

**Correspondent Biographies relating to National Archives of Canada RG29 2342  
455-10 13 Vol 3 (2020 01 01)**

**Dr. W. L. Ball**

Dr. W. L. Ball was the Senior Technologist with the Industrial Health Laboratory with the Federal Department of Health and Welfare. In 1955, he held the position of Senior Officer with the Investigations Group, Laboratory Services, Occupational Health Division, Northern Affairs, and National Resources, Government of Canada.

**Dr. Marc Boyer**



Dr. Marc Boyer, born August 9, 1905 in Labelle, Quebec graduated 1928 from Ecole Polytechnique University of Montreal, Bachelor of Applied Science and Civil Engineer and achieved gold medal for proficiency. He left for Trail, BC to work junior jobs of assaying and research for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. He returned to the Quebec Bureau of Mines as a mining inspector and technologist and worked to set up their mapping division. He was a member of the Geological Survey of Canada and Director and later Vice-President of Civil Service Association of Quebec. In 1944 became executive secretary and registrar of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of Quebec. And was a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and he made a special study of the problems of mining engineers in relation to those of engineers generally and published a paper entitled "Registration of Mining Engineers". In 1949 he was the Deputy Minister of Reconstruction and Supply and assumed duties with the Department of Mines and Technical Services on January 18. In 1950 he became Deputy Minister Mines and Technical Survey 1950 – 1962 after Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside who was in the position from 1947-1950. As Deputy Minister, around 1953, he was involved in the discussions related to such issues as the resettlement of Aklavik through the Advisory Committee on Northern Development (A. C. N. D.) of which he was a standing member. His title was Deputy Minister of Mines and Technical Services Government of Canada and he was also Honorary President of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada and his position of Deputy Minister he gave strong support to Canadian astronomy. When he died suddenly on Nov 9 1962, Dr. W.E. van Stennburgh who was the Director General of Scientific Services became the Deputy Minister of the department.

## **Dr. G. Donald W. Cameron**



Dr. G. Donald W. Cameron (left) and Dr. Fred Jackson (right). Library and Archives Canada, PA-143199

Dr. G. Donald W. Cameron was born in 1899 in Omemee, Ontario. He studied at the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston, Ontario and served during WWI with tours in England, France, and Belgium. After the military, he graduated from Queen's University with a degree in medicine in 1927 and a diploma in public health from the University of Toronto in 1928. Following the completion of his post-secondary education Cameron became a professor at the University of Toronto's School of Hygiene. He researched bacteria at the Connaught Laboratories in Toronto. He continued these positions until 1939 when he was appointed Chief of the Department of Pensions as well as the National Health's Hygiene Laboratory. In 1945, he was appointed as the Director of Health Services with the establishment of the new Department of National Health and Welfare. The following year, he served as Deputy Minister of Health from 1946 to 1965. During his years as Deputy Minister of Health, he worked to develop a national health insurance program with other ministers and the Dominion Council of Health. Dr. Cameron passed away in 1983.

## **Dr. Kenneth C. Charron**

Dr. Kenneth C. Charron graduated from the University of Toronto in medicine and law. After completing university, Dr. Charron worked as a medical physician and scientific consultant for the Department of National Health and Welfare. In 1942, Dr. Charron was appointed Chief of the Industrial Health Division. In 1949, he oversaw the arsenic surveys of the gold ore roasting, at Giant, Negus, and Con mine. He then became Associate Deputy Minister of Health of Ontario, and later, Deputy Minister of Health in Ontario. Dr. Charron was certified by the Royal College in Urology in 1961. He was President of the Canadian Public Health Association (CPHA) in 1963 until 1972. Dr. Charron was also a full-time chairperson for the Ontario Council of Health and special advisor to the Dean of Medicine at the University of Toronto (1980), and Dean of Health Sciences at McMaster University. Dr. Charron was also the Head of the Department of Hospital Administration at the University of Toronto in 1967.

### **Mr. K. J. Christie**

Mr. Kenneth John Christie was born on May 24, 1913, in Esterhazy, Saskatchewan. He then studied at a teaching school and taught in Saskatchewan for two years. After teaching, he pursued mining exploration in northern Manitoba and worked as an underground miner at the Belmont Mine and Leonard Mine in Butte, Montana. In 1936 and 1937, he conducted road surface surveys as well as trenching and resource sampling for the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. in Flin Flon, Manitoba. Christie then studied at the University of Montana's School of Mines and received a mining engineering degree in 1942. He worked as an engineer for Shipshaw Power Development in Shipshaw, Quebec and in late 1942, Christie enlisted in the Royal Canadian Engineers, serving various positions during World War II. Following his retirement from the military, he became mine superintendent for Madson Red Lake Gold Mine Ltd and in July 1946, Christie took the position of Chief Mining Inspector under the Federal Government's Department of Mines and Resources, based in Ottawa. He worked with Steve Homulos and visited Yellowknife twice a year to visit the mines. Moreover, inspections for various mines, including Giant and Con were conducted to ensure provincial and federal standards on mining practices were carried out. Christie later promoted as head of the Mining and Petroleum Section of the Lands Division for the federal government.

### **Mr. F. J. G. Cunningham**

In 1931, the Canadian Labor Defence League sent Frank Cunningham along with Solomon Greenberg and W. H. Heffarnan to hear the cases of miners who had been arrested during the Saskatchewan Miner's struggle of 1931. Cunningham headed the inquiry in the "On-to-Ottawa" march in 1935 and after the end of Second World War; he headed the trials related to war crimes in Singapore. Prior to joining public services, he served in Northwest Territories Council as legal counsel. He joined the public service in 1946 and in 1950/51; he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Northwest Territories. He succeeded Roy A. Gibson who had occupied the post for forty years. He then became an appointed member of first Northwest Territories Legislative Council. After the 1954 Northwest Territories general election, he was re-appointed the member of legislative council. He was the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories and the Deputy Commissioner from 26 June 1951 to 10 April 1957. He also was the director of Northern Administration and Lands Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and the director of Arctic Affairs in 1956. He retired from public service on 8 November 1963 and died in 1964.

### **Mr. G. K. Davies**

Mr. G. K. Davies signed a memo for the Chairman of the Defence Research Board, Department of National Defense Canada to Dr. Watkinson, Chief, Occupational Health Division, Department of Health and Welfare requesting information on arsenic in snow in the Yellowknife area.

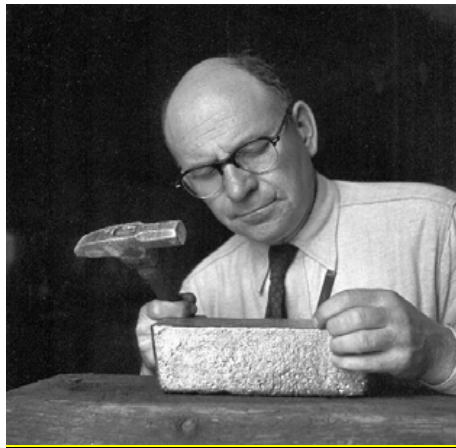
### **Dr. Fred F. Fitch**

Dr. Fred Fitch worked with Dr. Stanton in Yellowknife, NWT from 1953 until 1961.

### **Mr. E. A. Gardner**

Mr. E. A. Gardner was the Chief Architect with the Department of Works, Government of Canada.

### **Mr. Ken Grogan**



Mr. Ken Grogan, was Mill Superintendent and is pictured stamping gold bars at Giant Mine in 1952. He was General Manager, Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited when he penned a document entitled 1953 *Treatment Plant Operation at Giant Yellowknife*. *CIM Transactions*, Vol. LV1, 1953, pp 88-89. This document is part of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Bulletin series in 1953 and described Giant ore as “ complex, with the gold values for the most part occurring in extremely close association with arsenopyrite, stibnite, jamesonite, and a wide group of antimonial minerals locally termed 'the grey minerals'. Pyrite is the most abundant of the sulphide minerals and minor quantities of chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite also occur. Pyrrhotite has been found in some sections of the mine, but to date none of it has been nickeliferous. Native gold occurs in varying amounts throughout the ore bodies” . He also prepared the monthly operational reports for the Yellowknife mine for the company Board of Directors in 1953.

### **Dr. Duncan L. Henderson**

Dr. Duncan L. Henderson, M. B., Ch.B., D.P.H. was with Occupational Health Division, Department of National Health and Welfare. He came to Yellowknife to complete the school student Arsenic Survey clinic with a project group including Dr. Harold MacFarland, Mr. Lloyd Monkman, Mr. C. R. Ross and Mr. J. P. Windish who were coordinated by Dr. Kay, Chief of the Industrial Health Laboratory.

### **Mr. Steve Homulos**



Steve Homulos was born on September 2, 1911, in Lethbridge, Alberta and graduated from the University of Alberta in 1935 with a degree in mining engineering. He began with summer work at coalmines in southern Alberta and then, after graduation, moved to Kirkland Lake to work the hard rock mines. In 1939, he joined the Army Corps of Engineers and became an engineering instructor. In 1946, he was appointed Assistant Mining Inspector for the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. In 1948, he became the Chief Mining Inspector in Yellowknife until 1963 when he moved to Ottawa. Homulos retired in 1976 and passed away on October 13, 1999.

### **Dr. George Sherwood Hume**



Mr. Hume was born on March 1, 1893 in Milton, Ontario and died November, 24, 1965 in Calgary, Alberta at the age of 72.. His first geological studies were made in 1914 as a field assistant to Dr. M.Y. Williams studying the geology of southwestern Ontario. In 1915, he graduated from the University of Toronto. He served in World War 1 where he advised the oil controller for Canada. He received his PhD from Yale University in 1920

with a specialization in stratigraphy. A short lectureship at McGill University followed and in 1921 he joined the Geological Survey of Canada. His first and what continued to be his continuing assignment was to make a special study of the petroleum and natural gas reserves of Canada. The discovery of oil at Norman Wells in 1920 focussed his attention on the north and west. In 1955 he was Acting Deputy Minister of Mines and Technical Services Department, Government of Canada. Hume later became Director-General of Scientific Services in the Department of Mines and Resources. He was president of the Geological Association of Canada from 1952 to 1953, president of the Royal Society of Canada from 1955 to 1956. The Royal Society of Canada also known as the Academies of Arts, Humanities and Sciences of Canada in French: *Académies des arts, des lettres et des sciences du Canada*), is the senior national, bilingual council of distinguished Canadian scholars, humanists, scientists and artists. The primary objective of the RSC is to promote learning and research in the arts, the humanities and the sciences. He was President of the Geological Society of America from 1956 to 1957. After retiring in 1956, he worked at Westcoast Transmission in Calgary as the Chief Geologist and Vice President. His considerable library of geological material was presented to the University of Calgary, Geology Department and this material helped form the holdings of the Gallagher Library. Until his death, he was regarded as the Canadian government expert on petroleum exploration and resources.

### **Mr. William Gladstone Jewitt**



Mr. William Gladstone Jewitt was born on May 15, 1897 in Marton, Yorkshire, England. He grew up in England and moved to Calgary, Alberta in 1908. He graduated with a degree in mining engineering from the University of Alberta in 1923. Jewitt was a contract worker for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in 1927 and assigned to fly aircraft for mining exploration in the Northwest Territories. In this role, he helped train company engineers to fly a fleet of aircrafts owned by Cominco for resource development. Mining exploration using aircrafts aided in the development of several mines, including Con, Echo Bay, and Pine Point. Throughout his career in mining exploration, several hundreds of cache sites and aerial bases were established. For some time, he was President of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of



Canada Ltd. In 1953, Jewitt was awarded an Honorary Law Degree from the University of Alberta for his work in northern exploration. He was also awarded the Order of Polaris in 1973 from the Government of Yukon's Transportation Hall of Fame for his work in aviation, and in 1978, was inducted into Canadian aviation hall of fame. On June 20, 1979, he passed away at the age 81 in Victoria, British Columbia.

### **Dr. Kingsley Kay**



Dr. Kingsley Kenneth Kay was born in Toronto, Ontario in 1913. He grew up in Toronto and graduated with a medical degree from the University of Toronto graduate in 1938. During his time at the University of Toronto, he served as a research assistant in the physiological hygiene laboratory. After fulfilling this position, he became an instructor for the school of engineering and public health at Harvard University. During World War II, Dr. Kay worked in the scientific branch of the Royal Canadian Navy. Dr. Kay was married to Aileen Kay, and together, they had two daughters, Julie and Suzanne. Dr. Kingsley Kenneth Kay was a senior scientific consultant and Chief of the federal government's Industrial Health Laboratories, under the Department of National Health and Welfare. He served in this position from 1946 to 1970, based in Ottawa. From 1949 up until the mid-1950s, Dr. Kay worked as a scientific consultant for Giant and Con Mine, where he conducted arsenic surveys from gold ore roasting and advised government and mine officials on safety measures to protect public health and safety. These surveys were conducted in the Yellowknife town site and surrounding areas and reported back to the territorial and federal government. In addition to the arsenic surveys in Northern Canada, Dr. Kay worked as a consultant of occupational hygiene and air pollution for the Government of Malaysia. Moreover, he also worked for the University of Illinois at the department of chemical engineering. Dr. Kay served as a member of the advisory panel of occupational health for the World Health Organization as well as Chairman of the Toxicity Subcommittee for the International Labour Office. In 1970, Dr. Kay became an associate professor at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine for environmental medicine. He specialized in teaching about environmental contamination and insecticide toxicity. He was also involved in research on the relationship between the environment and cancer. On February 15, 1981, Dr. Kay passed away at the age of 68 at a medical centre in Portland, Oregon.

### **Mr. C. K. LeCapelain**



Mr. C. K. LeCapelain was known as Charles King “Cap”. LeCapelain began his career with the national park service in Banff as civil engineer after his discharge from the military at the end of the First World War. In 1932 he came to Waterton to supervise the surveying and construction of the Chief Mountain International Highway which was completed in 1936. He returned to Banff but with the transfer of Herbert Knight to Prince Albert National Park, LeCapelain was promoted to Waterton superintendent on April 1, 1939. Married with two daughters, LeCapelain’s transition to superintendent of Waterton appears to have been very smooth likely because of his previous experience working with local men on the highway. He was seconded in 1942 to serve as Canadian liaison officer for the construction of the Alaska Highway in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. It was hoped his highway experience in Waterton and working in an international peace park would serve him well in his new position. The Alaska Highway ranked as one of the greatest engineering feats of modern times: 2,414 kilometres of pioneer road, punched through the sub-Arctic frontier of the northwest corner of North America in less than eight months. In 1946 LeCapelain was presented with a civilian award becoming a Member of the Order of the British Empire, presumably for his work on the Alaska Highway. By 1951 he was Chief of the Lands Division, while in late 1952 was Acting Director of the Northern Administration and Lands Branch, Department of Resources and Development. He died February 27, 1974.

### **Dr. J. R. MacDougal**

1955 Chief Medical Officer, Food and Drug Directorate, Department of National Health and Welfare. He resigned in 1957 to accept an industrial appointment becoming Medical Director of Burroughs Wellcome Ltd.

### **Mr. P.A. Maffett**

Mr. P.A. Maffett in 1956 worked in the laboratory of the Occupational Health Division, Department of National Health and Welfare.



### **Mr. J. R. Menzies**

Mr. J. R. Menzies was Chief of the Public Health Engineering Division under the Department of National Health and Welfare. Before working for the federal government, Menzies was mill superintendent for Beattie Gold Mines, in Noranda, Quebec. Menzies held a Bachelor of Science and Organizational Leader and Supervision degree. J. R. Menzies also worked as a water pollution expert for the Canadian government in the 1950s and 1960s.

### **Mr. J. Lloyd Monkman**



*J. Lloyd Monkman*

Mr. J. Lloyd Monkman was born in Bond Head, Ontario. In 1912, he graduated with a degree in chemistry from the University of Toronto in 1912. During his career, he fulfilled many different federal government positions, including Chief of the Chemistry Division and Air Pollution Control Directorate in the Department of Environment. As chief chemist for the Occupational Health Division, under the Department of National Health and Welfare, he was involved in the arsenic surveys conducted in the Yellowknife town site and mine areas. He later retired as chief of the Chemistry Division in the mid-1970s. In 1977, Monkman received the Fisher Scientific Lecture Award from the Chemist Institute of Canada in Montreal for his contribution to analytical chemistry, including methods for determining air pollutants.

### **Mr. Murray K. Pickard**

Mr. M. K. Pickard was Geologist in 1948 and in 1955 wrote article for the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum about deepening Giant Mine C-shaft and the installation of underground crusher at Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines. In 1956, he became General Manager for Giant Mine and continued until 1960.

### **Mr. P.N. Pitcher**

Mr. Peter N. Pitcher was born in Kipp, Alberta. In 1933, he became Assistant General Superintendent of the Cariboo Gold Mining Quartz Mining, Co., Ltd. and from 1949 to the mid-1950s, he was general manager and superintendent of Giant Mine. In 1953, he became vice-president of Falconbridge's Mineral Division. In June 1958, he took on the position of vice-president of Patino Mining Corporation in Nipissing, Ontario. He began

to work for Standard Oil Co., Indiana, on February 1, 1968, focusing on mining activity in Alaska. He retired in Tsawwassen, British Columbia and passed away in 1991 at the age of 80.

### **Mr. Leonard Irving Pugsley**

Mr. L. I. Pugsley studied Bio Chemistry at McGill University in Montreal. In 1936, he was appointed the Temporary Assistant Bio Chemist at the Pacific Fisheries Experimental Station in Prince Rupert, B.C. He was also aligned with the Laboratory of Hygiene, Department of Pensions and National Health headed by Dr Morrell. Worked with the Fisheries Research Board of Canada until 1945 and by 1947 was the Chief of Laboratory Services, Food and Drug Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. In 1960, he accepted a position as an Associate Director of the Food and Drug Directorate with Health and Welfare Canada.

### **Mr. Kurt Raht**

Mr. Kurt Raht was born in Sumpter, Oregon but later moved to Trail, British Columbia where he spent his primary and secondary school years. He completed post-secondary schooling and became a mining engineer and consultant for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd. working as the Chief Chemist of Industrial Hygiene and then as a supervisor of operations for Giant Mine. He retired in 1966 after 51 years and 8 months of service, attaining the longest service record of any Cominco employee at the time. Raht was also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Association of Professional Engineers of BC. On September 5, 1972, Mr. Kurt Raht passed away in Vancouver, British Columbia.

### **Mr. Robert Gordon Robertson**

In 1953, Mr. Robert Gordon Robertson was Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources Development, Government of Canada and Commissioner of the Northwest Territories from November 15, 1953 to July 12, 1963 who, having been sworn in at the age of 36, remains the youngest person to ever hold the office.<sup>[1]</sup> He went on to become Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet, the top position in the Canadian public service.

Born May 19, 1917 in Davidson, Saskatchewan and was educated at University of Saskatchewan Exeter College and Oxford where he was a Rhodes Scholar and University of Toronto. He joined Department of External Affairs in 1941. From 1945 to 1948 he worked in the Prime Minister's Office of W.L. Mackenzie King, and from 1948 to 1953 he was in the Privy Council Office under Prime Minister Louis St Laurent. In 1953 he was appointed Deputy Minister of the newly formed Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. By virtue of that position he was also Commissioner of

the Northwest Territories. He remained in this combination of positions until 1963, when incoming Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson appointed him Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet, the top position in the Canadian public service. He held this position under Pearson and then under Pierre Trudeau until 1975. In that year, Trudeau appointed him Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations, to support Trudeau in his constitutional reform agenda. He remained in that position for most of the government of Joe Clark, retiring in December 1979.

In October 1953, Robertson replaced Major General Young as the Chairman of The Advisory Committee Northern Development ( A.C.D.N) as Deputy Minister of Resources and Development. Young moved on to Department of Public Works. Robertson had been Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet. When this change was made the Deputy Minister of Public Works was added to the A.C.N.D. as a regular member, and thus Young, although no longer chairman, remained a member of the A.C.N.D. until his retirement in 1963. Robertson held office as A.C.N.D. chairman and deputy minister of the responsible department (Resources and Development until December 1953, changed to Northern Affairs and National Resources at that time) until 1963, when he became Secretary to the Cabinet. His successors were E.A. Cote (1963-1968), J.A. MacDonald (1968-1970), and H.B. Robinson (1970-72), the department itself having become, in 1966, Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Robertson was awarded an honorary doctorate of laws from the University of Saskatchewan for outstanding service with the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and Commissioner of the Northwest Territories Council in 1959. In 1970, he won the Vanier Medal of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada. Robertson was a recipient of the Public Service Outstanding Achievement Award in 1972; in 1976 he was made a Companion of the Order of Canada, and a member of the Privy Council in 1982

Robertson served as chancellor of Carlton University in Ottawa from 1980 to 1990.= and in 2000, published *Memoirs of a Very Civil Servant*, recounting his experiences as a senior civil servant under five Canadian Prime Ministers.

### **Mr R. A. Rogers**

Mr. R.A. Rogers in 1956 was Chief Chemist for the Division Mineral Dressing and Process Metallurgy, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Government of Canada. He provided the analysis report on duplicate determinations of Yellowknife forage and water samples to Dr. Kay by way of Gutzeit method.

### **Dr. Frederick Burns Roth**

Dr. F. B. Roth was appointed Deputy Minister in 1952, Department of Public Health, Regina Saskatchewan and was well known in Health programming. He wrote articles in the Canadian Journal of Public Health and was Chairman and Past President of the Canadian Public Health Association where in 1961-62 included the preparation of the report of the Committee of Nominations when Dr. K. C. Charron was President of that Association.

Dr. Roth was also a member of the Thompson Planning Committee 1960 -1962 which was the Advisory Planning Committee on Medical Care and consisted of twelve members: its Chair, Dr. W.P. Thompson, who was retired President of the University of Saskatchewan; Beatrice Trew and Cliff Whiting (representing the people of the province); Drs. J.F.C. Anderson, E.W. Barootes, and C.J. Houston (College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan); Dr. I.M. Hilliard (College of Medicine); Donald McPherson (Saskatchewan Chamber of Commerce); W.E. Smishek (Saskatchewan Federation of Labour); and Dr. V.L. Matthews, former Health Minister T.J. Bentley, and Deputy Minister of Public Health Dr. F.B. Roth (the last three representing the government of Saskatchewan). Six of the twelve members were medical doctors. The Teams of committee members visited health care programs in Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The committee was instructed to report to Walter Erb, Minister of Public Health, on "the extent of public need in the various fields of health care as related to a medical care program," following the broadest possible interpretation. They studied in detail the doctor-sponsored plans (GMS and MSI), municipal doctor plans, the plan for public health programming.

### **Dr. Oliver Lawson Stanton**



Dr. Oliver Lawson Stanton was born in Toronto, Ontario on December 10, 1900. He grew up in Toronto and graduated from the University of Toronto (B.A., 1923, M.D., 1929). After receiving his medical degree, Dr. Stanton worked at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. Dr. Stanton was a Medical Health Officer under the Department of Health and Welfare for the federal government. Dr. Stanton gained initial experience at his first mining community at Kirkland Lake along with his wife Ruth Stanton who was a graduate of public health nursing from the U of Toronto. In 1936 they were in Chibourganau, Quebec and Dr. Stanton had his first association with Consolidated Mining and Smelting while Henry Giegerich was Mine Manager there. On September 10, 1937, Dr. Stanton became the first resident doctor in the Northwest Territories and became the first doctor in Yellowknife, serving as a health practitioner for the Yellowknife area and as a general physician for Giant and Con Mine. Ruth Stanton was the first nurse in public service in Yellowknife. By 1939 there was a 12-bed hospital at the Con Village. The 24 bed Red Cross Hospital was set at the new town site in 1949 which burned down in 1962. Dr. Stanton passed away in Vancouver on July 3, 1970.

### **C. A. Summers**

C. A. Summers in 1956 worked in the purchasing division of the Department National Health and Welfare, Occupational Health Division.

### **Mr. Andrew Thomson**

Mr. Andrew Thomson was Controller for the Department of Transport, Government of Canada. He provided Mr. J.P. Windish summaries of wind and precipitation data for Yellowknife from 1949 to 1952.

### **Mr. R. J. C. Tait**

Mr. R. J. C. Tait was Mill Superintendent 1956 for Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines Limited in Yellowknife NWT. in 1956.

### **Dr. E.A. Watkinson**

Watkinson was born in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, on July 13, 1912. He graduated from Queen's University Medical School in 1939. He spent a short time as a physician at East General Hospital in Toronto before joining the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. Watkinson spent much of World War II as the District Medical Officer attached to the Canadian Forestry Corps north of Iverness, Scotland treating patients. Towards the end of the war, he returned to Canada to become trained to join a Canadian Hygiene Unit in post-war Europe. Following VE Day, from May 1945 - July 1945, Watkinson took command of various Canadian Field Hygiene Units in Germany and Holland. Watkinson's units were on the front lines of the allies post-war humanitarian efforts in Displaced Persons Camps, P.O.W. Camps, and Slave Labour camps in the area. In late 1945, he was discharged after six years of service. Watkinson continued serving the Reserve Army, achieving the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1950. He relinquished command in 1953. In 1946, Watkinson took various positions with the Department of Occupational Health in Ottawa. During this period, Watkinson declined a position offered to him by Tommy Douglas, popularly known as the "father of Canada's Medicare plan", to head up a new health unit in Swift Current. During January and February 1949, he worked with members of External Affairs and National Defence for the Revision of the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. In late March, the Deputy Minister of National Health asked Watkinson to be a member of the Canadian Delegation to the Diplomatic Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, for the Revision of the Geneva Conventions. In 1955, Watkinson was appointed Chief of Occupational Health by the federal Minister of Health. During his tenure he presided over the thalidomide crisis and was instrumental in awakening Canadians to the dangers of smoking cigarettes. More and more of Watkinson's professional time was taken over by dealing with the effects of atomic radiation. In 1976, he retired from public service his death on December 22, 2011.

**Mr. J. P. Windish**

Mr. J.P. Windish (Jack) became an Industrial Hygienist with the Occupational Health Division, Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa, Ontario. In 1946 he studied under Dr. C. K. Drinker of Harvard University. Mr Windish first worked for the industrial hygiene division with the Province of Quebec.