the only way available to the people of the territory to make known their views. Therefore—and even if it was not required of me I would say this—I endorse 100 per cent the representations they are asking us to take cognizance of. I therefore move, in keeping with the wishes of the wholly elected legislative body in the Yukon representing the people there:

That Bill C-147 be not now read a second time but that the said bill be referred to the standing committee of this house on northern affairs and national resources.

I have taken the trouble to have the motion prepared in both official languages, which I am sure would be appreciated by the legislative council of the Yukon.

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Rinfret):** Order. May I ask the indulgence of the house for the Chair to take this matter under advisement?

(iii) Public works  
(iv) Justice and corrections  
(v) Revenue and finance  
(vi) Forestry  
(vii) Fishery  
(viii) All residual executive and administrative functions including industry and labour controlled or performed by the federal government.  
and the legislative assembly to have exclusive legislative jurisdiction to make ordinances for the government of the territory in relation to the above classes of subjects in addition to the legislative powers existing under section 16 of the Yukon Act.

This, as I have explained before, is parallel to sections 91 and 92 of the British North America Act.

(d) The number of members of the Yukon legislative assembly to be increased from 15 to 21 or such greater number as the Yukon legislative assembly may determine at the expiration of twelve years from the implementation of amendments to the Yukon Act implicit in this resolution when all necessary legislative and other changes are to be effected to constitute the province of Yukon with the same legislative and executive powers as those which exist in the provinces of Canada.

(e) The members to be given all necessary authority analogous to that in provincial legislative assemblies to establish their indemnities and allowances and to have all the requisite powers to establish or participate in a pension plan or group health plan;

(f) Section 24 of the Yukon Act to be repealed;

Section 24 is word for word the same as section 19A in clause 5 of the bill to amend the Northwest Territories Act which we first passed and which makes it unlawful for a member of council to introduce a money matter.

(g) The status of the Yukon legislative assembly to be enlarged so that it shall have full capacity to attend all interprovincial and federal-provincial conferences and to participate in resulting discussions and agreements;

(h) The Land Titles Act—

Which is now a federal statute.

—to be repealed in respect of the Yukon Territory and replaced by a land titles ordinance;

(i) All Crown land to be held in the name of the Crown in right of the territory.

I ask members of the committee whether that sounds like a resolution prepared by people who have neither the capacity, the ability nor the responsibility to look after their own affairs. It is not implicit in that resolution that the council is asking for self-government and autonomy immediately. What they as the representatives of the people of the Yukon are proposing is that we embark on a blueprint for the future, a blueprint which they have targeted 12 years hence and which will result in the Yukon